Global Resources

A newsletter of the Global Resources Network

an initiative of

AAU *The* Association *of* American Universities

The Association *of* Research Libraries

in cooperation with

The Center *for* Research Libraries

Director's Message

Moving GRN to CRL

On January 1, 2006, the Global Resources Network will move to the Center for Research Libraries. This transfer of the leadership, governance, coordination, and services of the Network from the Association of Research Libraries (ARL) to the Center was approved by the Boards of Directors of both ARL and the Center at their recent respective meetings. Under the direction of James Simon, the Center's Director of International Resources, the Network will support a range of activities to advance its goals:

- ❖ Increase the availability of data and analytical tools for the strategic development of international scholarly resources.
- ❖ Expand the aggregate holdings of heritage and knowledge resources from world regions outside the United States.
- ❖ Promote collaborations that make use of already collected survey information to expose hidden collections.

GRN also will work to ensure a successful transition from ARL to the Center, provide administrative support for several of the global projects, assist the recently initiated French resources project (CIFNAL) (see below), and facilitate communication and action among all GRN projects.

The transfer was initiated by an invitation from the Center to ARL in January 2005 in response to discussions which arose during the planning and review process of ARL's *Strategic Plan 2005–2009*. Among its key priorities, the plan encouraged ARL to work with partner organizations to advance some of ARL's activities and projects when appropriate. Accordingly, the move of GRN to the Center was the logical extension of an established collaborative partnership between ARL and the Center. On ARL's behalf, the Center has provided administrative services to the German and Latin Americanist global projects since June 2004. The Center now administers four of the six original GRN projects and is actively engaged in developing collections and resources to support the global research community through its Area Microform Projects, Web archiving, and building digital resources in South Asia and Africa. The Center is poised to further Network goals and to build additional synergies between GRN and existing Center international programs.

The current GRN Advisory Committee will remain in place for calendar year 2006 under the aegis of the Center to continue to provide intellectual leadership, direction, and oversight to the Network during the transition in governance. As the current director, I look forward to continued service on the GRN Advisory Committee in the coming year and to working even more closely with James Simon and Center President, Bernard Reilly.

For more information about the GRN *Transition Plan,* see http://www.arl.org/collect/grp/GRNtransition.html.

Launch of CIFNAL

To promote and facilitate the cooperative exchange of ideas and resources between French and North American libraries, an enthusiastic group of librarians is shaping a new GRN global project, the Collaborative Initiative for French and North-American Libraries (CIFNAL)/Initiative de collaboration entre les bibliothèques françaises et nord-américaines (ICBFN). The motivation for the project is embodied in the following statement:

> *If there is any one language that noticeably has not received the attention its international implications demand, it is French. The importance of all the Francophone areas of the world is obvious (Europe, Northern and Sub-Saharan Africa, the Caribbean, North America, South Asia, Southeast Asia, and islands in the Indian Ocean and the Pacific). Nonetheless, working relationships between North American librarians and those in Francophone countries remain limited in contrast to such relationships between North American librarians and those of other countries, such as Germany, Latin American countries, Korea, and Japan.*

> —from proposal drafted by the Ad Hoc Committee of the Association of College and Research Libraries Western European Studies Section (ACRL-WESS) on French-North American Resources Project.

The project had its genesis in a March 2004 resolution of the International Conference "Migrations, Society, Culture, and the Library," sponsored by ACRL-WESS in Paris. Encouraged by successful models in GRN's global projects, the Ad Hoc Committee established a working group in June 2004 to outline strategies to address the challenges of increasingly interconnected global cultures and the resultant demand for seamless access to print and electronic French-language resources irrespective of borders. Although interest in all Francophone areas of the world is strong, the group came to a consensus to concentrate initially on establishing contacts with partners in France.

The proposal set ambitious, strategic goals in which French and North American libraries will mutually benefit. It also provided detailed plans to launch activities in three areas: establish collaborative activities among French and North-American libraries; identify French institutional partners; and explore potential sources of funding to support cooperative activities. The Ad Hoc Committee's proposal was presented to and endorsed by the Global Resources Network Advisory Committee in March 2005.

The Ad Hoc Committee meets in conjunction with ACRL-WESS meetings at the American Library Association Midwinter and Annual Conferences. At the June 2005 meeting, the group adopted CIFNAL as its name, formed a steering committee, approved the creation of an advisory group, and finalized the text for an invitation to attract participants. In anticipation of the transfer of GRN to the Center, as announced above, the committee fortified its association with GRN by agreeing to work with Center President Bernard Reilly to create a development plan. A listserv has been established at the Center and a Web site within the Center's GRN site is under development. The group is moving ahead with its plans to enlist French partners, develop digitization projects, and elaborate a governance structure.

For additional information on CIFNAL, contact Sarah G. Wenzel, Steering Committee chair, at sgw2103@COLUMBIA.EDU.

> —*Eudora Loh*
> Director, AAU/ARL Global Resources Network

Maps from *Royal Atlas,* 1861, courtesy David Rumsey maps at www.davidrumsey.org.

Update on the Latin Americanist Research Resources Project

Scott Van Jacob
University of Notre Dame
Chair, LARRP Advisory Committee

For many of us in academe, we welcome summer as a time when we have fewer meetings, instruction sessions, and the like. This allows us to turn our attention to projects and issues that we have had to set aside during the rush of the academic year. For the Latin Americanist Research Resources Project (LARRP), it has proven a good time to reflect on past activities and plan strategically for the future.

As is often the case with collaborative library ventures, these activities occur on top of our traditional collection responsibilities. Implementing table of contents indexing, distributed collecting, digitization and document harvesting must be coordinated and enacted in addition to the regular collection development activities required of our positions. This creates added pressure for library specialists already stretched for time and resources.

This pressure is compounded by the objective of the Global Resources Network projects: designing new and innovative approaches that significantly expand the depth, breadth, quantity, range of formats, and variety of international information. As bibliographers and other Latin American specialists, our expertise is strongest in book buying trips, negotiating purchases of collections, or reviewing new databases. Considering advanced technical solutions and innovative approaches to our work places us outside of our "comfort zone." Therein lies the challenge, and the opportunity, of LARRP.

Simply put, LARRP gives us a place and shared resources to do things differently. We need to continually monitor emerging trends in libraries and scholarship. We need to keep the cutting edge in sight, while mindful not to get too close to its bleeding edge. I can safely say that we have been successful in this effort. The continued development of the Latin American Open Archives Portal positions LARRP to be a player in the rapidly expanding international Open Archives Initiative. We are moving towards making the LAPTOC database OpenURL compliant; thereby continuing our efforts to add new services and applications to this valuable database that now contains bibliographic information for over 273,000 journal articles. Also, in our effort to explore and explain new library technologies to our members, Paul Losch chaired a successful panel on the application of Geographical Information Systems (GIS) to Latin American materials at the April 2005 SALALM meeting. This may have impact on how future LARRP projects are developed.

This issue of the *Global Resources* newsletter, which is dedicated to the LARRP project, continues our efforts to expand knowledge about Latin America, collect in greater depth and breadth, and utilize technology to address scholarly needs. Deborah Jakubs reports on the 2004 conference "History, Memory and Democracy: Collaborative Digital Access to Research Resources on the Southern Cone." The resulting recommendations call for the use of digital technology to share and store this valuable information. Karen Lindvall-Larson reports on the activities of the Distributed Resources Project, while I contribute updates on efforts to make the LAPTOC OpenURL compliant and on the status of the LAOAP portal. Together, these articles demonstrate our members' commitment to maintain established projects and undertake new ones. ❖

History, Memory and Democracy: Collaborative Digital Access to Research Resources on the Southern Cone

A conference held at Duke University, October 2004

Deborah Jakubs
Duke University

On October 12 and 13, 2004, Duke University and the Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO-Chile) hosted a conference on "History, Memory and Democracy: Collaborative Digital Access to Research Resources on the Southern Cone." The goal of the meeting was to initiate a dialogue about the potential for a network of digital resources documenting the years of state terror in Argentina and Chile, and to identify components of such collaboration. It included representatives of several key human rights archives and librarians, faculty and others with expertise and a keen interest in the future of access to these unique records. Funding was provided by the Open Society Institute and Duke University's Office of the Provost.

Conference Presentations

The conference featured presentations by: the Fondo Documental Eugenio Ruíz Tagle of FLACSO-Chile; the Archivo de la Vicaría de la Solidaridad; Memoria Abierta; the Centro de Documentación e Investigación de la Cultura de Izquierdas en Argentina (CeDInCI); the Paraguayan Terror Archive of the National Security Archive; the University of Texas Latin American Network Information Center (UT-LANIC) on the Latin American Open Archives Portal for Scholars; and the Center for Research Libraries (CRL) and Internet Archive on the Political Communications Web Archiving Project.

The discussion focused on two considerations:

1. Acknowledging the common objective of the projects: to recover memory and to expand access to documentary evidence.

2. Considering what it would mean to work collectively.

The conversations also addressed the importance of preserving sources and sustaining projects, strengthening democracy via memory, building linkages between efforts currently underway, anticipating the impact of technology, and attracting students and more of the general public to these rich sources, as a complement to the specialized scholars who have already discovered them.

The participants agreed that the various projects—and any network linking them—should include not only civil society documents but also governmental sources, which are equally important for the study of memory. Questions of intellectual property and of privacy were considered at some length, as they presented some complex but not insoluble issues.

Initial Steps

The development of shared standards for digitizing and metadata, to ensure quality capture at the point of scanning, was identified as an important initial step. The participants also expressed a desire to learn from best practices in storage standards and migration of media, as well as taking part in the development of such standards. They agreed that compliance with standards, while a high priority, requires training and funding.

The group christened itself the Red de Archivos de la Memoria (RAM), the Network of Archives of Memory, and agreed to begin with a basic survey to determine the nature of each archive and its activities and the resources to support them. Other collaborative activities were suggested: shared standards and protocols; curriculum development/teaching materials; preservation/storage; pilot projects to build alliances; seed money for individual projects that

contribute to the larger enterprise as well as meeting local needs; staff training and sharing of personnel; a multi-university consortium; a Web gateway to digital human rights archives (a portal); and the expansion of RAM beyond the Southern Cone.

The group hopes to meet again, possibly in Argentina or Chile. Although all of the organizations represented have full agendas and limited staff, the participants are committed to advancing the creation and linking of digital archives of these unique and critically important materials. ❖

Building Shared Collection Strength:
LARRP's Distributed Resources Project

Karen Lindvall-Larson
University of California, San Diego

Bibliographers from institutions with extensive Latin American studies collections came together in 1995 to form the Latin Americanist Research Resources Project (LARRP). Many of us had years of experience working together in the Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials (SALALM) and had long looked for a framework to support formalized cooperative collection development. Of increasing concern to us were studies showing that we were building collections that largely duplicated one another in non-core materials, with the potential that additional areas of interest to the scholarly community would not be represented in any of our libraries. In 1996, Dan Hazen of Harvard University invited LARRP members to participate in a voluntary cooperative acquisitions program; this successful program provided the framework for the Distributed Resources Project.

Irene Münster of Duke University and I were appointed to the Distributed Resources Working Group in June 2004. Our goal was to update the 2002 report by developing a list of questions that would give us comparable information for each library. Key to participation in the Distributed Resources Project has been a commitment by each participating institution to allocate at least seven percent of its Latin American studies budget to acquiring secondary materials on a country or subject chosen by the bibliographer. We sent an invitation to participate in the project to all LARRP members, asking continuing participants to respond to our questionnaire and inviting others to join us. The questions posed and the responses received are summarized in "Commitments and progress reports as of September 2004".

We currently have 34 North American libraries participating in the Distributed Resources Project, including two new members that joined LARRP in 2004. The 2004 report shows that, while not all libraries are able to report approximate expenditures, the 22 that do report expenditures commit over $300,000 to supporting the project. Allocations range from a low of $2,000 to a high of $40,000. Participation thus is not limited to the large Latin American collections, but also includes smaller collections that have been able to identify niches to develop in support of all the other participants. Collecting interests cover most Latin American countries and a wide array of subjects. An especially useful section of the report consists of the narratives describing collection building efforts and special purchases. Reflected here are the wide variety of formats of materials that are being collected, ranging from monographs and serials to videos, polling data, photographs, posters, and political campaign literature.

The Distributed Resources Working Group is developing a list of questions we will send to participants to reflect commitments for participation in 2006. We are particularly interested in gathering information that will help us analyze the contributions and effectiveness of the project. We will be looking for approximate expenditures from as many participants as possible, and will be evaluating the possibility of gathering additional statistics, including, for example, those on volumes added and interlibrary loans supplied. We also will be working with institutions with similar collecting profiles to encourage them to share information with one another and to add a subject component in larger countries, where practical, to avoid duplication of effort. While we will be encouraging other LARRP members to join our effort, we realize that expanding our participant base may include, on the one hand, finding ways to support the participation of libraries with budgetary constraints, and on the other, exploring the possibilities for the participation of our Latin American members.

The Distributed Resources Project is delivering measurable benefits. The narrative accounts in the 2004 report demonstrate that bibliographers and book dealers are working closely to develop comprehensive collections for designated topics. Many participants are acquiring unique special collections related to their areas of commitment. Materials supporting the project are given cataloging priority and made available through interlibrary loan. Most importantly, bib-

liographers are now able to release funds previously used to develop duplicative non-core collections and use them to focus attention on collections of distinction that benefit not only their institutional communities but also the Latin American studies community as a whole. ❖

LARRP Distributed Resources Project

The following institutions currently participate in LARRP's Distributed Resources Project by contributing seven percent of their monographic Latin American acquisitions budget to a pre-arranged collecting area of Latin American materials. The collecting areas focus on a country, a subject area, or a subject area from a particular country. Member responsibilities currently encompass 23 countries and 16 topical issues.

Participants

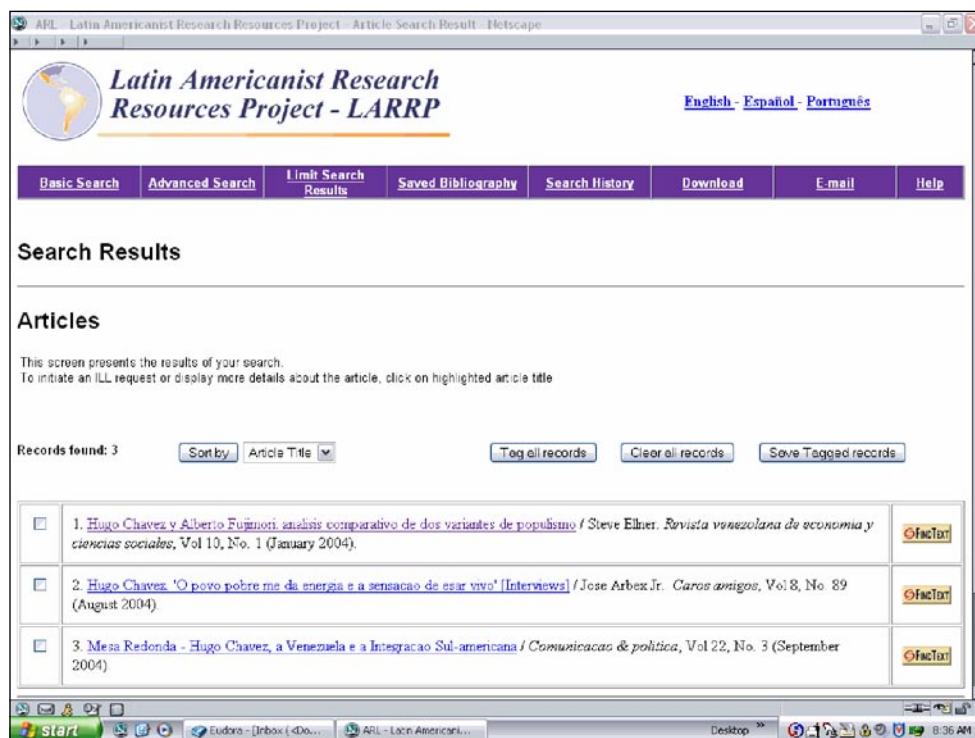|	
University of Arizona	University of Michigan
Brigham Young University	University of Minnesota
University of California, Berkeley	University of New Mexico
University of California, Los Angeles	New York Public Library
University of California, San Diego	New York University
Columbia University	University of North Carolina
University of Connecticut	University of Notre Dame
Cornell University	Ohio State University
Duke University	University of Pennsylvania
Florida International University	University of Pittsburgh
University of Florida	Princeton University
Harvard University	Rutgers University
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	University of Southern California
Inter-American Development Bank	Syracuse University
University of Kansas	Tulane University
Library of Congress	Vanderbilt University
University of Miami	Yale University

LAPTOC: Taking the Next Step

Scott Van Jacob
University of Notre Dame
Chair, LARRP Advisory Committee

Working with the Latin American Network Information Center (LANIC) at the University of Texas in Austin, Latin Americanist Research Resources Project (LARRP) members are methodically moving towards making the Latin American Periodicals Tables of Contents (LAPTOC) database OpenURL compliant. OpenURL is "a protocol for interoperability between an information resource and a service component, referred to as a link server, which offers localized services".[1] In this case, the information resource is LAPTOC and the service component could be an online library catalog, an e-journals database, or an interlibrary loan request form. The OpenURL protocol is used by many academic libraries, as it allows users to navigate easily from an article citation to its full-text version or to check the availability of the cited journal.

The following screenshot displays the LAPTOC Search Results page, an OpenURL feature that is compliant with the University of Notre Dame's OpenURL software. The "FindText" icon in the right-hand column informs users that the database is OpenURL compliant.
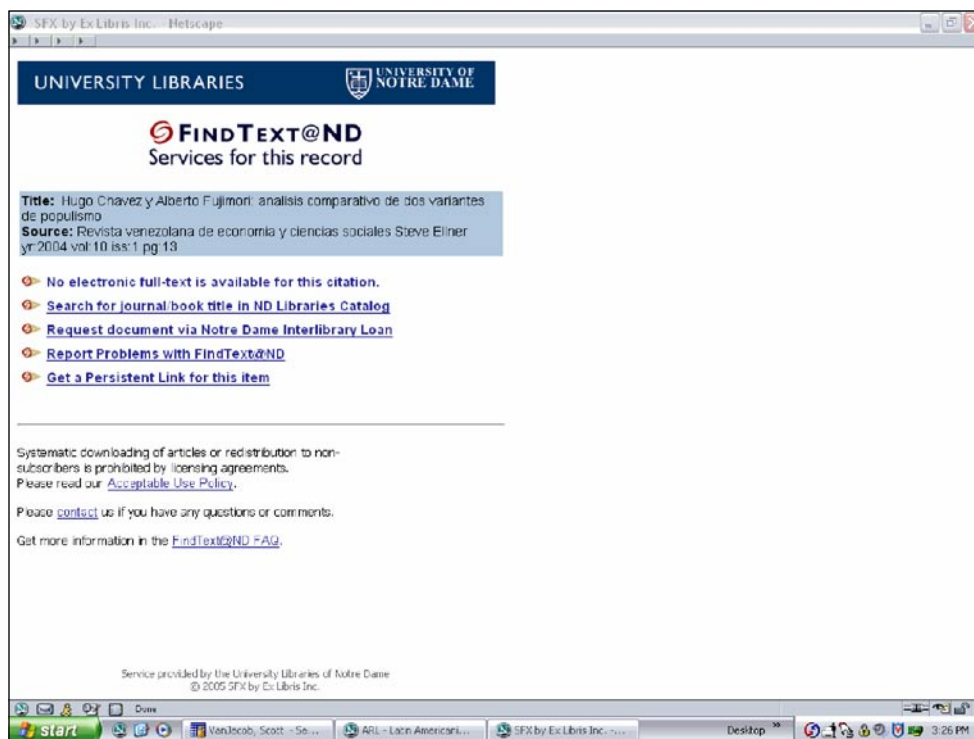

Clicking the "FindText" icon will activate link resolving software to receive the LAPTOC article citation. It also opens a new browser window and offers a series of options to the user. In this case the user may:

- ❖ See if an electronic copy of the journal is available,
- ❖ Search for the journal in the Notre Dame online catalog, or
- ❖ Place an interlibrary loan request, if the journal is not available electronically or held locally.

[1] OpenURL Overview (9/10/05).

This is a significant step forward for users of the LAPTOC database, which now holds more than 273,000 article citations from 900 Latin American journals. In the existing system, a user must type into an Internet search engine the sought after LAPTOC citation to see if the journal is available electronically or type in the journal title in the online catalog to see if the library has the journal. With the OpenURL application, these actions are automated, thereby making the search a seamless simple action that will save time.

I expect that the LAPTOC database will be OpenURL compliant and available to libraries by the end of this year. I want to thank the LANIC administration and staff for their work to make this possible. ❖

Latin American Open Archives Portal: An Update

Scott Van Jacob
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Chair, LARRP Advisory Committee
With contributions by Kent Norsworthy and Ning Lin

In the Winter 2004/2005 issue of the *Global Resources* newsletter, Eudora Loh and Ning Lin provided an update on the Latin American Open Archives Portal (LAOAP).[1] The project has made a number of significant advances since then. Funded by a Technological Innovation and Cooperation for Foreign Information Access (TICFIA) grant in 2002 to the University of California, Los Angeles library as lead institution, LAOAP will provide access to scholarly literature produced by Latin American research institutions that has not been widely disseminated. The portal search interface will provide easy access to these materials as they are digitized and cataloged using Dublin Core metadata.

The Winter newsletter noted that three Latin American partners were providing content for the portal. In the past few months, two other institutions have joined: the Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO, Buenos Aires) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) in Washington, DC. Both institutions have exceptional collections of working papers, reports, and documentation that are not circulated widely outside their libraries and represent significant additions to the project. As we had initially hoped, other Latin American institutions have contacted us expressing interest in joining. This is a very exciting development.

Kent Norsworthy, the content manager, continues to upgrade the portal Web site and assist our Latin American partners. Recent upgrades and activities include the following:

- ❖ Added a Spanish language version to supplement the existing English language version.
- ❖ Compiled a digitization manual in Spanish, which will be mounted on the Web site in October 2005. The manual includes directions on applying metadata, scanning instructions, and more.
- ❖ Participated in a meeting of project managers hosted by FLACSO-Chile that reported significant progress on digitizing and cataloging.
- ❖ Migrated to a digital format, using a sheet-fed scanner, about 700 of 826 documents identified for inclusion in the project.

A recent emerging issue revolves around the rapid growth of Latin American Studies (LAS) scholarly content that complies with the Open Archives Initiative (OAI) protocol found in U.S. and European digital archives. The Open Archives Portal Services Working Group will consider expanding the project's original charge—to provide access to content created in Latin America—to also include harvesting of LAS content produced outside of the region. We can maximize the availability of LAS content found on the Web by harvesting all OAI-compliant documents. This will be a direct benefit to the LAS scholarly community as greater efficiency in basic research will be achieved by providing a central portal for searching OAI compatible content.

The Latin American Network Information Center (LANIC) plans to activate its interface with the portal later this fall when significant content is available. At this time, there are almost 4,000 individual documents prepared for inclusion. Another 700 will be added in October with a goal of adding 8,000 more in the near future. ❖

Documents to be available through the Portal from Latin American Partners		
September 2005	October 2005	Estimated Number of Documents to be Added
3,786	4,462	12,444

[1] Global Resources: A newsletter of the Global Resources Network. Winter 2004/2005. No. 2. pp. 5–7.

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