

# Newsletter

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## of the IFLA Section on Acquisition and Collection Development

No. 29 July 2004



INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS  
FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES ASSOCIATIONS DE BIBLIOTHÉCAIRES ET DES BIBLIOTHÈQUES  
INTERNATIONALER VERBAND DER BIBLIOTHEKARISCHEN VEREINE UND INSTITUTIONEN  
FEDERACIÓN INTERNACIONAL DE ASOCIACIONES DE BIBLIOTECARIOS Y BIBLIOTECAS  
международная федерация библиотечных ассоциаций и учреждений

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## Newsletter of the IFLA Section on Acquisition and Collection Development

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The *Newsletter* is edited by the Secretary of the Section.

### Contents

A message from the Chair.....	2
Highlights from News of the Spring Meetings of the Governing Board & the Professional Committee.....	3
World Library and Information Congress: 70 <sup>th</sup> IFLA General Conference and Council in Buenos Aires.....	4
The Section's Activities in Buenos Aires.....	4
Agendas (Draft) of the Standing Committee Meetings.....	5
Selected Programs of Other Sections of Possible Interest to Members of the Acquisitions and Collection Development Section.....	6
Some Newsworthy Developments in Acquisitions & Collection Development .....	7
- Italy .....	7
o Milan and Sala Borsa Public Library by Corrado di Tillio	
o Fiesole Collection Development Retreat by Tony Ferguson	
- Finland .....	12
o Repository library conference by Corrado di Tillio	
o Resource map of Academic Libraries by Merja Hyödynmaa	
- Czech Republic .....	15
o Conspectus exercise by Bohdana Stoklasova	
Moving Onward.....	16
BioBriefs Submitted by Members of the Standing Committee.....	16
Standing Committee.....	19

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## A message from the chair – Pentti Vattulainen

### Some thoughts...

Since the first Adam who beheld the night  
And the day and the shape of his own hand  
Men have made up stories and have fixed  
In stone, in metal, or on parchment  
Whatever the world includes or dreams create.  
Here is the fruit of their labor: the Library.

...

The faithless say that if it were to burn,  
History would burn with it. They are wrong.  
Unceasing human work gave birth to this  
Infinity of books. If of them all  
Not even one remained, man would again  
Beget each page and every line.

...

From **Alexandria** 641 A.D.

By **Jorge Luis Borges**, Translated by **Stephen Kessler**

From **Harper's magazine**, February 1999, p.49.

I wanted to print this poem in this newsletter for two reasons. First is that I found the poem in a booklet introducing speakers at Fiesole 2004 meeting. Fiesole Collection Development Retreat Series is an informal, annual meeting where librarians, publishers and vendors discuss the likely shape of the library of the future and how to build collections for it. A short report of Fiesole 2004 is included in this newsletter. I am sure this important meeting series will get more publicity also in IFLA – Fiesole 2005 will be held in Melbourne, Australia April 28-30, 2005.

Second is that the poem is by a famous Argentine author. Argentina is topical because it hosts 70<sup>th</sup> IFLA conference in Buenos Aires for the first time in Latin America. The Section has one programme, which is planned to focus on the theme of the conference “Libraries – tools for education and development” and the presidential theme on lifelong literacy. Speakers of the programme *Collections for literacy and development – focus on Latin America* come from Argentina, Brazil and Colombia.

This newsletter includes information about the activities of the Section, both past and future. The Section has been active in many respects during the past year. It sponsored a Conference in Kuopio, Finland *Preserving and Maintaining Availability of Print Material: The Role of Repository Libraries*. A report is included in the newsletter. Of Section's projects I'd like to mention revision of the Handbook on the International Exchange of Publications. It has now a new editor Ms Kirsi Eronen, and the book should be out within few months.

In previous IFLA conferences the section has concentrated much on the impacts of electronic material to collection development - on licensing, use of digital resources etc. Section's strategic plan for 2004-2005 is built to follow this. There are many aspects that have not yet been discussed in Section's programmes, e.g. quality control of electronic material, Open Access and collection development, electronic legal deposits, electronic material in developing countries, the role of print repositories in hybrid library. I hope we can place the most topical themes to the Action Plan of the new Strategic Plan that we start to build in the Standing Committee meetings in Buenos Aires.

**Highlights from News of the Spring Meetings of the Governing Board & the Professional Committee** [from a report prepared by Edward Swanson, Chair of the Coordinating Board for Division V]

The proposal by the Estonian National Library to host the International Lending and Document Delivery Conference in 2005 was approved.

The idea of a New Members' Corner on IFLANET will be pursued. More than 29 million hits for IFLANET were recorded last year (this figure does not include the hits from one of the mirror sites). A special issue of the *IFLA Journal* will be published with a Latin American library theme.

World Summit on the Information Society: A report was made on the first session of the World Summit, which had been held in December in Geneva. Three documents had been prepared, including a commentary on the library and information implications of the Declaration of Principles from the World Summit, a response to the Declaration of Principles from the library and information sector, and a document listing what IFLA achieved, how it was achieved, what IFLA learned, and what steps to take leading up to the second session in Tunis in 2005. A fourth document, a response to the WSIS Plan of Action, is still in preparation. It was noted that targets in the action plan were set to be reached in 2015, ten years after the Tunis meeting, and a time too long in the future, meaning that it would be easy to delay action. There is a possibility that the Tunis meeting might not take place, and the International Telecommunications Union, the United Nations body that was responsible for the World Summit, had given its Secretary General instructions to concentrate on the items of interest to the ITU and ignore those relating to the civil society and social concerns. At the suggestion of the President-Elect, the Governing Board agreed to monitor the actions leading up to the Tunis meeting and be a participant in that meeting. Our Swiss colleagues were marvelous in the work they did for the Geneva meeting, and we need to build on their work for the Tunis meeting. It was also suggested that IFLA write to the United Nations Secretary General and to the International Telecommunications Union about our concerns, and that we maintain our connections with Dr. Samassékou.

A review of the IFLA Sections is being undertaken by the Professional Committee; from Section V, Serials & Other Continuing Resources will be the first to be reviewed. The Professional Committee decided that the rules on the length of terms of Standing Committee members (maximum of two four-year terms), the limitation of membership to one Standing Committee only, and the rules for filling casual vacancies on a Standing Committee that has fewer than the maximum number of members should not be changed.

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## **World Library and Information Congress: 70<sup>th</sup> IFLA General Conference and Council**

22-27 August 2004, Buenos Aires, Argentina

### **Theme—Libraries: Tools for Education and Development**

**¡ Bienvenidos a IFLA Buenos Aires!** The first IFLA Conference ever held in a South American country will focus on the theme that information and knowledge are fundamental for education and development as well as essential requirements to improve the quality of life for people living in regions where the population has not reached a high level of economic and social development. In Latin America this demand for information requires that libraries accompany the educational process of all individuals by cooperating as mainstays of the education system and paving the way for knowledge culture and social development.

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### **The Section's Activities in Buenos Aires**

For the benefit of those Members of the Standing Committee traveling to Buenos Aires there are some significant changes in scheduling of the Section's activities at the Buenos Aires Conference from past years, due to changes in IFLA policies regarding the meetings. Unlike in the past Section's have only one open session or program, unless an extra one is held in cooperation with another Section, and no workshops. Also, the second meeting of the Standing Committee is to be held on Saturday rather than on Friday. See below for the draft agendas and locations of the Standing Committee meetings.

**The Open Session, or Program, of the Acquisition and Collection Development Section is on Tuesday, 24<sup>th</sup> August from 10:45-12:15. The venue is the San Telmo Room of the Sheraton “Collections for Literacy and Development: Focus on Latin America”**

1. Cooperative Collection Development in the Latin American and Caribbean Virtual Health Library  
ROSANE TARUHN and CARMEN VERNONICA MENDES ABDALA  
(BIREME/OPS, Sao Paulo, Brazil)
2. La brecha informativa en Latinoamérica: un caso de estudio—The educational divide in Latin America: a case study  
IRENE MUNSTER (Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, USA)
3. Colecciones patrimoniales: instrumentos para la educación y el desarrollo  
GLORIA INÉS PALOMINO (Biblioteca Pública Piloto, Medellin, Colombia)

Simultaneous translation is scheduled to be available for this program session.

## **IFLA Acquisition and Collection Development Section-Standing Committee 1**

Sunday 22.8.2004 11:30-14:20

Location: Lenga (in the Hilton)

### **Agenda (Draft)**

1. Attendance and general introductions
  - 1.1. Permission for Observers to attend
2. Adoption of the Agenda
3. Approval Minutes of 2003 meetings in Berlin
4. Acquisition and Collection Development Section's events at the Buenos Aires Conference
  - 4.1. Open programme
  - 4.2. IFLA Booth
5. Reports
  - 5.1 Report from the Coordinating Board of the Division of Collections and Services
  - 5.2 Other reports
6. Activities of the Standing Committee
  - 6.1 Projects
    - 6.11 Acquisitions Bibliography
    - 6.12 Handbook for the International Exchange of Publications
    - 6.13 Section Brochure
    - 6.14 Repository library conference 13-16.5.2004
  - 6.2 Publications
    - 6.21 Collection Policy Guidelines
    - 6.22 Newsletter
7. Strategic plan / Action plan 2004-2005, follow up and new projects
8. Future conference topics
  - 8.1 Oslo IFLA 2005, Theme: Libraries – a voyage for discovery
  - 8.2 Soul 2006, Theme: Libraries: Dynamic Engines for the Knowledge and Information Society
9. Any other business
  - Standing Committee dinner
10. Adjourn

## **IFLA Acquisition and Collection Development Section-Standing Committee 2**

Saturday 28.8.2004 11:30-14:20

Location: Lenga (in the Hilton)

### **Agenda (Draft)**

11. Attendance and general introductions
12. Adoption of the Agenda
13. Reports / Announcements
14. Current Projects – update on Buenos Aires meetings
15. Strategic Plan – review and updates
16. Future Projects
17. 71<sup>st</sup> IFLA in Oslo, Norway, 11-18.8.2005
18. 72<sup>nd</sup> IFLA in Soul, South Korea, 2006
19. Financial Report
20. Budget
21. Conference evaluation – positive and negative aspects
22. Acquisition and Collection Development events at the Buenos Aires Conference – feedback
23. Any other business
24. Adjourn

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### **Selected Programs of Other Sections of Possible Interest to Members of the Acquisition and Collection Development Section**

As a means of furthering partnerships and alliances with other IFLA Sections and as a contribution to continuing professional development note is made here of other programs in Buenos Aires of possible interest to Members of the Section. Please check the official Conference Program for details on speakers and individual topics.

NEWSPAPER SECTION: *“Newspapers of Latin America”*

Monday, 23 August

13:45-14:45

Quebracho (Hilton)

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES: *"E-Thesis and Scholarly Communication"*  
Tuesday, 24 August 8:30-10:30 Atalaya (Sheraton)

SERIAL PUBLICATIONS....: *"Continuing Resources in Latin America & the Caribbean"* Tuesday, 24 August 13:45-15:45 Atalaya (Sheraton)

PRESERVATION & CONSERVATION, with NATIONAL LIBRARIES SECTION:  
*"Safeguarding our Documentary Heritage: do National Libraries Have a Disaster Plan?"* Tuesday, 24 August 16:00-18:00 Buen Ayre (Hilton)

RARE BOOKS & MANUSCRIPTS SECTION: *"Migration and Unification of Collections"* Wednesday, 25 August 13:45-15:45 San Telmo (Sheraton)

STATISTICS & EVALUATION with UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES  
*"Costs of Information Access"*  
Wednesday, 25 August 16:00-18:00 Buen Ayre (Hilton)

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### **Some Newsworthy Developments in Acquisitions & Collection Development**

FROM ITALY....[provided by Corrado di Tillio]

#### Acquisition projects award in Milan:

In February 2003 the North West Milan Library System Consortium (Consortio Sistema Bibliotecario Nord-Ovest) announced an award, called "Suggestions for purchases" ("Consigli per gli acquisti"), for the best acquisition projects within the Consortium libraries, with the aim of focusing the attention on collections, its use, the analysis of community and its needs.

Seven public libraries participated (Arese, Cerro Maggiore, Cinisello Balsamo, Lainate, Nerviano, Rescaldina, San Vittore Olona) and their projects were judged by a jury of library directors and consultants.

The award ceremony took place in Rho on June 11th 2003. Guest speakers were Lella Costa, actress, and Giorgio Montecchi, professor of LIS at the University of Milan. Each participant library was awarded with a 2200 euros voucher for new books, while Lainate Public Library was assigned a special award for the most innovative project.

More information and all the projects (unfortunately only in Italian) are available at the Consortium website: < <http://www.csbno.net/ir16.htm> >



Collection Development Policy of the Sala Borsa Public Library now on-line:

After two years of testing, since April 2004 the Collection Development Policy of the Sala Borsa Public Library of Bologna has been available on-line:

<http://www.bibliotecasalaborsa.it/content/cartacollezioni/presentazione.html>

The guidelines in this document helped managing the fusion of three separate collections into one, in terms of revision, weeding and development. It is one of the very few implemented by a public library in Italy so far.

Fiesole 6 Collection Development Retreat 18.-20.3.2004 Fiesole, Italy

A Summary By Tony Ferguson

University Librarian and Interim Director of IT in Learning

University of Hong Kong

How do you summarize the 23 different interesting presentations given at this year's Collection Development Retreat. I decided that I would employ a straw man of sorts, with which to compare our retreat, to see how well we did. The straw man, or ideal set of concepts that we might hope would be covered in this year's event, comes from an article in the February issue of the Harvard Business Review: *The HBR List: Breakthrough Ideas of 2004* (pp 13-37). Upon reading this article, which describes itself as "from the fields of biology, neuroscience, economics, positive psychology, network science, marketing, management theory, and more – here are the emergent ideas that are changing the way business is done," I thought it might serve my function admirably. Now, some of us, particularly publishers and vendors, in attendance know we are in business, while we librarians might like to suppose our part of the educational endeavor is nothing as crass as being in business. But I would like to suggest that we are all in the information business of bringing people, and the information they need/desire, together as quickly and efficiently as possible.

When I analyzed the 20 ideas mentioned in this article, I found that I could categorize them into three major groupings: Human resources (10 ideas), technology (5 ideas) and then a miscellaneous grouping of another five ideas. I must note that the following paraphrasing of many of these breakthrough concepts are my own and I have been selective in the ones I have chosen to dwell upon. I advise all who come in contact with this presentation to read the HBR article on their own as well.

The ideas in my first category, human resources, suggests that it is not enough for businesses to build a better mouse trap, but they must also have talented and motivated staff who can sell and service their particular group of consumers:

- Allow front line staff to have more say in product development.
- If you want out of the box thinking, hire outside the box.
- Amplify the positives like loyalty, compassion, trustworthiness – instead of fighting to suppress the negatives.

- When you send employees out for training, convey expectations before, and discuss implementation afterwards.
- Promote ethical behavior, not just the mastery of a set of principles/skills/knowledge base.
- Recognize that people get things via informal networks, more than through official organizational structures.

I think all of these concepts resonate with the goals pursued by our organizations. Speaking for libraries (a dangerous attempt), I think library administrators would do well to pay attention to each of these ideas.

The second category, technology, again has a number of fruitful ideas for libraries, publishers and vendors:

- Organizations make the most profit when their products are readily recognized as truly different (technologically innovative) from those of the competition. When they are the same, an organization has to price what they have to sell cheaper than their competitors.
- While the dot coms went bust, overall, during the past seven years, the information technology industry has continued to grow steadily. Organizations cannot discount the importance of IT to their future success.
- Nano technology (manipulating matter at the molecular level to create miniature devices, etc.) and genome technology (finding physical reasons for traits/behaviors) are the two next super technologies. Those who figure out how to use them in practical ways will succeed in a very big ways.

The final miscellaneous category of hot ideas includes a grab bag of interesting concepts:

- Avoid the STUPID money syndrome. That is the temptation for organizations with more than minimal capital to find some rat hole in which to sink it with the goal of perhaps making it seem that they are “with it.” For libraries this has been at times buying huge collections of microfilm which they never catalogue to show that they are supporting research. Some, not me, might suggest that participants in e-journal big deals might see this as an example of the stupid use of money.
- Pay attention to risk management. It is cheaper to avoid critical problems than fix them later.
- Pay attention to threats to your survival – quite similar to the risk management idea.
- Put more money into market research about what works, and then try to apply the lessons learned instead of focusing on what isn’t working to avoid similar mistakes.
- It is cheaper/better to buy from the poor than to give them loans or handouts. I am not sure how this relates to our common enterprise.

So, which of these “hot ideas” were discussed here at Fiesole? Frankly, while there were some oblique references to a few of the ideas in the human resources category (we did

talk about student ethics/plagiarism) , in general, it was interesting that we were able to talk about so many interesting programs without talking about recruiting, training, or retaining the people who are critical to making them happen. To be fair this was a collection development meeting, but I think my observation still stands.

Except for the presentation on publisher programs to help libraries in some of the developing nations, I don't think we again touched much of these grab bag ideas. I would suggest that perhaps in addition to giving scholars in these countries super cheap access to databases, publishers should actively seek out articles to publish since this would insure that these scholars would be invested in, not just the beneficiaries of publisher largesse (using library funds might I caustically observe), of the publishing world in which we all operate.

We did much better in the technology category. While the same ideas were not discussed, 13 of the 23 talks focused on technology/IT related issues. I am not so sure I should say we "did much better." Perhaps we are too focused on technology these days. Yet, I think it was significant that several of our speakers demonstrated that their libraries/groups understand the need to differentiate themselves in terms of technical innovations to win in this very competitive world in which we work.

Having said that we have not hit directly upon the 20 HBR breakthrough ideas, I believe we have been treated to a number of very interesting/important concepts:

- Academics in different subjects disagree over the importance of refereed journals and preprint archives. I knew about the latter but was surprised to learn that some very solid disciplines don't see the need for refereed journals.
- Approval plans (physical volume and slip programs) have become global phenomena, but are evolving because of the Internet.
- Digital Library Federation working on DODL and NDIPP projects to enable us to search everything digital from a single starting point. This is both an amazing development but we also learned that we will need to cooperate as never before.
- Do runs of dead serials, and the left overs from terminated licenses, have anything in common? Seems yes and therefore I would suggest that both can be ignored given someone is bound to have what you want when you want it. But I am told this is more complicated and we all need to worry about capturing and retaining this digital content.
- Dramatic increase in amount of cross national collaboration/new tools to make it possible -- We all need to know more about WIKI's (see <http://tavi.sourceforge.net/WhatIsAWiki> for a quick education)
- It is interesting to recognize from the several presentations focusing on library consortia that they are still loved and reviled by many.
- For a moment I wished I had been born in Germany. I spent 12 years in RLG's CMDC committee trying to get libraries to work collaboratively but we never got as far as the Germans. Yet this inspiring presentation showed that even in the cooperative Promised Land, collaboration is not easily sustainable.

- Foundations have programs designed to change the world in some way; libraries are hired to make the change happen. Consequently, libraries to successfully obtain grants much fit what they want within the foundation's goals – not vice versa.
- Good proposals to foundations require champions, teamwork, and administrative support.
- Groups like my own Hong Kong Joint University Librarians Advisory Committee needs a clear/new vision, good communication, incentives for cooperation, demonstrable benefits/savings, and be able to implement its vision – if we want to be more successful.
- Hyper links – this is perhaps the single most important technology advancement in publishing since the invention of movable type. Unfortunately, while these links do enable scholars to quickly and efficiently move from one useful full text article to the next, we also heard that the links can also be used by spammers to inundate us with information we did not want.
- Japan is no. 2 as the source of STM research and China's productivity is growing dramatically.
- Library consortia and collaborative programs in Europe must contend with multi lingual, national, cultural factors. As some have said, cooperation is an unnatural act and to do it speaking many languages at the same time is truly amazing and our European colleagues are to be congratulated.
- Networked, user-initiated, low-use print repositories, with contents delivered digitally, is a new idea well worth pursuing.
- Open access movement for some is a solution in search of a problem, for others, it is an article of faith.
- Scholars continue to read more and more – enabled by libraries, but just not in libraries.
- Strategically, the British Library is focusing on desired outcomes – not just collecting. This is a lesson for us all.
- Students cite web resources 1000 times more than commercially published resources in papers that they are submitting to their teachers using the Internet.
- The Internet seems to have introduced a sort of situational ethics – theft via the web is not theft.
- There is still a lot of resistance to natively digital e-journals. But irrespective of their costs or challenges, they are too good to miss.
- Trust among users, libraries, and publishers, is key to short-term cooperative success and long-term sustainability.
- Twenty-five percent of the British Library's budget comes from revenue generating activities.
- We need to remember to do things with our academics, not for them.
- We were given the challenge of figuring out what should libraries be doing once the materials of the past are digitized and users have ready access to newly published digital materials. Fortunately, or unfortunately, we probably have many years to work on this challenge.

So, what if we did not directly talk about many of the HBR list of break though ideas? I am not worried about it, but I do have two suggestions. First, we can consider why this is the case and try to think whether our being divorced from what is going on in business is healthy. Second, however, we can all read the HBR article and seek to glean from it what is useful.

See: [http://digital.casalini.it/retreat/retreat\\_2004.html](http://digital.casalini.it/retreat/retreat_2004.html)

FROM FINLAND....

[The 2<sup>nd</sup> International Conference on Repository Libraries was co-sponsored by the Acquisitions & Collection Development Section. Five Members of the Standing Committee were part of the Planning & Programme Committee for the Conference: Christina Friström, Klaus Kempf, Pascal Sanz, Lynn Sipe, and Pentti Vattulainen. In addition to Corrado's excellent report on the proceedings, below, acknowledgment should be made of the outstanding local arrangements and over-all conference organization. *Ed.*]

Report on the 2<sup>nd</sup> International Conference on Repository Libraries: *Preserving and Maintaining Availability of Print Material. The Role of Repository Libraries*  
(Kuopio, Finland 12-15.5.2004) [reported by Corrado di Tillio]

A new type of library is emerging in the professional world, with the ambitious aim of preserving the memory of Humanity: the repository library. Five years after the first Kuopio conference, librarians from all over the world gathered in the small Finnish city on the shore of Lake Kallavesi to discuss the state of health of repository libraries of any kind: national, academic, shared, etc. More than 40 participants from Finland, but also Canada, China, Denmark, Estonia, Great Britain, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Russia and Switzerland were present. The conference was organized by the Finnish National Repository Library and sponsored by IFLA, while many leading institutions participated in programme planning.

An introductory paper by Pentti Vattulainen opened the conference and gave the audience a short historical background until the Fiesole Collection Development Retreat last March. Five sessions covered many issues, such as economics, governance, availability of print resources and print equivalents of electronic resources, decentralised vs centralised retention solutions.

The centralised solution was represented by the structures in Finland and Norway. The Finnish National Repository Library was illustrated by Pentti Vattulainen, with many details and data about reception and storage of material, inter-lending, delivery and recycling services. Some of the attendees also had the opportunity to visit this library while, thanks to a videoclip shown by Johan Henden, the audience could also see the Norwegian Repository Library in Mo I Rana, with an impressive automatic storage system, active since 2003, and have a deep insight of its Newspaper Section, where bibliographic description and logistics are assigned a fundamental role (paper by Soren Clausen).

In many countries a centralised model can well coexist with decentralisation. It is the case of France and Germany. Pascal Sanz (CTLes - Centre Technique du Livre de l'enseignement supérieur) demonstrated how in France the repository library at CTLes, used mostly by academic libraries, and a model on a regional scale, focused on serials and children's literature, are complementary and well working. It is the same in Germany, as Klaus Kempf (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek) illustrated, where the Deutsche Bibliothek, with two sites, preserves the German language material, while at a local level, as for the Bavarian Library Network (BVB), the Virtual National Library, the Sammlung Deutscher Drucke (SDD) and the National Network of special subject collections, many solutions are adopted. Kempf also showed the audience impressive pictures of some of the recently built libraries and storage facilities.

Scotland deserves a specific space in this landscape. Catherine Nicholson (SCURL - Scottish Confederation of University & Research Libraries) presented the history and current projects of CASS (Collaborative Academic Store for Scotland), a "collaborative storage and delivery service for valuable but lower-use research materials held in Scottish University libraries". Access, governance, staff, costs and the project of a new building at Sighthill, in central Edinburgh, were described. A partnership with the National Library of Scotland, if carried out, will make CASS a brilliant model of shared storage.

The conference gave the audience the opportunity to know more of two Scandinavian university libraries. Christina Fristrom and Jarmo Saarti highlighted the current situation and future perspectives of, respectively, the ancient Lund University Library, with its eight repositories, some of them well analysed in detail - especially in their space cost - and the Kuopio University Library, three centuries younger, part of a strategic partnership with the other Finnish academic libraries and the Finnish National Repository Library.

Also political and theoretical/philosophical issues were discussed. Bernard F. Reilly (Center for Research Libraries) drew the attention on the respect of "biodiversity of knowledge sources" and on the "richness and integrity of critical heritage materials and historical evidence", while James P. McCarthy (University College Cork) fascinated the audience with its paradigms of the *print block* and the *digital cylinder* and the tensions between these two platforms. Both papers will be worth a deep reading when the proceedings are published. Peter Lor (University of Pretoria), after presenting the significant quantity and quality of the digital information - e-journals, e-theses, websites and digitized indigenous heritage - produced in South Africa and needing preservation, warned against the risk that repositories could produce a sort of "information imperialism".

Finally, the future. Steve O'Connor (CAVAL Collaborative Solutions) analysed the changes currently affecting the academic library, in terms of role, delivery, space, economics, service models, context (e. g. the increasing scientific publishing production) and, at the light of these changes, assumed that repository libraries need to be assigned more active roles. He indicated two of them: digital repository of learning objects developed for on-line learning programs and part of the academic publishing process through offering a "plagiarism verification certificate". The model shown by O'Connor is also collaborative, the CARM Centre in Melbourne, Australia. Repository libraries will have a remarkable future, if they will be seen as a system and not individually. Lizanne

Payne (Washington Research Library Consortium) agrees with that saying that, after a shift from the concept of *depository* to the current idea of *individual repository*, the next step is the implementation of a *repository network*. *Network* was probably the recurrent keyword of the conference. After an interesting (and visual) look at the main shared repositories in the USA (as WRLC, New England Regional Depository and ReCAP), Payne also summarized the basic services of a repository library: "accessioning/shelving, cleaning/minor repair, long-term or permanent storage, physical item delivery, electronic delivery, onsite patron access".

The future of print repositories was the title of a workshop held on May 15<sup>th</sup>. After discussing which are the current drives and obstacles which act as current context in the library world (space, money, legislation/politics, collections, etc.), three small groups worked to create a model of repository library for today, one for the near future and one for the distant future. The imagination was let loose so much to think of a piece of land in Iceland where all the countries of the world agree to ship one copy after digitizing it. At the end all the librarians finally reunited to come to a feasible future model, which has been called "URL" ("Universal Repository Library"). These are its characteristics: digital delivery 24/7 to end-users; information for free (or support of minimal charges); performance and retention public agreements; focus on existing strengths with multilingual approaches; virtual union catalogue linking repository catalogues; strong local support of regional repositories; international focal points; develop local support to bridge into URL.

On a lighter side, all the participants (and I as the first Italian librarian visiting Kuopio - so I was told), enjoyed the beauty of the Finnish landscapes and the warmth of the Finnish people. I am sure we are all looking forward to eat *kalakukko* and dance tango again there. Kiitos Kuopio!

#### Resource Map of Finnish Academic Libraries

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As a network university libraries are responsible for the state of research collections in all of Finland; future cooperation will aim at improving the comprehensiveness and availability of information materials. The resource map project supported by the Ministry of Education will play a key role in the implementation of these objectives. In its initial phase the Resource Map will be the university libraries' own project. When completed, the Resource Map will clarify the strength areas of universities' libraries as well as the collections' best location libraries – such as the Australian Libraries Gateway (1) collection service – by subject area.

University libraries' special collections have been documented on the libraries' home pages noticeably more comprehensively (subject, time frame, language and history, often with a document list) than the general collections. Quantitative mappings – the collections' subject-derived age and language distributions – must be made for the libraries' own collection databases.

Marketing, philosophy, information research and zoology were the subject areas chosen for the pilot research. Precise instructions (yearly category distribution, language groupings, philosophy sub-area distribution, material's allowable format and so forth) are given to ensure the results' commensurability.

The selection criteria for the collections described by the Resource Map are the material's availability, usability as well as data permanence (online materials). The Dublin Core Collection Description application profile (2) has been selected as the collections' format. The collections' content is described: 1) using the Resource Map's subject area distribution, 2) by subject word and 3) with categorization.

The Resource Map's subject areas are grouped on three levels: primary level, secondary level and highlights. The primary level's groups are: 1, the humanities, 2) information sciences, 3) behavioral sciences, 4) natural sciences, 5) agriculture and forestry, 6) economics, 7) technology, 8) health sciences and 9) social sciences. The word Highlights connotes secondary subjects, describes special collections and function as search words. Example: Technology (primary level), sub-area energy technology (secondary level), terms explaining energy sources, energy economy and electrical energy (highlights).

Obtaining commensurable data from existing collections by subject area will require considerable effort because the collections' contents have been described according to different methods. If a code identifying the Resource Map's subject area could be assigned to every publication in every library concurrently with the entering of the publication's description into the collection database, codes functioning as search elements could be utilized to obtain commensurable and sortable information from the libraries' databases.

References:

(1) <http://www.nla.gov.au/apps/libraries?action=LibSearch&subj=1>

(2) <http://www.ukoln.ac.uk/metadata/dcmi/collection-ap-summary/2004-02-01/>

FROM CZECH REPUBLIC... [report by Bohdana Stoklasova]

The National Library of Czech Republic has translated the Collection Development Guidelines into Czech and published it in electronic and printed form. They have also implemented the Conspectus model in the National Library and as a subject crossroads in the National Uniform Information Gateway Project. (See:)

<http://jib-info.cuni.cz/konspekt/dokumenty/konspektus.html>

<http://conspectus.nkp.cz>

<http://www.jib.cz>

### **Moving Onward**

Nancy Davenport, past Chair/Treasurer of the Standing Committee has made a major change in professional responsibilities. A 26-year veteran of the Library of Congress (LC) and a member of the executive board of the American Library Association, Nancy has been named President of the Council on Library and Information Resources (CLIR), effective July 5. Davenport, currently Director of Acquisitions at LC, has served as



interim director of the divisions of Rare Books and Special Collections, Prints and Photographs, and the Congressional Research Service while LC searched for permanent directors. Davenport succeeds Richard A. Detweiler, who served as interim president after Deanna Marcum left in August 2003 to become Associate Librarian of Congress and National Librarian at LC. She had served as President of CLIR since January 1, 1995.

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### **BioBriefs Submitted by Members of the Standing Committee**

[This section of the *Newsletter* serves to introduce Members of the Standing Committee, based on brief biographical statements provided by the Member. Additional submissions are encouraged from Members not represented here!]

**Tatiana Afanasieva:** I have been working at the Russian State Library, Moscow, for eleven years, the worldwide nickname of this Library is "Leninka". I am responsible for foreign acquisition at this Library and carry out the management of the processes of the collection development. I have a perfect opportunity to work out the policy of foreign acquisition, as we are acting like a methodological center in the country. Besides, working in a national library I share my experience with my colleagues. Also I participate in national and international seminars and conferences.

Before taking this position I worked at the Russian Public Library for Science and Technology and was head of the department of foreign acquisition. During that time I managed to be a senior bibliographer at the subscription Coordination of the USSR institutional libraries. I was one of the editors of the annual publication "New Foreign Journals on Science and Technology".

My hobbies. I am a musician, play the piano, interested in all genres of good music. Fond of cats.

**John Byford:** I have been Head of Legal Deposit Strategy at the British Library since January 2002. It was a new post, set up to provide a focus for legal deposit within the BL and in particular to provide greater impetus for the extension of legal deposit to non-print publications. Probably the highlight of my professional career, the **Legal Deposit Libraries Act 2003** (<http://www.legislation.hmso.gov.uk/acts/acts2003/20030028.htm>) received Royal Assent on 30 October 2003. My career has been mostly within the British Library including 8 years as Head of Cataloguing (which included representing the BL on Joint Steering Committee for the Revision of AACR2), a stint as Head of Reader Services in Bloomsbury (which included the Round Reading Room), two years as Newspaper Librarian and three as Head of Modern Collections. Outside librarianship I still get a buzz from travel and two highlights this year have been Chernobyl and Yasnaya Polyana. And when there's time I write for a football fanzine, namely one associated with the team I've supported for over 40 years, Crystal Palace Football Club.

**Christina Friström:** I work in an old, but very modern library founded in 1666 (<http://www.lub.lu.se/ub/eng/index.html>). Over five million printed titles and about 10 000 electronic titles covering all subjects are at the users disposal. I have spent my whole library life, almost 30 years, at Lund University library but have changed positions every fourth year and worked with gifts and exchanges, periodicals, acquisitions, undergraduate service, circulation, cataloguing, reference services and library systems until a got caught in

administration as associated director in 1993 and in 2001 as library director. During the years I have been busy in many different Swedish consultative groups and boards within the library and information sphere.

My educational background is a BA in comparative literature, education and psychology and I still try to keep in touch with the most recent developments within these subject fields. For a period of six years I was responsible for the Swedish bibliography of comparative literature. I also have a library education as well as management education.

In my spare time I like to work with my hands (gardening, interior decorating and dressmaking) or to train my two Westie dogs, which is really hard.

**Rolf Griebel:** Since July 1st 2004 I am the Director General of the Bavarian State Library in Munich, the second largest universal library in Germany and the central library of the Federal State of Bavaria. Since 1994 I was head of the Acquisitions Department in this library, until I became its Deputy Director General in 2000. During this time my strategic interests were e.g. in the fields of budget planning for university libraries. In my new position I will try my best to combine the various functions of the Bavarian State Library \* being a modern service centre for scientific research on the one hand and an archive for legal deposit, rare books and precious manuscripts on the other.

Apart from my job I am a passionate football fan and my heart beats for the team of Bayern München. In the past I used to play right fullback in the local football team of my hometown.

**Klaus Kempf:** I am the head of the acquisition and cataloguing department of the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Munich, which is not only the flagship of the Bavarian Library Network, an integral part of the so-called German Virtual National Library (together with the Deutsche Bibliothek and the Staatsbibliothek of Berlin), but also -at least for certain fields of activity-one of the biggest research libraries in Europe.

I myself have not always been in librarianship. After the study of Business Administration and Law at the universities of Würzburg, Padova and Milan, and an intermezzo as research assistant at the Institute of Banking and Stock Exchange Affairs at the Università Cattolica again in Milan, I started a postgraduate course of Library Science at the Bayerische Bibliotheksschule in Munich.

My first stage in my life as a so-called academic librarian, as we call this type of library managers in German, was to be subject librarian for economics, law and information science and head of the branch library for economics and law at the University Library of Bamberg (1985-1992). Immediately after the German reunification I went to "the far east" of my country, to Dresden in the former German Democratic Republic, where I was appointed Interim Chief Librarian at the University Library of the Technical University of Dresden (1993). Back in the "old South" of Germany, in Bavaria, I became head of the department for strategic planning at the former Directorship General of the Bavarian State Libraries, Munich (1994-1999) and, finally, after the merger of the abovementioned Directorship General and the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek I was appointed head of the department for acquisition and cataloguing (-April 2000).

In addition to pastimes out of the "classical" canon of typical librarian leisure activities (like reading, learning languages etc.) I like cooking (preferably Italian and French cuisine), and traveling.

**Alexei Romanov:** I was born in 1949 Leningrad/ St. Petersburg, graduated in 1975 from Leningrad State University, Faculty of Philology, chair of Roman Languages, professor of French and French literature, knows French, English, main roman languages. Beginning with 1976 till now I've worked at the National Library of Russia, Acquisitions Department:

- 1976 –1988 – International Exchange Section, responsible for book exchange with France, Asia and Africa countries;
- 1988-1991 – Head of International Exchange Section;
- 1991 till now – head of Foreign Acquisitions and International exchange Division;
- 1985 till now, responsible for acquisitions in Roman languages in Linguistics and history of literature.

I've taken part in preparation of French text of notes for "Les notes marginales de Voltaire", fundamental edition based on Voltaire book collection, kept at the National Library of Russia and am Editor of the Catalogue of Foreign Russian Publications in the NLR (émigré literature), part 1, 1997.

My professional activities are concentrated on problems of international exchange of publications, cooperation with foreign book dealers and subscription agencies. I take part in automation of library processes in foreign acquisitions, started in 1991. I work occasionally, at the same time with my library activities, as professor of French Language (Mining Institute, University of Fine Arts and World Culture, St. Petersburg). In 1997 I was a probationer at the "Institut de formation des bibliothécaires", Lyon, France. In 1997 was elected a member of the standing committee of IFLA, Section on Acquisition and Collection Development for the 1997-2001 period and the present one.

**Liv Rustviken:** I have been very preoccupied with supervising the cleaning of our collections. We have our collections stored in a temporary storehouse while our new underground stock-rooms are being built. It almost began to catch fire in the heating installation and our collections were covered with soot! The collections will be moved to our new stock-rooms during this autumn, thank God. I am responsible for the organising of the collections in the new stock-rooms. Our old building (from 1913) is being restored and will be reopened during IFLA in Oslo next year.

I have been the head of the acquisition at the National Library of Norway (formerly the University Library of Oslo) since 1990 and the deputy librarian of collections since 1995. The National Library of Norway is now being reorganised, and in this new organisation I will work with collection development, co-operating closely with the acquisitions. Exactly how it will be, will be decided in September.

I want to write about this new organisation of the National Library of Norway in a later *Newsletter*, after moving the collections.

My non-professional self: Reading books (and buying a lot of them), walking our dog, walking tours in the mountains.

#### **IFLA SECTION ON ACQUISITION AND COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT**

The Section of Acquisition and Collection Development concerns itself extensively with methodological and topical themes pertain to acquiring materials (purchase, exchange, gift, deposit), deacquisition and weeding, techniques used for generating collection development policies, collection assessment and practices, materials pricing issues, and librarians' relations with publishers and vendors.

Also of concern to the Section are the impact and application of technological developments that underlie many of the changes observed in departmental workflow, and

partnering arrangements when acquiring and selecting materials (such as electronic data interchange, materials licensing agreements, and cooperative collection development.

The Section is one of seven that constitute the Division of Collections and Services. Currently 148 institutions and associations are members of the Section. The Standing Committee consists of up to 20 members from all over the world, plus corresponding members and observers.

### **Standing Committee members 2003-2005**

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