

Libraries as worldwide infrastructure for information and open access

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The history

Middle ages

- self sufficient
 - Monasteries:
 - sriptoria
 - Universities
 - professors own and produce books as commentaries, excerpts, and disputations
 - Students got lectures
 - Scribes depending from the university (Bologna, Paris)



The history

Early printing age

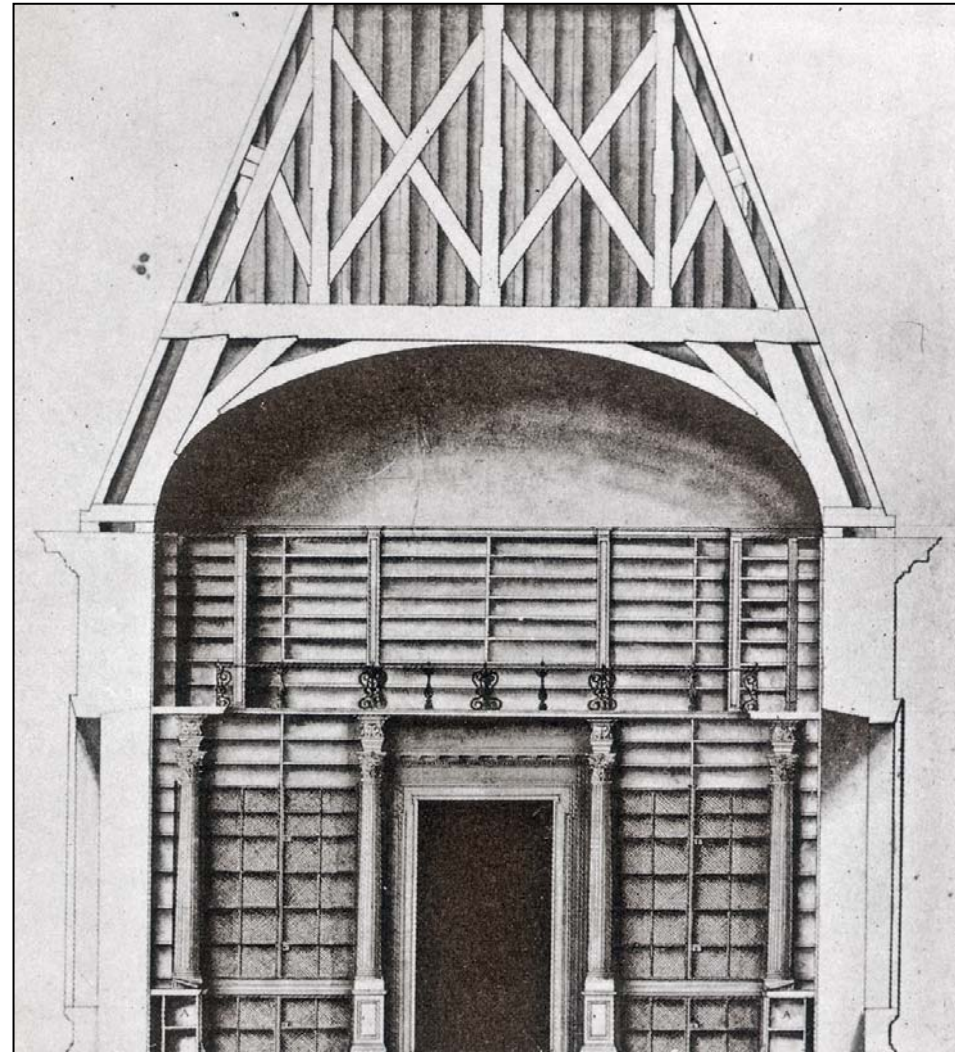
- printing accelerates research communication
 - State of knowledge
 - Libraries need
 - regular budget, professional care
 - Regulated opening ours
 - (*Ottheinrich von der Pfalz*)
 - Libraries have a leading role in the media shift from manuscript to Printed books (Heidelberg, Vaticana)



The history

16. /18. centuries

- Age of private libraries
 - Naudé: *Advis pour dresser une bibliothèque*
 - Research value
 - Classified
 - Accessible
 - *Mazarine*
 - Leibniz
 - State institution for research and government
 - Asset of the state



The history

Modern research library

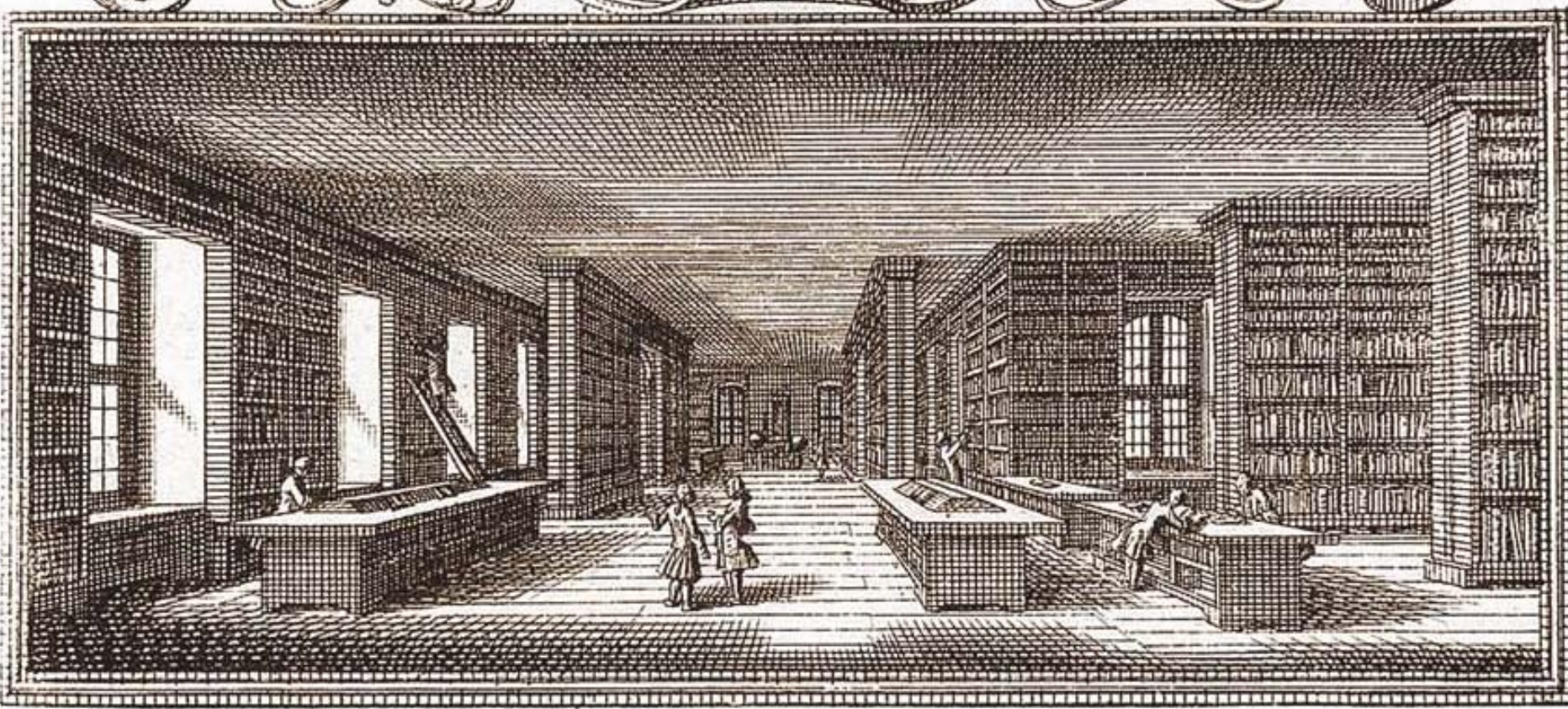


Abb. zu B.6
Christian Gottlob Heyne (1729-1812)

1734 University of Goettingen

- Library as perfect research instrument
- Providing old and new publications showing the progress of knowledge
- Universal acquisition
- Easy access: Classified order with author/title index
- Liberal loan facilities for and students and professors also from outside
- Integration into the research environment (GGA)

BIBLIOTHECA
ACADEMICA



„Man fühlt sich wie in Anwesenheit eines großen Kapitals, das lautlos unberechenbare Zinsen spendet.“
(Johann Wolfgang von Goethe 1801)

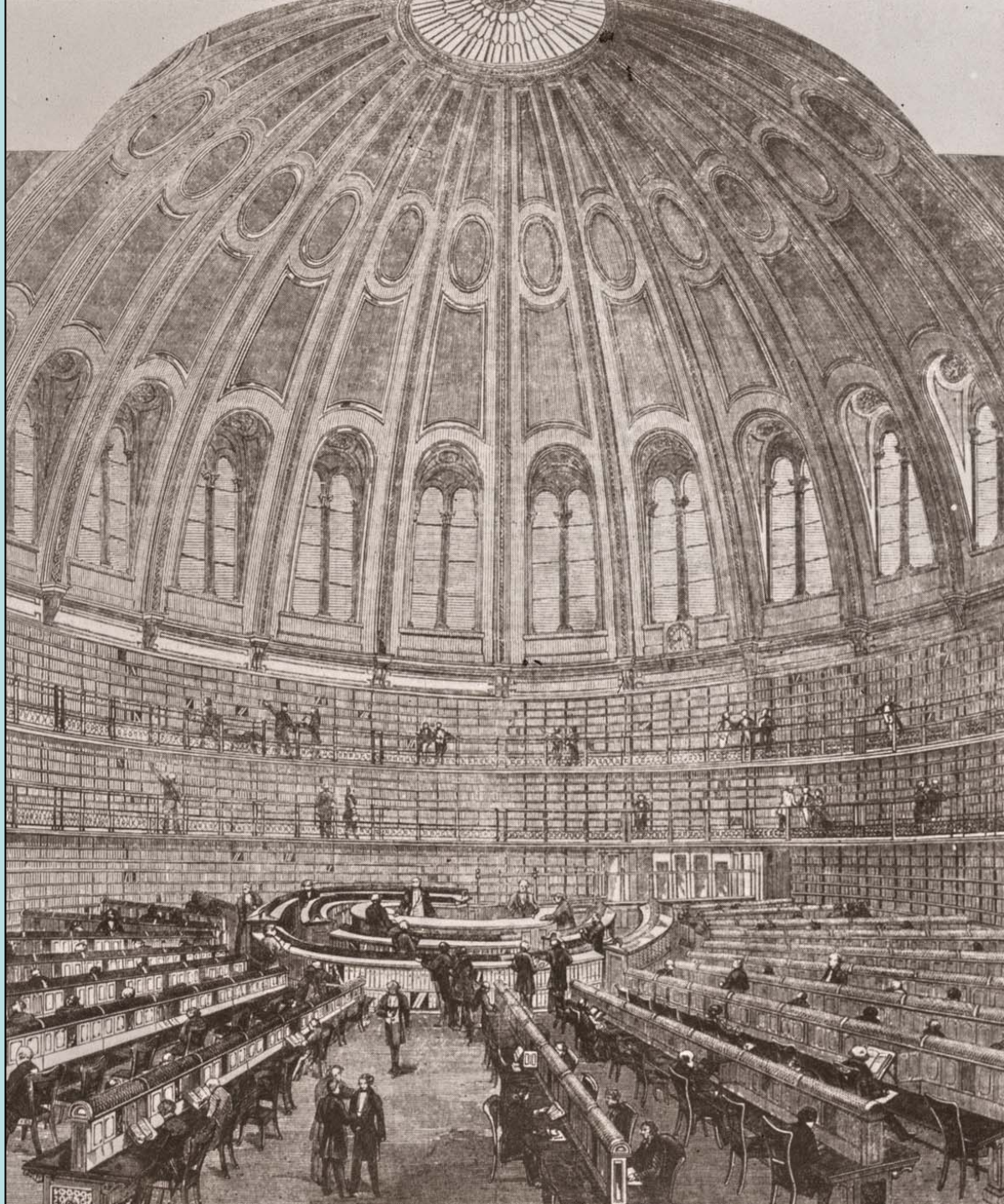
The history

19/20th century

The age of the national library

- 1850
- British Museum Library
 - Universal (complete) collection
 - Research instrument for the nation
 - Cataloguing standards
 - *Panizzi*





The concept of the modern research library

- Choice – take the best research publications from all over the world
- Pay- collect the financial power of institutions (eg universities) for the acquisition of publications
- Access – give free access for the library patrons and the research community via interlibrary loan and/or document delivery
- Archiving – provide access and service for recent and future generations of research workers

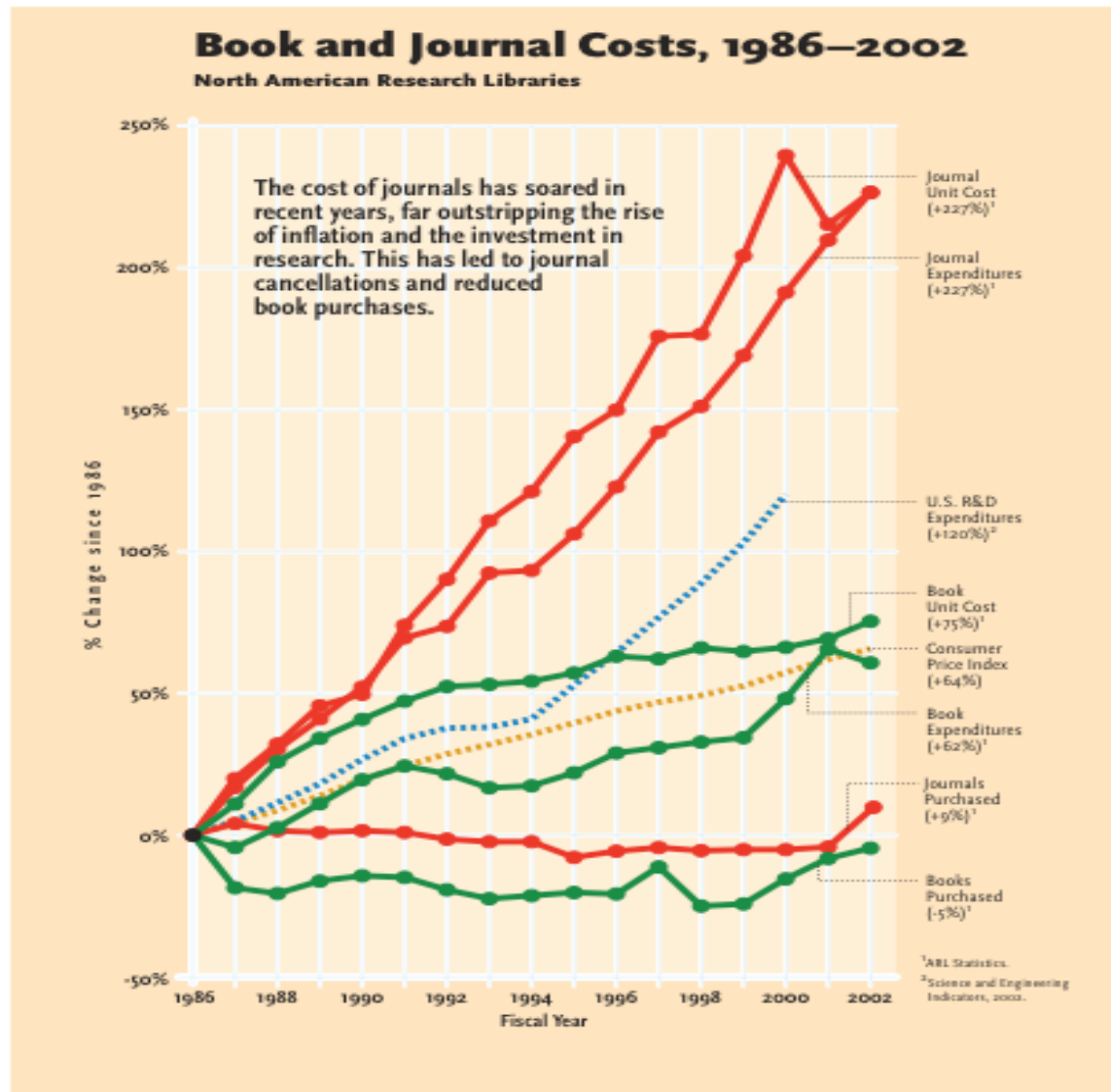
The second half of the 20th century

The golden age of the modern research library

- research and education
principal fields of investment
worldwide
- Libraries
 - increasing budgets
 - able to compete with the rise
of publications till the mid-
1980s
 - increasing their efficiency
 - leaders in the development of
state, nation and worldwide
networks for shared
cataloguing
 - Well organised Interlibrara
loan and document delivery
guarantee access to research
material



The journal crisis.



The electronic age

- ***The Information society***

- The dream

- Every information everywhere at any time (without costs)

- The reality in the 80th

- Researchers used electronic means to work from home:
- they prepared new research papers electronically;
- publisher used electronic versions for printing;
- and libraries delivered texts as copies to their users,
- who were annoyed about the media break (which, in their view, was caused by librarians).
- But innovative librarians started innovative publishing schemes (e g. Highwire linking references in electronic journals
- leading publishers like Elsevier and Springer
- invested a lot in the development of electronic publications, mainly databases and journals, and
- offered licensed access.

Licensing versus selling.

- legal difference between printed and electronic publications:
- electronic publications are
- online services that are licensed instead of sold.
- The legal regulations for licensing are much weaker than for those for selling – at least in regard to copyright.
- Exemptions like fair use or the German right of a personal copy, or a copy for research and educational purposes, can be disregarded many publishers do so.

Consortia

- Libraries built consortia to strengthen their position:
- they tried to overcome the legal problems by developing licensing principles
- but their power was limited.

The Big Deal

group of libraries got access to the full set of Elsevier journals; .
The pros

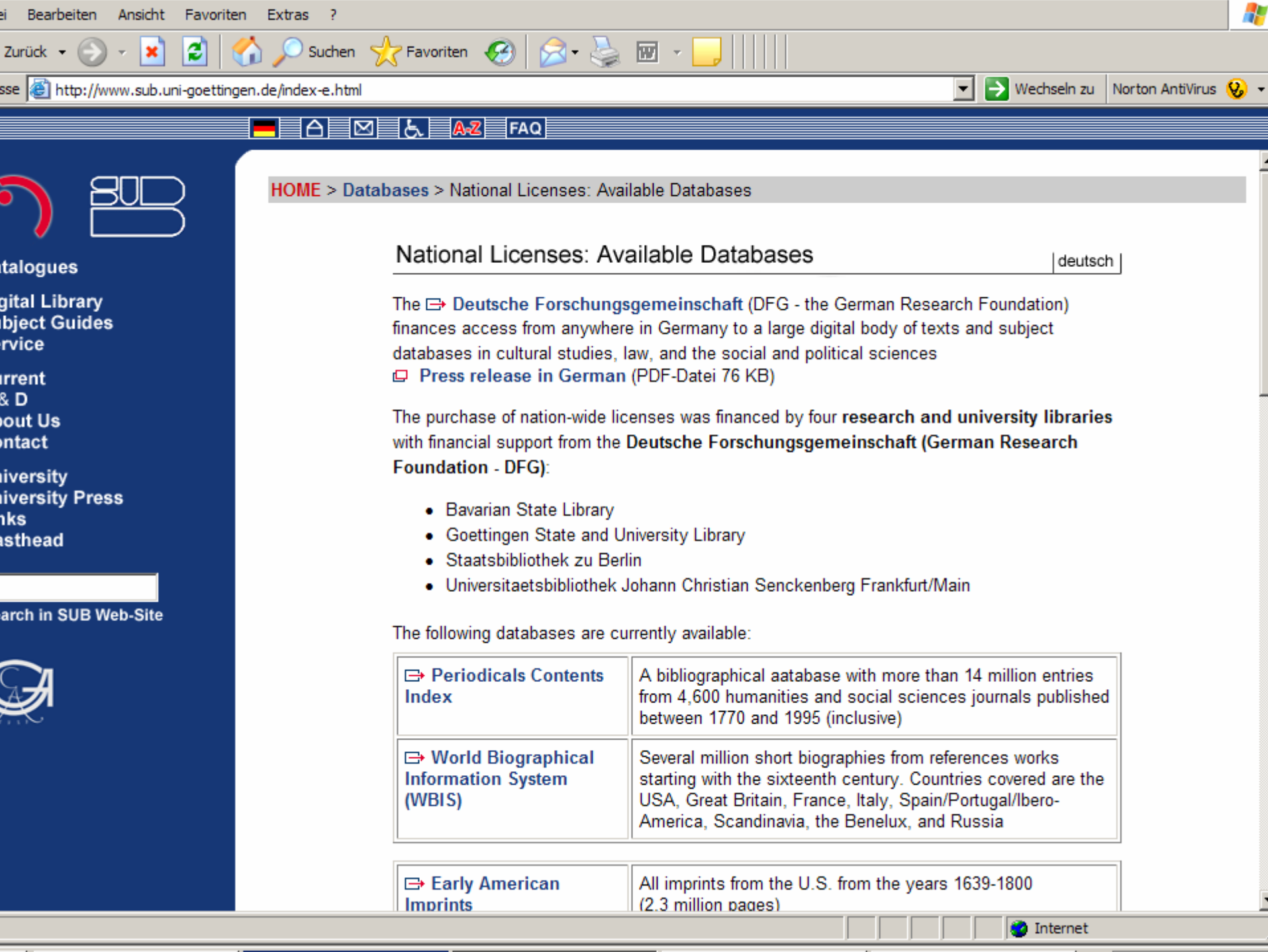
- free online access to the full list of Elsevier journals
- all the libraries fulfilled their mission of 'access provider' quite

The cons

- non-cancellation clause for printed subscriptions, and
- additional fee for electronic access for the full membership of the consortium

The more negative side effect

- the increasing costs of the Elsevier contract brought reductions in subscriptions and purchases of monographs from other publishers
- the increasing market power made Elsevier a quasi monopolist, able to dictate prices and contract conditions.



National Licenses: Available Databases

deutsch

The [DFG](#) **Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft** (DFG - the German Research Foundation) finances access from anywhere in Germany to a large digital body of texts and subject databases in cultural studies, law, and the social and political sciences

[Press release in German](#) (PDF-Datei 76 KB)

The purchase of nation-wide licenses was financed by four **research and university libraries** with financial support from the **Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (German Research Foundation - DFG)**:

- Bavarian State Library
- Goettingen State and University Library
- Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin
- Universitaetsbibliothek Johann Christian Senckenberg Frankfurt/Main

The following databases are currently available:

[Periodicals Contents Index](#)

A bibliographical aatabase with more than 14 million entries from 4,600 humanities and social sciences journals published between 1770 and 1995 (inclusive)

[World Biographical Information System \(WBIS\)](#)

Several million short biographies from references works starting with the sixteenth century. Countries covered are the USA, Great Britain, France, Italy, Spain/Portugal/Ibero-America, Scandinavia, the Benelux, and Russia

[Early American Imprints](#)

All imprints from the U.S. from the years 1639-1800 (2.3 million pages)

The open access movement.

the ArXivserver <http://arxiv.org/>

- Paul Ginsparg's idea of collecting all the papers of physicists in one database - the ArXivserver[- became more and more accepted by other research communities such as mathematicians. But:
- No change of publication behaviour:
- publication had still to be in one of the high impact journals, mainly edited by commercial publishers,
- to get recognition in the research community.
- Delivering to the ArXiv was not much more than a modern way of n of exchanging preprints. A way to communicate not to publish

The open access movement

SPARC

- 1998 SPARC Scholarly Publication and Academic Resources Coalition
- (SPARC Europe followed in 2002)
- first attempt to facilitate the starting of new journals as alternatives to the overpriced titles of commercial publishers, and
- to make the publication market more competitive.
- But soon, SPARC looked for new models of community projects like the Public Library of Science.
- <http://www.sparceurope.org/>-

The open access movement

The Budapest Open Access Initiative

- a statement of commitment, arose from a meeting convened in Budapest by the Open Society Institute (OSI) on 1-2 December 2001. The outcome centred on two main proposals:
 - First, scholars needed tools and assistance to deposit their refereed journal articles in open electronic archives, a practice commonly called, self-archiving.
- Open-access Journals: Second, scholars needed the means to launch a new generation of journals committed to open access, and to help existing journals that elected to make the transition to open access.

The open access movement

The Bethesda Declaration

<http://www.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/bethesda.htm>

- the result of a meeting on 11 April 2003 at the headquarters of the Howard Hughes Medical Institute in Chevy Chase, Maryland. The purpose was to stimulate the goal of providing open access to primary scientific literature. Members of all the relevant parties — organizations that foster support for scientific research, scientists that generate the research results, publishers who facilitate the peer-review and distribution of results of the research, and the scientists, librarians and others who depend on access to this knowledge— made proposals to promote a rapid and efficient transition to open access publishing.

The open access movement

The Berlin Declaration

- mainly used the definitions of the Bethesda statement. It has had great international impact; and researchers either in the sciences or the humanities have never promoted open access so successfully with such widespread international publicity.
- <http://oa.mpg.de/openaccess-berlin/berlindeclaration.html>

The role of granting societies and public funds

- Perhaps the most important result of the Berlin Declaration was the acceptance of open access by the major funding institutions such as the DFG (Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft) in Germany. They declared that publication was a necessary part of the research process and, therefore, could be financed as part of the grant. Similar announcements came from the Maxwell Trust in the UK.

Publicly financed research as public good

- One of the most valuable reasons for open access is that research financed with public money has to be in open access for the common good. That was proposed many times in Europe as well as in the United States. In the US, the Congress decided in July 2007 that the National Institute of Health would have a legal obligation to deliver the publications of all funded research on open access at the latest after one year. That is a breakthrough for open access development, at least for biological and medical research. The former regulation that funded authors had to deliver a copy directly to the PubMedCentral of the National Library of Medicine within six months was a real disaster: only 5% of authors complied with the rule.

Green Way

Self Archiving 1

- Homepage of the author or the Institution
- Subject oriented : Learned societies and Scientific Communities

1. Preprint

- ➡ No reputation for the author
- ➡ No alternative publication strategy for the author

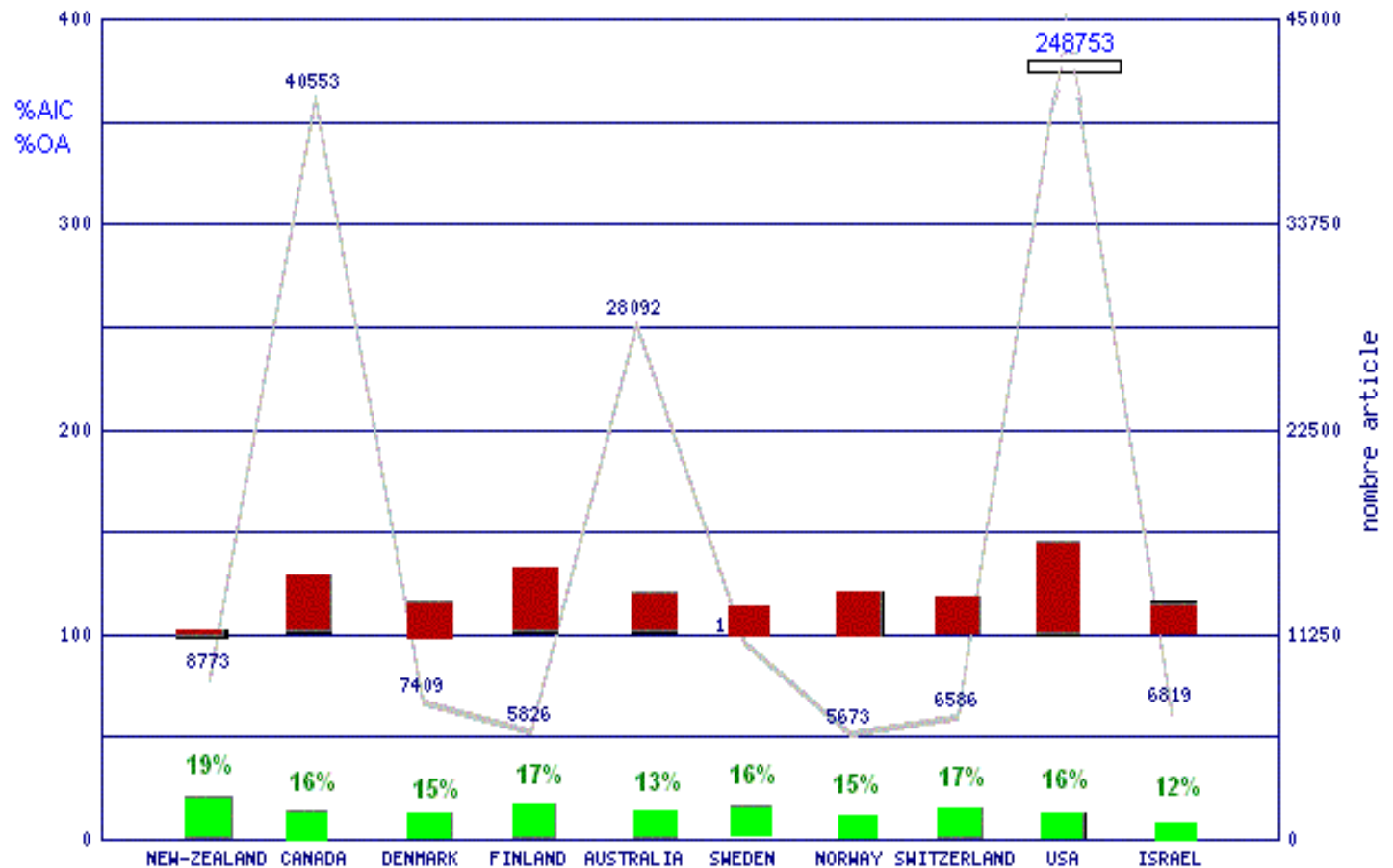
Green Way: Self Archiving 2

➡ 2. Postprint

- Homepage of the author or of the institution
 - Additional way of publication
 - Parallel way of distributing
- ➡ Improves the visibility
- ➡ Higher citation rate
- ➡ Increasing the Impact Faktors of the journal too

The open access advantage

Discipline Biologie

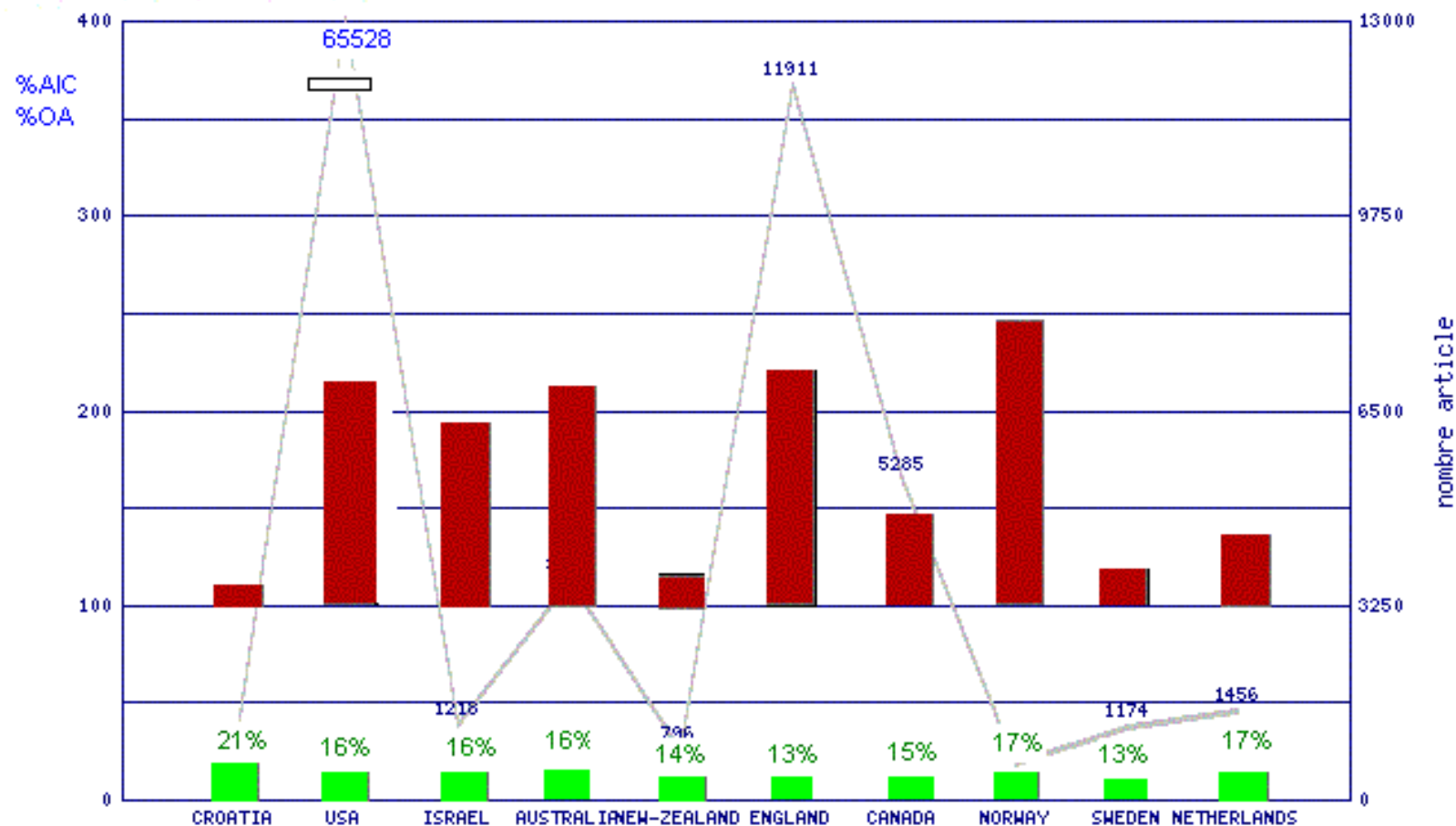


- Avantage Impact de Citations (AIC)
- Pourcentages d'articles en accès libre (OA)
- Nombre total d'articles (N)

Légende

The open access advantage

Discipline Sociologie



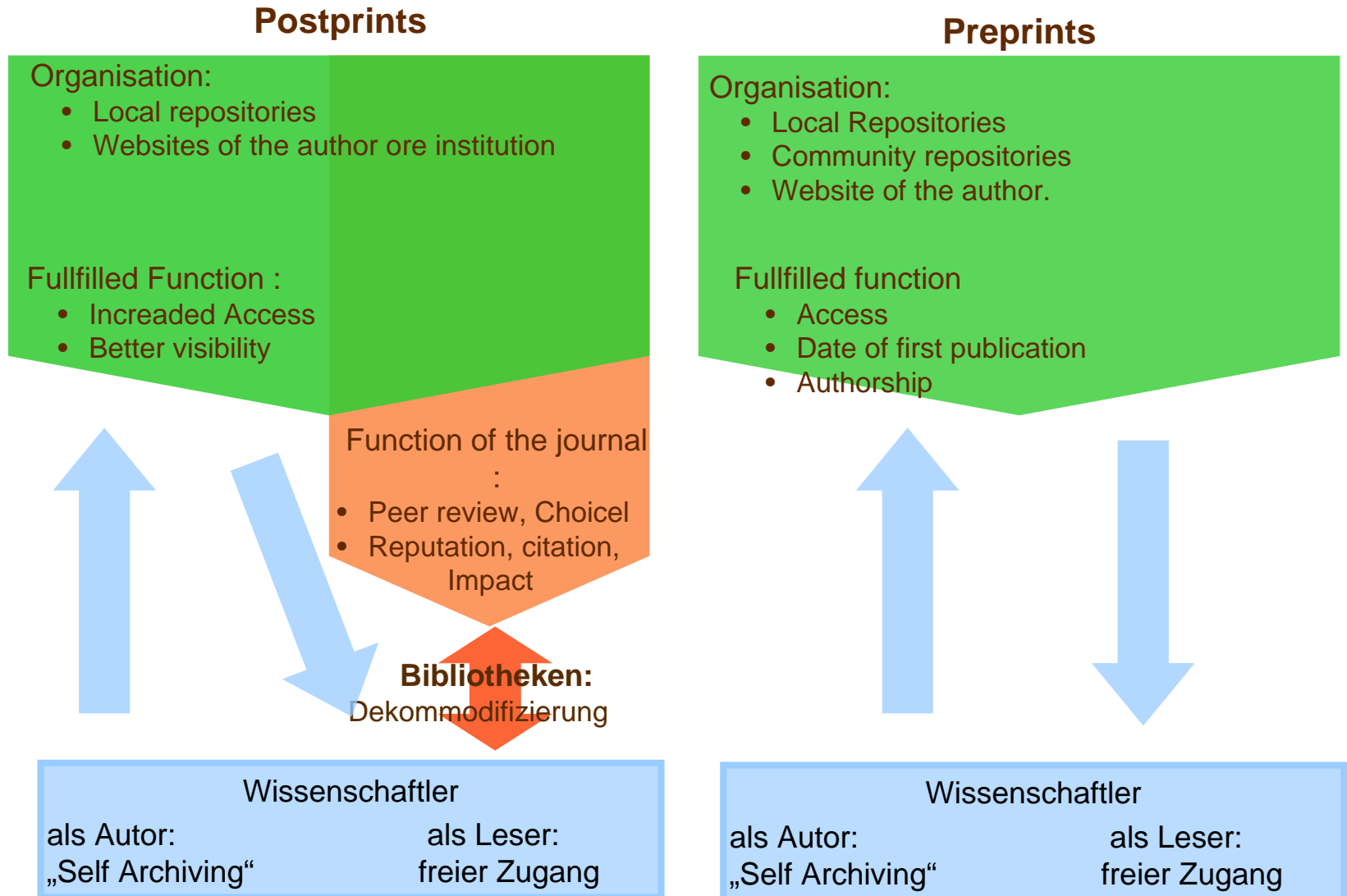
- **Avantage Impact de Citations (AIC)**
- **Pourcentages d'articles en accès libre (OA)**
- **Nombre total d'articles (N)**

Légende

The reaction of the publishers

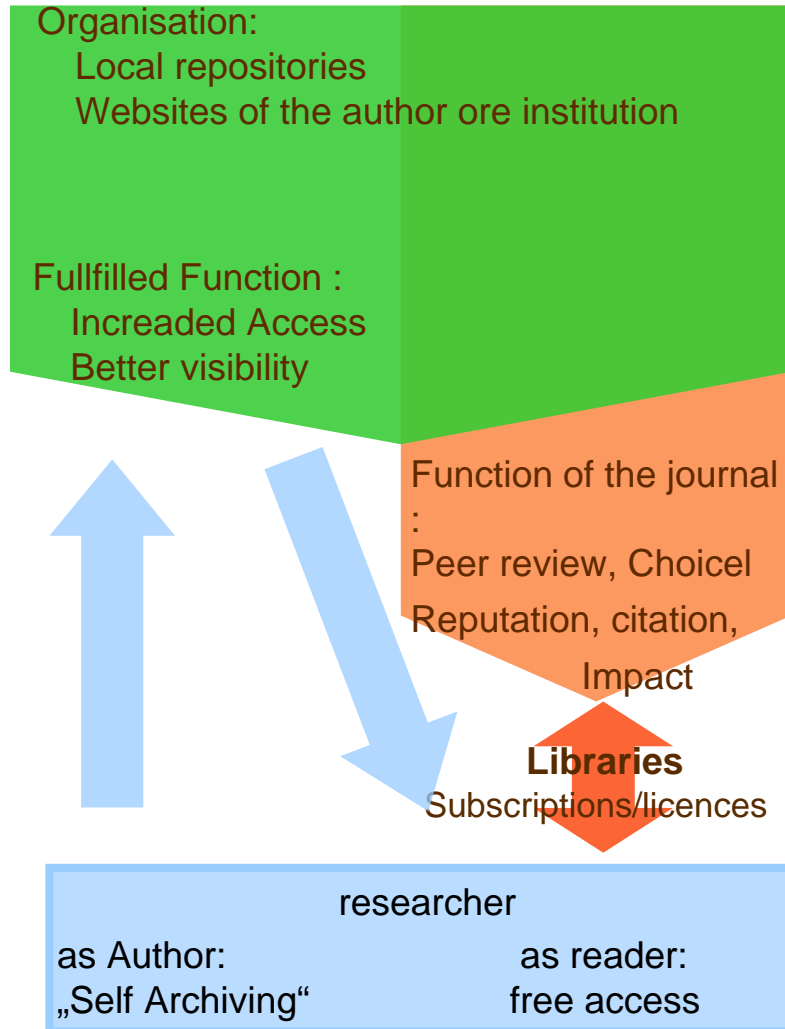
- Many publishers accept postprints delivered on the personal or institutional server of the author.
- There is a list prepared by the SHERPA project
<http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo.php>;
- with additional German informations
<http://miles.cms.hu-berlin.de/oap/>

Open Access: Green way - „self archiving“



Open Access: Green Road - „Self Archiving“

Postprints



Golden Road - Open Access Journale



The future of open access

- necessary as the preferred scheme for research
 - More researchers worldwide will produce
 - More research results that have to be published
- If we count the additional overhead costs of publications via commercial publishers are extremely high
 - no-one anywhere can afford anymore the traditional outsourcing scheme of publications
 - fast developing countries are trying to be at the forefront of the open access development

How can we succeed?

Library activities

- *Standards as the foundation for open access*
- *Local repositories:*
- *University presses*

Standards as the fundament for open access

- *Dublin Core* is widely accepted as a metadata schema for electronic documents
- *The Open Archives Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting (OAI-PMH)*
 - OAIster (12 million items)
 - scientific commons_ (15 million items)
- *The DINI-Certificate for Document and Publication Services 2007*

“Electronic Publishing Group”

DINI – Certificate

Document and Publication Repositories



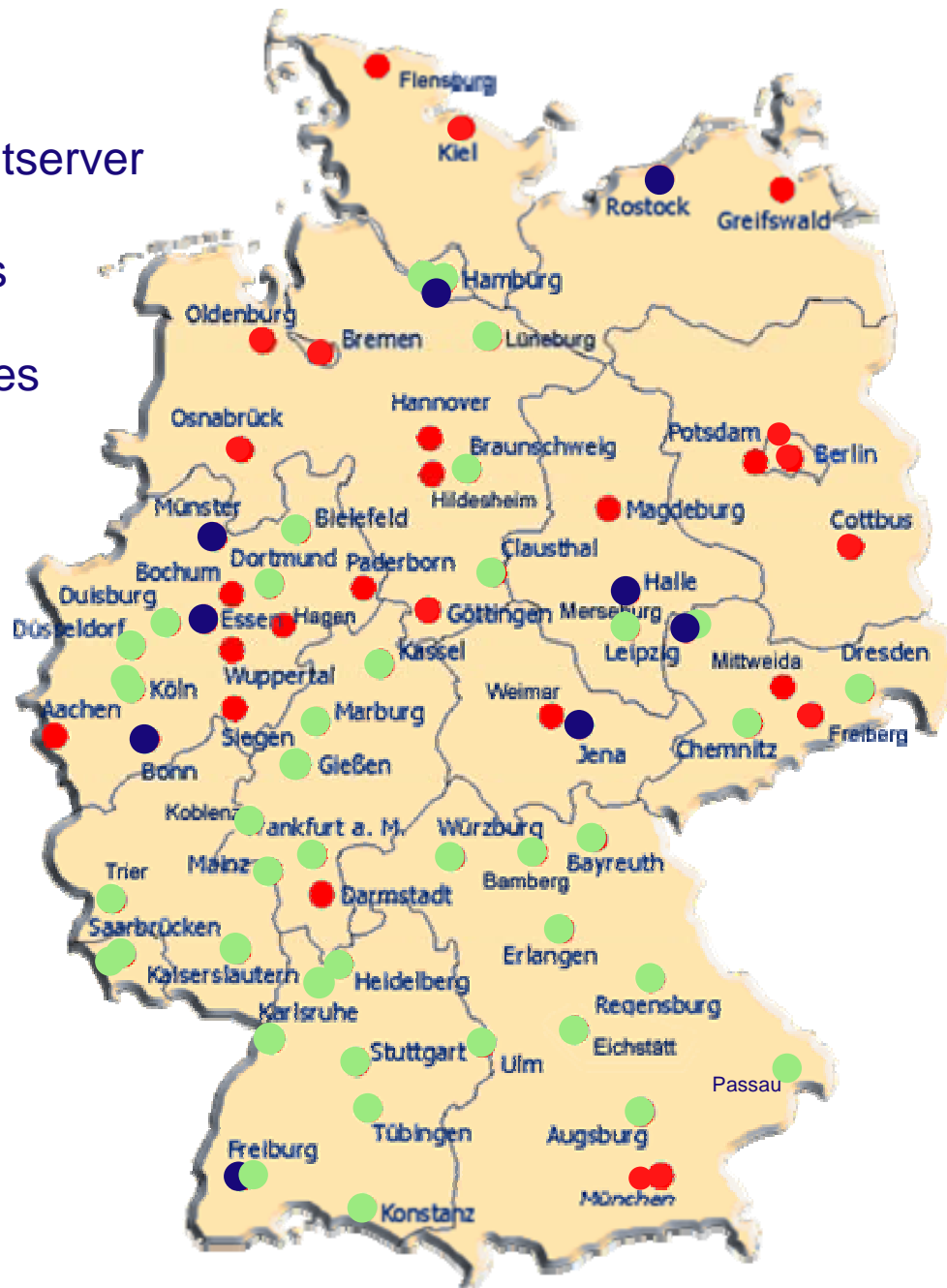
Local repositories:

- Libraries are accustomed to using standards for cataloguing; they are leaders in the acquisition and delivery of printed as well as electronic documents; and so, therefore, they are responsible for the local repositories of most universities – normally in close co-operation with the computer centre.
- There are additional services in development such as on demand ordering of printed versions via Pro print[2]. The German development is networked with the European scene, mainly via the DRIVER project
[1] <http://www.dissonline.de/>
- [2] <http://www.edoc.hu-berlin.de/proprint/>

● Other Documentserver

● OPUS-Libraries

● MyCore-Libraries





Site Search

The English version of our homepage does not represent a complete image of the parent homepage in German. However, we have selected the most important ETD subjects for our English pages, and we will expand them continuously. If You are fluent in German, You

Searching

Publishing

Legal Issues

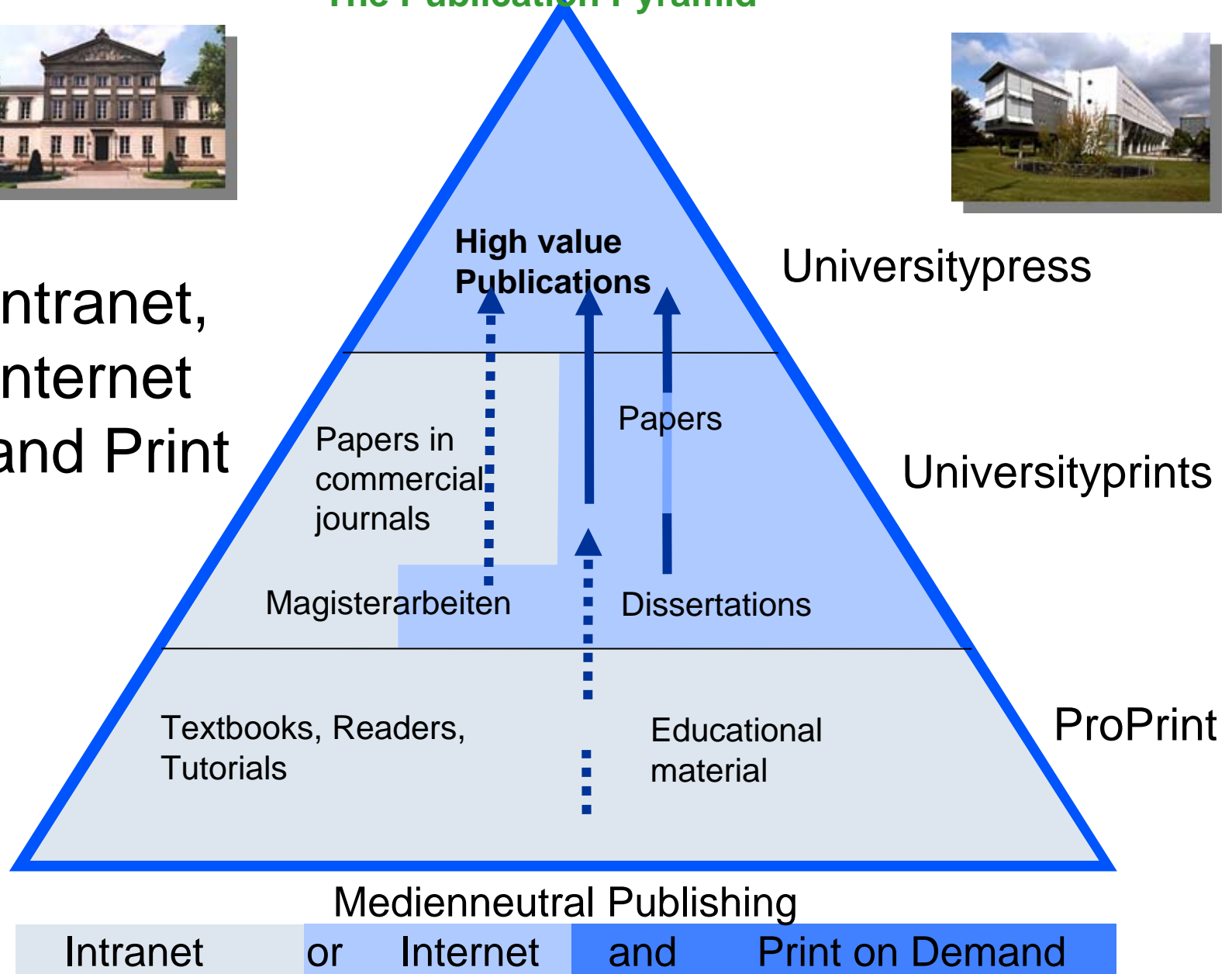
Formats

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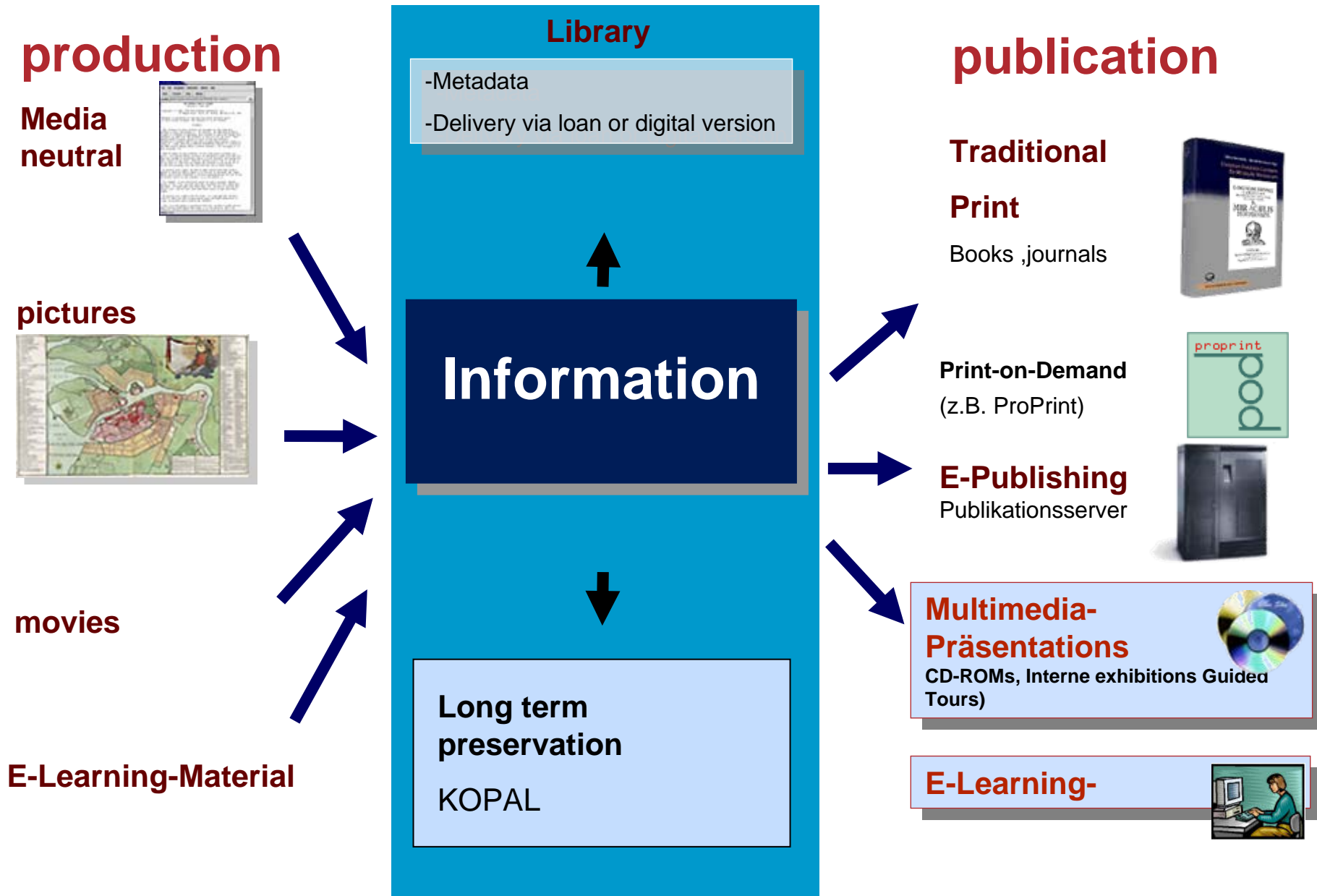
•The Publication Pyramid



Intranet,
Internet
and Print



Scientific publishing

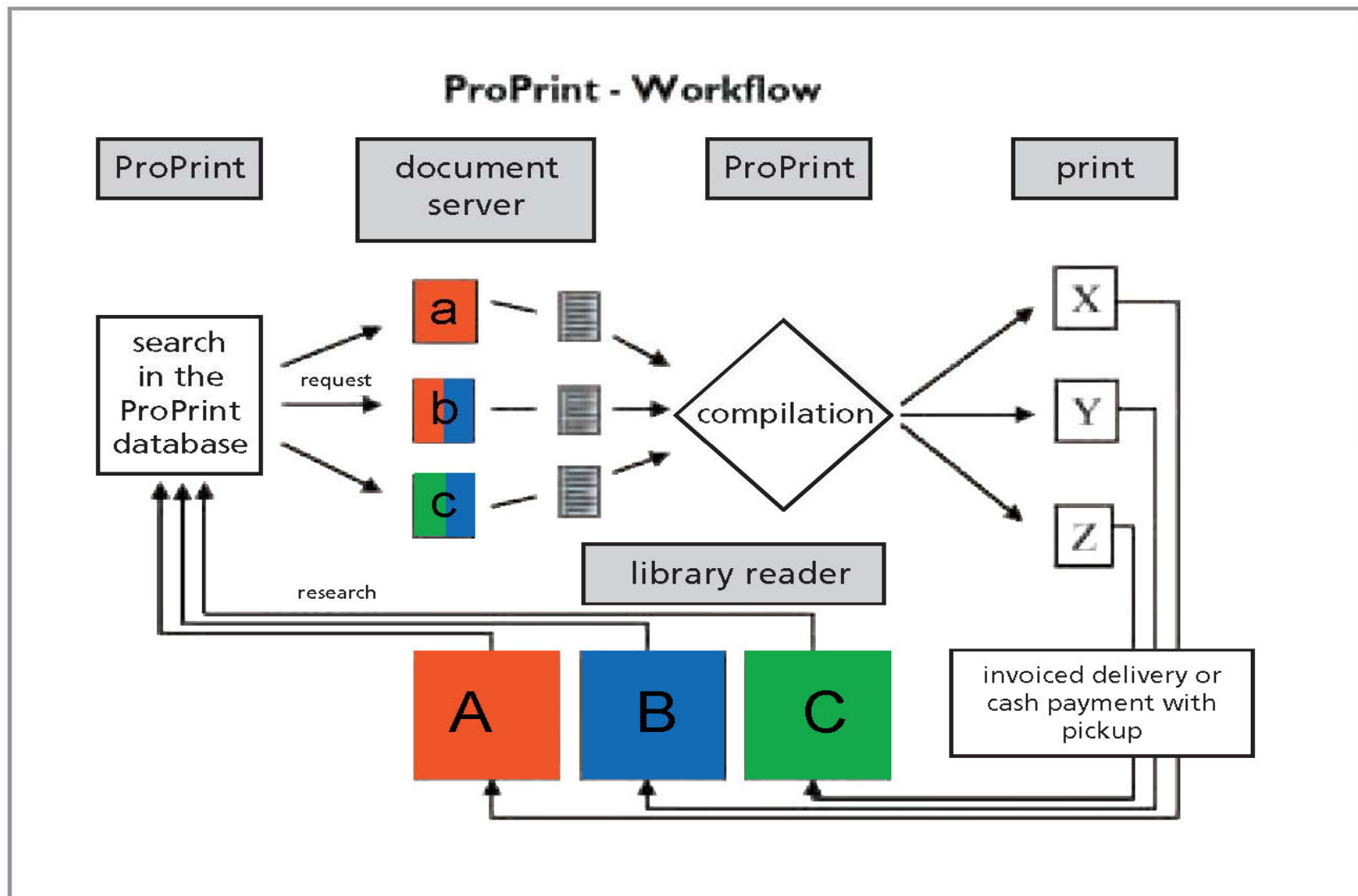


Infrastructure for Marketing and Delivery

➤ Publication server and University press

- Electronic and print medianeutral
(University Press)
- Institutional (GOEDOC)
- by subject (GEO-LEO)
- Metadata: OPAC PICA WorldCat
- Harvesting Server (OAIster)
- Search engine (Google/ google scholar)
- Bookseller (amazon, buchhandel.de)

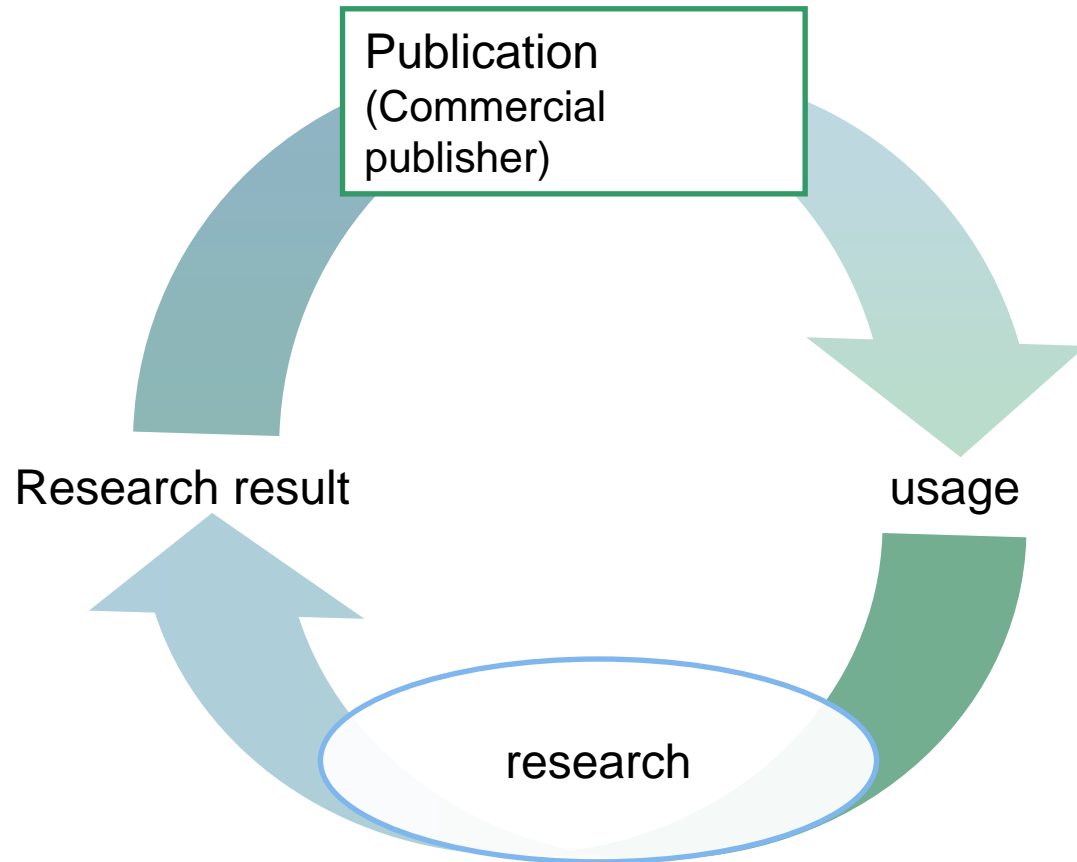




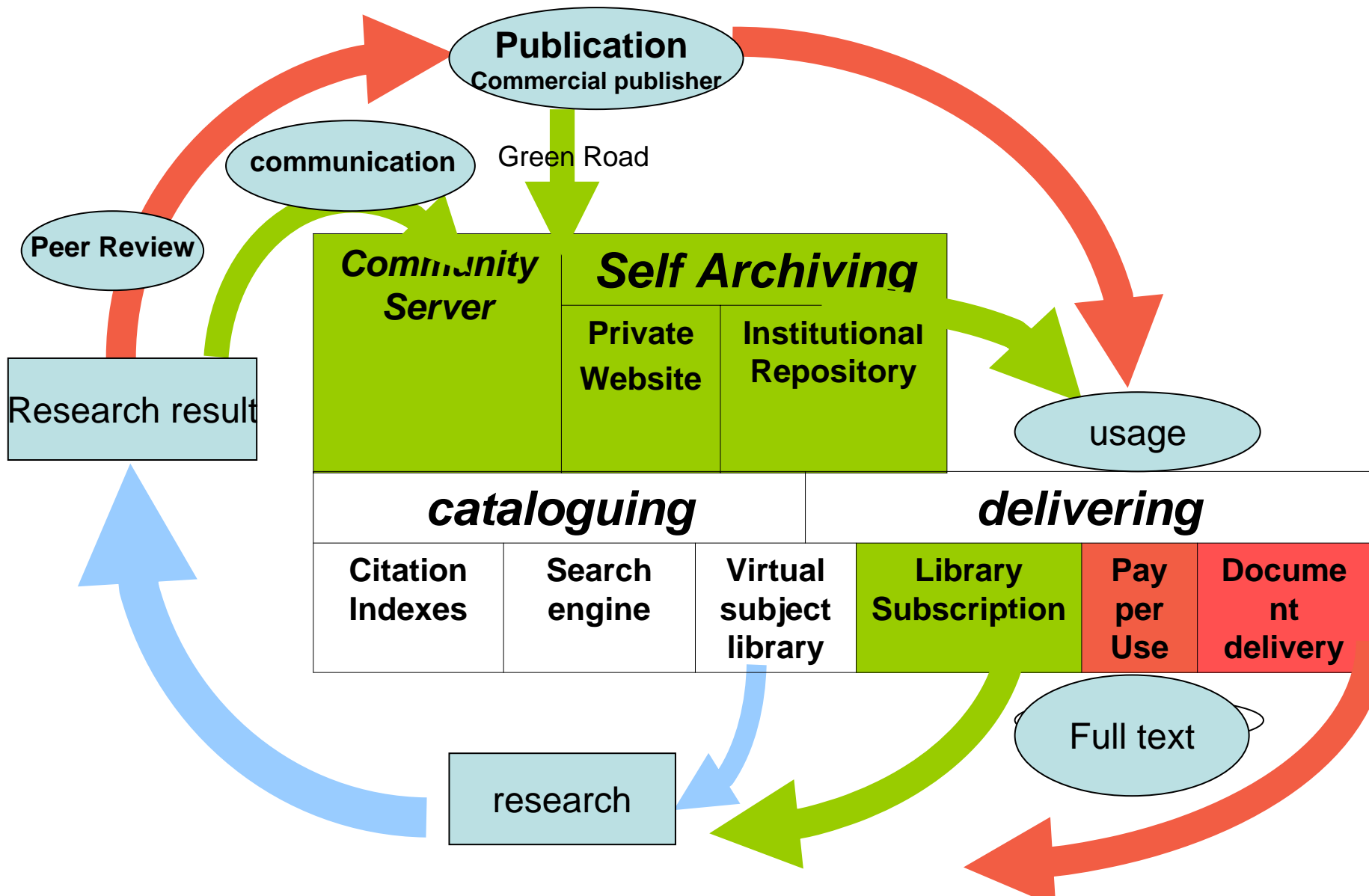
Library Hi Tech, Vol.22, No 2, 2004, p. 227-230.

<http://titania.emeraldinsight.com/vl=4173657/cl=127/nw=1/fm=html/rpsv/cw/mcb/07378831/v22n2/s13/p227>

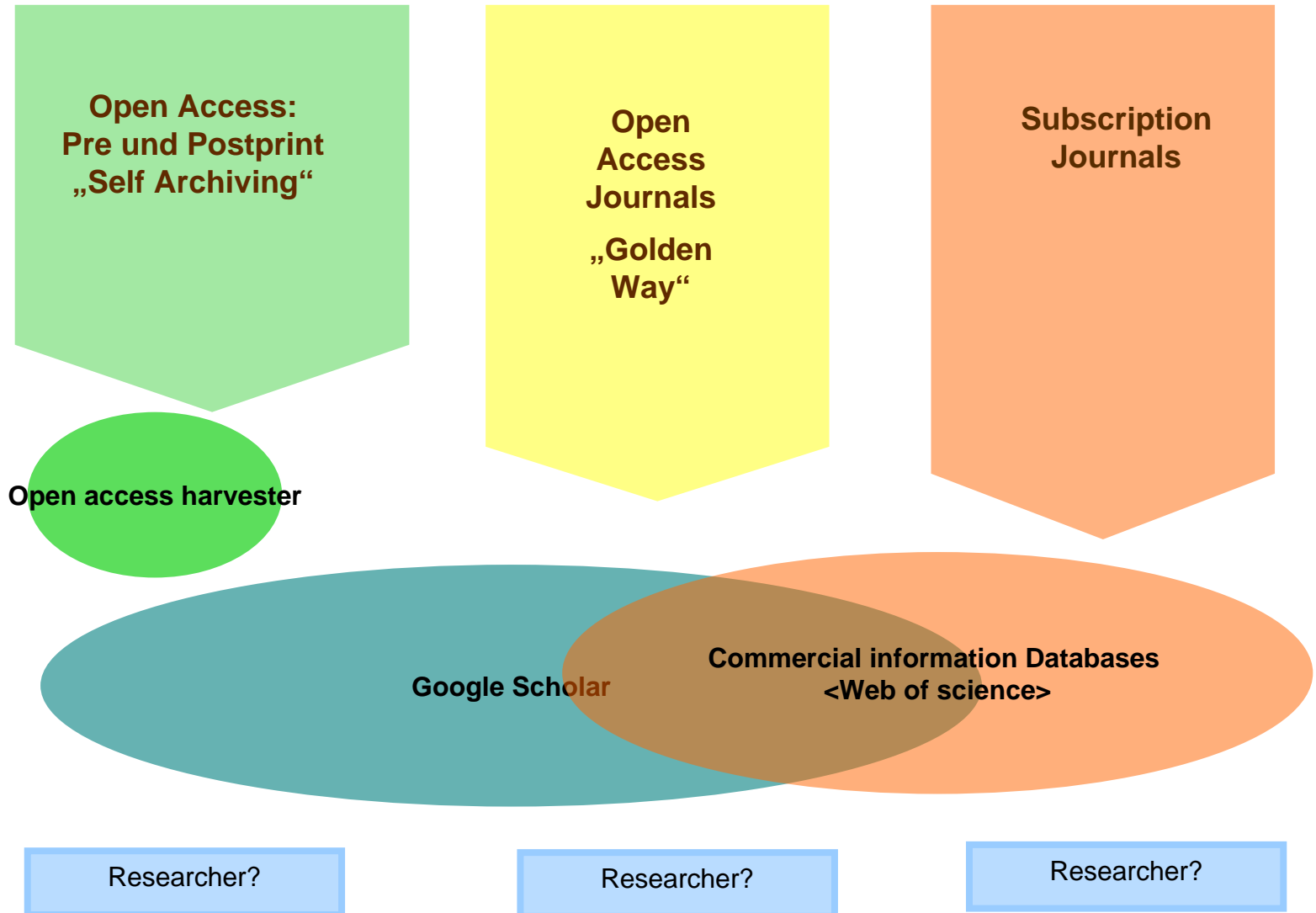
The scientific publication system



The new system of scientific communication



Competition



Publishing as distributed system

university server

- pre-prints
- papers from journals for local access

learned society server

- pre-prints
- peer reviewed articles/journals

Publisher

- added value publications
- aggregating peer reviewed articles
- aggregator of material stored on the university servers ?

(Hans Rosendaal)

E- research

The new research environment

- e-Science is about global collaboration in key areas of science, and the next generation of infrastructure that will enable it.'

John Taylor Director G. of Research Councils Off. of Science and Technology

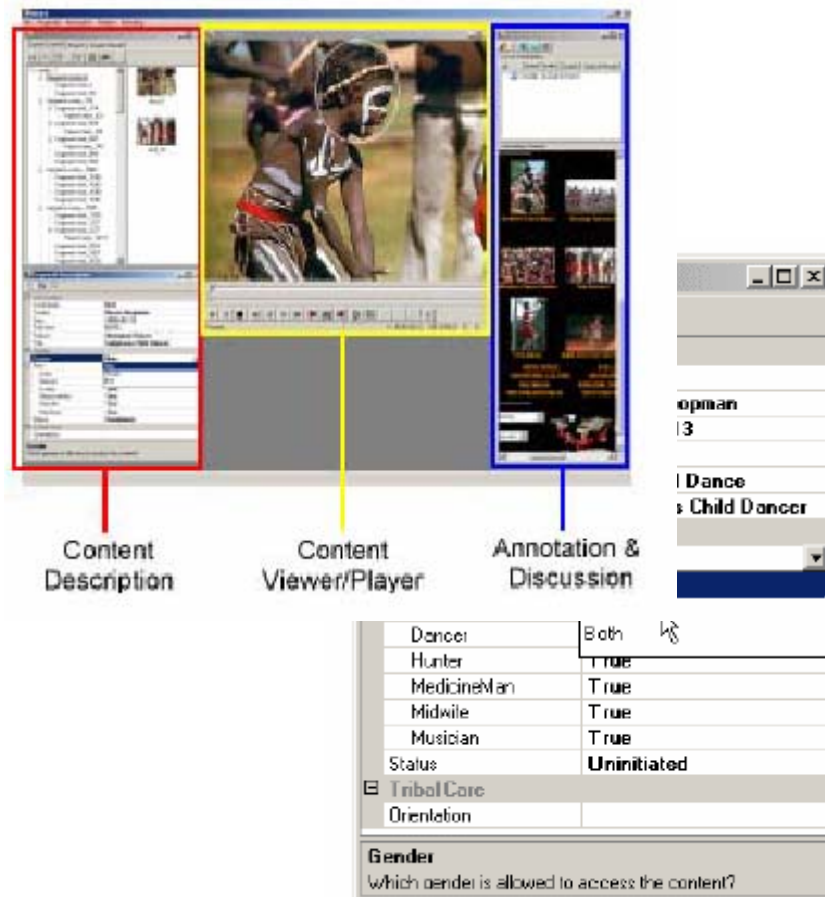
Researchers need robust middleware services to routinely build secure 'Virtual Organisations' to support an international "collaboratory"

- *Open access for data as well as for publications'*
- *Libraries as service infrastructure for e-research*

Beyond the Web?

- Scientists developing collaboration technologies that go far beyond the capabilities of the Web
 - To use remote computing resources
 - To integrate, federate and analyse information from many disparate, distributed, data resources
 - To access and control remote experimental equipment
- Capability to access, move, manipulate and mine data is the central requirement of these new collaborative science applications
 - Data held in file or database repositories
 - Data generated by accelerator or telescopes
 - Data gathered from mobile sensor networks

Semantic Grids for Museums and Indigenous Communities

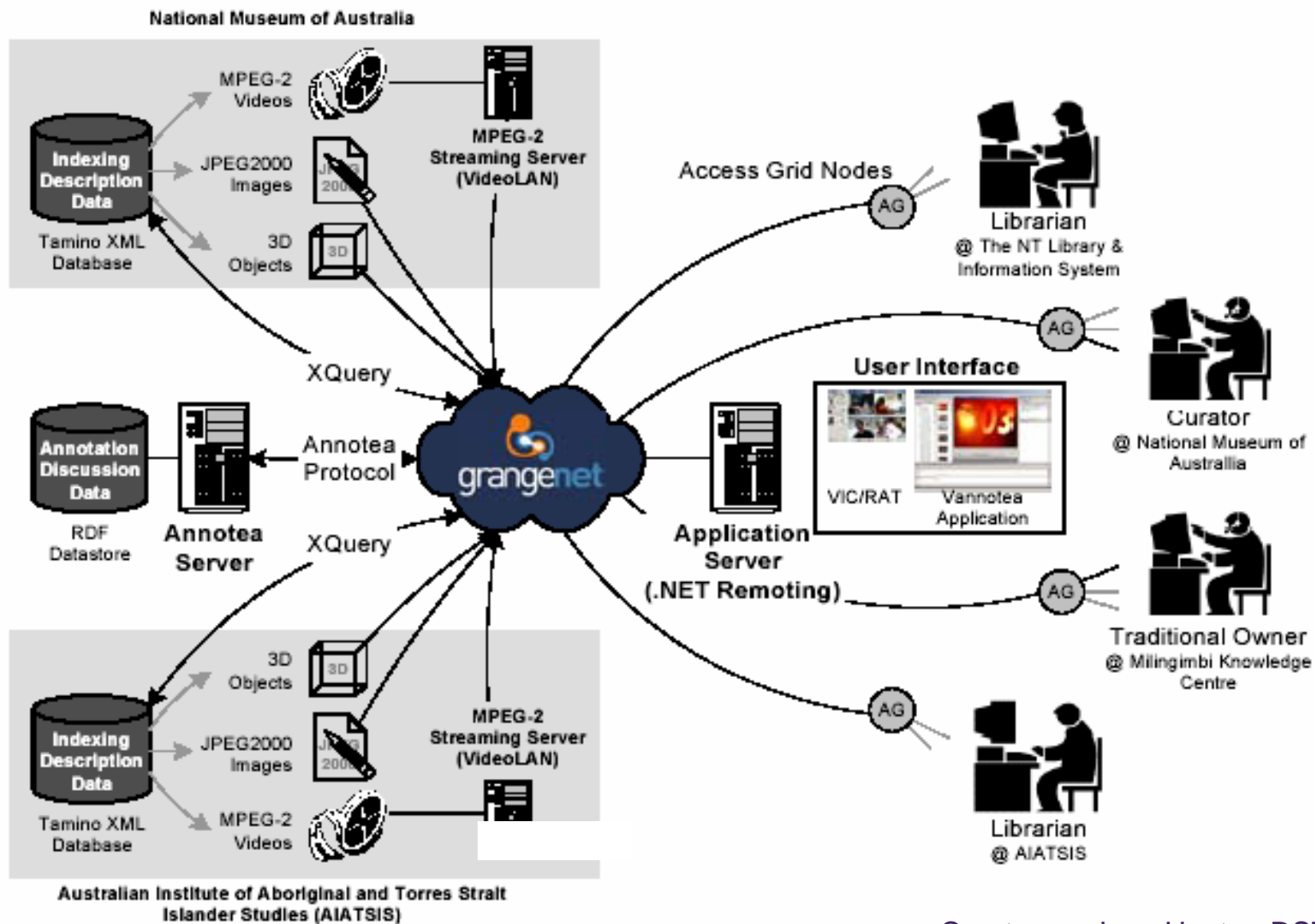


Enable museums & indigenous communities in distributed locations to collaboratively:

- discuss
- define
- annotate

rights associated with objects in museums

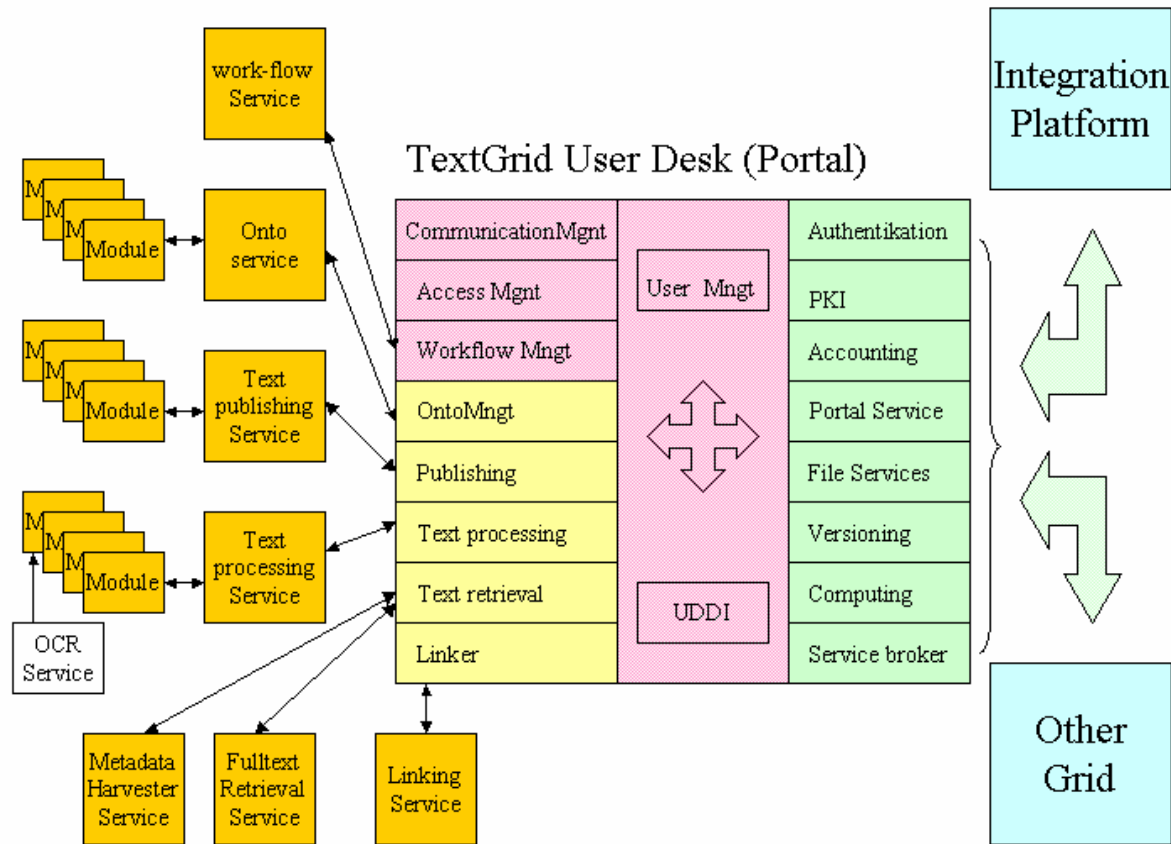
Courtesy – Jane Hunter, DSTC



Courtesy – Jane Hunter, DSTC

Figure 2: System Architecture

Textgrid-Architektur: Werkzeuge für eine gridfähige und gridgestützte Philologie



Goethe-Wörterbuch - Microsoft Internet Explorer URT

Adresse <http://germazope.uni-trier.de/Projects/WBB/woerterbuecher/gwb/wbgui?lemid=J604633&subid=J604633>

Goethe-Wörterbuch. Hg. v. der Berlin-Brandenburgischen Akademie der Wissenschaften [bis Bd. 1, 6. Lfg.: Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin; bis Bd. 3, 4. Lfg.: Akademie der Wissenschaften der DDR], der Akademie der Wissenschaften in Göttingen und der Heidelberger Akademie der Wissenschaften. Bd. 1 (A-azum), 1978; Bd. 2 (B-einweisen), 1989; Bd. 3 (einwenden-Gesäusel), 1999.

Vorworte Benutzerhinweise Siglen- und Abkürzungsverzeichnis Wörterbücher im Wörterbuchnetz

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vgl heften

Fußnoten

Stichwort: Suchen

Wörterbuchnetz - Microsoft Internet Explorer URT



Adresse <http://woerterbuchnetz.de/woerterbuecher/lexikon/wbgui?lemid=L604009>

Mittelhochdeutsches Handwörterbuch von Matthias Lexer. Zugleich als Supplement und alphabetischer Index zum Mittelhochdeutschen Wörterbuche von Benecke-Müller-Zarncke. Nachdruck der Ausg. Leipzig 1872-1878 mit einer Einleitung von Kurt Gärtner. 3 Bde. Stuttgart: S. Hirzel 1992.

Vorworte Wörterbücher im Wörterbuchnetz

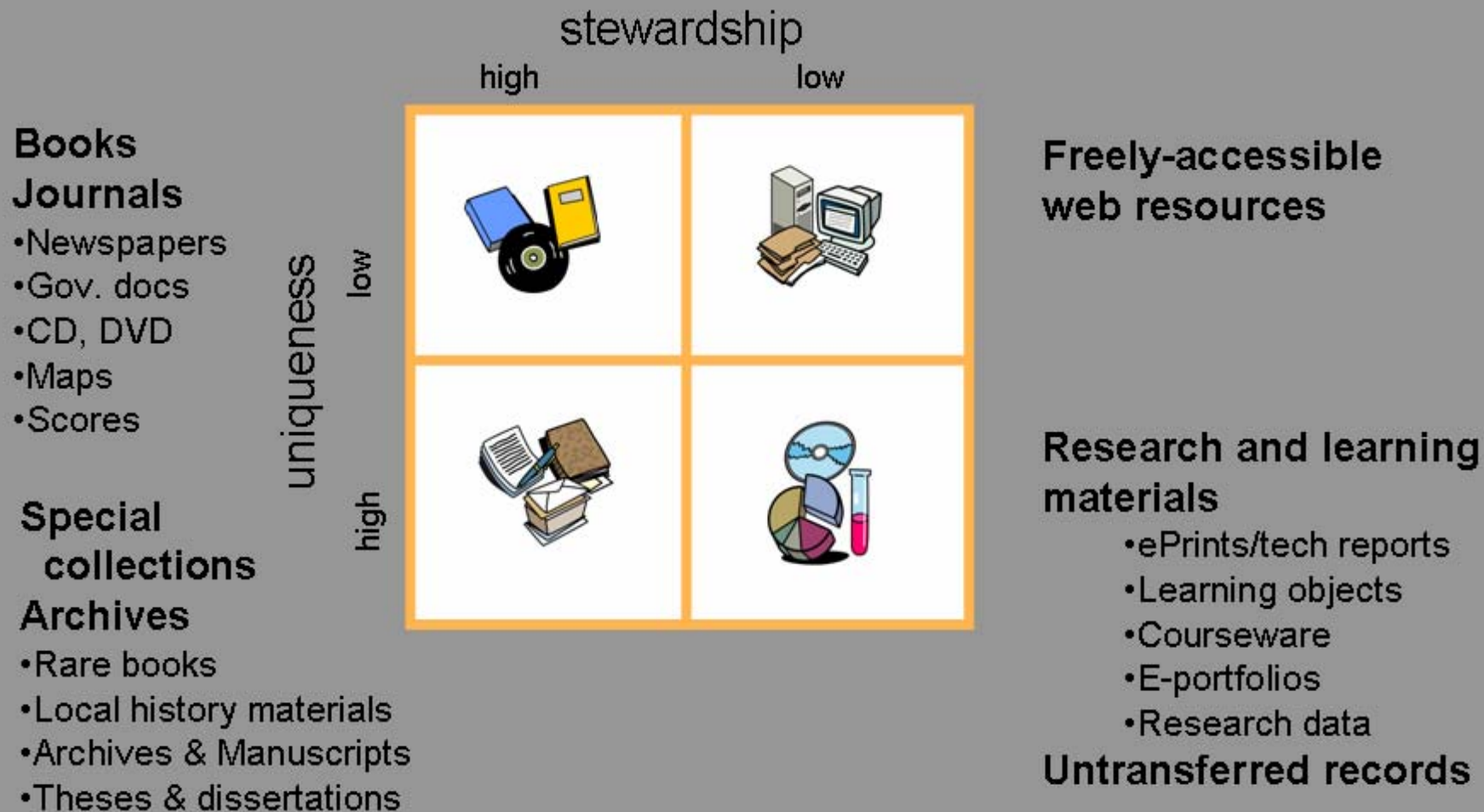
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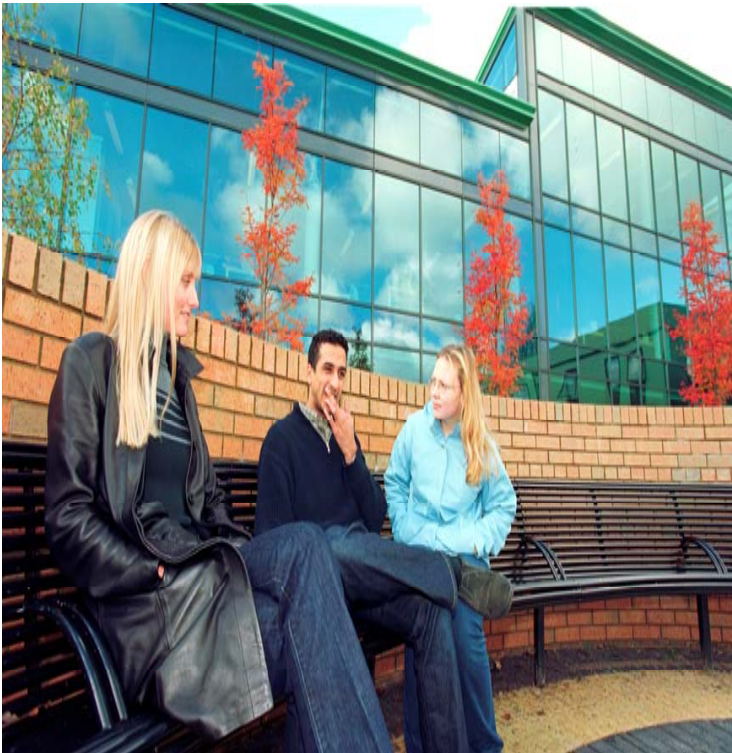
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brôt-banc, stfm. FIB

Collections grid



Changes in student expectations

- Students behaving as consumers
- The need to actively engage students in learning
- The demand for flexibility in when and where people study
- New generations of students and their use of technology and multimedia
- The learning needs of each individual



Community tools

- Blogs
- Wikis
- Discussion forums
- Instant messaging
- Newsfeeds



New learning and teaching environments

- Libraries have to integrate publications, data and other digital objects into modern learning and teaching management systems.
- The learning of information literacy is as valuable for the students of today as the skills for active publishing in the open access internet world. Libraries have an increasing teaching role in this respect.

The virtual learning environment

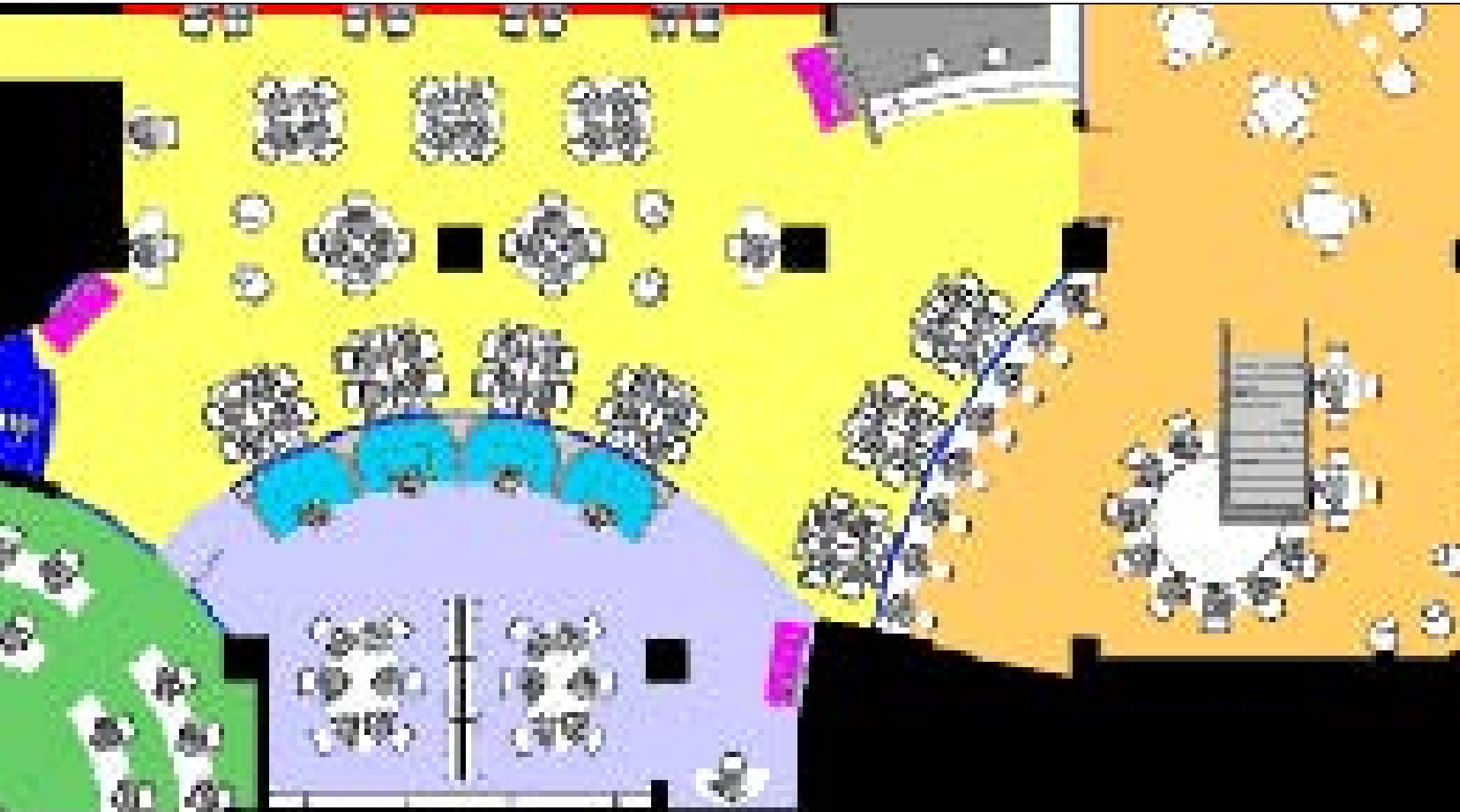
“ The aim is to create an electronic environment which replicates all the facilities of the real environment...

...allowing students to move seamlessly between the two...in a way which meets their own needs.”

The new learning environment

Univ. of Chicago: Crerar Library

Video Computer Cybercafe Helpdesk group workingt
teaching area TV



The eCampus

- Course information
- Enrolment
- Fees payment
- Learning materials
- Information resources
- Interaction with staff
- Contact with students
- Assignments
- Assessment
- Feedback
- Certification



Learning resources centre

- The institutional service for the learning and teaching of the future
- providing
 - library services,
 - IT facilities,
 - e-learning and e-teaching environments, combined with
 - human advice
- and all this as a 24/7 service throughout the year.



The Learning Centre at Sheffield Hallam University

library and information services
user computing
multimedia production
educational innovation
eLearning development
educational research

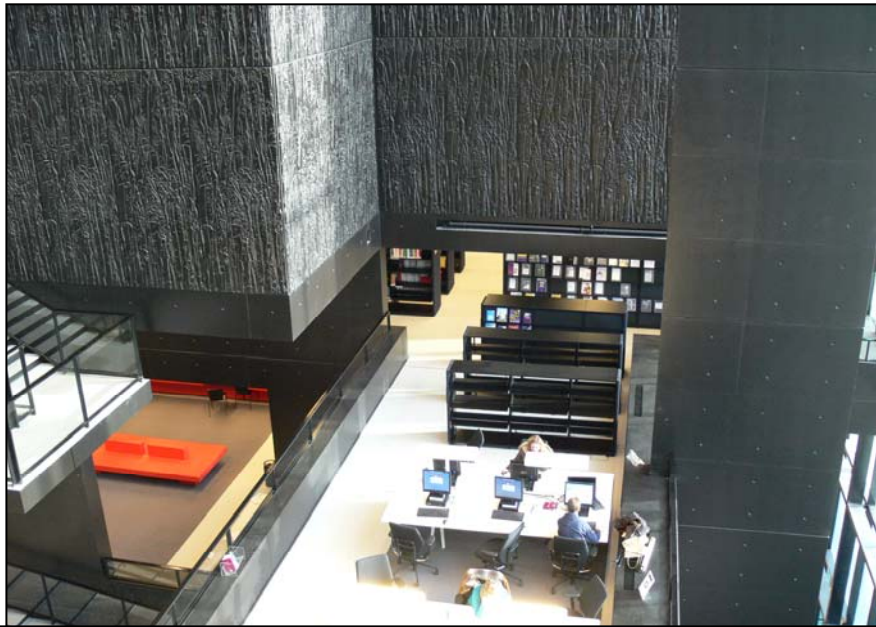


Adsetts Centre

‘THE BRAIN’ – Philology Library FU Berlin

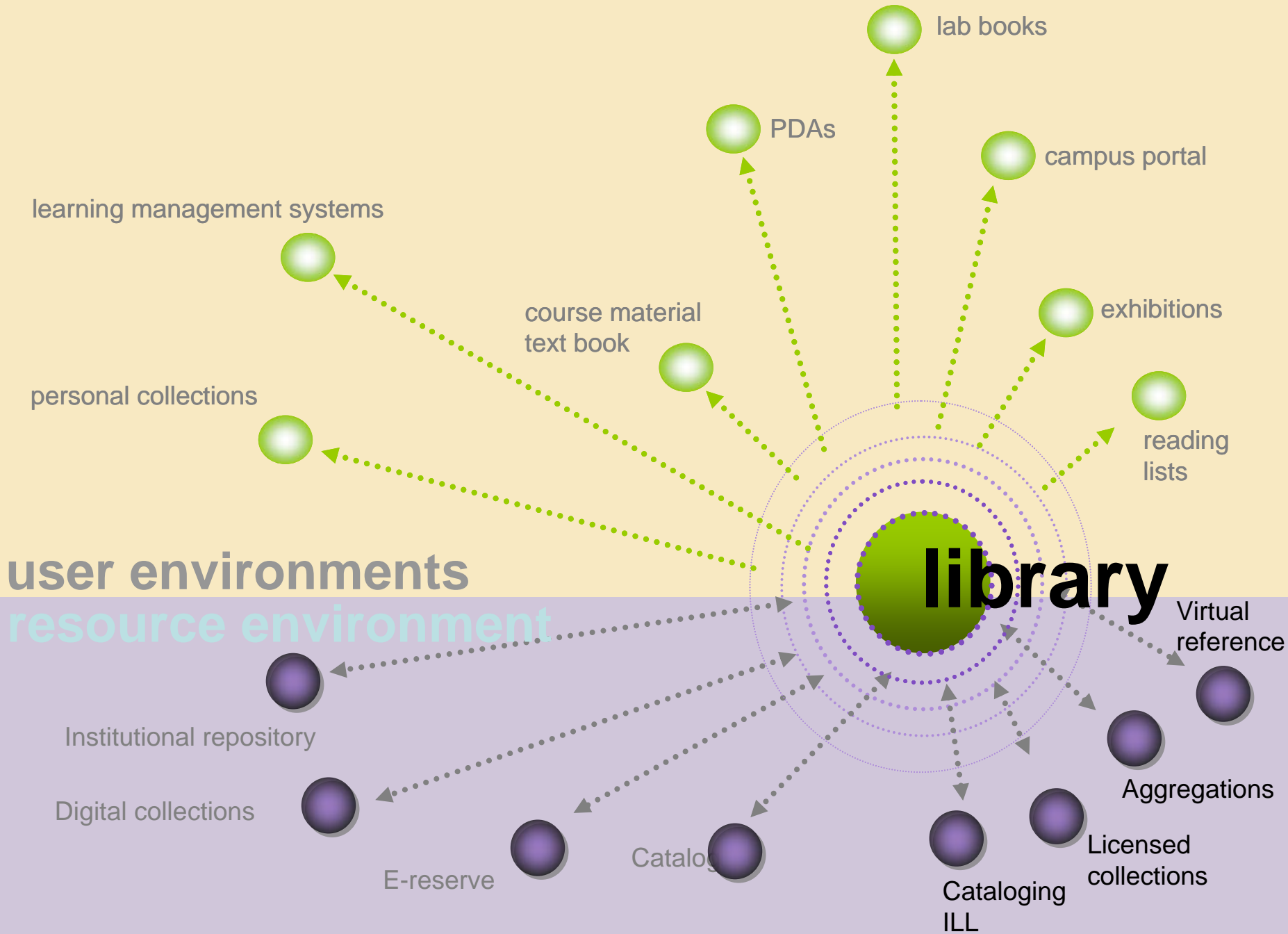


Universit  t Library Utrecht

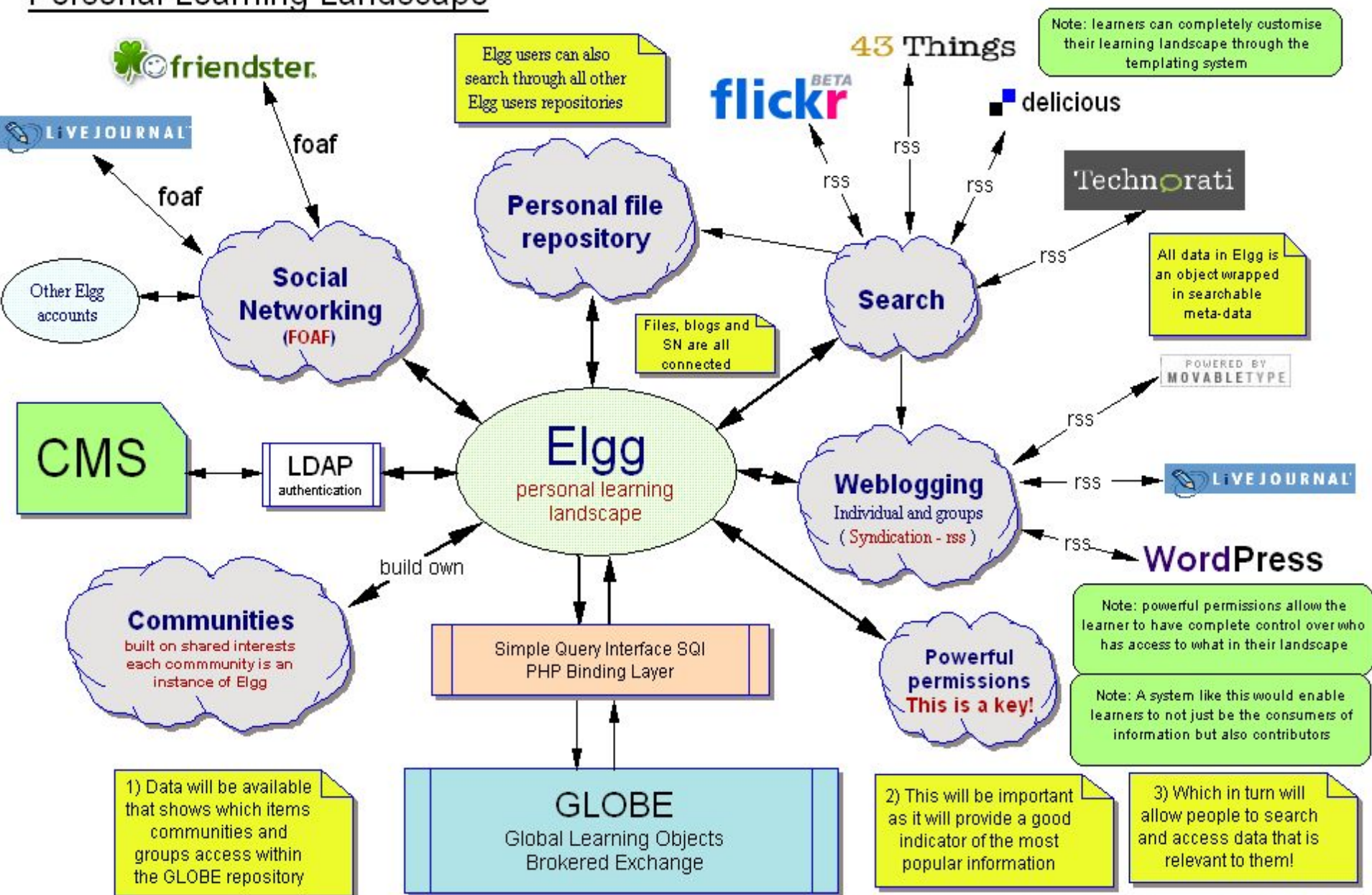


Bringing the library into the workflow of the user

- The real challenge is to bring these services into the working and live environment of the user – researcher, teacher and student. Library services have to be ubiquitous – accessible from the campus, from home or from anywhere else in the world – another meaning of open access.



Personal Learning Landscape



In the user *-flow

- Workflow
- Learnflow
- Commuteflow
- Lifeflow

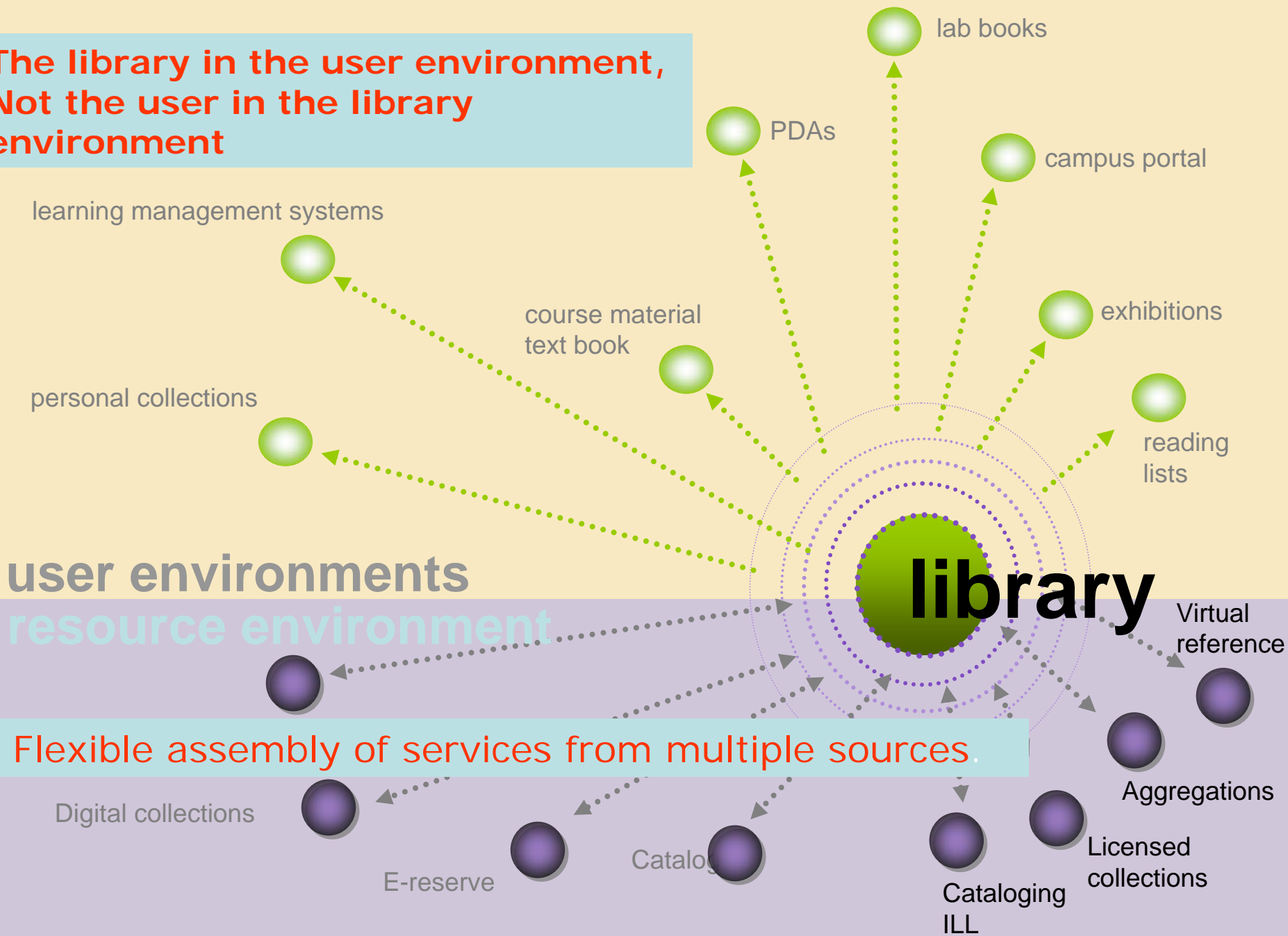
Gamers as Metaphor

- Compete
- Collaborate
- Create



- Research flow e.g.
 - Personal collections and citation chaining
 - Integration of data and literature

**The library in the user environment,
Not the user in the library
environment**





All the world's books at your fingertips

In May 1961, JFK said that he was going to put a man on the moon. The idea was unthinkable at the time, but within the decade, the goal was achieved.

Google Book Search (books.google.com) is our **man on the moon** initiative. We see a world where **all books are online and searchable***. How exactly will this be done? How long exactly will it take? We aren't sure, but **we're committed to making it happen**.

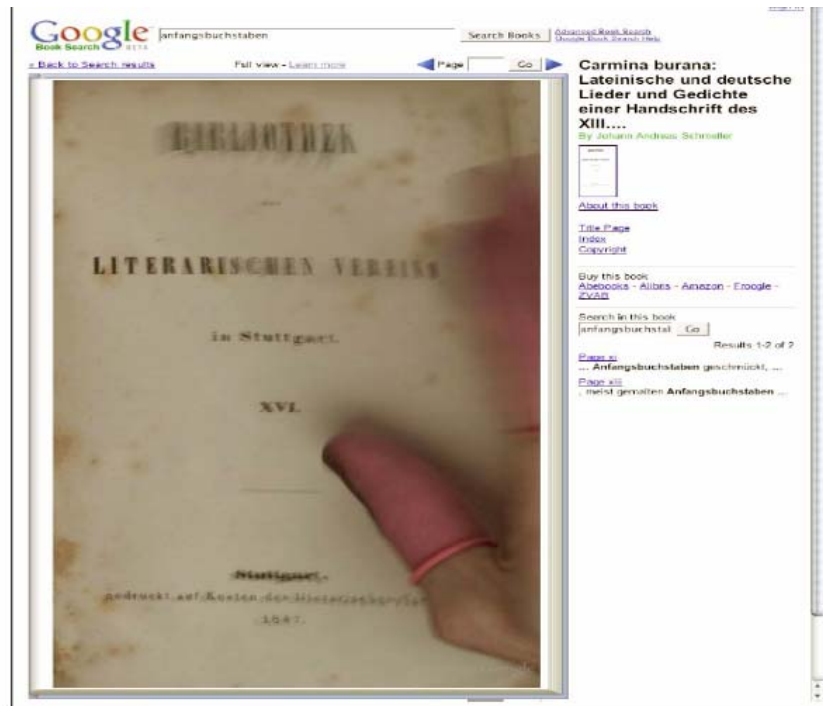
Imagine this program's potential impact on education and research. On how our children discover books. On writing and publishing. On how all of us find and use information.

Do we need your help? Yes.



Open past

Digitising à la Google



- The library way
- “do it once, do it right”



The Google-Strategy

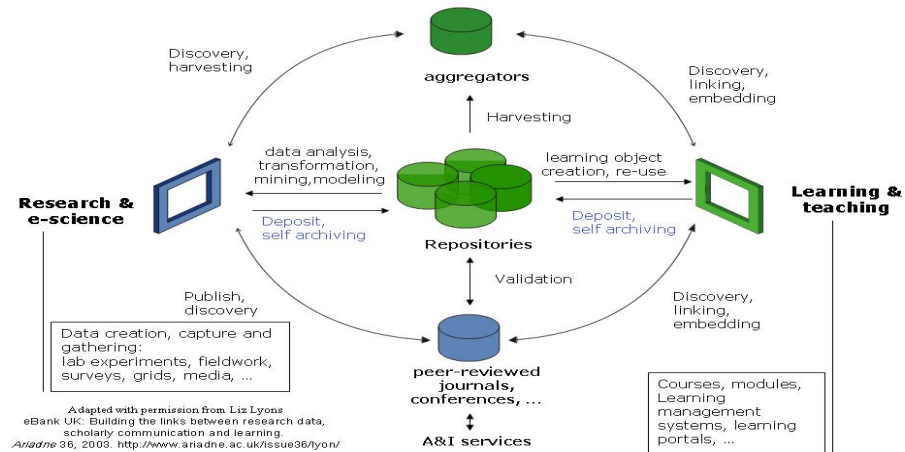
Globalising the Information market

Google as Integrator/Aggregator



And the libraries?

- Institutional intellectual asset management



- Learning resources centres for the learning and teaching of the future are the




Virtual libraries

Virtual Library of <u>Anglo-American Culture</u>	
Virtual Library of <u>Contemporary Art</u>	
Virtual Library of <u>Dutch Culture</u>	
Virtual Library of the History of <u>Eastern Europe</u>	
Virtual Library of <u>History</u> (Early Modern History)	
Virtual Library of <u>Economy and Business</u>	
Virtual Library of <u>History</u> CLIO-Online	
Middle East Virtual Library <u>MENALIB</u>	
<u>Politics and Peace Guide</u>	
Virtual Library of <u>Psychology</u>	
<u>Social Science</u>	

- Combination of high value
- information services
- electronic and
- Print material

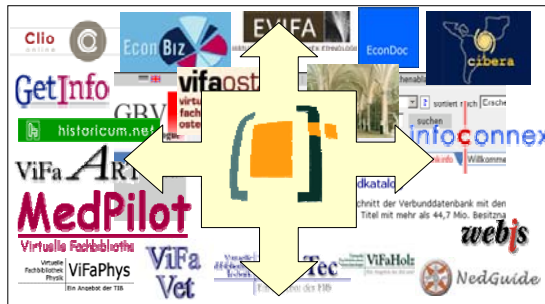
Virtual Library of <u>Engineering</u>	
Virtual Library of <u>Medicine</u>	
Virtual Library of <u>Pharmacy</u>	
Virtual Library of <u>Physics</u>	
Virtual Library of <u>Veterinary Medicine</u>	

Geography, Maps and Mining	try out: 
<u>Wood-Technology</u>	see <u>Institute of Wood Technology</u>

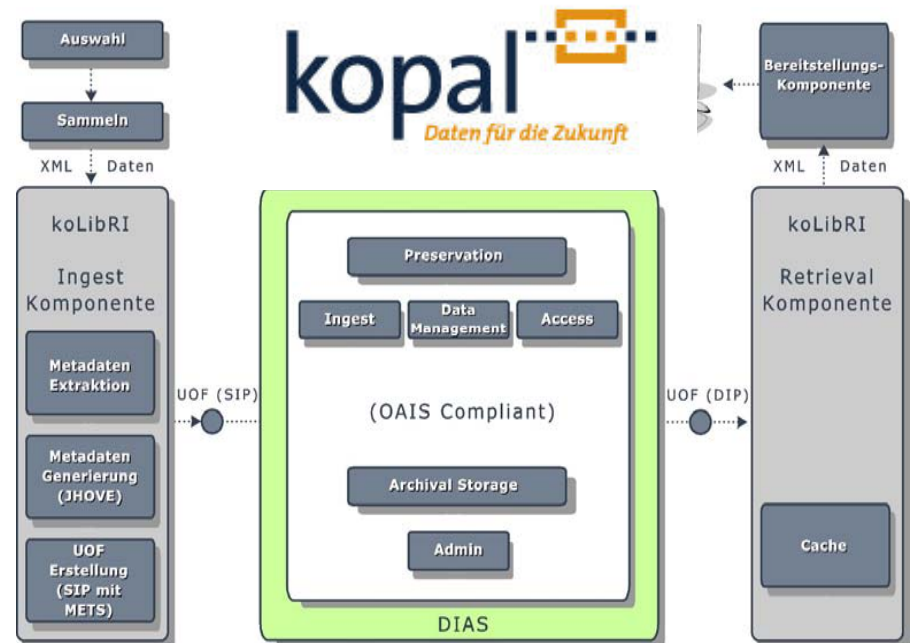
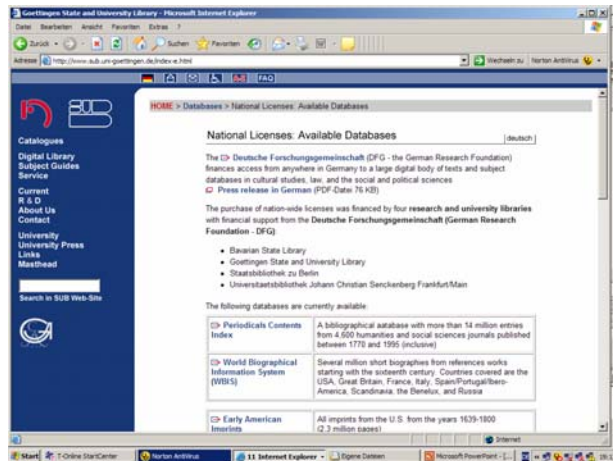
And the libraries?

vascoda wants to provide

orientation in the face of multiple providers

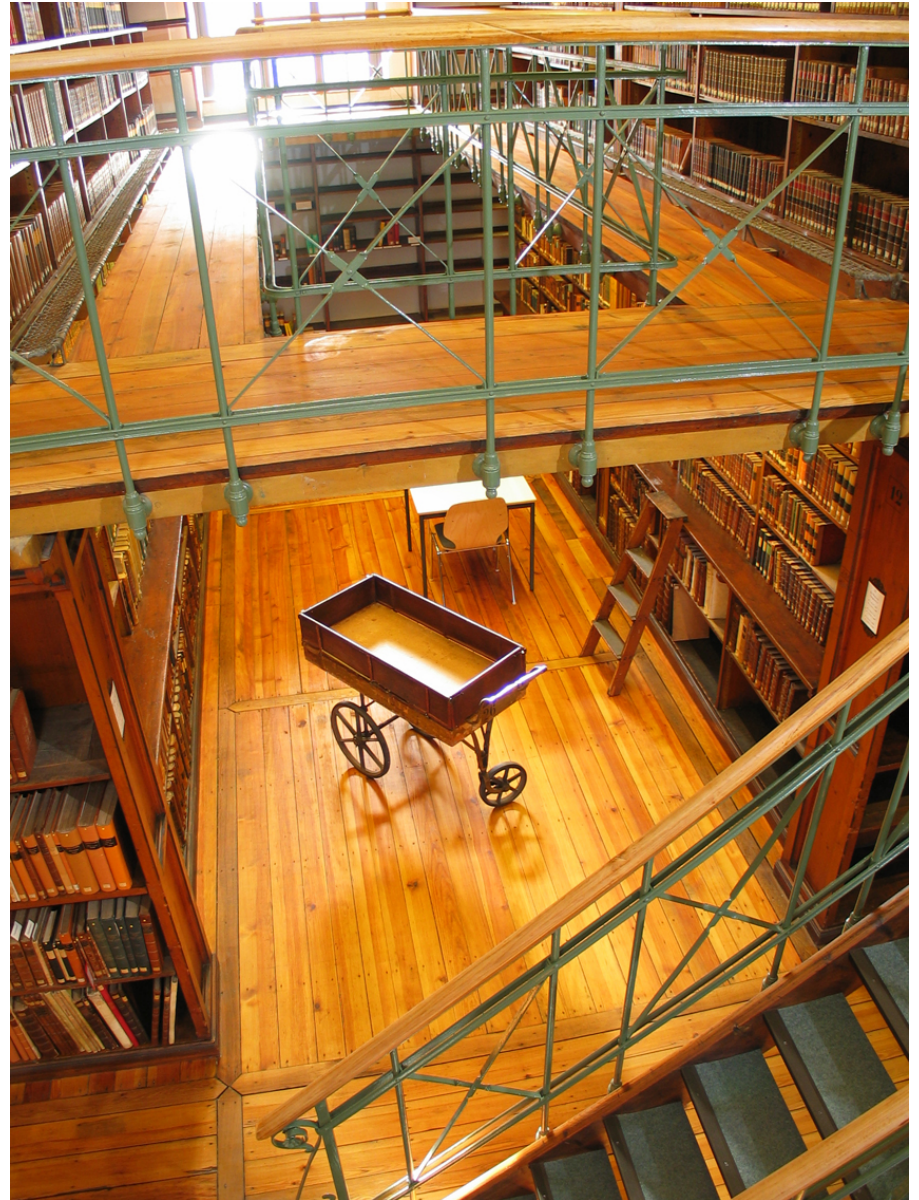


- Combination of virtual research libraries (VASCODA)
- National licences
- Long term preservation



...and the Books?

Open access for the classified literature 1700 – 1900 - The Research Library of the SUB Göttingen



Libraries as the worldwide learning and research service infrastructure of the future

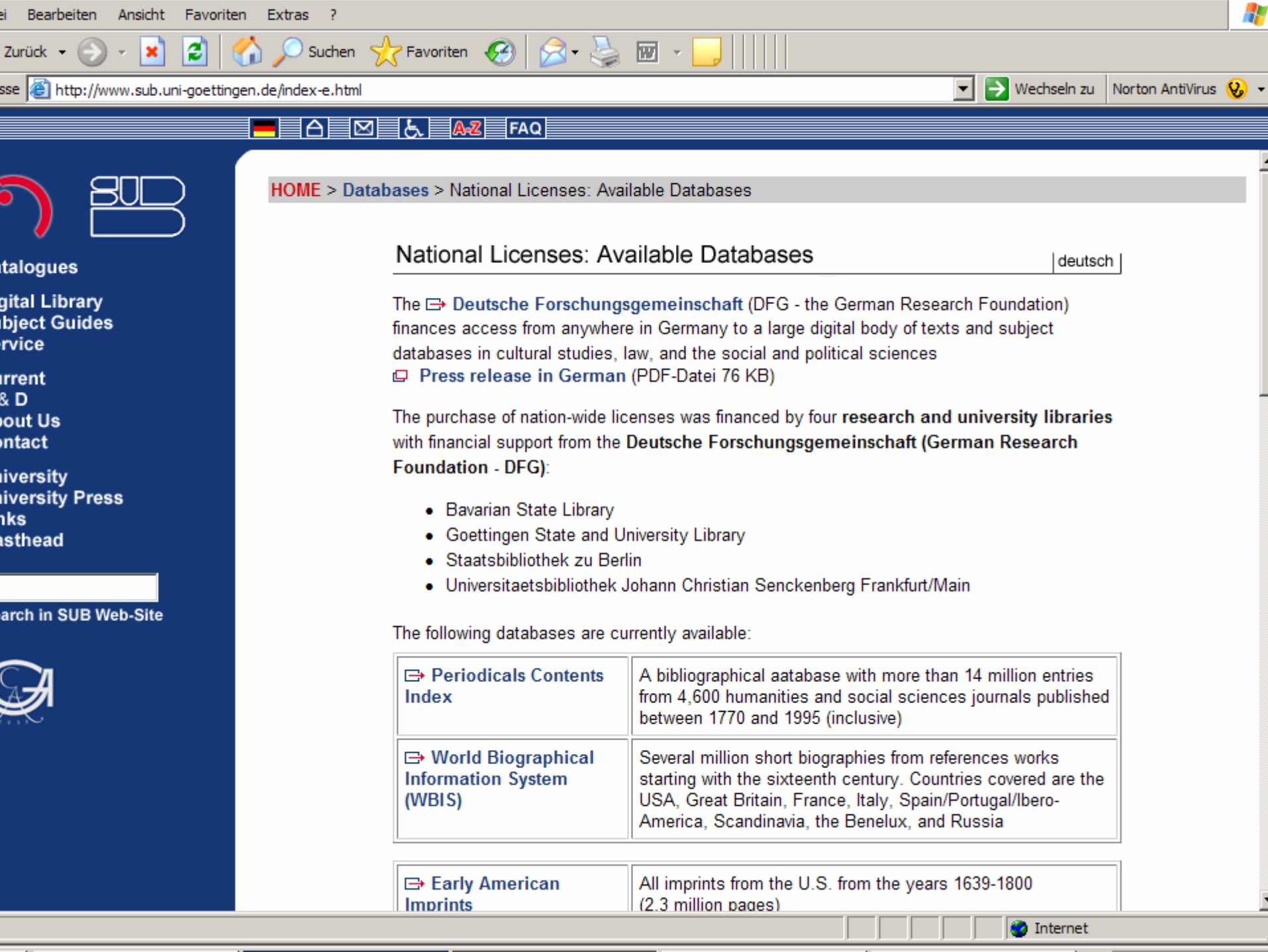
- the mission of libraries for centuries
 - providing free access to expensive as well as free publications.
- libraries are open access providers for their institutions and patrons
- As a worldwide co-operative community, they guarantee access to the published information
- it is a corporate obligation to keep this mission in the information society of the future.
- Let's do it together.



The end
elmar@mittler.de

Many thanks to my colleagues

- Graham Bulpitt
- Lorcan Dempsey
- Tony Hey
- Peter Schirmbacher
- Helen Shenton
- Sarah Thomas



[HOME](#) > [Databases](#) > National Licenses: Available Databases

National Licenses: Available Databases

| [deutsch](#) |

The [DFG](#) **Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft** (DFG - the German Research Foundation) finances access from anywhere in Germany to a large digital body of texts and subject databases in cultural studies, law, and the social and political sciences

[Press release in German](#) (PDF-Datei 76 KB)

The purchase of nation-wide licenses was financed by four **research and university libraries** with financial support from the **Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (German Research Foundation - DFG)**:

- Bavarian State Library
- Goettingen State and University Library
- Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin
- Universitätsbibliothek Johann Christian Senckenberg Frankfurt/Main

The following databases are currently available:

[Periodicals Contents Index](#)

A bibliographical database with more than 14 million entries from 4,600 humanities and social sciences journals published between 1770 and 1995 (inclusive)

[World Biographical Information System \(WBIS\)](#)

Several million short biographies from reference works starting with the sixteenth century. Countries covered are the USA, Great Britain, France, Italy, Spain/Portugal/Ibero-America, Scandinavia, the Benelux, and Russia

[Early American Imprints](#)

All imprints from the U.S. from the years 1639-1800 (2.3 million pages)

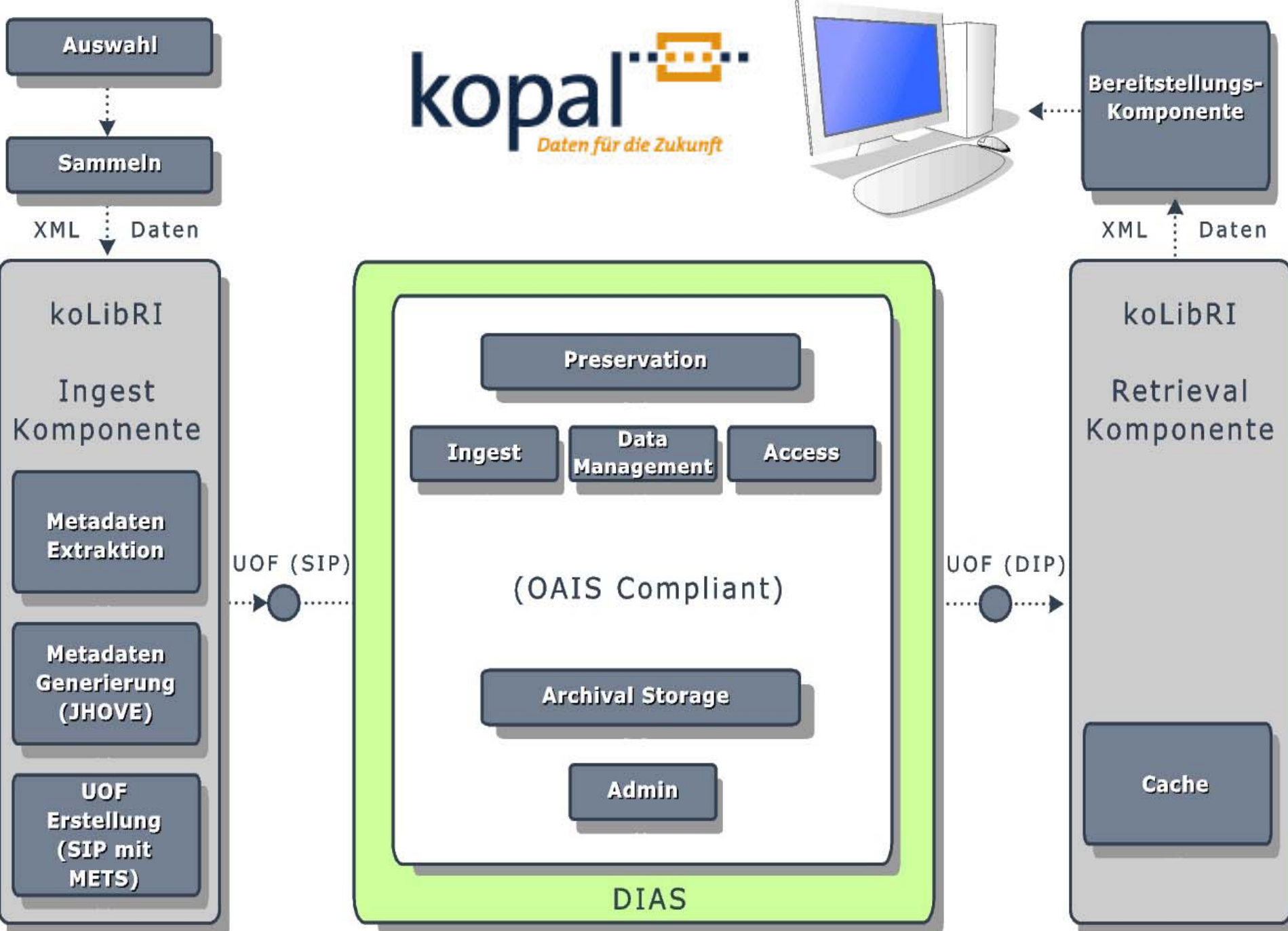
nestor: Newsletter

Issue no. 8 (March 2006) of the nestor newsletter is now available at the nestor website

<http://nestor.sub.uni-goettingen.de/newsletter/>

Selection of topics:

- Press release: Integration of PADI metadata in the nestor information database
- 2005/2006: nestor has commissioned seven studies on digital preservation topics
- “Digital long-term preservation on microfilm” by Roland Dreyer





GEO-LEO

Search and browse information resources of Earth Sciences and Mining

- Quick Search
- Advanced Search
- Thematic Search
- Earth Sciences
- Mining
- Geography/Cartogr.
- Maps
- Journals (EZB)

Quicksearch

Search

?

GEO-LEO Metasearch (books, journals, essays, maps, websites, full texts ...)

Thematic Search

?

- Earth Sciences**
Geology, Mineralogy, Geophysics,
Petrology, Soil Science ...
- Mining**
Mining Technology, Mining Branches,
Geomechanics, Haulage ...
- Geography/Cartography**
Physical Geography, Climatic Geography, Applied
Geography ...
- Maps**
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Polar Zone ...

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Acta Anatomica	Acta Anatomica
Acta Biotechnologica	Acta Biotechnologica
Acta Biotheoretica	Acta Biotheoretica
Acta Botanica Brasilica	Acta Botanica Brasilica
Acta Crystallographica Section D : Biological Crystallography [Biological Crystallography Online]	Acta Crystallographica Section D : Biological Crystallography [Biological Crystallography Online]

Virtual Research Libraries

Virtual Library of <u>Anglo-American Culture</u>	
Virtual Library of <u>Contemporary Art</u>	
Virtual Library of <u>Dutch Culture</u>	
Virtual Library of the History of <u>Eastern Europe</u>	
Virtual Library of <u>History</u> (Early Modern History)	
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Virtual Library of <u>History</u> CLIO-Online	
Middle East Virtual Library <u>MENALIB</u>	
<u>Politics and Peace Guide</u>	
Virtual Library of <u>Psychology</u>	
<u>Social Science</u> Virtual Library	

Cooperative Internet services –

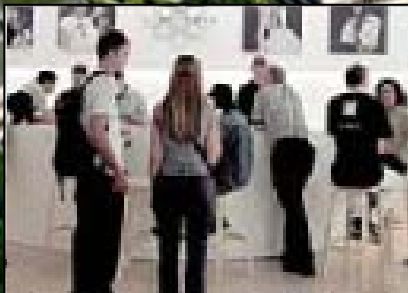
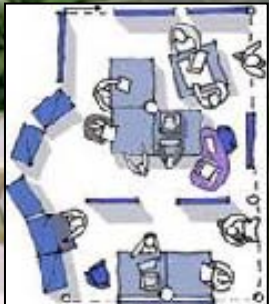
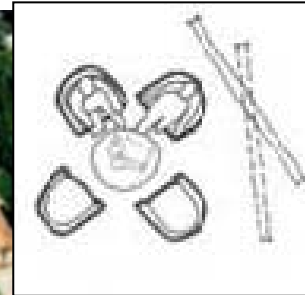
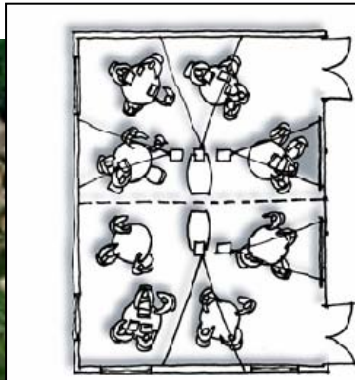
- Websites
- Electronic material
- text repositories
- Print material

Virtual Library of <u>Engineering</u>	
Virtual Library of <u>Medicine</u>	
Virtual Library of <u>Pharmacy</u>	
Virtual Library of <u>Physics</u>	
Virtual Library of <u>Veterinary Medicine</u>	

Convergence and dissolving of boundaries

- It is not enough just making resources available on the network
 - Have to be integrated into workflows
 - User workflow
 - Library workflow
- A library will source services within multiple deep collaborative and third-party arrangements
 - Need to standardize processes
 - Shared services – institution, interinstitution
 - More hosted services?
 - Organizational structures lacking

Die Bibliothek in die Universität bringen



Beratung
Interaktive Lehre
Abgetrennte
Arbeitsplätze
Gruppenarbeit
Angenehme
Atmosphäre
Help desk
Sicherheit
Wohlfühlen

...and the Books?

Open access for the classified literature 1700 – 1900 - The Research Library of the SUB Göttingen

