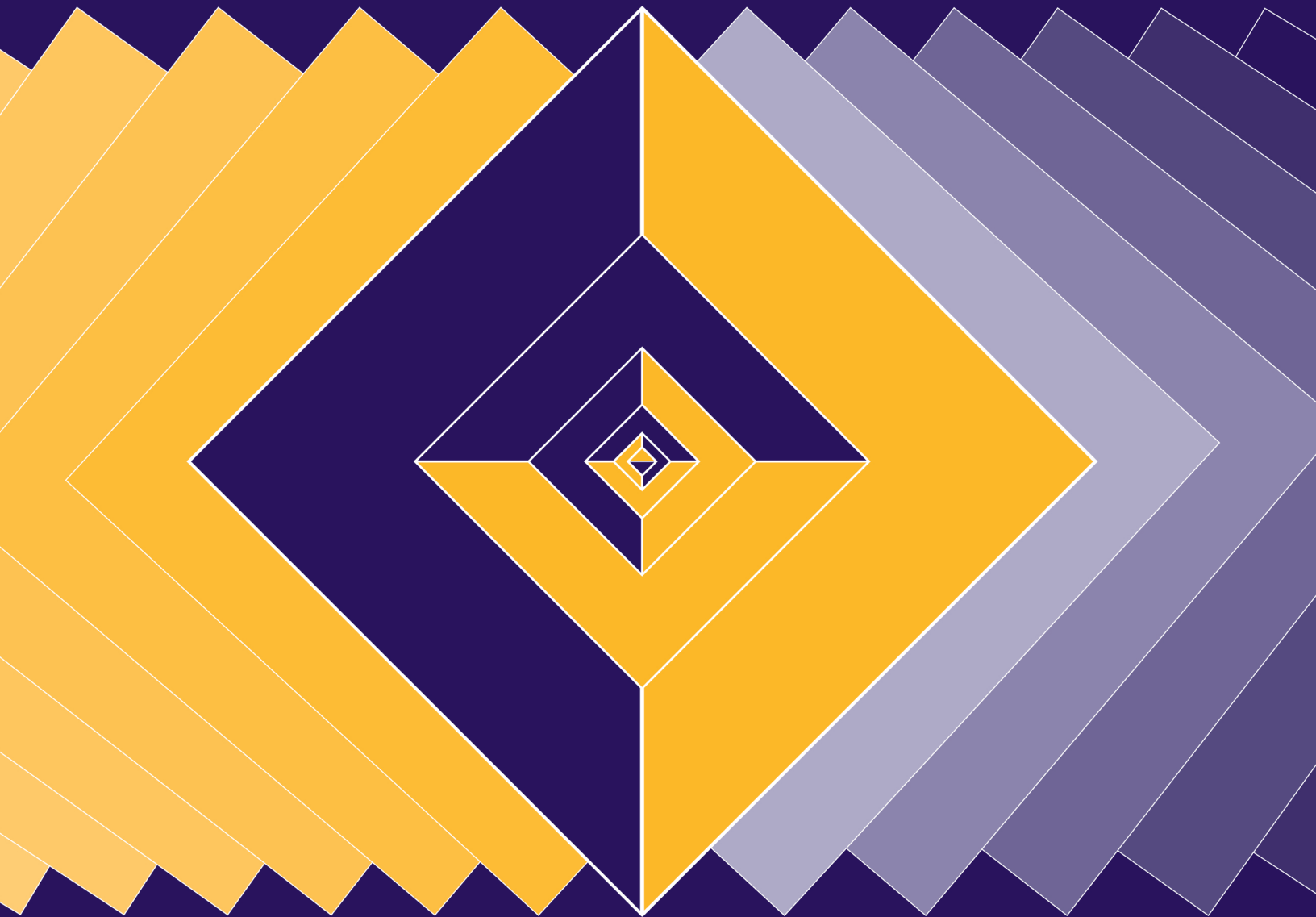




Kit 324

Collecting Global Resources
September 2011



ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH LIBRARIES

SPEC KITS

Supporting Effective Library Management for Over Thirty-five Years

Committed to assisting research and academic libraries in the continuous improvement of management systems, ARL has worked since 1970 to gather and disseminate the best practices for library needs. As part of its commitment, ARL maintains an active publications program best known for its SPEC Kits. Through the Collaborative Research/Writing Program, librarians work with ARL staff to design SPEC surveys and write publications. Originally established as an information source for ARL member libraries, the SPEC Kit series has grown to serve the needs of the library community worldwide.

What are SPEC Kits?

Published six times per year, SPEC Kits contain the most valuable, up-to-date information on the latest issues of concern to libraries and librarians today. They are the result of a systematic survey of ARL member libraries on a particular topic related to current practice in the field. Each SPEC Kit contains an executive summary of the survey results; survey questions with tallies and selected comments; the best representative documents from survey participants, such as policies, procedures, handbooks, guidelines, Web sites, records, brochures, and statements; and a selected reading list—both print and online sources—containing the most current literature available on the topic for further study.

Subscribe to SPEC Kits

Subscribers tell us that the information contained in SPEC Kits is valuable to a variety of users, both inside and outside the library. SPEC Kit purchasers use the documentation found in SPEC Kits as a point of departure for research and problem solving because they lend immediate authority to proposals and set standards for designing programs or writing procedure statements. SPEC Kits also function as an important reference tool for library administrators, staff, students, and professionals in allied disciplines who may not have access to this kind of information.

SPEC Kits can be ordered directly from the ARL Publications Distribution Center. To order, call (301) 362-8196, fax (240) 396-2479, e-mail pubs@arl.org, or go to <http://www.arl.org/resources/pubs/>.

Information on SPEC Kits and the SPEC survey program can be found at <http://www.arl.org/resources/pubs/spec/index.shtml>. The executive summary for each kit after December 1993 can be accessed free of charge at <http://www.arl.org/resources/pubs/spec/complete.shtml>.



SPEC Kit 324

Collecting Global Resources

September 2011

Wookjin Cheun

Librarian for Slavic and East European Studies

Marion Frank-Wilson (project leader)

Head, Area Studies Department, and Librarian for African Studies, Indiana University Bloomington

Luis A. González

Librarian for Latin American Studies, Spanish & Portuguese, and Latino Studies

Akram Khabibullaev

Librarian for Middle Eastern, Islamic, and Central Eurasian Studies

Wen-Ling Liu

Librarian for East Asian Studies

Andrea Singer

Librarian for Foreign Government Information and India and Tibetan Studies

Noa Wahrman

Jewish Studies Collection Manager and Bibliographer



ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH LIBRARIES

Series Editor: Lee Anne George

SPEC Kits are published by the

Association of Research Libraries

21 Dupont Circle, NW, Suite 800

Washington, DC 20036-1118

P (202) 296-2296 F (202) 872-0884

[http://www.arl.org/resources/pubs/spec/
pubs@arl.org](http://www.arl.org/resources/pubs/spec/pubs@arl.org)

ISSN 0160 3582

ISBN 1-59407-868-8

978-1-59407-868-2

Copyright © 2011

This compilation is copyrighted by the Association of Research Libraries. ARL grants blanket permission to reproduce and distribute copies of this work for nonprofit, educational, or library purposes, provided that copies are distributed at or below cost and that ARL, the source, and copyright notice are included on each copy. This permission is in addition to rights of reproduction granted under Sections 107, 108, and other provisions of the US Copyright Act.



The paper used in this publication meets the requirements of ANSI/NISO Z39.48-1992 (R1997) Permanence of Paper for Publications and Documents in Libraries and Archives.

SURVEY RESULTS

Executive Summary.....	11
Survey Questions and Responses.....	19
Responding Institutions.....	82

REPRESENTATIVE DOCUMENTS

Collection Descriptions

University of British Columbia	
Who we are	86
University of California, San Diego	
Collection Profiles.....	87
Baja California Collection.....	88
Columbia University	
Area Studies	89
Middle East & Islamic Studies.....	90
C.V. Starr East Asian Library	91
About the Chinese Studies Collection.....	92
University of Florida	
Special and Area Studies Collections.....	93
LAC>>Introduction.....	94
George Washington University	
Global Resources Center	95
University of Hawaii	
The Asia Collection	96
Indiana University Bloomington	
Area Studies Department	97
Slavic and East European Collection Description.....	98
University of Iowa	
Chinese Collection	100

University of Kansas	
International Area Studies Collection	101
Northwestern University	
Africana Collection	102
Melville J. Herskovits Library of African Studies.....	103
Ohio University	
Hwa-Wei Lee Center for International Collections.....	104
University of Texas at Austin	
The Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection	105
About the Benson Latin American Collection.....	106

Collection Development Policies

University of Alberta	
University of Alberta Libraries Collection Development Policy.....	108
Boston University	
Collection Development Policies. African Studies.....	110
University of Florida	
About the Price Library of Judaica	114
Primary Collection Responsibilities	115
Secondary Areas of Collecting Responsibilities	116
University of Hawaii at Manoa	
2008 UHM Library Collection Policy Statements	117
Collection Development Policy. Hawaiian Collection	119
University of Kansas	
African Studies	126

Research Guides

Duke University	
Slavic, Eurasian, and East European Studies	128
University of Florida	
Romani Studies	129
George Washington University	
Japan: Earthquake, Tsunami and Nuclear Crisis Information	130
Indiana University Bloomington	
Researching Brazil.....	131
University of Kansas	
Electronic Resources for African Studies.....	132
University of Massachusetts, Amherst	
Modern European Studies.....	137
University of New Mexico	
Latin American and Iberian Studies.....	139
Temple University	
Islamic Studies.....	140

University of Washington	
International Studies	142
Washington University in Saint Louis	
Research Guides Subjects: Jewish & Near Eastern Studies (JINES)	144
Yale University	
East Asia Library Guides: Korea	146

Digital Collections

Duke University	
Americans in the Land of Lenin	150
Then and Now	151
University of Florida	
Digital Collections	152
European History Resources	154
Indiana University	
The Digital Somali Library	155
Ohio University	
Digital Initiatives	156
University of Texas at Austin	
About the HRDI	157
University of Washington	
Ancient Near East Photographs	159
Korean Literature 1945–1950	160
Thai Journal Index	161
Yale University	
Arabic and Middle Eastern Electronic Library	162

Organization Charts

University of California, Los Angeles	
UCLA Library April 2011	164
Duke University	
Duke University Libraries	165
University of Florida	
George A. Smathers Libraries	166
University of Hawaii at Manoa	
Library Services Chart II	167
Asia Collection – Org Code: MAAILB	168
Indiana University Bloomington	
IUB Libraries Academic Services	169
Michigan State University	
Michigan State University Libraries Organization January 2011	170
University of Texas at Austin	
Benson Latin American Collection	171

University of Washington
 University of Washington Libraries Organizational Structure 172
University of Waterloo
 Information Services and Resources, Porter..... 173
Yale University
 Library organization chart 174

SELECTED RESOURCES

Books and Articles 177
Web Resources..... 178



SURVEY RESULTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The purpose of this survey was to identify trends, practices, and challenges in collecting global resources in North American research libraries at a time of political and economic change, on the one hand, and of significant change in scholarly communication and collection management strategies, on the other.

For this survey, *global resources* was defined as print and electronic library materials that are published outside the United States and Canada in any language on any topic. This may include, but is not limited to, traditional area studies materials, and it is *not* limited to resources typically associated with the field of Global Studies. A *global resources librarian* was defined as a librarian working with global resources as described in this survey.

We consider the term “collecting” widely to include issues such as collection management/development, access, digitization, preservation, and public service.¹

Accordingly, to obtain information on these issues, the survey was organized into several broad sections: Global Resources Collections (including an overview of expenditures, collecting trends, sources of funding, and acquisition strategies), Staff and Organizational Structure, Preservation Strategies, and Discovery, Public Service, and Outreach. The following summary outlines the survey results for each of the sections. Survey respondents provided a wealth of fascinating data, which is reflected in the actual survey responses and extensive comments sections. We encourage interested readers to peruse the responses in more detail.

The survey was conducted between March 7 and April 8, 2011. Seventy-two respondents at 67 of the 126

ARL member libraries completed the survey for a response rate of 53%. Forty-five replies came from public university libraries, 21 from private university libraries, and one from a government institution. These institutions are geographically distributed across the United States and Canada. Not all responding institutions answered all questions, accounting for the discrepancies in the number of responses throughout the survey.

Global Resources Collections

Sixty-four respondents reported that their library holds significant research collections in at least one global collecting area. These collections include books, serials, maps, microforms, audio/visuals, and digitized materials. More than half of these respondents hold collections relating to Western Europe, Latin America, East Asia, and Slavic and Eastern Europe. More than a third hold significant collections on African, Jewish, South Asian, Islamic, and Middle Eastern studies.

Print monographs predominate in these historical collections, followed closely by print and electronic serials and microforms. Thirty-six respondents (56%) reported that they have e-books in at least one of their global collections. E-books for East Asian, Western European, and Latin American studies were reported most frequently. E-books for Tibetan, African, South Asian, Middle East, and Central Eurasian studies are still developing. More than half of the respondents (34) reported that they hold or provide access to digitized collections, although both availability and distribution vary considerably by world area.

Sixty-eight respondents reported that their library actively collects now in at least one global area.

Similarly to historic collections, the top four areas of collecting are Latin America, Western Europe, East Asia, and Slavic and East Europe. More than half are actively collecting African, Islamic, South Asian, Jewish, and Middle East materials. Print monographs and serials again predominate, although as many as 66% of the respondents (45) also purchase e-books, most frequently in West European and East Asian studies.

Sources of Funding

While ARL members report a strong institutional commitment to support global collections, the survey results show they frequently depend on non-allocated sources of funding for these resources. All 68 respondents identified the materials budget as the main source of funding for current collecting, followed by gifts (50 responses or 74%), endowments (43 or 63%), and grants (40 or 59%). Other sources of funding include academic department support for special acquisitions, gifts by foreign institutions, memberships, end-of-year funds, and government depository programs. East Asian, Latin American, Jewish, Western European, and Slavic and East European studies benefit the most from endowments. East Asian studies also ranks first as the recipient of gifts and grant support. Administrative considerations on whether to maintain gift programs call for a careful assessment of the costs and benefits of managing such programs.

Expenditures

Almost an equal number of the 69 respondents reported that expenditures for global resources materials are about the same as or more than they were five years ago (48 and 47 responses, respectively). Thirty-one libraries reported that expenditures now are less than before. Islamic, Middle Eastern, Latin American, and East Asian studies stand out among the areas with increases. West European, Slavic and East European, and Latin American studies are at the top of both the “about the same” and “less” lists.

Fifty-three respondents (77%) expect global resources expenditures in the next five years to be about the same as today. Thirty-eight (55%) expect expenditures to be more. Twenty-five (36%) expect expenditures to be less. Across all areas, more respondents

anticipate a decrease in expenditures for library materials in West European, Slavic and Eastern European, and South and East Asian studies, although, once again, a higher percent of respondents thought that future expenditures in these same areas would be about the same as or more than they are today.

Collecting Trends

The survey also asked about the numbers of global resource items acquired today compared to five years ago. Again, almost an equal number of the 67 respondents reported that acquisition levels are about the same as or more than they were before (47 and 44 responses, respectively). Thirty-eight (57%) reported that they currently acquire fewer items than five years ago. Not surprisingly, the changes in the numbers of items acquired mirrors the expenditure changes. One likely explanation for the dwindling or stagnant acquisition numbers may be that libraries with flat budgets have not been able to keep up with price increases and inflation.

The survey next asked for an estimated percentage of electronic materials in the libraries’ global collections. The percentages ranged from zero to 63, with a mean of 14.12 and median of 9. Half of the respondents (26 of 52) reported that electronic materials are less than 9% of their global collections. Ten respondents (19%) reported that more than 25% are electronic.

Responses about the percentage of expenditures on electronic global materials followed a similar pattern. The percentages ranged from zero to 45, with a mean of 14.89 and median of 11. While 39% of the respondents (21 of 54) reported that electronic materials accounted for less than 9% of the expenditures, nearly a quarter (13) reported they accounted for more than 25%.

Some respondents pointed out that global electronic resources are centrally funded or that they form part of large packages, making it very difficult to identify content specifically related to global materials. Possibly for that same reason, a number of respondents provided estimates for electronic resources in general, not just for e-resources directly related to global collections as defined in this survey.

Following the trend of increased electronic resources in libraries generally, the majority of respondents

(47 or 81%) expect the pool of electronic global resources to increase in the next five years. Similarly, most respondents (45 or 79%) expect library expenditures for electronic materials to increase as well. In some cases, these trends reflect institutional commitments to statewide programs such as OhioLINK. Despite the interest in increasing the collections' electronic resources, respondents' support for acquiring electronic materials has been challenged by the current budget climate. As one respondent aptly stated, "We are not spending proportionally less on global resources, nor has our commitment to acquiring this type of material weakened, but budget limitations have had an impact on all collecting areas."

Acquisitions Strategies

When asked which methods they use to evaluate global resources for purchase, all but two of the 67 respondents reported that they rely on user purchase suggestions. Peer librarians' recommendations and analysis of collection use data tie for second place (48 responses each). Analyzing the cost of global resources materials vs. their use is a close third (42 responses). Establishing close working relationships with faculty and students stands out as a key strategy. As one respondent eloquently remarked, "Because we are so engaged in instruction, being in the classroom puts us in direct contact with students and faculty. It is easy to spot research trends or changes within the curriculum."

Respondents employ a wide range of strategies for acquiring global resources. The specific strategies are determined to a large extent by the book trade in the respective world area. More than three-fourths of respondents acquire materials through direct contact with vendors (i.e., title-by-title selection), approval plans, and gifts in kind. Direct contact with vendors and approval plans also stand out as the most often used strategies (79%). Gift and exchange agreements, as well as acquisitions trips, continue to be significant components of acquisitions programs for global resources. Many respondents also participate in domestic and international cooperative initiatives. In some areas, the Library of Congress Cooperative Acquisitions² programs play a key role for foreign acquisitions. Respondents also identified

consortial purchases through initiatives led by both the Committee on Institutional Cooperation (CIC)³ and the Center for Research Libraries (CRL) as important strategies for their collecting programs. About half of the respondents reported that they use patron-driven acquisition models. But as one respondent noted, "...materials published beyond the US and Canada are still a small percentage" of patron requests.

Respondents prefer vendors who can provide services such as approval plans, MARC records, and shelf-ready materials. However, comments about "other vendor services" particularly point to the specific needs of global resources collections, for example the need to work with knowledgeable vendors who know subject areas well and are able to evaluate the quality of resources. As one commented, "Quality of selection and offerings are the overriding criteria." Since title-by-title selection is a large component for most world areas, preventing duplication and identifying gaps in the collection to maintain collection strengths are crucial. Unsurprisingly, "lists of previously supplied items" ranks high among desired vendor services.

The majority of respondents participate in regional, national, and international cooperative initiatives that have been created to facilitate the acquisition of and/or access to global resources materials. Two, long-standing initiatives of paramount importance in the field are the Global Resources Network and the Area Microform Projects, both managed by CRL.⁴ More recently, cooperation has extended to include digitization projects and the purchase of electronic resources. However, cooperation extends beyond acquisitions. A number of respondents indicated that they also collaborate in the areas of staffing and library services. For example, Columbia University Libraries and Cornell University Library have implemented resource-sharing initiatives in various areas, including Latin American, Slavic and East European, South Asian, and Southeast Asian studies.⁵ In some instances, an expert librarian in a given field is retained at only one institution, while providing advice on collection development, reference, and instructional services to library users at the partner institution. Staffing partnerships are currently being explored among the University of Minnesota, the University of Illinois

at Urbana-Champaign (UIUC), and the University of Wisconsin at Madison for Japanese studies, and between Indiana University and UIUC in the field of Middle Eastern studies.

Staff and Organizational Structure

Almost all of the respondents' comments reflect an awareness of the changes in publishing and scholarly communication and a need to adjust organizational structures in the libraries accordingly to maintain high levels of service. Several mentioned the interdisciplinary, transnational nature of scholarship and the strong focus on outreach, teaching, and liaison activities among global resources librarians. While they have traditionally played a strong role in these areas, the trend points to even more encouragement for global resources librarians to be involved with their constituencies. Several respondents reported a move away from the reference desk model toward one where global resources librarians provide in-depth, individualized reference service via chat, phone, or virtually.

While organizational change is evident in most libraries, respondents reported a range of organizational models, based on how organizational structures have evolved at specific institutions historically and on individual librarians' expertise in certain areas. At some institutions global resource units are responsible for their own cataloging; others have centralized cataloging departments or a combination of both models. Twenty-five libraries indicated that they have distinct international and area studies units. The organization of those units ranges from an integration of special collections and area studies units to a structure where global resource collection units report to public services. Many of these units, especially those created more recently, have librarians' offices in proximity, with reference desks nearby.

Forty-eight respondents commented on changes in the role of global resources librarians at their institutions. Technological developments and the transition from print to electronic formats mean that librarians not only need to be informed about trends in electronic publishing in their respective world areas, but also, increasingly, to be able to negotiate licensing agreements for electronic sources. Moreover, as global

resources librarians become more involved in public services and digitization projects, they must be able to navigate the world of copyright issues.

The survey asked how many years of professional experience global resources librarians have at each library: fewer than five years of experience, six to ten years, 11 to 20 years, and more than 20 years experience. Thirty-six of the 60 respondents (60%) have no librarians with fewer than five years experience. Of those that do have librarians with fewer than five years experience, almost half have only one. Almost an equal number of respondents have global resources librarians in the 6–10 years, 11–20 years, and 20+ years range of professional experience (44, 42, and 43 responses, respectively). The higher number in years of experience can partially be explained with the wide range of qualifications needed in this field. However, this data also reflects a general graying of the profession. At the same time, it is encouraging to note the significant number of institutions who reported librarians in the 6–10 year range, suggesting that the profession is renewing itself.

In spite of this positive trend, comments from the responding institutions point to a number of challenges when trying to recruit global resources librarians. Among the main issues are lack of qualified candidates who have both language and subject expertise; the current economic situation, which at some institutions has resulted in hiring freezes and not being competitive in offering good compensation packages; a lack of motivation among students to specialize in global resources librarianship in light of the diminished number of available positions; the inability to provide green cards or work visas to recruit non-US candidates; and geographic locations that are perceived as less desirable.

Some of the measures taken to address these challenges include giving librarians release time to take foreign language classes, outsourcing some functions, especially cataloging, removing the requirement for an MLS degree and hiring PhD-holders with language skills and subject expertise, offering higher salaries to global resources librarians than to others, prioritizing budget expenditures in the areas of campus need, and scaling down in the areas that are not in high demand.

Preservation Strategies

Protective storage, relying on cooperative initiatives such as HathiTrust⁶, and reformatting are the most frequently used preservation strategies. Comments on the challenges of preserving global resources ranged from noting that global materials are treated the same as other materials to an acute awareness of the special needs of these resources because of poor bindings, acidic paper, etc. This awareness goes hand-in-hand with an acknowledgment that budgetary constraints make it impossible to provide thorough preservation treatment for these resources. In general, many libraries are facing similar problems, such as high acidic paper of materials published in other world areas, lack of sufficient funding for staff training and preservation, and lack of sufficient space for proper storage. Many institutions have begun to rely on the HathiTrust as a source of replacement, thereby extending their means of preservation. Respondents also noted individual treatments—such as boxing on an item-by-item basis and re-binding—as major preservation strategies.

Techniques not used as frequently include de-acidification, digitization, and the construction of off-site storage spaces. Budgetary constraints in many cases make the construction of new buildings or the investment in de-acidification projects less of a priority, and digitization tends to be problematic in light of copyright issues in the countries of origin. Moreover, the lines between preservation and facilitating access often blur and result in digitization efforts designed to improve access rather than to preserve materials. As one respondent noted, “We had a very active preservation program...until recently. We worked cooperatively to de-acidify materials, to find grants to microfilm and to digitize. Areas of concentration are now digitization, but these are spun not so much to preserve as to facilitate access.” Only one library mentioned disaster planning as part of their preservation strategy.

Only 39 institutions replied to a question about their preservation strategy for electronic global resources. The majority of those said they are adding content to institutional repositories. Some are archiving websites. Others rely on vendors or third-party archiving agencies such as Portico, LOCKSS, and CRL. A few are in the planning stage.

Preservation training did not emerge as a commonly pursued option, mainly for budgetary reasons; instead, many libraries rely on existing staff, although two libraries mentioned new hires specifically for preservation with one focusing on the preservation of e-resources.

Discovery, Public Service, and Outreach

Collection development is closely connected to public service activities that are designed to assist library users in the discovery of global resources. Four survey questions addressed this area.

Libraries use a range of channels to make global resources discoverable. All but a few of the 67 respondents identified the local library catalog and WorldCat as the most frequently used discovery tools. These channels are followed by mobile access to the catalog, global collection websites, international library catalogs, and WorldCat Local. Respondents also identified the local library catalog (88%) and WorldCat (75%) as the most effective tools. While mobile access is widely used (63%), only a few libraries (11%) identify it as the most effective tool. Usability testing might be able to gauge how users engage with library mobile services, which might lead to a more efficient use of such technologies. Twenty libraries reported using other tools, including Google Scholar, Google Books, subject pages, new acquisitions lists, Primo (a commercial discovery tool), and RSS feeds.

Responses to a question about different kinds of reference services and their effectiveness reveal that global resources librarians rely most heavily on specialized reference services (not at a reference desk) (59 responses or 88%). This kind of service was also identified as most effective by almost all of the respondents (56 or 95%). Other frequently used services include stand-alone presentations, library workshops, guest lectures in classes, participation in general reference service, and mobile reference services such as IM and texting. Slightly more than a quarter of the respondents teach credit-bearing courses. Interestingly, while 53 respondents (79%) reported that global resources librarians serve at the general reference desk, only seven (12%) considered it most effective. Similarly, mobile reference services, which are used by 40 respondents (60%), were identified as the most

effective service by only four (7%). A small number of libraries also use webinars, phone, and Skype for reference services.

Research guides are the most widely used (57 responses or 86%) and the most effective (39 or 75%) outreach method to encourage use of global resources. Email discussion lists are the second most used method (49 or 74%) and the second most effective (26 or 50%). Physical exhibits, the third most widely used promotion tool (44 or 67%), were identified as the most effective tool by only five libraries (10%). Holding office hours in departments, on the other hand, though practiced by a relatively small number of respondents, is considered to be the third most effective method. Fifteen libraries reported other outreach methods such as announcements, participation in departmental meetings, monthly reports, and instruction for local junior high students.

Forty of the survey respondents reported that their libraries are taking specific measures to improve access to global resources. Their comments reflect that Unicode is now quite widespread among ARL libraries. Other measures for improving access include the display of diacritics in OPACs, handouts and LibGuides, digitization, and web archiving. The multilingual presentation of library materials and services such as multilingual subject webpages, welcome pages, instruction, and reference services were also repeatedly mentioned, as was international collaboration to tap into unique global resources. These initiatives deserve a special note as a promising frontier of collaboration for further exploration. One of these projects is an initiative by the East Asia Library, the University of Washington, and the National Library of China to digitize rare and unique Chinese materials in the University of Washington Library.⁷ The other is a collaborative project of the University of Washington with research institutes in Thailand to create a bi-lingual Thai/English instance of DSpace, with the goal of providing enhanced access to collections of research materials and photographs from Thai research institutes.⁸

Conclusion

Our assumption before the survey was that, while global resources have always been an important

collection focus for North American research libraries, the topic has taken on increased significance over the past decade. In the post-9/11 landscape, more emphasis has been given to international studies and, consequently, collecting international resources, both in the traditional area studies disciplines and more widely across all fields. The survey results confirmed our assumptions. Support for global resources in North American research libraries is strong and predicted to remain so in the foreseeable future. In some instances, the survey revealed patterns that suggest obvious connections between global collections and shifting research and political foci. For example, in today's post-Cold War era, budget support for Slavic and East European collections tends to remain stagnant (or, in some instances, to decline); whereas, since the 9/11 events, Middle Eastern and Islamic materials have received more funding. And, it is not surprising that Latin American collections emerge as consistently strong, since immigration from Latin American countries to the US has been an important factor of US life for a considerable amount of time, and US relations with Latin America are strong in many areas, ranging from trade and energy agreements to cooperation in illegal drug control policy. Similarly, growing technological and economic strengths make East Asia an equal player on the global stage. In particular, the opening up of China that has occurred since the 1980s has resulted in an increased interest in learning Chinese and in research on the culture, economy, and politics of China. Global collections in ARL libraries reflect these realities. At some institutions, the collections are the result of historical collection interests; at others they are a response to research interest in the scholarly community, which, in turn, reacts to the complex interactions and realities of our increasingly globalized society.

While clearly tied to historical, political, and social developments, global collections also exist as parts of research libraries and need to be seen in the larger context of issues surrounding research libraries today. Budget and space challenges, as well as increasing electronic access to resources with resulting changes in research habits of students and faculty, will create new and different patterns in collection growth. Within this framework, global resources

collections—which in some instances are still mostly in print and in others have at best a combination of electronic and print formats—occupy an interesting position. Looked at from the perspective of global resources librarians, some core activities relating to their collections have not changed: the nature of their resources makes intense outreach, reference, and collaborative collection development essential.

The survey responses, however, indicate that global resources would benefit from more visibility than in the past. For example, because of the idiosyncratic nature of access to global resources, librarians in those areas have traditionally been extremely active in reaching out to their constituents through in-depth reference, bibliographic instruction, and liaison activities with academic units. However, in an environment where libraries note a decrease in gate counts and an increase in scholars accessing information electronically, outreach (i.e., bringing collections and reference services to the user) takes on a new significance. The survey shows that many libraries either already have or are in the process of creating organizational structures that facilitate such outreach, thereby raising the level of visibility and support for activities global studies librarians have engaged in for a long time.

A similar trend is seen when it comes to collaboration. Since the days of the first union catalogs, libraries have worked together to share and exchange information. Global studies librarians, in particular, have always functioned in a collaborative environment. In fact, much of their work would not have been possible without partnerships, especially in the area of collection development and reference. Recently, however, collaboration at the national level has been taken to a higher level. The development of shared print repositories and partnerships such as HathiTrust are just two examples. While global collections librarians participate in and benefit from the initiatives on the national stage, these initiatives take on different, international forms as well. Collaboration, in fact, emerges as an overarching theme from the survey. And the electronic sharing of materials, either through joint efforts to populate institutional repositories or through collaborative digitization projects, will likely increase.

Furthermore, the survey responses indicate that other forms of collaboration, such as sharing the

positions of global resources librarians by several institutions, are currently in progress at several libraries. It is still too early to assess the effectiveness and the impact on the profession of these latter initiatives. It seems safe to predict, however, that collaboration and partnerships of global resources librarians within the framework of other collaborative efforts at their libraries (e.g., through consortial agreements), and through partnerships with colleagues and libraries at the international level, will only increase in the future.

Looking at the survey responses, the future of global studies collections can be contemplated with cautious optimism: support for global studies collections remains strong and, propelled by other developments in research libraries more generally, the work of global resources librarians receives more support and visibility. At the same time, global resources collections face challenges that add a layer of unpredictability to their future. For example, though aligning and centralizing global resources collections within libraries may strengthen them, this development is not without risks. Balancing the identity and specialized workflow needs of individual collections with a library's need for efficiency and cost-effectiveness will always be a precarious undertaking, particularly when implementing reorganizations. This is a dynamic process that involves relationships among libraries at the national level, among individual collections, and with library administrations. Such relationships will likely remain in a process of constant negotiation.

Budget cuts and reductions in alternative funding pose additional problems. Libraries have to balance their support of global resources with the needs in other areas, and it is too early to assess the impact of recent significant cuts to the US Department of Education's Title VI program on global resources collections.⁹ Furthermore, at a time of increasing financial constraints, it is critically important for the research library community to think about how it can continue to support standard collection development practices, such as acquisitions trips, title-by-title selection, and management of gift-in-kind programs.

Together, the issues outlined here represent a complex framework and context for collecting global resources, which will shape our collections for the

foreseeable future. We are acutely aware that multiple developments in the information world converge and are in the process of transforming the nature of our global collections significantly: changes in scholarly communication; new and different ways of conducting research; different ways of accessing information; changes in the publishing industry worldwide with a trend towards the electronic medium; fast-growing, open-access movements in some world areas; and resulting changes in the way we approach the collection of global resources, and in the way we provide access to them. All of these factors have a profound impact on the collection of global resources at ARL institutions.

Endnotes

- 1 Issues such as cataloging and the description and organization of both print and electronic global resources collections, while connected to the focus of this survey, go beyond the scope of this discussion and, in fact, deserve to be studied in a separate survey.
- 2 The Library of Congress maintains offices abroad to acquire, catalog, preserve, and distribute library and research materials from other world areas. In addition to serving the Library of Congress, these offices conduct Cooperative Acquisitions Programs (CAP) for over 100 participating institutions. For more information, see: <http://www.loc.gov/acq/ovop/>.
- 3 The Committee on Institutional Cooperation is a consortium of the Big Ten universities plus the University of Chicago. For more information, see: <http://www.cic.net/Home.aspx>.
- 4 For more information on the Global Resources Network and the Area Microform Projects, see: <http://www.crl.edu/grn> and <http://www.crl.edu/area-studies/>.
- 5 The partnership known as "2CUL" between Columbia and Cornell, is described here: <http://test.2cul.library.cornell.edu/>.
- 6 HathiTrust is a partnership of major research institutions and libraries designed to preserve and provide access to the cultural record. For more information, see: <http://www.hathitrust.org>.
- 7 See: <http://www.lib.washington.edu/about/news/media/chinese-book-digitization>.
- 8 See: <http://dartproject.org/>.
- 9 The US Department of Education Title VI program administers grants in support of foreign language, area, and international studies at US institutions. For more information, see: <http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ope/iegps/title-six.html>.

SURVEY QUESTIONS AND RESPONSES

The SPEC survey on Collecting Global Resources was designed by **Wookjin Cheun**, Librarian for Slavic and East European Studies, **Marion Frank-Wilson**, Librarian for African Studies and Head of the Area Studies Department, **Luis A. González**, Librarian for Latin American Studies, Spanish & Portuguese, and Latino Studies, **Akram Khabibullaev**, Librarian for Middle Eastern, Islamic, and Central Eurasian Studies, **Wen-Ling Liu**, Librarian for East Asian Studies, **Andrea Singer**, Librarian for Foreign Government Information and India and Tibetan Studies, and **Noa Wahrman**, Jewish Studies Collection Manager and Bibliographer, at Indiana University Bloomington. These results are based on data submitted by 72 respondents at 67 of the 126 ARL member libraries (53%) by the deadline of April 8, 2011. The survey's introductory text and questions are reproduced below, followed by the response data and selected comments from the respondents.

While global resources have long been an important collection focus for large research libraries in the US and Canada, the topic has taken on increased significance as more emphasis has been given to research both in traditional area studies disciplines and in international studies across all fields.

Collection managers working with global resources face a number of complex situations. They have to balance their libraries' move towards heavier reliance on electronic sources with the reality that many resources in their world areas only exist in print. They need to stay informed about new trends in electronic publishing in their respective world areas, while keeping track of developments in the print world. They must have strong subject backgrounds in their disciplines and be conversant in current technology trends. Also, the discourse has shifted recently towards a larger view of "collections as service." Collections are no longer regarded as an end in themselves, but rather as a way to provide better service to library users. In this context, there is a growing awareness among library administrators and librarians that collecting global resources needs to be combined with intense liaison and outreach activities that will help users access the resources.

In response to the complex framework and context for collecting global resources, research libraries are in the process of implementing new models and frameworks that will have an impact on collections of global resources for the foreseeable future. The purpose of this survey is to identify trends, practices, and challenges in collecting global resources in ARL member libraries at a time of political and economic change and of significant changes in scholarly communication and collection management strategies. It explores collection focus and expenditure trends; staff organization; selection, acquisition, preservation, and discovery strategies; public service and outreach activities; and measures taken to overcome challenges.

For this survey, global resources are defined as print and electronic library materials that are published outside the United States and Canada in any language on any topic. This may include but is not limited to traditional area studies materials, and it is **not** limited to resources typically associated with the field of Global Studies. Global resources librarians are defined as librarians working with global resources as described in this survey.

GLOBAL RESOURCES COLLECTIONS

1. In the matrix below, please indicate in which global resources areas and which formats your library has **significant research collections**. Check all that apply. N=64

Collection Focus	N	Monographs		Serials		Maps	Audio/ Visual	Microform	Digitized
		Print	Electronic	Print	Electronic				
West European Studies	44	44	20	44	30	19	19	27	16
Latin American Studies	39	39	11	34	24	21	19	23	13
East Asian Studies	38	38	22	34	30	21	25	27	17
Slavic and East European Studies	34	33	6	31	15	17	15	21	9
African Studies	28	27	7	22	18	12	14	16	9
Jewish Studies (non-English)	28	26	3	21	13	10	12	13	4
South Asian Studies	26	25	7	19	13	19	17	16	8
Islamic Studies	25	24	4	19	12	9	10	9	5
Middle Eastern Studies	24	22	6	17	13	12	12	13	6
Southeast Asian Studies	12	12	1	11	5	7	7	7	4
Tibetan Studies	12	12	6	7	4	5	4	3	5
Central Eurasian Studies	11	10	3	11	5	8	4	9	3
Other area	20	20	7	17	12	11	11	11	6
Number of Responses	64	64	36	57	51	38	39	47	34

Please briefly describe the focus of the “Other area” in which the library has significant research collections. N=25

Archeology: world wide (all categories); Oceania: print monographs, print serials.

Arctic Studies.

Byzantine and Modern Greece Studies: The Modern Greek Collection in the John Miller Burnam Classical Library at the University of Cincinnati contains valuable research materials in the field of Byzantine and Modern Greece Studies. Considered to be one of the finest collections in this field in the United States, it is also one of the largest—over 55,000 volumes. Major collection efforts began in the early 1930s, due to the work of Professor Carl Blegen and the generosity of William and Louise Taft Semple. We continue to collect research materials internationally without regard to language or country of publication, although many of these titles are Greek publications.

Chinese art. Collections are not large, but are significant because they are not widely available.

Classical Studies: Collection efforts focus comprehensively on all aspects of the ancient Greek and Roman world, including the Bronze Age in the Eastern Mediterranean region. Library materials, in print and other formats, cover history, archaeology, language and literature, art, numismatics, science and technology, papyrology, epigraphy, and patristics. The Classics Library offers extensive coverage in materials on Byzantine and Modern Greece and strong coverage in titles on Egypt and the Ancient Near East and on paleography.

Earth Sciences: depth in hydrocarbons, structure-tectonics, paleontology, sedimentology.

Fine art and architecture holdings are significant for all areas, including East Asia. Human Rights is another significant collecting program that spans all world areas and includes significant archival and digital materials. We have not pursued extensive digitization of local content with the exception of the East Asian studies area and Western Europe.

Hellenic Studies/Modern Greek Studies.

Icelandic and Old Norse Studies; Dante, Petrarch Studies.

International government publications and publications from international governmental agencies (UN, etc.); international perspectives on indigenous peoples world wide.

Irish Studies. (2 responses)

May 4th special collections, liquid crystals.

Medieval Studies.

Medieval Studies, including Byzantium.

Melanesian Collection, Spanish Civil War.

Note: Latin American Studies includes the Hispanic Caribbean.

Note: the Western European collection strength is mainly to do with Icelandic materials.

Oceania (including Australia and New Zealand).

Pacific Island Studies.

Scandinavian/Nordic Studies: The Libraries collect extensively and intensively in this area, both historic and contemporary, in all formats.

The Libraries has significant Middle East and Islamic Studies collections not described in this survey.

We are beginning to develop a collection in Latin American Jewish literary and cultural studies.

We have a Cuban Heritage Collection, which focuses specifically on Cuba and the Cuban Diaspora worldwide.

We have research level collections on Egypt and South Africa, mostly print books and print serials.

	Print Monographs	Electronic Monographs	Print Serials	Electronic Serials	Maps	Audio/visual	Microforms	Digitized
Arctic Studies	√		√		√			
Byzantine and Modern Greece Studies	√		√	√	√	√	√	
Chinese art	√							
Classical Studies	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
Earth Sciences	√		√	√	√			√
Fine art	√	√	√	√		√	√	√
Hellenic Studies / Modern Greek Studies	√		√		√		√	√
Icelandic and Old Norse Studies; Dante, Petrarch Studies	√		√					

	Print Monographs	Electronic Monographs	Print Serials	Electronic Serials	Maps	Audio/visual	Microforms	Digitized
International government publications	√		√	√	√	√		
Irish Studies	√		√	√		√	√	
Irish Studies	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Medieval Studies	√		√	√			√	
Medieval Studies including Byzantium	√							
Melanesian Collection, Spanish Civil War	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Oceania	√							
Pacific Island Studies	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
Scandinavian/Nordic Studies	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Latin American Jewish	√		√			√		
Cuban Heritage Collection	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
Egypt and South Africa	√		√					

2. In the matrix below, please indicate in which global resources areas and which formats your library is actively collecting. Check all that apply. N=68

Collection Focus	N	Monographs		Serials		Maps	Audio/Visual	Microform	Digitized
		Print	Electronic	Print	Electronic				
Latin American Studies	52	52	22	41	35	19	29	19	21
West European Studies	51	51	29	40	44	16	24	17	22
East Asian Studies	50	49	26	43	38	16	26	12	23
Slavic and East European Studies	43	42	17	37	28	13	21	18	14
African Studies	41	41	17	29	27	12	17	14	16
Islamic Studies	38	38	13	28	20	5	10	7	10
South Asian Studies	37	36	14	27	24	16	17	11	13
Jewish Studies (non-English)	37	35	8	29	19	6	13	10	11
Middle Eastern Studies	36	36	11	28	22	12	17	12	12
Southeast Asian Studies	22	21	9	16	11	6	8	7	9
Central Eurasian Studies	19	18	8	13	10	6	6	4	5
Tibetan Studies	16	15	8	6	5	2	7	3	5
Other area	24	22	9	17	12	10	11	9	6
Number of Responses	68	68	45	59	59	34	43	36	39

Please briefly describe the focus of the “Other area” the library is actively collecting. N=25

Actively developing Middle East and Islamic Studies collections that are not described in this survey.

Arabic Studies.

Archeology (all categories); Oceania (print monographs).

Archiving web pages (via ArchiveIT addressing Mexican street graphics and energy policy and dialog in South America).

Arctic Studies.

Byzantine and Modern Greece—in many areas collecting comprehensively; the exception is Modern Greek literature texts—still collecting literature history, criticism, bibliography; in some areas, collecting historical studies—e.g., law, military science, technology.

Caribbean Studies, which is also collected as part of Africana, Latin American Studies, and North American Studies.

Caribbean Studies.

China Studies.

Circumpolar or northern studies.

Classical Studies: incorporating all aspects of the ancient Greek and Roman world.

Earth Sciences.

Hellenic Studies—limited collecting.

Hellenic Studies.

Icelandic and Old Norse Studies; Dante, Petrarch Studies.

International Development.

International perspectives: indigenous peoples. International government publications; international governmental organizations: electronic if possible.

Irish Studies.

Medieval Studies. (2 responses)

Melanesian Collection.

Oceania (including Australia and New Zealand).

Pacific Island Studies.

Scandinavian/Nordic Studies.

We have a Cuban Heritage Collection, which focuses specifically on Cuba and the Cuban Diaspora worldwide.

	Print Monographs	Electronic Monographs	Print Serials	Electronic Serials	Maps	Audio/visual	Microforms	Digitized
Arabic Studies	√					√		
Arctic Studies	√		√					
Byzantine and Modern Greece Studies	√		√	√				
Caribbean Studies	√		√					
Caribbean Studies	√	√	√		√	√		
Chinese Studies	√		√					
Circumpolar or northern studies	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Classical Studies	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
Earth Sciences	√		√	√	√			
Hellenic Studies	√		√		√		√	√
Hellenic Studies	√		√					
Icelandic and Old Norse Studies; Dante, Petrarch Studies	√		√					
International Development	√	√		√				
International perspectives	√		√			√		
Irish Studies	√		√	√		√	√	
Medieval Studies	√		√	√				
Medieval Studies	√							√
Melanesian Collection	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
Oceania	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Pacific Island Studies	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
Scandinavian/Nordic Studies	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Cuban Heritage Collection	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√

Comments N=21

Byzantine and Modern Greece Collection Policy—Intellectual Level of books: Scholarly only, with the exception of popular guides to ancient/Byzantine archaeological sites and museums. Subject areas:

- All aspects of Aegean Prehistory, ancient Greece and Rome, Byzantium, and Greece during the Tourkokratia— literature, language, history, law, archaeology, numismatics, ancient science and technology, etc.
- Byzantine Empire—comprehensive
- Modern Greek critical editions of ancient Greek and Roman authors
- Modern Greek translations of ancient authors, if they have scholarly notes
- Religion: the history of the Church and its relation to the Greek Nation—comprehensive
- History: the Revolution to the present—comprehensive
- Less comprehensive coverage for the Greeks in Asia Minor and the Balkans, as well as Balkan and Ottoman history
- Economics: Statistical and historical studies of the Greek economy—comprehensive, including Greece and its relation with the EU.

- Geography: Historical geography of Greece—comprehensive
- Anthropology and folklore of Greece and its neighbors—comprehensive
- International affairs with respect to Greece and its neighbors—comprehensive
- Education and its role in Greek nationalism—comprehensive
- Greek law—Historical studies only
- Architecture—Historical coverage of Greek village and city architecture, city planning—comprehensive
- Greek language and its development from antiquity to the present—comprehensive
- Modern Greek literature (texts)—English translation only. The collection of Modern Greek poetry and novels had to cease in the early 1990s when the position for Modern Greek Studies bibliographer was eliminated. We do have an excellent Modern Greek literature collection published prior to that time and we do continue to collect literary history, criticism and bibliography.
- Technology—Historical studies only
- Naval and Military Science—Historical studies only
- Bibliographies—comprehensive regarding all areas of Byzantine and Modern Greek civilization

Classical Studies: Collection efforts focus comprehensively on all aspects of the ancient Greek and Roman world, including the Bronze Age in the Eastern Mediterranean region. Library materials, in print and other formats, cover history, archaeology, language and literature, art, numismatics, science and technology, papyrology, epigraphy, and patristics. The Classics Library offers extensive—comprehensive in many areas—coverage in materials on Byzantine and Modern Greece and strong coverage in titles on Egypt and the Ancient Near East and on paleography. Library holdings currently total over 244,000 items in the library facility. An additional 8,000 volumes of Modern Greek literature materials are stored in the Southwest Ohio Regional Depository. The Classics Library currently subscribes to approximately 2,000 serials and monographic sets. These subscriptions permit our users to have access to extensive holdings in the major periodicals and serials in Classical Studies. Most of the collection is comprised of monographs and journals; however, the library offers access to many electronic databases specific to the field of classics, including the major bibliographic indexes: *L'Annee Philologique* and *Dyabola*. In addition, the library owns many subject specific databases and paper indexes, along with important image databases. Additionally, the library has a significant collection of 19th century German dissertations and *Programmschriften*, as well as microform and audio-visual holdings. The library's growth rate is approximately 5,000 volumes per year. Recent purchases have strengthened the holdings in the areas of patristics, papyrology, and early editions of Greek and Latin authors. Classics researchers have also benefited from electronic resources supplied by OhioLINK and the University of Cincinnati Libraries, including electronic journals on the Electronic Journal Center at OhioLINK and the locally supported JSTOR journal packages. Electronic copies of monographs are made available in NetLibrary, Oxford University Press, the History E-Book Project, Oxford Reference Online, the Making of America collection, Eighteenth Century Collections Online, and the Early English Books Online. Finally, the collection of Hebrew Union College is useful in providing supplemental material, especially in the areas of Near Eastern archaeology and Judaic studies. Selection of current materials, at an upper-division and graduate/ research level in all European languages, is as exhaustive as possible; likewise, retrospective purchasing is actively pursued. When new serial subscriptions are established, available back volumes are purchased. Although a majority of materials are purchased through individual titles, we have three foreign language approval plans: Harrassowitz (begun in the 1960s); Casalini (1986); and, Puvill (mid 1980s). English language titles are provided by Yankee and supplemented by slips from B.H. Blackwell. Book Notification Slip Plans include YBP, Blackwell, Oionos, Aux amateurs, Harrassowitz, Casalini, and Puvill.

Distinctions between print and electronic are less important than having content in an accessible format, whatever that may be.

FSU is just beginning to expand its holdings in the humanities to include e-books in significant numbers. For now, we collect print monographs but they may be changing, and changing soon.

Immigration History Research Center focuses on materials produced by immigrants to the United States. While we have large collections of materials produced after immigration, we only have large collections of “global resources” produced outside of the US from post-World War II displaced persons.

Latin American Studies include Iberia—Spain & Portugal. East Asian Studies include Southeast Asian Studies. West European Studies include Scandinavia/Norden. Slavic & East European Studies include Central Eurasian Studies.

Mainly using LC programs in South East Asia and Middle East.

Middle Eastern Studies has been a focus in only the last five years. There is a special interest in audiovisual materials at Iowa, given the stature of our film school. We have started adding more electronic databases for Japanese and Korean collections. West European, Slavic and East European, and Central Eurasian Studies collection activity is limited to known faculty interests, requests, and basic (English language) coverage.

Other than Earth Sciences and the Latin American Collection, the Map Librarian acquires maps; some are supplied through the LC Cooperative Acquisitions Programs. For the digitized material, we acquire as one-time purchases when possible; e.g., some Alexander Street Press and Adam Matthews databases and each section of the World Newspaper Archive.

South Asia Collection: Buy materials in all formats, according to content and scholarly worth/potential.

The United States National Archives is the repository for the permanently valuable records of the Federal government and Presidential materials from Herbert Hoover through George W. Bush, essentially no materials published outside the United States.

There are few electronic monographs available in the vernacular in the world areas we collect. A US or European publishing model cannot be applied.

We also collect comprehensively on Global Studies because we have a large undergraduate major in this subject.

We also collect *rare* print and manuscript material for South Asia, Judaica, Latin America, Middle East, and West European.

We’re actively collecting spatial data, although our print map collecting is more limited.

We are interpreting digital to be digitization of things originally published outside the US or photographs taken by non-US photographers. Tibet is included under China and is not a separate field or focus.

We are just about to begin collecting Chinese e-books.

We do not collect according to geographic areas. Our selectors are subject specialists who collect in whatever media is available from whatever area of the world it is available to support curricular and research needs.

We do not collect any materials of significance published outside Canada or the US in any of these areas.

While our significant graduate research collection strengths are in Africana and Western European Studies, our collections are extensive enough to provide some resources in almost all of these areas.

SOURCES OF FUNDING FOR GLOBAL RESOURCES COLLECTIONS

3. In the matrix below, please indicate the sources of funding for global resources that the library is **actively collecting**. Check all that apply. N=68

Collection Focus	N	Materials Budget	Endowment	Gifts	Grants	Other Funding Source
East Asian Studies	53	50	26	30	25	14
Latin American Studies	53	52	24	24	14	7
West European Studies	52	52	23	24	11	7
Slavic and East European Studies	45	44	18	18	14	5
African Studies	43	42	9	14	8	5
Islamic Studies	40	40	11	11	9	5
South Asian Studies	39	36	10	12	11	6
Middle Eastern Studies	39	39	10	13	11	4
Jewish Studies (non-English)	38	32	24	21	8	4
Southeast Asian Studies	25	24	9	9	7	1
Central Eurasian Studies	24	23	4	6	7	3
Tibetan Studies	19	19	4	2	2	4
Other area	23	22	12	11	3	3
Number of Responses	68	68	43	50	40	21

Please briefly describe the "Other area." N=23

Arabic Studies.

Archeology (materials budget, endowment); Oceania (materials budget).

Arctic Studies.

Byzantine and Modern Greece: Most funding for the acquisitions of materials for the Classics Library, which includes the Byzantine and Modern Greek collections, comes from the Semple Fund, which was established by Louise Taft Semple for the Classics Department. General funds and gift funds constitute a small percentage of the acquisitions funding. Collection acquisitions funds are requested from the Classics Department on an annual basis and come from the Semple Fund.

Caribbean Studies.

China studies.

Circumpolar or northern studies.

Classical Studies.

Earth Sciences. For this survey, we've included our Classics collection in Western European Studies.

Engineering, Chemistry, Vet Medicine.

Hellenic Studies.

Hellenic Studies/Modern Greek Studies.

Icelandic and Old Norse Studies; Dante, Petrarch Studies.

Indigenous peoples—international perspectives.

International Development.

Irish Studies. (2 responses)

Medieval Studies. (2 responses)

Melanesian Collection.

Oceania (including Australia and New Zealand).

Pacific Island Studies.

We have a Cuban Heritage Collection, which focuses specifically on Cuba and the Cuban Diaspora worldwide.

	Materials Budget	Endowment	Gifts	Grants	Other Funding Source
Arabic Studies	√		√		
Archeology	√	√			√
Arctic Studies	√				
Byzantine and Modern Greece	√	√	√		
Caribbean Studies	√				
China studies	√	√			
Circumpolar or northern studies	√		√		
Classical Studies	√	√	√		
Earth Sciences	√	√	√		
Engineering, Chemistry, Vet Medicine.	√				
Hellenic Studies	√				
Hellenic Studies/Modern Greek Studies	√	√			
Icelandic and Old Norse Studies; Dante, Petrarch Studies	√	√	√		
Indigenous peoples	√		√		
International Development	√				√
Irish Studies	√	√			
Irish Studies	√	√	√		

	Materials Budget	Endowment	Gifts	Grants	Other Funding Source
Medieval Studies	√				√
Medieval Studies	√	√			
Melanesian Collection	√	√	√	√	
Oceania	√				
Pacific Island Studies	√		√	√	
Cuban Heritage Collection	√	√	√	√	

Please briefly describe the “Other funding source.” N=24

Academic department support for special acquisitions, such as cost sharing and subject related acquisitions.

Classical Studies funding: Most funding for the acquisitions of materials for the Classics Library collections comes from the Semple Fund, which was established by Louise Taft Semple for the Classics Department. General funds and gift funds also constitute a small percentage of the acquisitions funding. Semple funds are requested from the Classics Department on an annual basis.

East Asian: Through membership in the Indo-Canadian Shastri Institute. Icelandic gets funding from the government of Iceland related to U Manitoba’s former depository status.

End of year funds; calls for new resources; NEH.

External program support for staffing.

Faculty allocated library funds; academic department one-time funds; Central Administration one-time funds for specific areas or projects.

FSU is actively seeking donors whose name we may brand on electronic resources—databases with recurring costs are our biggest challenge right now. We have enjoyed stimulus funds to supplement our materials budget last fiscal year, this current fiscal year, and the upcoming fiscal year. I have been in contact with University of Florida, which collects extensively in South Asia and Southeast Asia, and we have informally agreed that Florida State University will collect in Tibet and East Asia, while UF will handle South and Southeast Asia. UF has an endowed Judaica collection, so I purchase materials in Ancient Judaism and Early Christianity, but for modern materials, UF acquires it all for Judaica.

Funding from area studies centers that is not Title VI but comes from their own budgets.

Funds from the department earmarked for library materials.

Gifts-in-kind from donors.

Gifts-in-kind from donors, particularly subject/area-focused collections of significant size. Donations/exchanges of materials for our collection received from partnered international libraries.

Government Depository.

Grants = US Department of Education Title VI Grants.

Grants: Indirectly through university grant for Chinese historical project; Korea Foundation. Some one-time gifts (Vietnamese collection). For South Asian: Shastri Library Programme, membership/fee based.

Occasionally an academic department or professor provides funds from one of their endowments. East Asia has received support from Japanese and Korean foundations. We have endowments for research materials in Liberal Arts and

expensive illustrated works that are not limited to any single department or subject but used as appropriate. Our Title VI Centers all give varying amounts for library support.

Occasionally from outside sources.

Recruitment grants awarded to faculty by the university as part of their hiring. Funds are controlled by faculty members but designated specifically for purchases of materials to develop collections in new areas.

Salary savings.

South Asian: Other funding source is Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute. Central Eurasian: Other funding source is Mongolian State University of Agriculture Exchange Program.

The library's Board of Governors (BoG) annually supports collection-building initiatives through a competitive process; Board of Governors funds are technically considered gifts and hence are included above as both "gifts" and "other," although the "gifts" column includes other gifts as well as BoG. Special support is also available, on a competitive basis, for desiderata. There is also special funding available from other academic units across campus, under special circumstances.

Through the international studies centers on campus, we sometimes have access to Title VI money for acquisitions.

Title VI funding; exchange; funding from academic centers and departments.

Title VI funds from the Center for East Asian Studies; OSU Slavic Center.

We do not pay for print materials; they are donated by ethnic communities and donors. They are preserved and made accessible with the assistance of ethnic studies funds raised largely from ethnic community members and archives supporters.

GLOBAL RESOURCES EXPENDITURE AND COLLECTING TRENDS

4. Compared to five years ago, are **expenditures** (in absolute dollars) for global resources materials today more, less, or about the same? Check all that apply. N=69

Collection Focus	N	More	Less	About the Same
Latin American Studies	57	24	13	20
East Asian Studies	55	21	11	23
West European Studies	54	15	20	19
Slavic and East European Studies	51	11	18	22
African Studies	50	19	11	20
South Asian Studies	46	16	11	19
Middle Eastern Studies	46	25	10	11
Islamic Studies	45	26	8	11
Jewish Studies (non-English)	41	15	9	17
Southeast Asian Studies	35	9	8	18
Central Eurasian Studies	34	6	7	21
Tibetan Studies	28	6	9	13
Other area	21	11	2	8
Number of Responses	69	47	31	48

Please identify the collection focus of the "Other area." N=21

More

Archeology.

Byzantine and Modern Greece Studies.

China studies.

Circumpolar or northern studies.

Classical Studies.

Earth Sciences.

Icelandic and Old Norse Studies; Dante, Petrarch Studies.

Irish Studies. (2 responses)

Medieval Studies.

Oceania (including Australia and New Zealand).

We have a Cuban Heritage Collection, which focuses specifically on Cuba and the Cuban Diaspora worldwide.

Less

Arabic Studies.

Hellenic Studies.

Oceania.

About the Same

Arctic Studies.

Caribbean Studies.

International Development.

International perspectives: indigenous peoples.

Medieval Studies.

Melanesian Collection.

Pacific Island Studies.

5. In the next five years, do you expect **expenditures** (in absolute dollars) for global resources materials to be more, less, or about the same as today? Check all that apply. N=69

Collection Focus	N	More	Less	About the Same
Latin American Studies	56	19	9	28
East Asian Studies	55	20	10	25
West European Studies	53	10	15	28
African Studies	51	14	9	28
Slavic and East European Studies	49	11	15	23
South Asian Studies	46	13	10	23
Islamic Studies	46	19	8	19
Middle Eastern Studies	46	17	9	20
Jewish Studies (non-English)	44	13	6	25
Southeast Asian Studies	37	8	9	20
Central Eurasian Studies	34	6	8	20
Tibetan Studies	30	3	8	19
Other area	24	9	2	13
Number of Responses	69	38	25	53

Please identify the collection focus of the "Other area." N=23

More

Byzantine and Modern Greece Studies.

Circumpolar or northern studies.

Classical Studies.

Earth Sciences.

Icelandic and Old Norse Studies; Dante, Petrarch Studies.

Irish Studies. (2 responses)

Oceania (including Australia and New Zealand).

We expect to add endowment funding for Jewish Studies soon.

We have a Cuban Heritage Collection, which focuses specifically on Cuba and the Cuban Diaspora worldwide.

Less

Medieval Studies.

Melanesian Collection.

About the same

Arabic Studies.

Archeology (same); Oceania (same).

Arctic Studies.

Caribbean Studies.

China studies.

Given the current economic climate, which in our case means a flat budget at least for the coming year (and unknown for the next few years), we expect expenditures to be about the same. We do not feel that this reflects a lack of commitment to global resources; it is a library-wide situation.

Hellenic Studies.

International Development.

International perspectives: indigenous peoples.

Medieval Studies.

Pacific Island Studies.

6. Compared to five years ago, are the **numbers of global resources items** the library is acquiring today more, less, or about the same? Check all that apply. N=67

Collection Focus	N	More	Less	About the Same
Latin American Studies	55	22	15	18
East Asian Studies	54	25	16	13
West European Studies	52	11	19	22
Slavic and East European Studies	50	13	23	14
African Studies	47	17	13	17
South Asian Studies	45	15	16	14
Middle Eastern Studies	44	21	15	8
Islamic Studies	42	24	11	7
Jewish Studies (non-English)	42	14	13	15
Southeast Asian Studies	36	9	14	13
Central Eurasian Studies	32	5	12	15
Tibetan Studies	28	6	9	13
Other area	22	7	3	12
Number of Responses	67	44	38	47

Please identify the collection focus of the "Other area." N=22

More

Archeology.

China Studies.

Circumpolar or northern studies.

Irish Studies. (2 responses)

Medieval Studies.

Oceania (including Australia and New Zealand).

We have a Cuban Heritage Collection, which focuses specifically on Cuba and the Cuban Diaspora worldwide.

Less

Arabic Studies.

Hellenic Studies.

Oceania.

About the Same

Arctic Studies.

Byzantine and Modern Greece Studies.

Caribbean Studies.

Classical Studies.

Earth Sciences.

Icelandic and Old Norse Studies; Dante, Petrarch Studies.

International Development.

International perspectives: indigenous peoples.

Medieval studies.

Melanesian Collection.

Pacific Island Studies.

Note: several funds were given budget increases to be able to acquire the resources needed for these world areas; for the areas checked with 'less' we note that our flat budget was not able to keep up with price increases/inflation.

7. Please estimate the percentage of electronic (digital and digitized) materials in your library's global collections. N=52

Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Std Dev
0	63	14.12	9	15.88

Percentage	Responses
0	1
1-4	7
5-9	18
10-14	9
15-19	5
20-24	2
25+	10

8. Please estimate the percentage of global resources expenditures that are spent on electronic materials. N=54

Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Std Dev
0	45	14.89	11	11.98

Percentage	Responses
0	3
1-4	6
5-9	12
10-14	8
15-19	6
20-24	6
25+	13

9. In the next five years do you expect the relative percentage of electronic materials and the expenditures for electronic materials to increase, decrease, or stay about the same? N=62

	N	Increase	Decrease	Stay About the Same
Percentage of electronic materials	58	47	—	11
Expenditures for electronic materials	57	45	1	11
Number of Responses	62	52	1	13

Additional Comments N=30

Above estimates are simply guesses. No research or analysis done.

As more materials become available electronically and provide stable access, undoubtedly we will increase our electronic purchases appropriately. Additionally, our electronic resources will continue to grow as part of our membership in OhioLINK.

Cannot estimate in this area.

Conversion of print to digital.

Depending on the type of resource, our overall materials expenditures have either declined from five years ago or at best kept up with inflation. We are not spending proportionally less on global resources, nor has our commitment to acquiring this type of material weakened, but budget limitations have had an impact on all collecting areas.

Electronic databases, serial, or monograph packages, are typically funded on electronic resource funds, not global/ international studies funds. Only individual monographs and some serial titles are funded by global/ international studies funds.

Electronic resources are funded from a central fund and we do not currently divide it up among subjects collected; this is currently under review by our Collection Development and Management Committee.

Estimated percentage of electronic materials is for serials only. Global resources are not funded separately.

Estimates.

European languages have an endowment, which can be spent on ebooks but not on serials or databases.

For questions above we chose to limit resources to area studies, and did not include any major global vendors such as Blackwell, Elsevier, Springer, etc. If we broaden the definition to include those vendors, then expenditures would go up but it would be difficult to calculate.

German Studies: Very rough estimate for German Studies materials only. Slavic and East European Studies: Addition commercial products, as well as special collections-funded projects are multiplying. Faculty/student demand for enhanced accessibility of digital versions of older, paper-based resources is increasing. South Asian Studies: Hard to know. Many of what I count as global resources—such as world newspapers on Library Press Display—are purchased centrally, sometimes in vendor bundles.

In several areas, spending has shifted to support new faculty, or the Libraries have received additional/lost Title VI support. Since our state and the university are facing potentially deep budget reductions, the outlook for the next five years is unpredictable. I have generally opted for “less,” even if the primary selector was more optimistic. Should funding remain at current levels, there would be some shifts, but we might be able to remain at current levels in some areas. Compared to five years ago, several areas have benefitted from gifts-in-kind or one-time funding; however, purchasing power for international materials is generally less. The percentage for electronic materials overall may be low; however, we do not have an accurate breakdown of titles for global resources in some of our journal packages/databases. The estimated expenditure is based primarily on current database costs and does not reflect any portion of costs for titles such as LexisNexis or Factiva, one-time purchases, or parts of journal packages. If our funding remains about the same, I expect additional expenditures for electronic materials. If there are reductions, it is clear that some electronic resources will be affected.

In the vernacular, area studies just does not have much electronic material published. There are exceptions like East Asia, Middle East, and Western European. The percentage of each fund dedicated to electronic materials is relatively low—about 5%. However, if you add in content from general databases like Academic Search Premier the percentage is higher (10–15%), but these come from a general collection fund.

It is likely that our commitments to “big deals” in the future will put increasing pressure on the discretionary funds available for selecting individual foreign published journals and monographs. Even among East Asian countries, types of available electronic materials differ greatly. China and Korea currently offer more electronic monographs and journals than Japan.

More interest in vendor community in publishing digital foreign materials.

Percentage above refers to materials in East Asian Studies.

Primarily, electronic materials for this area are received through our membership in OhioLINK and they consist of e-journals and books available in e-book packages. Other e-journals and digitized books that may be used for this research area are available free from various Greek library sites and other web sites.

Some parts of the world are not producing their own digital resources, rather they are being produced or vended in the US using their materials. This makes answering these questions a challenge. Based on FY10 materials expenditures: 48.53% of the total collection budget is spent on electronic materials; 78.83% of the total serials expenditures is spent on electronic materials. Our budgeting for digital resources is by subject/world area, not imprint; also we don't collect statistics for e-books vs. print books by imprint.

The figures above are educated estimates; these percentages are hard to determine. Another educated guess is that area/global studies is a growing part of our collection expenditures. This has to do with the changing nature of general

collections in research libraries; the move for the core, general English-language publications into more of a “collective collection,” and an emphasis on the unique and special as what differentiates a research library; global materials may be important in this arena.

The percentage above includes all resources, in all disciplines. No separate numbers are kept for global resources.

These estimates are complete guesses!

These figures represent averages of the estimates of all of our international bibliographers. Each area was slightly different.

This is based on educated guess, not data. Our fund coding is not set up by country or geographic area.

We catalog freely available resources and records for free ejournals are fed into our OPAC. So we ask ourselves, are these part of our “collections”? We archive websites but costs come from tech services/digital budgets, not collections budgets. Our expenditure estimates do not include Western Europe and are based on percentages of dedicated area studies funds, expended on resources that are specifically from/about world areas. Our estimates do not including purchases of large packages and aggregator databases with area-related content, as such expenditures would be impossible to calculate.

While more will be expended overall for electronic materials, this will not be uniform across all global studies areas. In some areas, more digital content is available than in others.

While we assume some increase, we do not expect that increase to be significant.

STAFF ORGANIZATION

10. Please indicate whether staff in a distinct global resources unit(s) handle collection management and public service functions for global resources or whether global resources are handled the same as other collections. Check all that apply. N=64

	N	Distinct Unit(s)	Same as Other Collections
Selection	64	23	47
Acquisitions	64	14	57
Cataloging/processing	64	18	53
Public service/outreach	63	25	44
Print preservation	63	1	63
Digital preservation	61	2	60
Digitizing	60	5	58
Number of Responses	64	25	64

11. If your library has a distinct unit(s) for global resources collection management and public services, when was the unit created? N=25

Year created: 1902 to 2009

Before 1950	7
1950–1999	17
2000–2009	3

12. If your library does not have a distinct unit(s) for global resources collection management and public services, do you anticipate creating such a unit in the next five years? N=45

Yes	1	2%
No	44	98%

13. If your library has reorganized to create distinct public service units, please describe briefly what the structure was before and after reorganization; what were the goals of the reorganization; whether the impetus for reorganization come from outside or within the library organization; whether outreach and access improved as a result of the reorganization, etc. N=20

A separate East Asia Library (for CJK, plus Tibetan and Mongolian), complete with collections and collection development, reference, and technical services staff, was established in 1976. A separate International Studies division (supporting Slavic and East European, Near Eastern, South Asian, and Southeast Asian collections) was established about the same time to bring together librarians and staff with expertise in these areas and languages. However, the resources for these areas are integrated into the campus's main library collections.

Africana, East Asia, and Southeast Asia were major areas of collecting emphasis, and subject specialists representing these areas were brought together on one floor of the library in the Center for International Collections. The impetus came from within the organization. The concept was to bring select staff with an "international focus" together in one unit to improve efficiency and service.

Area studies is managed by the Associate Director for Special Collections and Area Studies. This unit was created in 2011. Previously, area studies librarians were integrated into the Public Services division at Ohio State. Too soon to estimate any changes based on this reorganization.

Before, we had a Subject and Area Librarians Unit, a Research Collections Reference Department, and an Information Commons, etc. After, we created new departments: Area Studies, Arts/Humanities, Social Sciences, Sciences, and interdisciplinary working groups to be affiliated with each department; Goal: Recognizing that users visit libraries less and increasingly access information remotely, with the new structure we hope to be able to develop more targeted, personalized library services and increase our outreach activities. This new approach goes hand-in-hand with the notion that collections are a public service (rather than an end in themselves).

Currently working on a reorganizational proposal to consolidate the three departments that work with global resources into one.

In 1995, there were three distinct units: Slavic Studies, Department for Spain, Portugal, and Latin America (SPLAT), and the East Asian library. An African studies librarian worked within the reference and documents unit. In that year, one person was appointed as head of all three units. This was a rotating position on a three-year cycle. Before the three-year cycle was over, that person had been appointed permanently. A few years later, the African studies librarian also began to report to the head of the area studies units while still remaining part of the Reference and Documents unit. Within this structure, each of the three area studies departments functioned separately with its own processing unit which included Acquisitions—processing of approval plans, gifts, exchanges, ordering, serials check in, and cataloging. East Asian was responsible for its own binding. In 2000, SPLAT ceased to be responsible for serials check in and cataloging. In 2005, there was a major reorganization. The three major area studies departments, plus the African bibliographer, were moved together into one large office unit. The African bibliographer ceased duties in Reference and Documents. The library also adopted a subject council structure and one of the councils was dedicated to area studies and cultures. Area studies continued to function as a unit, but we also had our own subject council. A few years ago when the Libraries abandoned the council structure, the area studies unit was renamed the International Area Studies unit. The departments continue to function somewhat semi-autonomously. The Head of the International Area Studies became a more formalized administrative position. Prior to 2005, the area studies units functioned as primarily technical services departments, although we were the first librarians to engage in large-scale instruction and outreach. Slowly over the past five years, technical service duties have migrated and become centralized. This has been a slow but relentless process over the last five years. Although the East Asian Library (Japanese, Korean, Chinese) is discouraged from cataloging, the department catalogs DVDs, rush books, reference books, some gifts, serials, and maps. The rest is outsourced to OCLC. Anything that cannot be outsourced is routed to the East Asian Library to catalog. They also fix incorrect cataloging records. Chinese materials are ordered by the Acquisitions Department. Anything in Korean or Japanese is ordered by the East Asian library staff. The Department for Spain, Portugal, and Latin America (SPLAT) received and processed approval plan shipments and invoices, and was responsible for ordering. These duties migrated to the Acquisitions Department in 2010. SPLAT continues to oversee a large gift and exchange program. The Slavic Studies department has its own acquisitions staff member who is also a member of the International Area Studies Unit. She is responsible for all the ordering, serials checking, processing gifts, opening shipments, processing invoices. She also is the selector for Polish studies materials. The Slavic studies department also has its own integrated cataloger. He is the sole cataloger of Slavic materials and Middle Eastern materials. All technical services are handled within the Slavic studies department. A Middle Eastern fund was established in 2009. The African studies librarian is responsible for selection with help from the Slavic cataloger. All librarians in the International Area Studies unit are responsible for selecting materials, including the Slavic cataloger. All librarians are extremely active in public service, instruction, and outreach. Area studies librarians have been the models for instruction and outreach at this library ever since the late '90s. We teach more than any other librarian at KU except those assigned to the Instructions Unit. We do not work at the reference desk, but we have our own International Area Studies service desk staffed by our student assistants. We engage in large numbers of consultations with students. Reference statistics continue to increase. The impetus for our 2005 reorganization was simply space. We had large processing offices that the Dean wanted for student space. We had to undertake processing and other technical services in the Acquisitions Offices. The divided staff and divided offices made for a difficult situation. We had previously seen our tech services, selecting, instruction, and reference duties as symbiotic. Working in all of these areas at the same time made sense. Problems with acquisitions were not bundled and could be addressed immediately. Communication was optimal. The structure was optimal. It was a model of effectiveness and efficiency. The faculty complained about the divided locations and scattered staff. The new offices were constructed in partial acknowledgement of their concerns. We enjoy being together in one unit, as it has given area studies more visibility and more influence and authority. We are now on the same level of the hierarchy as

branch libraries. However, our present structure that omits many tech services presents many problems for some of us, especially for the East Asian Library and SPLAT. We are not always aware of problems with ordering and receiving, and problems are not always addressed. The symbiotic nature of those duties has not been recognized. Outreach and access has not improved as a result of the reorganization. Outreach has remained the same—at a very high level. Access to the librarians has decreased somewhat as we are now no longer located on the main floor. Our office is located on the upper most floor of the library. Access to materials may have decreased, as tech services no longer functions as smoothly as it did when those responsibilities were in area studies' hands.

In the Woodruff Library subject librarians were organized into four subject teams; one of those teams is Area Studies.

Liaison librarians work with global resources as part of their subject areas.

Our public service units are organized around Undergraduate Services and the Scholars Commons (the latter serving faculty and graduate students).

Question about which staff handle tasks is not as simple as "direct unit" or "same as other collections." Often it's both. Rather than the previous DILARES (Division of Latin American Resources and Services) department which includes cataloging and acquisitions staff, as well as bibliographers and public services staff working exclusively with Latin American Resources and in Latin American public services, our current department—Inter-American Studies—is part of a collections and outreach program that encourages selectors to be increasingly involved with the constituencies they serve. The goal is to move away from the reference desk model toward a more chat/phone/virtual basic reference model bolstered by an expert consultant model, in which the library representatives go straight to the professors, students, campus groups, departments, etc. This means a lot of contact time across campus and service to both Latin "Americanists" and "Latinoists." Our Latin American catalogers and acquisitions specialists are currently in a different department: Cataloging and Acquisition Services.

Same as other collections: Art+Architecture+Planning, David Lam Library (business), Education, Humanities & Social Sciences (including government publications), Law, Music. Distinct branches for Asian materials (vernacular) and First Nations materials/Indigenous materials (Xwi7xwa Library).

Slavic and East European Studies: The Librarian performs acquisitions and advanced public service functions specific to the Slavic and East European field. Previously, librarian for Slavic collections also had other selection responsibilities. South Asian Studies: Consolidated first-response reference services with the rest of the library. Specialized public services and outreach are still in global resources unit. Impetus was library-internal. N/A on the improvement front.

The East Asian Collection is managed by one librarian from within Technical Services, who does selection, cataloging, direct reference, instruction, and ILL support. It has been that way since 1996.

The Global Resources Center was a reiteration of an existing service that had a narrower geographic scope.

The International and Area Studies department was created in 1990 by pulling some bibliographers out of Collection Development. It has grown over the years, as we have added positions (Japan, China, Korea, Judaica) or moved positions from Reference (Middle East, British, and Canadian Studies). Goals were to further the collecting for areas outside the US. Impetus came from within the library. Outreach and access has improved as it has been an explicit part of the mission.

The only distinct unit is the East Asian Library, which acquires and catalogs CJK resources and also provides public services on these materials. Humanities and Social Sciences were reorganized in 2004 with the merging of the Reference Department and the Collection Management Department, so that area and global resources librarians are now required to serve at the general reference desk and provide information literacy instruction. Time devoted to area and global studies is consequently less than pre-merger.

Two administrative units (Area Studies and the C.V. Starr East Asian Library) collect most materials published outside of the US. Western European and British materials are collected by several subject specialists throughout the library system (Western European history and philosophy librarian, Anglo-American history and literature librarian, social sciences librarian, fine arts and architecture librarians, music librarian, etc.) For decades we have followed this structure.

Two previously independent Area Studies libraries (Latin America, Judaica) and two other independent bibliographers (African Studies and Asian Studies) were joined to the Department of Special Collections in about 1997. Other selectors involved with European, Slavic, and Arabic studies remained as part of the Humanities and Social Sciences Library. Main goals were to assign some areas/individuals previously reporting to a director level to report through a department chair. Impetus for change was within. Not sure if outreach and/or access has improved, but there are some issues the different area studies librarians have had in common that have benefited from shared discussions.

We have an East Asian reading room, but there are no plans for other units.

We reorganized collection development in 1996 (impetus from within) moving from mostly geographically based selection to subject-based selection, which fit our curriculum and subject branch structure better. The Collection Development Department was disbanded. Sometime between then and now we developed a cohort of subject specialists from among interested librarians and support staff who are responsible for selection, reference, outreach to their departments, and some library instruction. That is all ancient history for us. We are currently undergoing a reorganization of the entire library structure, not just collection development.

14. How many years of professional experience do the librarians who collect global resources have? For each span of time, enter the number of librarians who have that many years of experience.
N=60

Number of Librarians with fewer than 5 years experience

Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Std Dev
0	13	1.03	0	2.12

# of Librarians	Responses
0	36
1	11
2	4
3	6
4	1
5+	2

Number of Librarians with 6 to 10 years experience

Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Std Dev
0	10	1.73	1	1.96

# of Librarians	Responses
0	15
1	21
2	10
3	5
4	2
5+	6

Number of Librarians with 11 to 20 years experience

Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Std Dev
0	14	2.08	2	2.49

# of Librarians	Responses
0	17
1	12
2	13
3	5
4	6
5+	6

Number of Librarians with more than 20 years experience

Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Std Dev
0	24	2.64	2	3.52

# of Librarians	Responses
0	16
1	9
2	9
3	9
4	6
5+	10

Librarian Years of Experience at Each Responding Library

Respondent	< 5 years	6 to 10 years	11 to 20 years	> 20 years
1	0	2	0	0
2	2	3	5	0
3	4	2	1	0
4	3	0	0	0
5	1	0	6	0
6	1	1	4	0
7	2	1	0	0
8	0	0	1	0
9	0	1	1	0
10	1	1	0	0
11	1	2	1	0
12	0	2	1	0
13	0	0	2	0
14	0	0	3	0
15	0	2	0	0
16	0	x	0	0
17	0	0	0	1
18	0	1	4	1
19	1	1	4	1
20	0	1	1	1
21	0	3	1	1
22	3	1	2	1
23	0	1	1	1
24	1	1	2	1
25	0	0	0	1
26	8	7	0	2
27	0	2	2	2
28	1	2	3	2
29	0	5	1	2
30	1	2	0	2
31	0	0	1	2
32	0	1	0	2
33	3	0	2	2
34	0	1	2	2
35	3	0	2	3
36	0	5	3	3
37	0	0	3	3
38	0	3	1	3
39	3	1	4	3

Respondent	< 5 years	6 to 10 years	11 to 20 years	> 20 years
40	0	2	2	3
41	0	1	2	3
42	1	2	3	3
43	2	1	2	3
44	0	4	0	4
45	0	1	0	4
46	0	1	0	4
47	0	1	1	4
48	0	0	4	4
49	0	3	2	4
50	2	5	8	5
51	0	1	2	5
52	0	1	0	5
53	1	1	4	6
54	13	10	14	6
55	3	3	5	6
56	0	4	2	6
57	0	0	0	7
58	1	6	8	8
59	0	0	0	24
60	0	0	x	x

15. The role of global resources librarians is changing, e.g., with regard to their need to stay informed about new trends in electronic publishing while keeping track of developments in the print world and as creators of digital content. Please briefly comment on how the role of global resources librarians is changing at your library. N=48

Academic programs in area studies have often changed focus to international relations/international studies/global studies. This creates a huge need for global resources librarians to change philosophy and redirect subject emphases. In some areas, librarians are spending more time identifying and organizing online sties of global resources.

According to survey definition, our research librarians are considered global resources librarians. They collect materials not limited to North America but other areas in the world. Our librarians keep up with trends and use global resources doing traditional services like collection development, reference, education, outreach to scholarly communications.

All liaison librarians select global resources in support of university programs.

Area Studies librarians have become increasingly involved working with our Digital Library Center on grants and other initiatives that have involved digitizing primary source materials.

Areas of study are increasingly interdisciplinary.

As interests change in our campus community, the library is shifting the assignment of staff time and acquisitions funds. There is increased interest in China, the Islamic world, and Central Asia. Interest in Africa remains strong. The role of

subject specialists now encompasses more liaison with faculty and other library users. Awareness of new options arising from the digitization of content is a growing necessity as well.

Bibliographers need to keep up with trends in electronic publishing for their areas of study, and with new databases and electronic resource. At the same time, the digital infrastructure is not available for some parts of the world. Also, research and teaching is increasingly cross-disciplinary, requiring bibliographers to expand beyond traditional areas of collecting.

Changes are not limited to the role of global resources librarians but affect all liaison librarians. They must be aware of the institutional repository and advise faculty on how to access the services related to it and to other digital collections initiatives, such as data preservation, digitization, and use of digital platforms for collaborative research.

Do not have librarians assigned by global regions.

Electronic tools amplify the work you can do with East Asian legal materials.

Generally, there is more focus and emphasis on global and international studies than ever before. The University of Michigan (UM) has a deeply rooted commitment to international studies, which our President, Mary Sue Coleman, has strengthened and expanded through a variety of initiatives. That focus extends to the library, where we continue to build and expand our already significant international collections. Within this environment, global resources librarians must increase their level of awareness, collaboration, and communication. Like subject librarians, global resources librarians are challenged not only with keeping informed about electronic publishing, copyright, institutional repositories, etc., but also developing methods of sharing and promoting this information with faculty and students. To do so, global resources librarians increasingly participate in library-wide discussions and look to colleagues, such as our Copyright Officer, to facilitate these questions. Global resources librarians also collaborate more on reference and instruction with subject librarians, who increasingly find themselves working with students engaging in research on international or global topics. Global resources librarians are also called to evaluate and purchase electronic resources. This requires developing new evaluation and negotiation skills as well as an understanding of licensing terms and their impacts. In addition, global resources librarians must contend with global information providers whose platforms with pricing models are evolving. At UM, electronic resources are almost always purchased by broad disciplinary teams, but inevitably, global resource librarians must serve as the main contact with global publishers on purchases and maintenance of resources. Because global resources librarians at the library are scattered throughout three separate departments, traditionally these groups worked in isolation. With the recent creation of an International Studies Collection Coordinator, there is more emphasis on sharing information and collaborating across Area Programs and the Graduate Library Reference Department where possible. Recently, Asia Library added a public services librarian, who has also served to bridge the communication gap. Another recent addition is that of Coordinator, Library Global Initiatives, a half-time position that acts as a liaison to campus programs and coordinates library efforts to provide information resources to these programs. This Coordinator does not have collection or selection responsibilities, but does collaborate with global resources librarians on promoting their expertise and services to visiting researchers and international students on campus. Subject guides and collection descriptions on the library's website have increased the visibility of the library's international resources. As a result, global studies librarians are answering more inquiries about collections and resources as well as providing research assistance to patrons both locally and internationally. HathiTrust has also generated many inquiries from researchers abroad looking for access to digital materials not available to them locally. Global resources librarians in Asia Library and Area Programs are responsible for cataloging. Keeping up with changes in cataloging practices also impacts their roles. Where possible, we are moving to purchased MARC records and shelf-ready books for some of our Western European materials (Italian, Portuguese, and Spanish). Taken together, all of these shifts in the roles of global resources librarians are significant.

German Studies: For my area, German Studies, electronic publishing trends (to the extent that the question refers to

material published in the target global region) are similar to trends in the US publishing industry, though not moving as quickly in the ebook sphere. As current chair of CRL's German-North American Research Partnership (GNARP), I am working with German library colleagues to make electronic and POD publishing activities in German academic libraries. Islamic Studies/Middle Eastern Studies: Not much change. Slavic and East European Studies: Because resources are still principally print-based, and because each country in the region has its own peculiarities in the areas of publishing and distribution, it has not reached a point where monitoring both has become difficult. The number of e-publishers remains relatively small, though new products and services are announced each year. South Asian Studies: More to keep up with, more possibilities for both acquiring and creating content.

Gift/exchange programs reduced; use of social media to interact with constituencies; notification of new material from specialized listservs, blogs, news media; working with vendors to promote access to or supply of electronic resources; our local digitization policies are currently under review, but Latin American material is generally the highest priority.

Global resource librarian profiles are not focused primarily on collection building but on a much more holistic approach to library service. The profile includes collection development, significant liaison work, public programming, outreach, teaching, and research assistance. Electronic resources are an integral part of the work from identifying collections to developing outreach services.

Global resources are gaining prominence at our university, yet the role of our global resources librarians is not changing significantly in some areas, but changing in others. We are requiring our global resources librarians to be current in all areas of content development, and to collaborate with appropriate units in the library and with colleagues outside of the library.

Global Resources librarians are as competent and highly trained as all other research librarians, but they are not confined to the English language or to one discipline. Interdisciplinarity is the basis of area-studies librarianship.

Globally sourced resources add a layer of complexity to library operations at all levels, usually in terms of languages required, familiarity with a broad array of national book markets, and connection to a broader than average range of scholarly communities. Electronic publishing affects world markets to different degrees over time, but is almost everywhere having an impact that will continue to grow.

Impact on strategic and budgetary planning. Presence of area studies librarians on budgetary decisions library-wide (via a seat on our Collections Development Council). Increasing role in undergraduate public services.

Increase in electronic materials requires keeping up with technology, licensing, and related issues; new digitization roles; more multi-tasking (public services and behind-the-scenes technical processing/technology roles blend).

It is no longer enough for librarians to build and maintain international collections by focusing all of their efforts on traditional collection development and management strategies. They will take on new and expanded roles where they will develop innovative ways to convey content to the users. They will have to maintain expertise in the development of electronic and print research and they will have to be conversant with strategies on how to share this research content with their users through user-centered technology and increasingly individualized liaison activities. They must be competent collection managers who have strong subject backgrounds in the disciplines and, increasingly, they also need to be conversant in current technology trends as well as new trends in scholarly communication and in electronic publishing in their respective world areas.

Less print focused, more electronic, increased understanding of international licensing and copyrights.

Librarians are more often exploring and addressing the interdisciplinary and trans-national aspects of managing resources by geographic area; developing collections collaboratively, both within our institution and with peer institutions; building and maintaining relationships with faculty outside of our assigned liaison responsibilities where

appropriate to support interdisciplinarity and cross-cultural studies; and tracking trends in area/global studies curriculums.

Like everything else, we are trying to collect much more electronically, and with the current economy we are trying to maintain laser-like focus on the research, teaching, and learning needs of our community.

More public service, especially instruction, but also in-depth reference. Need to know about copyright in the US and in area of expertise. Need to know a variety of technologies. More work with faculty on projects, supplying both technological and content expertise.

Most resources, especially those published in non-Western countries, are still primarily in print. Although there are some born-digital materials that need to be collected, our institution is actively working out local electronic hosting issues for a service to be launched this year. Large general electronic journal packages pose a challenge because our area studies user communities are relatively small, compared to those of traditional disciplines, so our titles may be dropped when their use data are low. It is a challenge to collect what our users need for their research and instruction.

Much more emphasis on acquiring electronic resources as they become more available, plus digitization in this area.

Our Area Studies subject librarians closely monitor trends in publishing in their respective countries. We have acquired electronic publications when available for Latin American Studies, Islamic Studies, Tibetan Studies, African Studies, East Asian Studies, South Asian Studies, and Slavic and East European Studies. The majority of our acquisitions for Tibetan Studies has been in electronic format; for East Asian Studies, a large percentage of our collection for Chinese Studies is in electronic format.

Our Global Resources Librarians' roles are evolving similar to traditional subject librarians. We're moving more toward assessment of content beyond standard selection process.

Our global resources staff must be technically skilled to manage digitization projects.

Service to readers has always been important but has become even more so in the hybrid print/digital environment.

The biggest push is toward more digitization efforts, and cooperation with international colleagues on joint projects.

The changes have not been uniform for all librarians and world areas at our library, but here are some of the trends: 1) A number of librarians have become increasingly involved with digital project development and management, as well as prospecting for grant funds to support those projects. These activities have required the librarians to develop skills ranging from grant-writing and project management to specialized information technology skills. 2) Librarians must spend more time attending to various licensing and rights issues surrounding new commercially available digital global resources, since language barriers make it impractical for the library's central licensing office to understand and negotiate these. 3) Due to continued budget cuts, some of our librarians, particularly for West European studies, find themselves drawing more and more heavily on open source materials available online and facilitating access to these for their campus user groups.

The emphasis is certainly less on print monographs than it once was. Many of our world areas, like Latin America, Africa, and many Slavic countries, do not publish large numbers of electronic materials. We do need to keep track of developments within the US print world. A big part of our job is to educate our administration on the digital divide within the world, and explain to them why electronic products and digitization is not forthcoming from other parts of the world. Our administrators want to use circulation data to reduce monograph budgets. We discovered that our material does not circulate much during the first five years, but after that circulation goes way up. Our role vis-à-vis selection of monographs has become precarious. Because we have always been engaged in instruction and outreach as well as selection, we have not seen much of a change in our role in those arenas.

The librarians here will need to concentrate more on electronic content both for print and for serials. They will also need to look more closely at digital collections of material.

The main assumptions that come with the future of Area Studies and/or Interdisciplinary Studies librarianship nationally and Americanist subject librarianship at UNM are: 1) To use a cliché: “Think globally and act locally” has a place in the future of Area Studies and Interdisciplinary Studies librarianship. Generally speaking, many institutions are consolidating Area Studies resources and services, due in part to fewer personal reserves and also to increased emphasis on digitally or electronically available resources. UNM is no exception. 2) While the 2.0 environment facilitates a more efficient and global transfer of resources, it also requires additional management and organization on the ground to ensure that opportunities for instruction, multi-institutional collaboration, and outreach keep the environment vibrant and functional while also keeping local communities engaged with multi-dimensional resources and organizations. This requires increasing face-to-face interaction with students, professors, and researchers at home and abroad and knowledge of non-library as well as library resources. Our LAS liaison is addressing these areas. 3) It should go without saying, particularly in terms of noted research collections, that initiatives to digitize collections for preservation will increase rapidly and will become increasingly collaborative, calling on inter-institutional and intra-institutional collaborations where they had been avoided previously, either because of structural obstacles or because of competitive status. Case in point: members of regional Latin American Library associations are less interested in competing institution to institution than they are in making sure they collaborate on programs that enable each institution to build and share their most prized collections. As a major research collection, UNM is engaging not only with the Distributed Recourse Group through CRL but also informally with regional organizations.

The role of our librarians has not yet changed to any appreciable degree.

The role of the one librarian who collects any appreciable number of global resources is not changing in any way that is specific to global resources. The librarian who does this work is one of several liaison librarians and the way their role is changing is consistent with changes for all liaison librarians.

The Slavic librarian has become drawn into doing archival work, collecting Slavic-Canadian archival materials. Some of the librarians have become involved in digitization projects. Greater emphasis is being put on outreach and the use of new mobile technologies. More time identifying free scholarly resources on the web.

This is from the East Asian Studies librarian: I spend most of my day attached to my computer. Much collection development involves learning about and teaching people how to use freely available materials. More instruction and less cataloging.

We are just beginning to explore ways of being more aware of our faculty’s needs in the digital realm, both as digital content creators and users, the e-book market outside the US.

We are now expected to act as “liaisons” to departments, such that we: educate faculty on scholarly communication and copyright issues; provide more user education, to classes and individuals; create LibGuides and other tools to help users find resources in our areas; recruit content for our institutional repository; stay abreast of changes in how younger students and scholars use electronic information in an increasingly mobile environment. Our main area is still in collecting print materials, but with the increase in electronic publications, the e-collection increase proportionally in the future.

We are spending more time on acquiring digital content. For many world areas, this requires active engagement with publishers to negotiate for appropriate pricing, delivery, and archiving practices. Publishers are not always attuned to standard requirements in our libraries. We are also aware of growing born-digital content and are actively developing strategies for collecting and preserving such resources. We have strong global resource collecting programs and as other institutions cut back, we are increasingly bearing the responsibility of serving the broader research communities.

We are responding to this question keeping in mind our librarians who cover area studies, but who are not specifically designated as global resource librarians. They are involved in: more digitizing activities; increased copyright work; developing more research guides; attending more webinars; monitoring trends in cost of migration from print to electronic materials; following more listservs and blogs.

We don't have "Global Resources Librarians." The staff who currently support area studies are all nearing retirement. That will have a great impact on our knowledge base.

We don't have global resource librarians; probably 10% of two librarians' time is dedicated to global resources.

We have to balance out the specialized needs of these areas, especially in languages, against other operations in which area studies librarians participate.

With the assumption that federal grant funding will become more scarce, some of the area studies librarians realize that they need to take a more active role in development and fund-raising initiatives.

Working collaboratively state wide in Florida.

16. Please briefly describe up to three challenges your library has experienced in recruiting librarians for collecting global resources and what measures have been taken to overcome those challenges.
N=47

As of today, the most challenging needs are: willingness and ability to build nontraditional collections; starting collections from very minimal holdings; acquiring the funding to establish the position.

As with most libraries, funding plays the largest role in recruiting new librarians. With limited funding for new librarian positions, finding candidates with the experience and language and educational backgrounds needed to support multiple subject/geographic areas can be a problem. As an incentive to librarian candidates and to ensure retention of current librarians, we offer a strong mentoring program, many opportunities to collaborate and contribute, and maintain a collegial environment with high morale.

Asian Library: more opportunities for collaboration; some new opportunities for outside funding. Challenges include difficulty of recruiting librarians with language knowledge and ability to perform multiple roles.

Attracting qualified candidates with an MLS. Being able to offer competitive salaries compared to private universities.

Challenges include finding professionals that embody all the professional skill sets to do all of the aspects of the job well. Budgetary constraints make providing support for such complex responsibilities a challenge. One approach our library has taken to resolve this is to spend more time focusing on fundraising to supplement existing budgets.

Difficulties recruiting Middle Eastern Studies librarian.

Difficulty recruiting librarians with both subject expertise and professional library training. Difficulty recruiting librarians with a skill set to cover all the needed functions of the position. Difficulty recruiting librarians with necessary language skills. In all cases we have used a combination of practices, including on-the-job training, shared responsibilities, and continued recruitment.

Do not recruit in this area.

Finding librarians with appropriate language skills. (Have needed to hire some without an MLS but with appropriate experience; also assign some librarians who don't know the language well.)

Finding librarians with the necessary language skills is the biggest challenge. In recent years, we have been fortunate in having staff with the necessary language skills to cover the most important languages.

Finding people with adequate subject expertise who are also committed/experienced librarians—familiar with latest practices in instruction. Want people with experience but pool is very small. To overcome: Financial—good packages for travel, salary, etc., have been negotiated either at time of hiring or in response to a counter offer. Administrative leave—for travel to country or to participate in a seminar, or ability to telecommute in summer with a redefined job description. Hiring people with subject expertise—but training them on the job in either librarianship (if a recent PhD) or in specific aspects of their jobs.

Finding sufficient personnel with language skills has been a challenge, particularly in recruiting MLS-bearing librarians. We continue to believe that the MLS is a significant credential for our professionals, regardless of other qualifications. Language competency among support staff, for functions such as cataloging, is a related challenge. Obviously, budget support is another challenge. We have had to prioritize our expenditures to focus on areas of demonstrated campus need, while scaling back acquisitions in some areas that are no longer in high demand.

Finding the right combination of language expertise, subject knowledge, and professional experience. Writing job postings to match salary requirements for international hires. Obtaining funding to hire for librarians in a new area of global studies.

Foreign language expertise (release time given to take classes).

Have been fortunate in finding librarians with background in French, Spanish, Italian, German, Ukrainian/Russian, Icelandic, and Japanese languages. The Asian language/literature/culture program at U of Manitoba is still relatively small.

In several areas, such as Japanese Studies, the national pool of available librarians is small. The library has recruited non-librarians with subject and language expertise.

In the past five years, university programs have expanded into world areas that the library has not previously been called upon to support. In the same period, there has been no additional support for library staff or ongoing acquisitions funding. We have met this challenge so far by relying on close relations with faculty and drafted staff with relevant language expertise to fill the void. The question of ongoing acquisitions support is still a chronic problem, and we have to reduce collecting in other active programs in order to support the development of the new fields.

It has been difficult to find librarians with strong enough educational background and language ability to meet our needs, particularly for the East Asian and Southeast Asian studies programs. We have dealt with this by sometimes hiring scholars who have the language skills and subject expertise, but not the MLS. Ideally these hires would then pursue the MLS while working for us, but that doesn't always happen.

Lack of language skills: so we outsource non-Roman language cataloging to OCLC or Backstage and outsource collecting to LC programs. No funding (or interest) in travel to these locations: so we asked research faculty for help but rarely get their attention.

Lack of librarians who have subject AND library expertise. Budgetary constraints.

Lack of qualified candidate pools.

Language skills. Identifying forward-thinking literature with an interest in digital content. Subject specialists with the above.

One challenge is finding librarians with language expertise in a particular subject area.

Our library hasn't participated actively in Area Studies programs. When we have faculty members with specific interest we encourage them to work with their assigned selector for their department. Our biggest challenge is identifying catalogers with the language expertise.

Recruiting a librarian with the required language capabilities was a recent challenge. We eventually reassigned the selection responsibilities to existing staff that did not have the language capabilities, rewrote the job description, and reopened the search.

Recruitment.

Ridiculously expensive "big packages" leave small collections out of the loop and unable to get materials through ILL anymore. We are working harder to build consortia and negotiate with vendors to get cheaper prices.

Scarcity of persons in some areas. State hiring freezes. Limited collections budgets for these areas.

Shortage of qualified candidates. Competition from other universities with stronger area studies programs. Comparatively modest salaries and shortage of resources for professional development. Working within its financial constraints, University of Iowa library administration accords global resources librarians considerable autonomy and flexibility in exercising their professional judgment in their work and in developing their personal priorities for professional development.

Small pools of qualified candidates with requisite subject, technical, and language knowledge. Difficulty of recruiting more senior librarians with such skills. We define job requirements broadly (MLS degrees not required) and are open to considering persons from a variety of backgrounds. We take advantage of existing experienced staff to train and mentor those newer to the profession. Compensation doesn't always fully recognize the specialized skills we possess, and we are not always as competitive as we could be, especially in the face of strong competition from other sectors (corporate, government) for individuals with special language skills. Within our means we strive to address these issues.

South Asian Studies: Language skills can be hard to come by. Keep looking, hire students. Library salaries seldom match what the talented can make elsewhere. Subject knowledge and technical skills don't often inhabit the same body.

Staff budget has shrunk by more than half. One dedicated staff now handles all East Asian legal resources. Out of necessity, we've used language skills of staff outside of the East Asian Law Department to help out with acquisitions tasks. Also, reference librarians help out where possible with East Asian law-related questions.

Technological skills. Scarcity of talent in the US for many specialized linguistic areas. (We recruit worldwide.)

The most significant challenge we have faced in recruiting global resources librarians is the diminished pool of librarians with global or international expertise. Few librarians have the academic background, language skills, and experience needed to fill these positions. This is true of all areas, but most acute in areas outside of Western Europe. Another recruitment factor is the economic downturn. In our most recent searches for Western European librarians, we have opted to hire librarians who have some academic background in their region or language skills. These librarians underwent significant training in collection management and are working toward developing their subject knowledge. Anecdotally, the diminished number of global resource librarian positions in ARL libraries seems both to discourage subject librarians from developing global or international expertise, and discourages scholars with this expertise from becoming librarians. With few positions available, there is little motivation to seek training or advanced degree that is needed to be a global resources librarian.

The primary challenge is finding librarians with the right skills who can also meet our standards for faculty status. Most recently, we hired an area studies librarian in collaboration with an academic department and this person has a part-time teaching appointment in the department.

We are fortunate to have several in house and are not actively recruiting at this time (there are also no lines available).

We had some problems recruiting for our last two positions. We had to do a second search and the position description was generalized.

We had to conduct three searches in order to fill our Head, Judaica Library position. We ended up hiring someone from Great Britain, and paying more than we had originally intended to.

We have been fortunate and have had no problems recruiting and retaining global resources librarians.

We have been fortunate in recruiting folks with expertise in most areas in which we collect. A weakness is in Asian languages among the selectors, so we try to divide that work among other librarians who do have those skills.

We have not encountered any challenges peculiar to recruiting librarians for collecting global resources. The person currently in the position has some foreign language skills and we'd probably look for something similar when next recruiting for that position. The main challenge might be that we'd probably be working with a more limited pool of candidates, if foreign language skills are a requirement.

We have not hired a new global resource librarian in about five years. During this time retention of existing global resource librarians has been 100%, so we have remained at full staff and do not have more recent experience recruiting for these positions. However, in the past the challenges have consisted mainly of: 1) Smaller applicant pools than for more mainstream librarian positions, due to the highly specialized skills being sought (i.e., language and global area expertise). 2) Our library's fundamental requirement of an ALA accredited degree or equivalent has excluded individuals with otherwise strong qualifications from consideration (e.g., individuals holding a PhD in a particular global area or languages, or individuals with native language skills and professional library experience gained abroad). 3) Our library cannot provide a green card to recruit non-US citizens so we cannot take advantage of qualified foreign nationals who bring language expertise and global experience but who are not already US permanent residents.

We have not recruited global resources librarians, but two challenges we foresee are languages (fewer multi-lingual librarians now that cataloguing is outsourced) and interdisciplinary areas of research and teaching with broad subject coverage.

We have recently experienced a more general challenge of attracting qualified candidates willing to re-locate to our geographic location. This is not specific to any particular librarian position(s). We have an excellent compensation package in place, with strong support for professional activities, and have extended or re-posted positions. On occasion, we have extended competitions beyond national boundaries.

We have yet to deal with recruiting challenges in a significant way. We have now, or have had, PhDs who took basic library courses, or another degree, at our library school. In the most recent cases, duties have been assigned to current staff with requisite language skills. However, very few of the newer hires have linguistic skills to backup current specialists. Fund raising will be increasingly important, but few of us have been well integrated into development activities. As part of strategic planning, a group is looking at sustainability for special collections and international studies in terms of setting priorities and planning for development.

We may be facing these challenges soon as some of our current librarians resign or retire, but not at the moment.

We're only seeking to hire one new librarian (and not necessarily to collect for global resources) this year and probably none next year.

GLOBAL RESOURCES ACQUISITION STRATEGIES

17. Which processes or methods are used at your library for evaluating global resources for purchase?
Check all that apply. N=67

Consider user purchase suggestions	65	97%
Consider peer librarians' recommendations	48	72%
Analyze collection use data	48	72%
Analyze cost vs use data	42	63%
Collect feedback from user focus groups	26	39%
Collect feedback from user surveys	25	37%
Other process or method	34	51%

Please describe the other process or method. N=34

Acquisition of Classical Studies materials: We strive to collect comprehensively in Classical Studies. In addition to our approximately 2,000 standing orders (which includes monograph series and sets), we have Approval Plans with Harrassowitz, Casalini, and Puvill. Furthermore, we receive notification of new titles from Blackwell, Oionos, Yankee Book Peddler, Aux Amateurs, Harrassowitz, Casalini, and Puvill. We place orders based on our regular review of books and serials listed or reviewed in pertinent publications. We also search the New Acquisitions lists of several Western European and Eastern European libraries. Finally, we regularly search OP catalogs emphasizing Classical Studies against our existing collection to purchase titles we don't own.

Acquisition of materials on Byzantine and Modern Greece Studies: We receive slip notifications from a Greek vendor. In addition, we review materials available on the websites of several Greek and Cypriote vendors, as well as ordering Byzantine and Modern Greece titles available from a number of European vendors, and reviewing regularly the books and serials listed or reviewed in pertinent publications. We also search the New Acquisitions lists of several Western European and Eastern European libraries.

Analyzing content and fit to research and technology.

As with all resources, global resources are selected in the context of the relevant collection development policy and how well a particular item is likely to support teaching, learning, and research on our campus. Decisions are often based on reviews.

Because we are so engaged in instruction, being in the classroom puts us in direct contact with students and faculty. It is easy to spot research trends or changes within the curriculum.

Checking OCLC WorldCat for holdings.

Close collaboration with faculty and trusted booksellers.

Collection Development Committee input.

Consulting with Area Studies faculty.

Contacts in Latin America.

Cooperation with faculty especially in special collections areas.

Database trials and feedback from them.

Faculty feedback; background research.

Faculty from outside the libraries with expertise in these areas, book dealers, book reviews, professional associations.

Familiarity with the research and teaching needs of specific academic programs at the university; familiarity with publisher and author reputations; book reviews.

Follow trends in locally funded research; use print or electronic reviews such as H-NET; consortial offers reflect a certain consensus on which resources are worth pursuing.

German Studies: Direct, unstructured discussion with faculty and students. South Asian Studies: User requests are seldom refused; subject specialists' own knowledge and discretion are important. Peers with strong opinions—and faculty behind them—impel big purchase decisions.

Maintain active working relations with faculty and students.

Product trials and feedback from faculty.

Professional listservs & traditional methods, such as reviews in newspapers & academic journals.

Publishers'/vendors' recommendations; Reviews of academic associations; Comparative collections analysis with other libraries; Consider holdings in other University of California libraries in order to avoid duplication of low-use materials; Patron-driven acquisitions program for US and UK English-language materials.

Read book reviews.

Read reviews; publisher and vendor catalogs (print and electronic).

Rely on librarian expertise in subject area. Some cost vs. use data may be used for electronic resource subscription evaluation. Use data is limited to assisting with replacement decisions and may inform decisions about access (offsite moves, etc.)

Review at book fairs.

Review journals and other sources for book reviews/recommendations.

Routine collection assessment; staying up to date on research and teaching in our respective departments; curriculum analysis; database trials.

The African Studies Library receives notifications of titles according to a specific profile from the African Books Collective.

Use of traditional collection development techniques and strategies, especially for East Asian and Africana. We acquire Africana comprehensively.

Various review programs and gathering plans.

We do not distinguish between "global" and any other resources.

We solicit opinions from East Asian law-interested faculty. We use our collection development policy, along with experience with East Asian legal materials, to guide decisions by pointing us to desirable types of materials.

We use same process and methods as for other resources.

Working with students on their research projects.

18. Please indicate which strategies are used at your library for acquiring global resources, then select up to three of the strategies that are used most often. N=68

	Used	Most Often Used
Direct contact with foreign vendors (title-by-title selection)	60	46
Approval plans	59	46
Gifts in kind	53	11
Gift/Exchange agreements	42	6
Acquisitions trips by librarian	40	4
Library of Congress Cooperative Acquisitions Programs	35	16
Patron-driven acquisition	35	12
Attend international book fairs	33	4
Partnerships with libraries internationally	25	—
Other acquisition strategy	16	5
Number of Responses	68	58

Please briefly describe your library's "Other acquisition strategy" for global resources. N=19

Used

Acquire materials through CRL.

Center for Research Libraries membership. International interlibrary loan services. Note: Asian Library does not have approval plans. LC Cooperative Acquisitions: Indonesia.

CRL shared-purchase program and reimburse faculty who purchase materials for library when they are abroad.

Faculty doing fieldwork can be advanced funds to purchase material not available through vendors. Materials on exhibit at professional/society meetings have been evaluated and, in a few cases, given to the Libraries. Although we consider patron-driven acquisition important overall, requests for material published beyond the US and Canada are still a small percentage.

Faculty requests.

Faculty trip abroad to buy materials.

Jewish Studies; Icelandic and Old Norse Studies; Dante/Petrarch Studies; Middle East Studies: Firm ordering, in part through use of online catalogues overseas for reference and publisher websites.

Taking advantage of special opportunities for funding, new faculty interests, or potential gifts.

Teaching faculty acquisition trips to Asia and Middle East.

The NU Program of African Studies has a summer grant award program for graduate students to spend up to three

months in Africa doing preliminary field research. A stipulation of this grant is that each recipient must consult with the Herskovits Library curator prior to departure to determine what the recipient must do for the library while in Africa.

Title-by-title selection is a large component for all areas.

Most Often Used

Byzantine and Modern Greece Studies: We receive slip notifications from a Greek vendor. In addition, we review materials available on the websites of several Greek and Cypriote vendors, as well as ordering Byzantine and Modern Greece titles available from a number of European vendors and reviewing regularly the books and serials listed or reviewed in pertinent publications. We also search the New Acquisitions lists of several Western European and Eastern European libraries.

Classical Studies materials: We strive to collect comprehensively in Classical Studies. In addition to our approximately 2,000 standing orders (which includes monograph series and sets), we have Approval Plans with Harrassowitz, Casalini, and Puvill. Furthermore, we receive notification of new titles from Blackwell, Oionos, Yankee Book Peddler, Aux Amateurs, Harrassowitz, Casalini, and Puvill. We place orders based on our regular review of books and serials listed or reviewed in pertinent publications. We also search the New Acquisitions lists of several Western European and Eastern European libraries. Finally, we regularly search OP catalogs emphasizing Classical Studies against our existing collection to purchase titles we don't own.

Depository arrangements.

Normal selection procedures by liaison librarians based on collection policies.

Selection of European English language materials from YBP (Gobi3) slips. Consortial purchase or subscription, most often through CIC.

Additional Comments

FYI: Most often used varies by subject; we have three Cooperative Acquisition programs, approval plans for six areas; all of us do title/title selection but it is very important for three of us. Three people go to book fairs; five go on acquisition trips but not every year.

"Most often used" category is very varied for UCLA between our different world areas. Some use Library of Congress CAP primarily, while others use mainly approval plans, and others use mainly institutional partnerships and exchange programs, and some use a combination of some or all of these methods.

Responses vary depending on the area (Asia, Africa, Latin America, etc.)

19. Does your library favor the acquisition of global resources from vendors who can provide the following services? Please select either Yes or No in each row. N=66

	N	Yes	No
Approval plans	66	60	6
MARC records	63	52	11
Shelf-ready material	63	39	24
Lists of previously supplied items	57	42	15
Other vendor provided services	41	26	15
Other outsourcing services	21	2	19
Number of Responses	66	66	36

Please briefly describe the "Other vendor provided services." N=24

Access to vendor databases of new publications on law in China, Japan, Korea, and Taiwan. Many vendors provide regular (once a month or more) lists of new titles in law.

An online database for selection & ordering.

Binding, hard cover, can supply used books.

Binding. As to the list above, we do not always take advantage of vendor services for global resources if the costs are relatively high for the number of items acquired annually.

Databases of available material.

Deduplication.

Discounts from vendors.

EDI electronic invoicing, participation in WorldCat selection service.

Effective and efficient shipping service; preventing duplication by checking local holdings, and identifying gaps in our collection.

Electronic billing.

Electronic invoicing and direct shipment to our cataloguing agent including dealing with customs, etc.

Electronic ordering; Shelf-ready (for Asian Library).

Electronic selecting ordering in vendor database.

German Studies: In my area, I have relied on vendors for some degree of analysis of acquisitions and expenditure data.

Islamic Studies/Middle Eastern Studies: Firm ordering. Acquisitions level MARC. South Asian Studies: Foreign vendors who seek out desired material from their regions are much appreciated.

Lists of appropriate new materials. Ability to work with and invoice US libraries. Very responsive via email.

Notification of published/forthcoming items.

Online ordering system.

Online review and selection.

Out-of-print search services.

Print and electronic catalogs; any evaluative information. Discount service for expensive multi-volume sets (Japan has a fixed-price policy). Translation service for electronic database contracts (Japanese database vendors may not have English contract). Faster shipping service.

Requesting a vendor to seek for categories of materials rather than specific titles to fill out a collection.

"Slip" notification programs by email (not print).

Vendors with subject expertise recommend purchases based upon librarian requests.

In most cases, these services are not "deal-breakers" and most of our foreign vendors don't currently supply MARC records or shelf-ready services. We are very eager to take advantage of more services. Quality of selection and offerings are the overriding criteria.

Please briefly describe the "Other outsourcing services." N=3

Establish priority preference for digitized versions of specific works and expecting vendor to acquire them or digitize them.

South Asian Studies: We favor the notion of outsourced original cataloging, but have done little by way of implementation so far.

We have begun to use contracted cataloging services for certain languages, but this is independent from acquisitions.

20. Does your library participate in any consortia or cooperative collection initiatives (such as the Global Resources Network and the Area Microform Projects) that are managed by the Center for Research Libraries (CRL)? N=68

Yes	51	75%
No	17	25%

21. Does your library participate in any other consortia or cooperative initiatives primarily for the purpose of collecting global resources? N=68

Yes	44	65%
No	24	35%

If yes, please briefly identify the consortium or describe the initiative(s) in which your library participates. N=42

2CUL (Columbia and Cornell collaborative initiative; global resources is a central focus of the collaboration.) We seek closer coordination of staffing and acquisitions in order to reduce duplication and redirect resources to more unique collecting. (Active/planned collaboration in Slavic, South /Southeast Asia, East Asia, Latin America).

As members of the CIC (Committee on Institutional Cooperation), we benefit from joint collection initiatives, information-sharing, and planning.

CALAFIA—UC/ Stanford/USC bibliographer group.

CAP Cooperative Africa; Latin America.

CEAL, SALAM, CRL projects.

CIC; CEAL, Midwest Slavic Consortium.

CIFNAL, GNARP.

Collaborative Initiative for French Language Collections (CIFNAL). Korean Collections Consortium of North America. Committee on Research Materials on Southeast Asia. Pacific Coast Slavic Library Consortium.

CONSALD—Cooperative South Asian collection initiative. MOLLAS (Mid-West Organization of Librarians for Latin American Studies)—cooperative collection agreement amongst members. Slavic Librarians—informally cooperate on electronic purchases.

Cooperative acquisitions of monographs from Latin American with another SUNY research library.

CRL, GRN, GWLA, CEAL.

Depository programs with Canada and EU.

Duke is a member of TRLN (Triangle Research Libraries Network) and we divide some responsibilities by country or by other means (subject, author) within countries.

German Studies: In my area of German Studies, we are currently exploring cooperative collection development options within the Borrow Direct consortium. Islamic Studies/Middle Eastern Studies: Cooperation with other peers (Columbia, NYU, NYPL, Princeton) in digitizing and acquiring GR material. Slavic & East European Studies: Cornell is a partner with Columbia in the much-publicized "2CUL" initiative, which is allowing collection coordination—and hence maximization of financial resources. Using the "one bibliographer/public service librarian" model across two campuses since September 2010. Also, 2CUL will be exploring closer coordination with BorrowDirect partners Yale and Harvard in the months ahead. South Asian Studies: SACAP.

GNARP.

GWLA for some electronic offers; RLCP (Research Library Cooperative Program) with Berkeley and Stanford will be exploited further for South Asian acquisitions; LARRP, SALALM and regional consortium LASER; LAMP/MEMP/SAMP/SEEMP.

Individual Area/Global Resources librarians are active in regional studies associations (e.g., Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials, Council on East Asian Libraries).

Informal buying arrangement with other Japanese-Canadian & East Asian librarians.

Kansas consortium of Slavic libraries for database purchase.

LAMP, LARRP, MOLLAS.

LANE (Latin America Northeast Consortium).

LANE; various others.

LASER (group of large Latin Americanist collections in Southeast (UF, Duke, UNC, Tulane, Vanderbilt, and Miami to mention just some; meets each year at Salalm and once per three years at a member library).

LC's South Asia Cooperative Acquisition Project—Cooperative Collection Development for South Asia—partnership (via SACAP).

Library of Congress cooperative programs for South Asia, Pakistan/Afghanistan, Africa, and Latin America. North American East Asian Libraries often form a group to subscribe to individual electronic databases. The Japanese collection subscribes to three databases and joined three different groups. The Korean collection will soon start subscribing to electronic databases with the Korean Foundation grant. Grant recipients receive a group discount.

Library of Congress South Asia Program.

MOLLAS (Mid-West Organization of Librarians for Latin American Studies).

Minor informal agreements on sharing certain subject areas or language areas. The University of Minnesota Libraries are also sharing in the funding for a Japan studies librarian based at the University of Illinois library.

North American Coordinating Council for Japanese Library Resources; CIC.

Northwestern contributes to a pooled annual fund of resources created by the Title VI African Studies Centers to carry out cooperative acquisitions as well as support preservation, microforming, and digital initiatives. This fund is administered by CRL but allocation from it is determined by Title VI institutions plus Northwestern. NU also participates in CRL's Global Resources Network, with memberships in GNARP (German), CIFNAL (French), AFRINUL (Africana). We participate in NERL for East Asian materials. We participate in CAMP (CRL Africana microform project). We are a member of the CIC.

Regional consortia for East Asia, Latin America, and Slavic libraries.

Shastri (Indic materials); Korean Collections Consortium of North America; Library of Congress (Indonesian); First Nations and indigenous peoples—contacts.

Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute.

South Asia Consortium-West.

The African Studies Library participates in AfriCAP (a cooperative through the Library of Congress).

The Consortium of Hellenic Studies Librarians does not do collaborative collection development, but it is an important source of tips for vendors, as well as hard-to-get individual titles for the Classics Librarian.

The Library participates in CRKN and CREPUQ consortium purchases, but not specifically for global resources only.

Through the UW East Asia Library, we use the "E-Korean studies database," funded by the Korea Foundation, and supported by the "E-Korean Studies group". We also have many exchange agreements for Japanese legal periodicals. Exchanges are with the National Diet Library of Japan, The Japanese Supreme Court Library, the Ministry of Justice Library, and many academic institutions in Japan.

TRLN (Triangle Research Libraries Network) Title VI grant.

University of Florida and Florida State University work collaboratively on monograph acquisition for religion especially.

We are partners with Florida International University as a Title VI Latin American Studies program.

We participate in Library of Congress Cooperative Acquisitions Programs; we are also a depository for Malaysian books, government documents, and media through a 25-year relationship with the National Library of Malaysia.

We participate in regional consortium: MOLLAS (Midwest Organization of Libraries for Latin American Studies). Slavic Librarians Summit. GWLA East Asian Studies Special Interest Group.

We participate in the LC Foreign Acquisitions program, the various CRL initiatives, and in groups like the CIC subject specialists. We also participate in the initiatives coming out of area specific groups—Middle East, East, Asia, etc.

Western regional, California, or University of California system-wide subject bibliographer groups for Africa, Latin America, Slavic and eastern Europe, Western Europe, Korea, Southeast Asia, Middle East; California Digital Library.

22. Please briefly describe up to three challenges your library has experienced in collecting global resources, and what measures have been taken to overcome those challenges. N=50

Airmail costs are prohibitive. Items go out of print much more quickly. Sometimes difficult to find reliable vendors.

Alignment to changes in academic programs.

Approval plans. Hiring librarians with expert knowledge. Competing priorities.

Balancing funding needs of well-established global programs with those of emerging programs.

Because materials from some areas go out of print quickly, we have made more use of approval plans in recent years. Budget uncertainties prevent us from engaging in much long-term planning that might allow us to build collections in a more purposeful manner. We have not found a solution to this problem!

Budget—pursuing grants. Hiring—pursuing new talent this year. Need to document local immigrant communities—following up contacts.

Budgetary constraints have limited monographic acquisitions in all disciplines. Our only advances in collecting global resources have been in areas where there are endowments to support collecting and strong faculty interest to assist with collecting. Global materials also present processing challenges. We get some assistance from faculty in transliterating title page info, but must frequently outsource the processing, which adds to the cost.

Cataloguing: We have implemented a contract with OCLC Library Technical Services to handle cataloguing of non-English language materials. Vendors: We have asked faculty who request titles in non-European languages to help identify sources of acquisition.

Censorship for Chinese materials from mainland China. We are trying to acquire non-censored materials through personal connections and independent distributors. Limited access to materials from certain regions and countries: Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, parts of Africa, Central Asia. We work to find small vendors and develop contacts with scholars to help identify and obtain materials. Buying trips, when feasible, can also be essential. Limited resources for cataloguing global resource materials, especially in more challenging, less-commonly spoken languages. As we increasingly strive to collect unique material, this challenge will intensify. Lack of available cataloguing copy for unique items means we bear more responsibility for original cataloguing. Continually work to prioritize and strategize ways of increasing support for processing.

Challenges: insufficient funding; inability to track down worthwhile additions to collection; out of print, no supplier; language problems/expertise; Measures to overcome challenges: consortial cooperative purchase agreements; grants/ outside funding; language learning initiatives/grants; creative approaches, such as employing native speakers/students from world areas.

Collections/materials budget reduction.

Comments from Different Area Studies Managers (not much on measures to overcome). African Studies: Reduced staff support is limiting some activities. Arabic Studies: availability, language barrier, lack of book dealers who can supply. Asian Studies: lack of affordability and subsequent budget stone-walling for the most desired yet high ticket e-resources. IT/professional librarian colleague CJK-phobia (“we can’t deal with CJK since no one can read the characters and implement a system-wide electronic resource like Si ku quan shu” (—“we can’t give you dedicated workstations for such a marginal use”—despite the fact such platforms are no longer required) or shelve and identify CJK books in our branch libraries (even if the records and spines are all Romanized!) Peripheralization despite the increased demand from patrons in such programs as Chinese language/literature. No overt measures have been taken to overcome these challenges. Latin American Studies: purchasing power is in decline versus some Latin American currencies (e.g., Brazil and Argentina). Latin American dealers are uneven in quality of their pre-selections, thus requiring more and more time by librarian to review lists, catalogs, and offerings. E-products are not always of highest technology from Latin America, thus making purchases unsatisfactory and risky in many cases.

Copyright differences between US and other countries, especially in acquiring electronic resources. Joining cooperative groups is one way to address this, which can talk to vendors as a group. Shortage of language expertise among technical services staff, for certain languages. Global resources librarians spend considerable time providing language assistance to technical services staff, and now some language materials are outsourced for cataloging en masse (to OCLC, for example). Bureaucratic challenges in getting public university to make payment to overseas vendors, particularly in developing countries. Global resources librarians spend considerable time “troubleshooting” payment problems.

Cost—we have requested additional funding from the university and pursued grant opportunities. Content—we have purchased materials from online vendors that were not available through our standard sources. Statistics—availability of usage statistics is an ongoing challenge for us.

Declining resource budgets, an endemic problem in the library, but one that is exacerbated for global resource collection development by disproportionately high inflation as many previously developing regions continue to converge economically with the US. Measure taken: the library strongly encourages librarians to involve themselves in community outreach and development activities to build alternative, endowment-based sources of funding. Global resource librarians have perhaps more natural opportunities to do this than librarians in other areas. Logistical problems that are fundamental to collecting from certain world areas, e.g., obstacles to shipping, undeveloped or incompatible banking systems, lack of bibliographic control for national publishing industries, lack of well-developed book export trade. Measure taken: Periodic intensive foreign acquisitions travel helps alleviate some of these problems and in a surprisingly cost-effective way.

Difficulty in developing and maintaining efficient and effective vendor relationships. As the global economy has suffered, smaller vendors are less profitable. With smaller profit margins, they are in danger of closing. Short runs of materials that quickly go out of print and may have poor distribution channels. Rely heavily on book dealers to help in collecting this material. We have turned to online sources to help track down out of print titles. Decline of US dollar in purchasing power and inflation of resource prices, especially in the subscription fees of e-resources.

Dramatically increased cost of shipping has resulted in reallocation of collection funds to pay for shipping and handling costs. The measures adopted to cope with the situation because of the reallocation of funds that would have been

used to purchase materials result in reduced acquisitions and much longer shipping times due to reliance on surface mail through postal systems. Other challenges include shortage of space, and need for more staff, especially dedicated acquisitions staff. For Slavic resources, the challenge is getting materials from Eastern Europe; shipment can be slow, as can mechanism for ordering (credit card processing is slow with smaller vendors). For Western Europe, a particular challenge (for German resources) is the licensing agreements, which are always on an FTE basis.

Exchange rate fluctuations make it a challenge for budgeting purposes—have tried to set up a contingency fund. Much time needed to set up an approval plan, slower service from overseas vendors. Have not found a means of getting around these last two.

Expansion of programs: for years, Duke relied on UNC to collect Chinese language materials, but the Duke program expanded to more than 40 faculty and was focused on areas UNC was not collecting. So the agreement has been changed (Duke now collects post-Cultural Revolution) and a librarian hired to provide service. Need for language expertise in acquisitions and cataloging—solutions have ranged from hiring staff, to outsourcing cataloging, to having the subject librarian assist with original cataloging, to shifting to LC (from Dewey), which enhances the library's ability to use copy. Acquisition of materials from overseas—solutions include LC Cooperative Acquisitions plans, and travel to country to establish contacts and build relationships.

Flat Budgets: We experience several challenges due to flat budgets. First, publishing is expanding within our regions, and our buying power is dropping. Yet we are still expected to purchase core materials for faculty. At the same time, there is more emphasis on global studies at the university. The programs are expanding, and new programs are being created. There are new programs for the Middle East and for South Asia. We do not have any extra funds to devote to these programs. Librarians serve on the executive boards of our area centers. We have a close relationship to faculty and so we have a forum within which to explain the library's budget limitations. Our explanations do not halt the need for program expansions, but it does at least make them aware of our challenges. Most of the area studies units also have large exchange programs. All other gift and exchange programs have been eliminated but ours. This supplements our collections and helps us add grey material and ephemera to the collections. We also belong to cooperative programs within CRL and our small regional consortiums. Some of the regional consortiums have been able to negotiate joint purchases of electronic resources. Others have been able to divide up collecting responsibilities in certain regions or countries. One project will ensure the preservation of all hard copy serials indexed in the Hispanic American Periodical Index (HAPI). De-emphasis on print monographs: Electronic and digital resources get increasingly more of the resources than traditional resources. This is the way of the future. Therefore, at our institution, traditional monographs budgets are under constant attack. This is despite the fact that our academic programs meet all the criteria for giving a fund more money: the most prestigious programs on campus, increased number of students, increased number of new faculty positions, and those programs favored by the administration. There is an emphasis on using circulation data for resource allocation. Since our foreign language titles don't circulate as much as titles in English, we are always fighting to keep our funds from being cut. Circ data for five years is used as a basis to cut funds. We did our own study of circ data, and discovered that although our books do not circulate as much during the first five years, after that five year mark the circ statistics go way up. We are also told that we can no longer and should not collect for the future. This is a challenge for unique research collections like ours. We see ourselves as a research collection and there has also been a de-emphasis on being a research library. We have begun to describe our collections as niche collections. Fifty-eight percent of the collections are area studies collections, and the area studies collections, specifically Ibero-American, Slavic, and East Asian, are the strongest collections and are nationally known. We have also begun to talk about area studies collections as Special Collections. I strongly believe that our future survival lies in being identified as being part of Special Collections. I also educate our administrators on the global digital divide. That is, since countries vary in their technology infrastructure, we are decades away from being able to purchase the electronic and digital resources that our undergraduates crave and our collection development managers prioritize. Lack of Space: We are all facing

this problem. This is one of the reasons that our traditional monograph collections are so unpopular. We are currently expanding our annex.

Fluctuating foreign exchange. Drop in US dollar. Budget reductions.

Funding for acquisitions: we regularly analyze and prioritize in our selections, and report efficiencies based on those decisions, in order to demonstrate value to campus decision-makers. Language support: we have hired support staff as possible to allow local processing and cataloging of international publications. Change in regional focus: through liaison, we track faculty interests and adjust our selection decisions accordingly.

Funding is always a challenge. In some subject areas, there has not been much available in electronic format, although that is slowly changing.

Funding. Combination of language skills with disciplinary expertise.

Funding. Language. Lack of availability of cataloging for some titles.

Global resources are becoming more abundant and more expensive; balancing long-term research needs and immediate needs with limited funding; synchronizing digital initiatives and online discovery tools (Asian Library). Search for outside funding.

Global resources support small, non-research areas/programs on campus. The challenge has been to find and maintain funding for what is considered "peripheral" resources.

Hiring personnel: both professional and staff levels with language competency. Non-Roman alphabet access to materials.

Identifying and establishing working relationships with vendors with electronic slips, ordering, and invoicing systems handling foreign-published materials in target areas. We are regularly reviewing possibilities.

In addition to the difficulty of recruiting librarians with sufficient education, experience, and language skills to select materials in some of these areas, there is also the difficulty of recruiting librarians to catalog the materials we acquire. We sometimes take a team approach, with a reference librarian or graduate student with appropriate language skills assisting cataloging staff. We have also experimented with outsourcing cataloging of some of our Southeast Asian materials, with mixed results, so this has never advanced beyond the trial period.

Increasing cost and currency fluctuations: fortunately, the private funding has been increased to cover increasing cost of materials. Unfilled orders: we review unfilled orders as Classics Library staffing permits and order from other sources. Lack of first-rate bibliographic information on Greek materials: we try to verify the bibliographic information in OCLC if at all possible. Otherwise, we are forced to use the vendor provided data which may not always include series and may use entries that do not follow Library of Congress formulations.

Islamic Studies/Middle Eastern Studies: Lack of funding. Vendor supplied data (MARC and other catalog records for print & digital material). Slavic & East European studies: Avoiding duplication; Focusing on historic strengths. South Asian Studies: Original cataloging proceeds slowly, with student input and professional finalization. Budget woes. Big-ticket purchases require buy-in from many sides. Unnecessary duplication due to programs such as LC's—distribute collecting responsibilities for better national coverage.

Lack of funding.

Lack of infrastructure to share selection information before purchase. Lack of central authority to drive cooperation (UC groups being established to coordinate more). Cost of cataloging unique items.

Lack of money x 3. Endowment has been established, grown.

Lack of specific language expertise by bibliographer or technical services staff. Measures taken include hiring students with language knowledge and outsourcing cataloging. Difficulty in tracking orders from foreign countries, especially Asia, South Asia, and Middle East. Bibliographers have made direct contacts to identify problems.

Language abilities lacking. Insufficient time for librarians to attend to this area as opposed to others that have more immediate obvious benefits to users. So we rely heavily on CRL, the LC programs, and hope/trust other libraries will collect what is needed.

Language expertise, subject expertise, vendor/publisher product notifications, budget considerations, approval plans for global resources.

Licensing for e-resources; collecting popular materials (go out of print quickly).

Low budget. Lack of adequate foreign languages expertise in processing: ordering, receiving, invoice processing. Overlapping materials from approval vendors.

Maintaining extensive, quality print collections in an e-resource-preferred environment. We watch developments at home and abroad and respond in kind according to our clientele's needs. The limits to physical storage both in house and off site. We are engaged in extensive de-duping projects for all materials (not just area studies).

Nearly everyone mentioned exchange rates, shipping costs, and length of time in receiving material. In some cases, switching vendors has helped. Due to state requirements for purchasing, we have difficulty getting licenses for global resources approved and signed in a timely manner—even for American vendors. This is yet to be overcome.

Need additional library staff to process (acquisitions and cataloging) materials—we have made use of students to assist as much as possible. Expansion of programs with flat collection budgets. For Latin American Studies, book buying trips have been a cost-effective tool for purchasing needed materials vs. acquiring books and journals through more established brokers.

On-going efforts to refine approval plans. It can take a long time to receive material once ordered. We deal with that challenge by using ILL when necessary.

Our challenges are primarily staffing challenges and challenges related to moving collection into current technologies without losing the important resources of the past. Similarly, in the current economic environment a key challenge for all global resources librarians working through approval plans is staying special and participating in consortia without putting smaller, in-country vendors out of business. The resources that make us stand out tend to do so because they are rare and hard to find. If we purchase only rare and hard to find materials—cutting the more easily accessible items—that other institutions tend to buy also, we cut our vendors' bread and butter, making it more difficult for them to collect the rare and hard to find.

Recruiting staff. Payment workflow for customized acquisitions for independent vendors. Language obstacles for processing staff unfamiliar with languages. We continue to try to overcome some of these challenges and in the meantime rely on our existing staff and workarounds.

Setting up approval plans was a challenge, but by working with vendors we put in place plans that meet most of our needs.

Shipping costs—shipping from China can hit as high as 30% of each item purchased. Short print runs—foreign materials go out-of-print rapidly. Foreign vendors often promise they can deliver, then cannot.

The main challenge would be lack of sufficient funds. Another would be the time needed to do the collection work. In both cases we do what we can with what is available.

Timely notification (preference for electronic notification if possible). Foreign database pricing unrealistic for small North American audience.

PRESERVATION STRATEGIES

Global resources materials are frequently printed on paper with high acid content and are consequently in danger of disintegrating quickly, if not properly preserved. Similar issues arise with electronic resources because websites and other open access content are developed by initiatives that are not sustained. This content will be lost once the initiative ceases, if not archived and/or preserved.

23. Please indicate what strategies your library is using for the preservation of print global resources. Check all that apply. N=58

Ideal and protective storage	41	71%
Relying on cooperative initiatives, such as Google, HathiTrust, etc.	40	69%
Reformatting (e.g., digitizing, microfilming, etc.)	35	60%
De-acidification	17	29%
Other strategy	17	29%

Please describe the other strategy.

A Preservation Librarian has been recruited recently to develop plans for environmental controls, developing expertise in the library. Early planning towards a storage facility.

Binding, conservation treatments, environmental monitoring, disaster planning and response.

Conservation, i.e., physical treatment of individual items.

Created a Preservation Masters Collection to preserve and track the original of any reformatted items.

CRL Area Studies microfilming projects.

Digitization for repository in targeted projects.

HathiTrust membership is under consideration.

In a few rare instances, we have reprinted a book from a scan in order to have a back-up paper version of a uniquely held title on the shelf.

None at present.

Providing proper/adequate environmental storage.

Rebinding or using protective covers as needed.

This has not been a concern.

Treated on a case-by-case basis, but not separately as a global resources collection.

Unit of hands-on conservators who repair/preserve materials.

We do not treat global resources any differently, but often these materials need additional help just to stabilize them for the shelves.

We have no preservation initiatives specific to global resources.

We have some projects within our regional area studies consortium.

24. Please indicate what strategies your library is using for the preservation of electronic global resources. Check all that apply. N=39

Adding content to institutional repositories	29	74%
Archiving websites	15	39%
Other strategy	13	33%

Please describe the other strategy.

A Digital Initiatives Librarian has been recruited recently to develop plans and programs for preservation of e-resources/digital resources. A Chinese Canadian Historical Librarian has been recruited to develop plans for Asian Library Chinese collections.

Digitizing area studies unique collections.

Digitizing table of contents to provide improved access. Exploring new tools for digital preservation so still developing strategies.

Library managed content environment for materials the library actively stewards (digitized materials from our collections, etc.) Dually redundant off-site storage or archival versions of digital objects; data refreshing services for archived content.

Local repository projects.

None.

Regular maintenance of databases through constant contact with vendors; commitment to migrate electronic/digital content as software systems change to assure continued access.

Relying on vendors.

This has not been a concern.

We are on the cusp of carrying out these measures.

We have not yet implemented a digital preservation program but expect to offer repository services within the next six months.

When possible, we support third-party archiving agencies such as Portico, LOCKSS, and the Center for Research Libraries.

Work with US vendor of foreign produced resources to archive in LOCKSS. We plan to archive websites but are still

considering how. We are not actively downloading electronic resources, except in the case where a copy of an e-journal might become part of our LOCKSS repository.

25. Please briefly describe up to three challenges to preserving global resources your library has experienced and what measures have been taken to overcome those challenges. N=37

Acidic paper, particularly from developing countries is a major challenge, and we have a well-developed and long-standing program of mass deacidification in place for these materials. Brittle paper represents an ongoing challenge. We have developed a Selector Review Program to aid in making appropriate decisions about the digitization of brittle material. Items for review are identified by circulation staff at the point of reshelving or by selectors while performing routine collection review or analysis. Preservation Department staff search each title to determine the status of current holdings, the availability of reprints, and the cost of digitization, and then recommend the best preservation option. These recommendations are reviewed in quarterly meetings with each selector to determine the most appropriate course of action. This process ensures that preservation resources are being expended on materials of lasting value to the collections and that we are not duplicating effort by digitizing materials that already exist in digital format in a trusted repository such as HathiTrust.

Amount of poor formats; funding for preservation.

As with all our material, adequate preservation is always a challenge, but in some areas we have been able to provide proper storage. We try to purchase electronic resources only from reliable sources where the content will be sustained.

Budget. Manpower.

Challenges: Insufficient funding and staffing; copyright issues restricting preservation scanning. Measures to overcome challenges: creative use of resources.

Copyright issues related to digitization—seeking permissions can be slow or impossible. Funds for traditional preservation like binding and special acid-free wrappers are drying up. In response, some low use material is being moved to a storage annex.

Costs; technical expertise.

Costs.

Determining copyright. Digital preservation—maintaining links. What is appropriate to “collect” given staffing for selection and where should these resources be maintained? This question is being addressed by a strategic planning collections group.

Establishing a standard method of digital preservation for vendors to adhere to (a challenge, not something that we have overcome, or will be able to do alone!) We are currently trying to establish an institutional repository at our university. The biggest challenge for print materials is the quality of binding. We usually resort to archival boxes.

FSU has prepared a master plan that includes a new building with space for 1/2 million volumes.

Have not invested in preservation of global resources.

Hiring skilled professionals that understand the challenges of preserving global resources, understanding the limitations of current cooperative initiatives, advocating for consistent financial support for global resources when teaching faculty move on to other institutions.

Islamic Studies/Middle Eastern Studies: Costly digitization. Copyright issues related to digitization (difficulty ascertaining country copyright laws). Slavic & East European studies: 1) Age of collection = larger presence of acidic papers. Monitoring of collections of growing importance, as is seeking out digital or film surrogates. 2) Need to use remote offsite storage makes monitoring collection condition more labor-intensive, as materials are not grouped by subject in high-density.

Lack of a full preservation unit. Need for a Digital Preservation program. To be discussed in coming fiscal year. Budget.

Lack of dedicated staff—We recently received funding to endow a conservation and preservation curatorship. Need for collection condition surveys—With the hiring of the curator, we have initiated surveys that are now underway. Environmental storage conditions—Facilities with proper environmental controls are in planning stage.

Lack of funding source for digital projects, lack of staff/equipment/expertise for digital projects—More shifts in collection and personnel to these areas.

Lack of local preservation expertise that leads to outsourcing. Lack of space for storing and preserving rare materials.

Lack of sufficient software to create digital archives. Lack of appropriate environmental space to house fragile collections.

Limited expertise to select, manage, and catalog these collections. Poor (physical) quality and ephemeral publications. Brittle paper and weak bindings make this material especially costly and labor-intensive to scan and manage generally. Current publications from Western Europe, Japan, and Israel tend to be on good to excellent paper and published in well-made books. Not all global resources are problematic. Reformatting is a near universal strategy for our global collections.

Limited resources to support digital projects and limited capacity for digitization. Very large, historical print collections so the needs are quite extensive. We work with CRL and other projects to pursue preservation; some targeted funds for deacidification have been available; offsite storage provides better climate and security conditions that can buy more time for print materials.

Non-US incoming collections, including gifts, have higher rate of preservation problems such as acidic paper, weak bindings, etc. Our solution implemented many years ago is to have all incoming collections assessed by the cataloger and/or marking unit. Any items needing treatment are treated before sending to the shelf. Web captures—We have a subscription to ArchiveIt, a service developed by the Internet Archive, and we use it to crawl and archive selected websites of the University of Iowa International Writers Program alumni. Items published on acidic paper—Newly acquired acidic South Asian English language books are sent out for mass deacidification. Due to budget constraints, this is the only subject area that receives this treatment.

Not enough time; Not enough expertise; Not enough funding. Need to educate colleagues on importance of preservation. Collaboration with Library Systems Information Technology and Digital Initiatives is critical. New recruits are preparing plans to deal with the challenges.

Nothing unique to global resources/area studies.

Poor binding structures (rebind as needed), plus the larger challenges of identifying and acquiring global resources, especially grey literature, so that we can get the resources into workflows that incorporate routine preservation review, and region-specific formats for resources, particularly videotape (purchasing multi-format playback units for access and to use in digital reformatting).

Preservation of most electronic resources remains a challenge.

Preserving these resources has not been a special concern and they are treated in the same way as other resources, e.g., rebind as necessary.

Professional time, budget, space.

Rights management (determining copyright). Measures taken: Educating ourselves, becoming more informed. Privacy issues (subjects, authors, and donors and all families involved). Measures taken: Creating mechanisms to restrict access when appropriate. Time and staff. Measures taken: setting priorities.

Shelf space is limited, with no prospect for major construction. When we are able to secure reliable perpetual digital access rights, we withdraw materials such as journal backfiles (JSTOR, PAO) in order to free up space for materials for which no digital counterpart exists. Obviously, this approach assumes a high level of confidence in digital archives, hence our support of initiatives such as LOCKSS and Portico.

Some digitization (including some brittle items) in the UF Digital Collection.

Staffing, staffing, training new technologies.

The challenges are not really different from other collections.

There isn't sufficient staffing or staff time to give the attention needed for a more complete preservation effort. Again, we do what we can.

These materials need additional resources just to stabilize. For example, all stab bindings must be placed in pocket pamphlets or four-flap wrappers just so that they can be safely placed on the shelves. And many of our global resources come from places where the paper and binding quality are poor. So we may need to rebind materials or place them in protective enclosures before they even go to the shelf. We factor this into our workflows and budget requests. We are also working on retroactively stabilizing some global collections, such as the prayer scrolls in the Tibetan collections. We are outsourcing some boxing that will allow safer handling of these unusual formats.

Through joining HathiTrust (early 2011) we expect to have added a conduit for preserving some of our older, uniquely held, and deteriorating international studies print materials over time. Newspaper preservation is a serious issue. Climate conditions in many world regions speed deterioration of newsprint, and in some areas direct collaboration with publishers on preservation has been blocked by exclusive commercial licensing agreements that result in no product. UW is a member of nearly all of the CRL microform/digitization projects for various world regions, which goes a small way toward addressing the problem. Broad-based collaborative efforts now underway (e.g., for Southeast Asia and Slavic studies, among others) are trying to negotiate inclusion of international subscriptions in preservation depositories such as LOCKSS and PORTICO.

We had a very active preservation program that collaborated well with the area studies librarians until recently. We worked cooperatively to de-acidify materials, to find grants to microfilm and digitize. Areas of concentration are now digitization, but these are spun not so much to preserve as to facilitate access.

DISCOVERY, PUBLIC SERVICE, AND OUTREACH

26. Please indicate which channels your library uses to make global resources discoverable, then select up to three that seem to be most effective. N=67

	Used	Most Effective
Local online public access catalog	67	50
OCLC WorldCat	65	43
Mobile access to local online public access catalog	42	6
Global collection websites	37	13
International library catalogs	24	1
WorldCat Local	23	11
Mobile access to global collection websites	7	—
Other	20	10
Number of Responses	67	57

Please describe the other channel. N=24

Used

Archived web content currently hosted on the Internet Archive project site.

Direct email to relevant constituencies. We occasionally participate in campus Study Abroad, International Studies events to publicize collections and services. Most of us assist ILL with difficult requests for non-English material (frequently located in WorldCat Local) and Google/Google Books/Google Scholar and KVK can be useful. We do advise grad students to try them for specific types of queries.

Getting out the word however possible.

LibGuides.

LibGuides (web-based subject guides) for a variety of area studies, e.g., East Asian Studies.

LibGuides and other finding aids.

Online exhibitions.

Portals on different topics (websites).

Subject pages created by librarians and announcements on the library's website that link patrons to new databases and resources.

Summon discovery layer atop OPAL. Email to faculty promoting CRL holdings and webinars.

The Classics Library posts regular New Acquisitions lists on its website—these lists are also emailed to the Classics Department faculty and students and to other off-campus researchers and librarians. Additionally, the Classics Department offers fellowships for the Margo Tytus Visiting Scholars Program—researchers using Byzantine and Modern Greek resources have been in residence for this program.

Wiki for Japanese Studies.

Most Effective

Digitization.

Google Scholar.

Google Scholar (customized to show UI holdings through SFX and WorldCat Local).

LibGuides and pathfinders created for disciplines and/or courses.

Library subject pages.

Local online subject research guides.

Online library guides (LibGuides).

Primo, our discovery tool.

RSS feeds of new titles lists.

27. Please indicate which reference and instruction services library staff provide to help researchers use global resources effectively, then select up to three that are most effective. N=67

	Used	Most Effective
Provide specialized reference service other than at the general reference desk	64	56
Make stand-alone presentations on research tools or resources	58	19
Conduct library workshops for students and faculty	55	27
Offer guest lectures in courses taught by librarians or faculty	54	33
Participate in general reference service at assigned hours	53	7
Use mobile reference services (Texting, Instant Messaging)	40	4
Teach credit-bearing courses	19	6
Other	12	2
Number of Responses	67	59

Please describe the other reference and instruction service. N=15

Used

Answer emailed reference questions.

Area Studies librarians do not serve on general reference desks; most do not perform general virtual reference. We provide in-person and virtual reference within our specialized areas. The librarians who cover Western Europe are in a more general public service unit and they do provide general reference.

Arrange participation in content-based webinars.

Emails to faculty about new resources and visits to department meetings.

Embedded librarian services.

German Studies: For my area, primarily scheduled appointments for one-on-one consultation and responding to email

queries. Slavic & East European studies: At present, on-site reference staff field any Slavic-related questions and, if beyond their knowledge, provide referrals to the Librarian for Slavic & EE Studies via phone, email, or Skype. South Asian Studies: Email reference is most satisfactory for both initial enquiries (one exchange may suffice) and very recondite questions (exchanges may go on for days or months).

Instant Messaging.

Latin America—UF has a separate branch for its Latin American Collection, thus allowing us to offer daily an on-going, face-to-face reference, reading room, and meeting environment.

Librarians make presentations to classes on request of faculty.

Library participation in university-wide forums, webcasts.

Other than a general introduction class for incoming graduate students and upper level undergraduates, one-on-one instruction has been the most effective.

Teach within a credit-course taught by the relevant academic department.

Most Effective

Dedicated International Area Studies service desk and reading room. Information literacy objectives embedded into the curriculum.

Individual research consultations (30–60 minutes)

28. Please indicate which methods library staff use for outreach to researchers to encourage use of global resources, then select up to three that are most effective. N=66

	Used	Most Effective
Web or other research guides/pathfinders	58	39
Email discussion lists	51	26
Exhibits (other than virtual exhibits)	44	5
Press releases or other cooperative activities with the library's public relations staff	36	2
Interact through social networking tools such as blogs, wikis, Facebook, podcasts, Twitter	31	8
Outreach led by Title VI Area Studies programs or other international programs activities	30	4
Hold office hours in specific academic departments	28	11
Community lectures, panel presentations	28	1
Collection newsletters	24	5
Virtual exhibits	22	2
Other	15	5
Number of Responses	66	52

Please describe the other outreach method. N=14

Used

Announcements. Active participation in department meetings. Service on departmental (executive/steering) committees.

Attend departmental meetings. Providing open office hours by appointment.

German Studies: Attendance at faculty meetings, appointments with grad students and faculty, participation in department events. Slavic & East European studies: Face time with faculty, and regular email contact re needs, services, etc.

Instruction by visiting and communicating with faculty and researchers.

Monthly reports for faculty members about new items received on approval. If firm ordered items have been requested by an individual, that individual is notified when it arrives.

Outreach and instruction to local Junior Highs.

Regular attendance at global resources events on campus (lectures, public programs, etc.) and one-on-one work with faculty and students who are working on global resources topics.

Visit faculty members in their departments; attend faculty meetings; attend departmental lectures, events; partner with departmental events; answer online reference questions such as Question Point; help faculty traveling abroad via email.

We are hosting an NEH sponsored institute on Central Asia, highlighting collections as well as scholarship from this region. In human rights we will begin sponsoring regular programming featuring archival and other resources. We also participate in information fairs and in library-sponsored social events for grad students and faculty.

Most Effective

Bibliographic instruction classes.

Email selected faculty about the existence and value of certain resources. Demonstrate resources in classes and reference consultations. Meet one-on-one with faculty.

Faculty recommend collections to colleagues.

Some of our librarians regularly alert their academic departments or other user groups about new acquisitions by the library.

The Classics Library posts regular New Acquisitions lists on its website—these lists are also emailed to the Classics Department faculty and students and to other off-campus researchers and librarians. Additionally, the Classics Department offers fellowships for the Margo Tytus Visiting Scholars Program—researchers using the Classics Library's collection have been in residence for this program.

29. Is your library taking specific measures to improve access to global resources, such as multilingual web pages, multi-language reference and instruction, implementation of Unicode, etc.? N=65

Yes	40	62%
No	25	38%

If yes, please briefly describe up to three examples of such measures. N=39

All public workstation have implementation of Unicode and are able to key in or display any non-Romanization script.

Diacritics in catalog records.

For records in our OPAC, we use Unicode. We have also paid to add non-Roman character searching capacity to the OPAC, for Cyrillic and CJK.

For some areas, yes. We have Arabic keyboards. Unicode has been adopted.

Handouts, LibGuides.

Implementation of Unicode in library catalog; Last year approximately 10,000 Russian transliterated bibliographic records were converted into the original Russian Cyrillic alphabet. These were loaded to OCLC.

Implementation of Unicode in our OPAC.

Implementation of Unicode in the library's catalog.

Implementation of Unicode. Some reference consultations may be conducted in other languages.

Implementation of Unicode. The library on the university's francophone campus functions in French as its working language. Our general library system pages are translated into French.

Implemented Unicode.

Implemented Unicode. Multi-language web pages.

Institutional repository, i.e., adding African language bibliographies of holdings specific to our library. Creating online research guides for specific languages taught at the BU African Studies Centre.

Islamic Studies/Middle Eastern Studies: Blog and web pages (Middle East languages). South Asian Studies: Unicode is the library standard, but it's now part of the standard MS bundle, so hardly bears comment.

Japanese area studies page offers Unicode display and searchability. Voyager operating system allows for search and display in vernacular fonts. Web exhibitions.

Latin America doing bilingual digital publications and all reference staff bilingual. ILS has non-roman capability and Unicode.

Multi-lingual web guides. Implementation of Unicode. Scanning table of contents for multi-volume sets that do not have online indexes.

Multilingual LibGuides. Multi-language instruction. Multi-language reference. Multi-language library tours.

Multilingual web pages.

Multilingual Welcome pages at start of each semester.

Our catalog and all of our web presence uses Unicode. We are in the process of creating multilingual guides to our digital collections. Some of our LibGuides are in the language of the class they are supporting (German, Spanish, Chinese, etc.).

Our CHC web page and catalogs both have Spanish language options.

Recent implementation of Unicode. One-on-one reference in user's language. New materials list searchable by language.

Research guides. The Latin American/Iberian Studies librarian makes some library research instruction presentations in Spanish to classes. She, and the librarians for Chinese Studies, Japanese Studies, and Russian and East European Studies, offer reference consultation and library tours in Chinese, Japanese, and Russian. Our OPAC (InfoHawk) is Unicode enabled, and supports Arabic and CJK script. It has CJK language search capability, which has been tested for all ILS upgrades.

Shao Overseas Chinese Research and Documentation Center web pages are in English and Chinese. Various Center for International Collections Databank databases include foreign language citations, e.g., Malay, Chinese, Thai, Japanese.

Some multi-language reference and instruction is offered as required.

The implementation of a cataloguing support contract with OCLC Library Technical Services allows us to provide access to materials in languages not read/spoken by library staff. MARC records for resources digitized by the Center for Research Libraries are loaded to the library's local catalogue. MARCIt service is used to add records to our catalogue for e-journals published both in North America and abroad.

The Libraries OPAC features CJK bib records. The OPAC also features Cyrillic-alphabet bib-record text. The East Asian Library website features significant amounts of CJK text.

Unicode enabled library catalog.

Unicode in use. We are considering some multilingual web pages.

Unicode, non-Roman catalogs, multilingual wiki.

Unicode; are experimenting with multilingual web pages.

Unicode. Non-Roman characters in OPAC and OCLC WorldCat. Reference and instruction in CJK languages as needed. Multilingual LibGuides.

Unicode.

Various projects, some of them externally funded, to provide access to otherwise underrepresented materials, including: Collaboration between the UW East Asia Library (EAL) and the National Library of China to digitize rare and sometimes unique Chinese materials held in the EAL. Collaboration with research institutions in Thailand to create a bi-lingual Thai/English instance of DSpace to provide enhanced access to collections of research materials and photographs from Thai research institutions. Development of a parallel English language thesaurus of search terms to match the Thai search terms used in the Thammasat Thai Journal Index. Development of extensive image and text databases documenting distinctive cultural phenomena of various regions, e.g., a Turkish folk weaving and folkways image database, and the William Brumfield Russian Architecture Collection.

We have implemented Unicode.

We have implemented Unicode.

We hope to increase access to global resources and related services by hiring additional specialists in specific areas.

Website archiving with Archive IT.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

30. Please enter any additional information that may assist the authors' understanding of your library's global resources collections and services. N=31

Regarding question 2: UM collects electronic serials and digital material where available. Since there is much less produced outside of the US and Canada, we cannot claim to have significant collections. More monographs are available, though we have been slower to collect these, except for Chinese and West European imprints. UM also has access through HathiTrust to a wealth of foreign language materials. Regarding question 3: Along with purchasing global resources with region specific endowments, we also purchase resources with general, non-restrictive library endowments. Regarding question 5: The UM Library includes two global resources units, Area Programs and Asia Library. Area Programs includes Central Eurasian, South Asian, Southeast Asian, Islamic, Jewish, Middle Eastern, Slavic and Eastern European and Tibetan Studies. Asia Library includes Chinese, Japanese, and Korean Studies. These units include staff who handle public services, acquisitions, processing, and cataloging of vernacular materials. Other Global resources librarians, African, Latin American, and West European Studies, are found in the Reference Department. Acquisitions, processing, and cataloging for these collections are handled the same as other general collections. Skills are development among non-librarian staff that perform the work of librarians in certain areas. These non-librarian staff were not included in the responses for years of professional experience. Regarding question 6: We purchase resources requested by patrons, but do not have an automated patron-driven acquisition program.

Again, we do not collect any materials of significance published outside Canada or the US in any of these areas.

All area studies librarians are very embedded in relevant departments and/or work closely with faculty regardless of department. This drives their other activities—collection development, reference, and instruction.

Asian Library holds the largest research collection of Asian language materials in Canada, nearly 600,000 volumes, all subjects, especially in humanities and social sciences; has a number of important rare books/special collections. Asian Library is participating in a number of on-going projects with other partners. Xwi7xwa Library became a branch of the UBC Library in 2005. It includes international materials—issues related to First Nations and Indigenous peoples. All other global resources and services are handled in the respective subject/branch libraries: Art+Architecture+Planning; David Lam Library; Humanities & Social Sciences; Law; Education; Music. The international government publications collection is extensive and handled by the government publications librarians/library staff in Humanities & Social Sciences and/or distributed to the subject/branch libraries, as appropriate.

Global resources collections/services by liaison librarians are integrated into the library's overall collections/services.

KU has four Title VI funded Centers and a newly formed Center for Global and International Studies (CGIS). Under the CGIS umbrella are the Middle Eastern Studies program, South Asian program, and European Studies Center. The Middle Eastern program will most likely apply for Center status soon.

Most of the answers given in this survey would apply to any of our collecting areas. We are not making significantly different or special efforts with regard to global resources.

Much of these questions are not applicable to my center, although we are considered a major repository of Slavic/ Eastern European, Central European, Finnish-American, Mediterranean and to a lesser extent near eastern archival (and print) materials. While our collections are of intense interest to scholars in homelands (from those areas of emigration), the definition of "global resources" in this survey does not include our materials, generally speaking. It is interesting that "global resources" is used in this survey from an American perspective, rather than in a manner that describes materials used globally.

New programs have been added at the university without additional funding for the library. At times, we have not been informed of their creation until after the fact. The increased strain on our budget means that global resources aren't given any more emphasis (funding or staffing) than any other subject that we support.

Our "East Asian Law Department" has a staff of only one, but various staff of the Law Library provide assistance. The Law Library is administratively separate from the University of Washington Libraries. Our tradition of collecting East Asian legal materials goes back to the 1930s and '40s.

Our global collecting has historically been quite limited to Western Europe, with a strong and longstanding commitment to Latin American collections. A historically small Russian program is becoming smaller, but new and growing programs covering the Middle East, East/South/Southeast Asia have been added in the past five years.

Our global resources collections and services cross over several of our branch libraries and most at our main library. We have a separate Islamic Studies Library.

Our responses were influenced by our organizational structure. We do not organize our library staff along the lines of global studies, but we do have an African Studies Library.

Our selectors are organized by subject, not geography (which we stopped doing in 1996), and we do not treat purchases from foreign vendors, or in support of areas studies, differently than our English language acquisitions. Most of our selectors choose materials in their subject area from all relevant countries. Our fund codes and other data are not structured so that we can group monographs, electronic, microforms, etc., by geographic area. Thus our answers are educated guesses, not hard data.

Please refer to the following article on the Modern Greek Collection: Jacqueline W. Riley. "Research Opportunities in the Modern Greek Collection in the Classics Library at the University of Cincinnati." *Journal of Modern Greek Studies* 26, no. 1 (2008): 29–62. <http://muse.jhu.edu/> (accessed January 21, 2011). This article relates the collection development history and discusses its strengths and use by scholars. Additionally, it includes a table that shows the collection's breakdown by Library of Congress classifications and two tables that list older journals in the collection by publication inception dates: 1800–1899 and 1900–1950. The Modern Greek journal collection is particularly strong in early Greek journals and we continue to have standing orders or exchange programs for Greek journals.

Regarding question 11 about the structure of global resources units, our response will be accurate but its reporting will render it meaningless. As we do not have one single area studies service point or processing unit, we are reading the question as an exploration of how our individual area studies units work. Each of our area studies operations has its own peculiar responsibilities and functions, and so we pretty much check on every "Distinct Unit(s)" box. There are several things holding us back from actively collecting in several areas: lack of money; lack of resources available for certain world areas; lack of staffing (we have two area studies librarian positions open and a third soon to open, and all but one of our Western European positions are interims).

Slavic & East European Studies: One of the oldest and largest Russian and, to a lesser degree, East European studies collections in the country. In the past has served a graduate population, but for the moment principally undergrad (with a notable exception in the east central European area). The related programs are in a generational transition, and presently are being reimagined to reflect 21st century needs and realities.

TAMU Libraries has not historically participated in an Area Studies program. We've attempted to support faculty in those areas once they are hired since typically they have appointments in History or other areas. We do participate in CRL's programs in support of global resources and will continue this activity as long as funding is available.

The Libraries also support the Immigration History Research Center, which is administratively seated in the College of Liberal Arts. The IHRC has a large collection of historic monographs, newspapers, and primary source materials in several foreign languages, chief among them are Ukrainian, Finnish & Estonian, Lithuanian & Latvian, Greek, Italian, and several others.

The university is placing greater emphasis on global awareness and has recently revamped the campus International Center to be more proactive in developing international programs, study/research areas and service learning opportunities. As this emphasis expands, we expect the libraries collection policies will need to develop into those areas. Our strongest global collections growth in recent years has been for those areas that have endowments, but as collection budgets improve, allocations for global resources may need to be increased.

Tibetan studies collections are minimal. Caribbean studies supports undergraduate curriculum. Some Caribbean studies materials are purchased under the auspices of African Studies and Latin American studies, and others are purchased as a part of North American studies. There is no separate area for Tibetan studies, Southeast Asian Studies, and South Asian studies; rather, materials are purchased as part of other subject collections. Regarding question 5, we have not included all librarians who collect global resources. This is because many of our selectors collect global resources as a part of their subject-specific collection practices.

We are concerned that relatively low use of global resources, even by faculty, will cause users to increasingly not bother collecting as print turns to electronic.

We are primarily interested in Latin American materials. We do collect resources about other geographic regions in so far as they are treated by North American and UK publishers supplied on our approval plans.

We don't have a very specific collection development policy for global studies. Each bibliographer develops their own collection development practices based on their knowledge of programmatic emphases and faculty interest. We have particularly strong collections in East Asian and South Asian Studies, and a particular emphasis on film from all geographical regions. For 20 years, we had an NRC for International Studies, but lost it about five years ago. We currently have no NRC.

We have a tremendous collection of Tibetan pecha that are uncataloged and in remote storage until we can procure space to simply unscramble the collection, which arrived in willy-nilly order.

We have not usually considered the UK/Western Europe within our Area Studies collecting program. Including this in your definition of "Global" may obscure some clear patterns that are present only within the non-Western European/UK collecting areas given very different publishing and distribution patterns in place in the non-Western Europe/UK/US world. Western Europe/UK may warrant separate study. We are focusing on our global collecting programs as a key component of our strategic plan and are seeking to continue a strong investment in these programs, which bring us distinctiveness. We are collaborating with Cornell University via the 2CUL initiative. Currently we have a shared Slavic/East European bibliographer. We are exploring other opportunities, some tied to regional access and delivery services, to share resources and staffing, and to maximize our power to collect unique global resources and serve our communities of interest.

We have two Global Resources units for the Icelandic and Slavic collections. Icelandic provides public service and does some cataloguing. The Icelandic Collection has been in existence since 1936 and the Slavic Collection has existed in the UM Libraries since 1953.

With over five million items held, the Michigan State University Libraries are able to provide substantial materials for the study of virtually all parts of the globe. At the same time, “significant research collections” able to support graduate-level work are exemplified by our holdings in Africana and in materials from Western Europe. In these areas, our local collections are sufficient to allow in-depth study, and to attract visiting scholars to campus. The contrasting nature of these two collections illustrates trends in collection development. Africana holdings are rich in rare hard-copy materials collected through buying trips, gifts-in-kind, extended title-by-title selection, and use of approval plans that tap sources in Africa. Our Western European holdings—especially for the humanities including history—include substantial traditional print collections of monographs, series, and journals (many of them now available in online format), but have been profoundly enriched by the availability of digitized archives of rare publications that in the past would not have been available locally: Early English Books Online, for example.

RESPONDING INSTITUTIONS

University of Alberta
Boston University
Boston College
Brigham Young University
University of British Columbia
University of Calgary
University of California, Irvine
University of California, Los Angeles
University of California, Riverside
University of California, San Diego
University of Chicago
University of Cincinnati
University of Colorado at Boulder
Columbia University
Cornell University
Duke University
Emory University
University of Florida
Florida State University
George Washington University
Georgetown University
University of Georgia
University of Hawaii at Manoa
Indiana University Bloomington
University of Iowa
University of Kansas
Kent State University
Louisiana State University
University of Louisville
McGill University
McMaster University
University of Manitoba
University of Massachusetts, Amherst
University of Miami
University of Michigan
Michigan State University
University of Minnesota
National Archives and Records Administration
University of New Mexico
North Carolina State University
Northwestern University
University of Notre Dame
Ohio University
Ohio State University
University of Oklahoma
Oklahoma State University
University of Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania State University
Princeton University
Purdue University
Rice University
Rutgers University
University of Saskatchewan
Southern Illinois University Carbondale
University at Albany, SUNY
Syracuse University
Temple University
University of Texas at Austin
Texas A&M University
Vanderbilt University
University of Virginia
University of Washington
Washington State University
Washington University in St. Louis
University of Waterloo
Yale University
York University



REPRESENTATIVE DOCUMENTS

Collection Descriptions

[Campuses +](#)
[UBC Directories +](#)
[UBC QuickLinks +](#)

a place of mind

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

UBC LIBRARY

LIBRARY HOME | ABOUT US | BRANCHES | CATALOGUES | JOURNALS | E-RESOURCES | SERVICES | HELP
Ask Us!

Related Databases
Microform Collections
Related Subjects
New Government Titles

Blog

Elections

Canada

British Columbia

Municipalities

United States

United Nations

European Union

Asian Governments

International

Great Britain

Who we are

Government Publications is part of the Humanities & Social Sciences (HSS) division at Koerner Library. We provide reference assistance and access to a large collection of government materials. These are available in many formats, including print, microforms, cd-roms and various online file types.

- We are a [depository library](#) for the Government of Canada; the United Nations; the European Union; and various International Governmental Organizations such as the Asian Development Bank. As such we receive almost everything published by these governments and agencies.
- Through the dedication of the staff at the Library for the Legislative Assembly of BC we also receive a comprehensive selection of materials from the BC government. Many of these are available online and the links for these are included in their catalogue record.
- We also collect widely from the United States - though we are not a depository library for US government publications.

How Government publications benefit your research

Government publications, whether coming from a federal, state/provincial or local government, are excellent providers of primary source materials, covering topics diverse enough to be of interest to researchers in every discipline.

- You can find information about the inner workings of government and all its branches
- locate a bill and all its amendments
- access government-funded research
- examine technical reports
- locate and read declassified military documents
- track a politician's voting record
- read transcripts of government hearings and much more.

Contact Us

The government publications librarians are:

Mary Luebbe
Susan Paterson

Government Publications Blog

News and resources for government publications

[Looking of US Census Data?](#)
If you're looking for US Census data the Oklahoma Dept. of Libraries has just updated their site with resources ...

[World Bank launches open access Digital Collection](#)
A great new open access resource will allow users to access all World Development Reports since 1978. You can read the ...

[US foreign-born population closes in on 37 million](#)
From Docuticker: "The U.S. Census Bureau reports that 36.7 million of the nation's population (12 percent) ...

LIBRARIES

Home
Libraries
Hours
Research Tools
Collections
Services
Reserves
Catalogs
My Library Account
Ask a Librarian
Help

LIBRARIES HOME » COLLECTIONS » ABOUT THE COLLECTIONS » COLLECTION PROFILES

About the Collections

- ▶ Access to Collections
- ▼ Collection Profiles
- ▶ Collections of Distinction
- ▶ Selected Digital Library Collections
- ▶ History of the Collections
- ▶ Principles & Policies

Collection Profiles

The UC San Diego libraries collections are carefully selected and curated to support the evolving research and instructional needs of faculty, students, staff, and health care professionals. With the increasing interdisciplinary and cross-departmental nature of research, the libraries collections encourage innovation and enable creative synergies across campus. As a result of campus research interests, the libraries have developed [collections of distinction](#) and subject areas of emphasis to support UC San Diego's educational mission.

- [Anthropology](#)
- [Archaeology](#)
- [Art & Architecture](#)
- [Baja California](#)
- [Biological Sciences](#)
- [Biomedical Engineering](#)
- [Business](#)
- [California State Government](#)
- [Chemistry & Biochemistry](#)
- [Chinese Studies](#)
- [Classical Studies](#)
- [Climatology](#)
- [Cognitive Science](#)
- [Communication](#)
- [Comparative Literature](#)
- [Culinary History](#)
- [Computer Science](#)
- [Dance](#)
- [Data](#)
- [Digital Images](#)
- [Dr. Seuss \(Theodor Seuss Geisel\)](#)
- [East Asia Collection](#)
- [Economics](#)
- [Education](#)
- [Electrical Engineering](#)
- [English Language Literatures](#)
- [Environmental Studies](#)
- [Ethnic Studies](#)
- [European Studies](#)
- [Film & Video](#)
- [French Literature](#)
- [Gender Studies](#)
- [German Literature](#)
- [Geographic Information Systems \(GIS\)](#)
- [Geography/Maps/Remote Sensing](#)
- [Geology and Geophysics](#)
- [History of San Diego Technology & Industry](#)
- [International Relations & Pacific Studies](#)
- [Japanese Studies](#)
- [Judaic Studies](#)
- [Korean Studies](#)
- [Latin American Studies](#)
- [Law & Society](#)
- [Linguistics](#)
- [Manuscripts](#)
- [Maps: Political/Historical](#)
- [Marine Sciences & Oceanography](#)
- [Materials Science](#)
- [Mathematics & Statistics](#)
- [Mechanical & Aerospace Engineering](#)
- [Melanesian Studies/Pacific Island Studies](#)
- [Music](#)
- [Nanoengineering & Chemical Engineering](#)
- [Ocean Charts](#)
- [Pharmacological Sciences](#)
- [Philosophy](#)
- [Physics & Astronomy](#)
- [Political Science](#)
- [Psychology](#)
- [Religion](#)
- [San Diego Area Government](#)
- [Science Education](#)
- [Sociology](#)
- [South and Southeast Asia](#)
- [Spanish Civil War](#)
- [Spanish & Portuguese Literature](#)
- [Special Collections](#)
- [Structural Engineering](#)
- [Theatre](#)
- [UCSD History](#)

LIBRARIES



Local Impact, National Influence, Global Reach

[Home](#) | [Libraries](#) | [Hours](#) | [Research Tools](#) | [Collections](#) | [Services](#) | [Reserves](#) | [Catalogs](#) | [My Library Account](#) | [Ask a Librarian](#) | [Help](#)

Search

[LIBRARIES HOME](#) | [LIBRARY LOCATIONS](#) | [MANDEVILLE SPECIAL COLLECTIONS LIBRARY](#) | [COLLECTIONS](#) | [BAJA CALIFORNIA](#)

Collections

- [▶ American Institute of Wine & Food](#)
- [▶ Archive for New Poetry](#)
- [▼ Baja California](#)
- [▶ Renaissance](#)
- [▶ Hill Collection of Pacific Voyages](#)
- [▶ Spanish Civil War](#)
- [▶ Dr. Seuss](#)
- [▶ UCSD Archives](#)

Baja California Collection



Baja California Collection

Beginning with a nucleus of gifts from Ellen C. Barrett, Francis Howell, Helen Raitt, and others, the Baja California Collection has developed into a major resource for Baja California studies. Over 1,800 books, journals, newspapers, maps, photographs, and manuscripts support comprehensive research in the history, politics, culture, economy, and natural history of the Baja California peninsula. Literature is included when Baja California forms the subject of the work.

Geophysical, archeological and biological studies, descriptions by early explorers, civil codes, mission records and accounts, documentation of settlements, guidebooks, travel narratives and journals, family and local histories, economic reports and statistics, reports on US/Mexican border affairs, and contemporary trade relations reflect the topical breadth of these resources, which range in date from the mid-eighteenth century to the present.

Most of these are Spanish language materials published largely in Baja California or in the United States, although many of the histories, guidebooks, and early works on natural history are in English. Some interesting examples in the collection include 1889/90 issues of *Periodico Oficial*, a government newspaper for the Baja district of Mexico that published legal news and announcements but also included extensive advertising and sales notices; *Lower Californian*, an English language newspaper published in Ensenada in the late nineteenth century; *Coleccion de los principales trabajos ... de los territorios de la Alta y de la Baja California* (1827), an important compilation of eight of the earliest works proposing a government for the Californias; *Lessepas's De la colonizacion de la Baja California* (1859), one of the earliest quantitative summaries of colonization efforts; *Report on the Property of the Triunfo Silver Mining and Commercial Company of Lower California* (1866), a promotional report describing mining operations and encouraging American development; the *Richard Dering Letters*, penned in the mid-nineteenth century by a settler of the Lower California Company; and the papers of cartographer and travel writer Howard E. Gulick.

Additional early accounts of Baja explorers and missionaries appear in the department's Hill Collection of Pacific Voyages. Complimentary materials on marine science are held by UCSD's Scripps Institution of Oceanography. The UCSD International Relations/Pacific Studies Library gathers contemporary documents about Baja California business and trade.

Bibliographic access to these materials is provided through [ROGER WEB](#) and MELVYL, the UCSD Libraries and UC-wide online library catalogs. Finding aids for Baja California manuscripts are also available online.

See Also

- [• Catalog Record for Baja California Collection](#)
- [• Finding aids for Baja California manuscripts](#)

UC San Diego 9500 Gilman Dr. La Jolla, CA 92093 (858) 534-2230
 Copyright ©2010 Regents of the University of California. All rights reserved.
[Terms & Conditions](#) | [Feedback](#)



CU Home > Libraries Home Search | Site Index | FAQ | Help

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

CLIO Databases E-Journals Articles Website

Search the Catalog: Keyword(s) GO

Go To CLIO >>

Libraries & Collections Catalogs E-Resources Request It Ask Us Using the Libraries

Area Studies

Collections

Area Studies Collections at Columbia Libraries cover the following regions and topics. Collections are distributed throughout different libraries on campus according to subject. Librarians' offices are located in Lehman Library.

- [African Studies](#)
- [Jewish Studies](#)
- [Latin American & Iberian Studies](#)
- [Middle East & Islamic Studies](#)
- [Russian, Eurasian & East European Studies](#)
- [South & Southeast Asian Studies](#)

Other Resources

- [Area Studies Digital Library Projects](#)
- [News, Events, Interns, Visitors](#)
- [Research Guide for "Workshop in Development Practice"](#)

Area Studies

Address
Lehman Library
420 West 118th St.
New York, NY 10027

Telephone
(212) 854-3630

E-mail
area@libraries.cul.columbia.edu

- [Staff](#)
- [Floorplan](#)

© Columbia University Libraries My Library Account | Hours | Contacts | Suggestions

CU Home > Libraries Home Search | Site Index | FAQ | Help

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

MIDDLE EAST & ISLAMIC STUDIES

CLIO Databases E-Journals Articles Website

Search the Catalog: Go To CLIO >>

Libraries & Collections Catalogs E-Resources Request It Ask Us Using the Libraries

Middle East & Islamic Studies

Collections

- **Middle East Studies Collection**
Middle East Studies covers all disciplines in the study of human societies, past and present, in the following countries: Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, Libya, and Egypt, the occupied territories of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Turkey, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Iran, Afghanistan, Bahrain, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Yemen.
- **Islamic Studies Collection**
Islamic Studies covers all aspects of Islamic life and culture worldwide, especially art, history, literature, philosophy, and religion.
 - [Guide to the Islamic Studies Reading Room](#) (602 Butler Library)
 - [Islamic Canonical Texts](#)

Collection Guides & Bibliographies for Resources at Columbia

- [Bibliographic Resources for Middle East and Islamic Studies](#)
- [A Brief Guide to Naquib Mahfouz and Arabic Prose \(March 2009\)](#)
- [Current Information Sources and Current Literature Sources on Middle East & North Africa](#)
- [Electronic Journals and News Sources for Middle East Studies](#)

Featured Electronic Resources

- [Brockelmann online \(Brill\)](#)
- [Encyclopaedia Iranica](#)
- [Encyclopedia of Islam \(Brill\)](#)
- [Encyclopedia of the Quran \(Brill\)](#)
- [Encyclopedia of Arabic language and linguistics \(Brill\)](#)
- Gale Middle East Series I & II
 - [Arab-Israeli Relations: 1917-1970](#)
 - [Iraq: 1914-1974](#)
- [Index Islamicus](#)
- [KA Arabic e-library \(Kotobarabia e-books\)](#)
- [Middle Eastern & Central Asian Studies \(MECAS\)](#)

Middle East & Islamic Studies

Address
Middle East & Islamic Studies
303 International Affairs
420 West 118th St.
New York, NY 10027

Telephone
(212) 854-3995

E-mail
mideast@libraries.cul.columbia.edu

Hours
[by appointment](#)

- [About](#)
- [Staff](#)
- [Floorplan](#)
- [Research Guides](#)
- [Ask a Librarian](#)

- [Area Studies](#)

CU Home > Libraries Home Search | Site Index | FAQ | Help

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

C.V. STARR EAST ASIAN LIBRARY

CLIO Databases E-Journals Articles Website


Search the Catalog: Go To CLIO >>

Libraries & Collections Catalogs E-Resources Request It Ask Us Using the Libraries

C.V. Starr East Asian Library

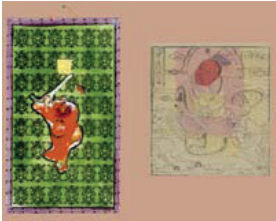
The staff at the C.V. Starr East Asian Library are deeply shocked and saddened by the recent disasters in Japan. We send our sympathies to our friends in Japan. Please view our [full message](#) regarding Japan's earthquake and tsunami.

Collections



- [Chinese Studies](#)
- [Japanese Studies](#)
- [Korean Studies](#)
- [Tibetan Studies](#)
- [East Asian Studies](#)

General Information



- [Services](#)
- [Rare Books & Special Collections](#)
- [Exhibitions](#)
- [Organizations & Institutions](#)
- [News & Announcements](#)

C.V. Starr East Asian Library

Address
300 Kent Hall
1140 Amsterdam Ave., M.C. 3901
New York, NY 10027

Telephone
(212) 854-4318

Fax
(212) 662-6286

E-mail
starr@libraries.cul.columbia.edu

Hours
[view calendar](#)

- [About Starr Library](#)
- [Directions](#)
- [Floorplans](#)
- [iPod Library Tours](#)
- [Staff](#)
- [Ask a Librarian](#)

© Columbia University Libraries My Library Account | Hours | Contacts | Suggestions

The screenshot shows the Columbia University Libraries website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with "CU Home > Libraries Home" on the left and "Search | Site Index | FAQ | Help" on the right. Below this is a header for "COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES" with a search bar for "Search the Catalog" and a "GO" button. A secondary navigation bar contains links for "CLIO", "Databases", "E-Journals", "Articles", and "Website". Below the search bar is another navigation bar with links for "Libraries & Collections", "Catalogs", "E-Resources", "Request It", "Ask Us", and "Using the Libraries".

The main content area is titled "About the Chinese Studies Collection". It contains two paragraphs of text. The first paragraph describes the library's history and collection focus. The second paragraph explains the scope of the collection. To the right of the text is a sidebar for "C.V. Starr East Asian Library" with contact information: Address (300 Kent Hall, 1140 Amsterdam Ave., M.C. 3901, New York, NY 10027), Telephone ((212) 854-4318), Fax ((212) 662-6286), E-mail (starr@libraries.cul.columbia.edu), and Hours (with a link to view the calendar). Below this sidebar is a list of links: "About Starr Library", "Directions", "Floorplans", "iPod Library Tours", "Staff", "Ask a Librarian", and "Chinese Studies".

At the bottom of the page, there is a footer with "© Columbia University Libraries" on the left and "My Library Account | Hours | Contacts | Suggestions" on the right.

[General Information](#)

[About Area Studies Collections](#)

[About Special Collections](#)

[Department News](#)

[Finding Aids](#)

[Department Staff](#)

[Exhibits](#)

[Digital Resources](#)

[Publications](#)

[Contact Us](#)

[Search](#)

[Special & Area Studies Collections Home](#)

Special and Area Studies Collections - About Area Studies Collections

Area Studies is comprised of the Latin American Collection, the African Studies Collection, the Isser and Rae Price Library of Judaica, and the Asian Studies Collection. The holdings are significant in terms of quantity and quality. The collections support the University's academic programs and scholars worldwide.

African Studies Collection

http://guides.uflib.ufl.edu/african_studies

The Africana Collection supports the UF Center for African Studies, one of the most active and highly regarded such centers in the nation. Likewise, the African Studies Collection is recognized as a unique resource within the UF Libraries, and ranks among the best such collections in the U.S. The collection numbers upwards of 130,000 volumes and over 500 journal titles published in many languages that are located throughout the campus libraries. Books and periodicals, audio and video recordings, newspapers, microfilm, rare books, manuscripts, maps and atlases, computer data files, government documents and a variety of other formats support research and teaching. The collection facilitates inter-disciplinary and applied approaches to the study of the continent with current scholarship and materials of historical interest in a vast array of academic and professional fields.

Asian Studies Collection

http://libguides.uflib.ufl.edu/asian_studies

The Asian Studies Collection supports the Asian Studies Program at the University of Florida, which includes East and South Asian history; East, South and Southeast Asian languages and literatures; East, Southeast, South and Central Asian religions; and Asian-related areas within other humanities and social science fields. The Asian Studies Collection serves the research and curricula needs of the Asian Studies faculty, the Asian-related M.A. and Ph.D. students in the separate disciplines, and undergraduates working in various aspects and stages of Asian Studies.

Isser and Rae Price Library of Judaica

<http://web.uflib.ufl.edu/cm/plj/PLJ.html>

The Price Library of Judaica was formally dedicated in March 1981 to support the teaching and research missions of the Center for Jewish Studies at the University of Florida. The library is named for Isser and Rae Price, whose sons, Jack and Samuel Price, established a fund in support of the library. The Library's core collection is the Rabbi Leonard C. Mishkin Library, which at the time of purchase, was the largest private library of Judaica and Hebraica in the U.S. The Mishkin collection was supplemented by two major acquisitions - the Shlomo Marenof Library and the inventory of Bernard Morgenstern's bookstore in New York City. The Library has build upon these acquisitions and is taking its place alongside the well-respected and mature Judaica collections on other American campuses. With few exceptions, the Price Library holds most of the important scholarly landmark literature and classic texts in Jewish studies. It has become a library without peer in the southeastern United States.

Latin American Collection

<http://web.uflib.ufl.edu/lac/>

The Latin American Collection is among the largest and most distinguished collections of Latin American materials in the U.S. and has been described as the finest collection of Caribbeana in the world. Because of Florida's cultural past, the University of Florida has a long tradition of Latin American studies, dating back to the establishment of the University's Inter-American Institute in 1930. In 1951, the Libraries accepted national responsibility for collection Caribbean and West Indian material, aided by federal and private support. Librarians in the 1950s and 1960s traveled extensively acquiring and microfilming newspapers, official gazettes and rare books from many national archives. There is also deep coverage of Brazil, Mexico, Central America, Andean nations and the Southern Cone.

LAC>>Introduction

UF's Latin American Collection ranks among the finest in the world. It contains approximately 500,000 volumes, 1,100 current / active serial titles, some 50,000 microforms, and a growing amount of computer-based information and access. The Latin American Collection itself is one of a small number in the United States that is housed separately and that maintains its own reading room and reference services. These quarters have been upgraded by UF with state and private money, and these improvements have resulted in greatly enhanced service capabilities for Latin American researchers. The Latin American Collection is on the fourth floor of Smathers Library (East). [Click here for a campus map](#)

Overall, some 70% of the Collection's holdings are in Spanish, Portuguese and French; the remainder is largely in English, with some Dutch and indigenous language items held as well. As mentioned, the coverage is broad, and includes all disciplines and geographical areas of Latin America. Particular emphasis is on the Caribbean and Brazil, and to many scholars the University of Florida's Caribbean holdings are considered the best in the field.

The resources of the Latin American Collection are supplemented by those of the research collections in Library West and the other branches and units of the UF Libraries. The collections now comprise more than 4 million cataloged volumes, 4 million microforms and extensive holdings of government documents, maps, archival material and computer files. In total, there are 16,000 current serials.

The staff of the UF Libraries numbers more than 300 FTE librarians, technical support and clerical staff and student assistants. Librarians are active in state, regional and national programs and organizations and are also leading members of several major cooperative international efforts.

To complement UF's Latin American Collection, a campus library staff of bibliographers, archivists, special collectionists, support staff and reference librarians work to develop and oversee local branch holdings and services. These other units include the [Marston Science Library](#) for tropical agriculture and development materials, and the UF [Map Library](#), which has some 500,000 maps and atlases, with approximately 55,000 of these dealing with Latin America and the Caribbean.

Under the [Department of Special Collections](#) is the [P.K. Yonge Library of Florida History](#), which contains over 2.5 million pages of Spanish Florida archival materials, gathered from years of microfilming in Spain's Archivo General de Indias. Special Collections also curates the [Rochambeau and Jeremie papers](#) on colonial Haiti, and the [Braga Brothers Sugar Collection](#), one of the premier archival sources on the development of the Cuban sugar industry, comprising over 1.2 million business and social history documents from the late 19th century and the 20th century. The Rare Books Collection holds many unique and scarce Latin American imprints, with notable [Cuban holdings](#). Additionally, the [Architecture and Fine Arts Library](#), the [Music Library](#), the [Health Science Center](#) and UF's [Law School Library](#) coordinate with the Latin American Collection in areas of collecting and user services.

The Latin American Collection of the University of Florida is an institutional member of [SALALM](#) (the Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials) and [LASER](#) (Latin American Studies Southeastern Region).


THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
LIBRARIES

site index **ASK A LIBRARIAN** myALADIN

catalog articles e-journals reference search site

advanced search Keyword Search

ESTELLE AND MELVIN GELMAN LIBRARY ECKLES LIBRARY AT THE MOUNT VERNON CAMPUS VIRGINIA SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CAMPUS LIBRARY



SEARCH **HELP** **COLLECTIONS** **SERVICES** **ABOUT** **NEWS & EVENTS**

home → collections → global resources center

Global Resources Center

Center

About

Find Research Materials

Collections

Global Resources Center

MISSION:

The mission of the Global Resources Center (GRC) is to support international and regional studies as emphasized throughout the courses and programs currently available to GW's undergraduate and graduate students. The GRC focuses primarily upon the political, socio-economic, historical, and cultural aspects of countries and regions around the globe from the 20th Century onward.

Check out our new guides:

[Yelena Bonner \(1923-2011\): traditions of Soviet dissent](#)
-- added June 24th, 2011

[Japan: Earthquake, Tsunami and Nuclear Crisis Information](#)

» **FIND RESEARCH MATERIALS**

- » [Databases](#)
- » [New Acquisitions Lists](#)
- » [GRC Journals](#)
- » [GRC Newspapers](#)

» [Related Periodicals in Gelman](#)

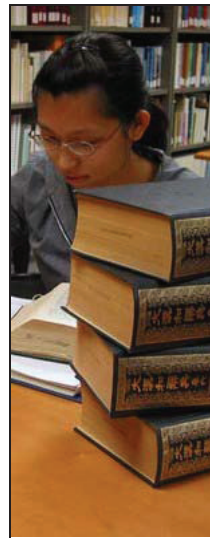
» [Int'l Relations Blog](#)

» **PUBLIC SERVICES**

- » [Hours](#)
- » [Visiting the GRC](#)
- » [Collections Use Policy](#)
- » [Staff](#)
- » [Contact Us](#)

» **ONLINE EXHIBIT**

» February 26th marks the 20th anniversary of the liberation of Kuwait - Check out the GRC's new exhibit "Begun in War, Built in Peace: The US-Kuwaiti Strategic Partnership"



— Send this — Print this —

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII AT MĀNOA LIBRARIES

[Hawaii Voyager Library Catalog](#) | [Library Home](#)



Reference Desk Hours

Monday - Friday 10:00-5:00
Sunday 1:00-5:00
Closed Saturdays and holidays
(All library hours)

Email Reference

asiaref@hawaii.edu

Telephone Reference

(Asia-related questions only)
956-8116
Monday - Friday 10:00am-5:00pm
Sunday 1:00pm-5:00pm

Address

Asia Collection
Hamilton Library
2550 McCarthy Mall
University of Hawaii at Manoa
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

Exhibits

[Current](#)
[Past](#)

- [Asia](#)
- [China](#)
- [Japan](#)
- [Korea](#)
- [Philippines](#)
- [South Asia](#)
- [Southeast Asia](#)

- [Librarians and Staff](#)
- [Countries | Map](#)
- [Special Collections](#)
- [Databases and Indexes](#)
- [Electronic serials](#)
- [Asia Videos](#)
- [FAQs](#)
- [Theses](#)
- [Other Asia Collections](#)
- [UH Centers for Asian Studies](#)
- [Related Links](#)
- [Recent Acquisitions](#)
- [Recommend a book](#)

Latest News

NEW [Mohandas Gandhi Photo Collection](#)

A digital collection of photos of Mohandas Gandhi from his early years to death.

NEW [Shackford Collection of Photographs of China](#)

A digital collection of photographs of southern China taken in the early 1930s by John Shackford who taught briefly at Lingnan University in Guangzhou. An ongoing project.

The Asia Collection in Hamilton Library at the University of Hawai'i - Manoa is the most significant collection of Asian materials in the State of Hawaii and in the Pacific. It dates from 1920, when the Board of Regents established the Japanese Department at the University of Hawaii. In 1930, the Oriental Institute was established to focus on the study of China, India and Japan. In 1962, the newly established East-West Center absorbed, with the University's agreement, the vernacular materials of the Oriental Library, and expanded the scope to include Korea and all countries in South and Southeast Asia. In 1970, the Asia Collection was transferred to the University of Hawaii as a unique collection. [Statistical Profile](#)

Periodicals

Currently received journals, magazines, and newspapers in the Asia Collection. Selected titles via web-based databases.

[Chinese Language Periodicals](#)
[Japanese Language Periodicals](#)
[Korean Language Periodicals](#)

English and other non-CJK language serials located on the Current Periodicals shelves
[\[A - E\]](#) [\[F - L\]](#) [\[M - Q\]](#) [\[R - Z\]](#)

[Newspapers](#) (all languages; all areas)

[Newspaper indexes](#)

Library Instruction

Contact [Area Specialist Librarians](#) directly for instruction requests. For general Asia, send message to asiaref@hawaii.edu.

[Library instruction classes for International students](#)

Last updated: September 4, 2008 | 3.27.03:

>Copyright © 2003 All rights reserved.

Comments/questions regarding this site:
Allen Riedy ariedy@hawaii.edu

University of Hawaii

INDIANA UNIVERSITY BLOOMINGTON

Libraries

Faculty Graduate Students Undergraduates Visitors IUCAT

SEARCH

Ask a Librarian

RESOURCE GATEWAY SERVICES SUBJECTS Libraries & Hours

Libraries » Area Studies Department



- [Area Studies Home](#)
- [Area Studies Trip Reports](#)
- [Area Studies Working Group](#)
- [Area Studies Working Group Staff](#)
- [African Studies](#)
- [Central Eurasian Studies](#)
- [East Asian Studies](#)
- [India Studies](#)
- [Jewish Studies](#)
- [Latin American, Iberian and Caribbean Studies](#)
- [Middle Eastern and Islamic Studies](#)
- [Slavic and East European Studies](#)
- [Tibetan Studies](#)

Contact Information

Department Head: Marion Frank-Wilson

Location: Herman B Wells Library E660
Bloomington, IN 47405
Staff: [View Staff](#)

- [» View IUB Campus Map](#)
- [» Building Access](#)

last updated: 5/3/2011

Area Studies Department

OUR MISSION:

To support and strengthen teaching, learning, and research by providing the collections, services, and environments that lead to intellectual discovery. As area studies specialists, we strive to make specialized, individual connections between researchers, students, and library collections and services.

WHO WE ARE:

Marion Frank-Wilson, Librarian for African Studies
Luis González, Librarian for Latin American, Spanish & Portuguese, and Latino Studies
Wookjin Cheun, Librarian for Slavic and East European Studies
Wen-ling Liu, Librarian for East Asian Studies
Akram Khabibullaev, Librarian for Middle Eastern, Islamic, and Central Eurasian Studies
Noa Wahrman, Librarian for Jewish Studies
Andrea Singer, Librarian for India and Tibetan Studies
Aleksandrina Penkova Pratt, Senior Collections Reference Assistant (to Cheun)
Caroline Pynes, Senior Collections Reference Assistant (to Gonzalez)
Todd Ramlo, Senior Collections Reference Assistant (to Khabibullaev and Frank-Wilson)


WHAT WE DO:

Build the Library's collections – We are responsible for selecting library materials on and about Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe, Latin America, and the Middle East. We actively seek input from faculty and students. You are invited to recommend an item for purchase or contact the librarian responsible for your subject to discuss collections.

Provide reference and research consultation – Area Studies Librarians are available to meet with you for in-depth reference and research consultations. You may contact Subject and Area Studies librarians by e-mail, telephone, or visiting our offices and web pages.

Teach students how to do research – We provide library learning experiences tailored to specific IUB undergraduate and graduate courses. We work with instructors to gather relevant resources and introduce students to appropriate research methods. See [Class Web Pages](#) for examples of resources for course-specific library instruction.





INDIANA UNIVERSITY BLOOMINGTON

Libraries

Faculty Graduate Students Undergraduates Visitors IUCAT

SEARCH Ask a Librarian

RESOURCE GATEWAY SERVICES SUBJECTS Libraries & Hours

Libraries » Slavic and East European Studies » Slavic and East European Collection Description

BOOKMARK

Slavic and East European Studies Home

Slavic and East European Studies Resources

New Titles in the Collection

Collection Description

Transliteration Tables

Slavic Collection Toolbar

Contact Information

Librarian for Slavic and East European Studies: Wookjin Cheun
Location: Herman B Wells Library E560
Phone: (812) 855-9413
Email: [wcheun](mailto:wcheun@iub.edu)

Libraries & Subjects

» Herman B Wells Library
» Lilly Library (Rare books and manuscripts)

last updated: 11/16/2010

Slavic and East European Collection Description

[Albanian](#) | [Bulgarian](#) | [Czech and Slovak](#) | [Hungarian](#) | [Macedonian](#) | [Polish](#) | [Romanian](#) | [Russian/Soviet](#) | [Slovene, Serbian, and Croatian](#)

Collection Overview

Integrated into the Research Collections of Indiana University's Herman B Wells Library, the general Slavic collection is between 520,000 and 550,000 volumes. Approximately 95% of these are in the humanities and the social sciences. The university started to build the collection in the 1940's. This was early enough for librarians to purchase large Slavic collections from major book dealers, such as Perlestein, for modest sums of money. In this way, the library was able to acquire 19th century materials, and complete runs of academy and other institute publications with some ease.

It should be noted that these figures do not include government publications, thus omitting such works as the FBIS reports and governmental research reports concerning the areas of Europe and Asia.

If a foot of shelving holds roughly 14 volumes, then the Slavic Collection consists of slightly over 7 miles of shelving.

[Back to top](#)

The Albanian Collection

The Albanian collection totals just over 1,000 volumes, about 700 of which are in Albanian, and the rest in Western languages and Russian. There are long runs of the major history and philology journals (*Studime Filologjike*, 1964-1990; *Jeta e Re*, 1949-1972; *Studime Historike*, 1964-1991). It is the smallest of the collections, although it stands up well against the Albanian collections of other schools, with over 500 volumes in language and literature and almost 300 volumes in Albanian history. With the demise of exchanges with Albania in 1992, we received only a few Albanian materials from Kosovo during the 1990s. Now we are regularly purchasing materials directly from Tirana and receiving Albanian materials through the Macedonian exchange program.

[Back to top](#)

The Bulgarian Collection

The library has maintained a blanket order system for Bulgarian materials with the Bulgarian National Library for the past 25 years, with a hiatus from 1995-2000. They have done a superb job in building our collection. They have sent us complete runs of all of the major authors--with no missing volumes, the major publications in history, and reference books. Now, we depend more on the direct purchase of new monographs. This is a research collection which is underused. The collection of Academy publications goes back to the 1890's. There are about 19,200 volumes, 16,200 of which are in Bulgarian.

[Back to top](#)

The Czech and Slovak Collections

The Czech collection supports area study research at a post-graduate level. The Slovak collection, however, is weaker and supports research in language, literature, and history only. The Czech collection contains long runs of journals (*Nase Rec*, 1917-1996; *Slovo a Slovesnost*, 1935-1996; *Lumir*, 1851-1940). Sadly, the library missed many of the publications during the exciting 1967 and 1968 period. The purchase of the microfiche "*Prague Spring '68: Dailies and Periodicals Covering All Spheres of Social Life*" has filled in much of this gap. For the past 15 years Indiana has had a major exchange with the National Library, (now, mainly for serials) which has functioned with great efficiency. The combined Czech and Slovak collections have 45,000 volumes (36,000 in Czech) of which 40,300 are in the vernacular languages. While there are a few émigré Slovak materials, considerable efforts have been made to collect post 1968 Czech émigré books and journals.

[Back to top](#)

The Hungarian Collection

Although there are major gaps in the Hungarian collection, it is still one of the best in the United States. During the years when professor Ranki was at Indiana, only the Library of Congress and Harvard could match Indiana's then current collecting. The post 1989 holdings are weak, due to the enormous difficulty of receiving books from Hungary. The total collection contains approximately 24,300 volumes, 20,400 of which are in Hungarian.

[Back to top](#)

The Macedonian Collection

The Macedonian collection is one of the smaller vernacular collections, currently containing about 1,800 titles, of which about 60 are serial titles. It focuses on history, language, literature, and linguistics, which account for about 75% of the total titles. Other disciplines of relative strength within the Macedonian collection include anthropology, business, economics, philosophy, religion, and political science. This vernacular collection is supported by about 100 English titles on Macedonian history and literature, and furthermore by the much more substantial Western-language collection devoted to the Balkan peninsula in general. The collection is maintained and developed through direct purchase of new titles (from the German vendor Kubon & Sagner) and foreign exchange with the National and University Library "St. Kliment Ohridski" in Skopje.

Not to be overlooked are the three serial titles available in full-text in the online database "Central and Eastern European Online Library" <http://www.ceeol.com/aspx/publicationlist.aspx>:

Balkananalysis.com
Blesok -literatura i drigi umetnosti
Identiteti: spisanie za politika, rod i kultura

[Back to top](#)

The Polish Collection

The Polish collection at Indiana is massive, second only to the Russian/Soviet holdings. It contains 59,100 volumes, 52,800 in Polish. It supports graduate research in most areas of the humanities and social sciences. It has the only holding of *Czas* (1848-1900 on 50 reels of microfilm) in the U.S. The émigré publications are well represented, and it has substantial holdings of Polish literature in English translation. Since 2002 the library has been adding annually approximately 1,000 Polish language books.

[Back to top](#)

The Romanian Collection

The Romanian collection is very uneven. The collection has depended mainly on exchange programs, which flood the library with books one year and send nothing the next. The count for materials concerning Romanian studies is 17,000 volumes, 15,860 of which are in Romanian. Renewed efforts are being made to increase our receipt of current Romanian materials. Starting in 2003 we have been receiving close to 1,000 new volumes annually.

[Back to top](#)

The Russian/Soviet Collection

This collection is very strong in 20th century history and literature. For 20 years the library maintained a standing order for the first edition of every Soviet author published in Russian, and all literary authors' collected works. There are strong holdings, especially in microfilm for publications during the 1916-1918 period. The 19th century collection, especially in history, is definitely weaker. The library has complete runs of most of the 20th century journals from Europe and the United States concerning Russian language, literature, and history. This includes all publications of Mouton reprints. When a search was made of Horecky's *Basic Russian Publications*, the collection proved to be strong in Reference, History, Diplomacy, Philology, and General Culture. The weakest areas were in Family, Health Services, Insurance, and Labor.

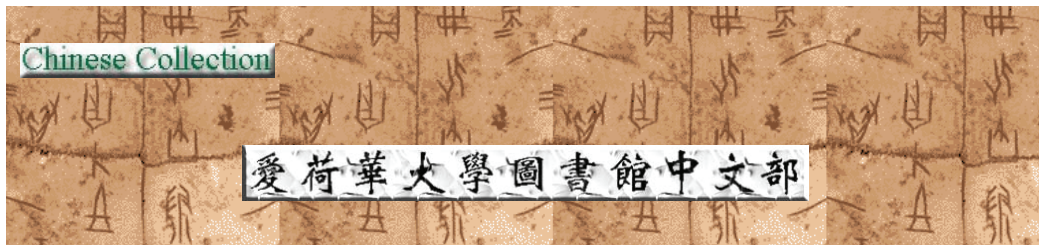
The Estonian collection appears to be unmatched by any other American library.

One of the very strong parts of the Soviet collection is for studies of Soviet Central Asia, now Eurasia. This includes large collections in the Turkic languages of Central Asia. There is also a special collection for the study of Georgia and the general Caucasus.

The overall figure for the Ukrainian collection is unknown, since it has been traditionally counted with the other Soviet materials. However, it has been determined that there are 8,850 volumes in Ukrainian literature and 5,510 in history, for a total of 14,360 in those areas. In all I.U. has 16,800 volumes in Ukrainian.

The total Russian/Soviet collection is approximately 247,000 volumes, 194,000 of which are in Russian.

[Back to top](#)



[News](#) | [Mission](#) | [Policies](#) | [Services](#) | [Libraries](#) | [UI](#)



[Our Collections](#)
[New Acquisitions](#)
[Core Collections](#)
[Research Guides](#)
[Journals in Print](#)
[Online Databases](#)
[Online Catalogs](#)
[E-Journals](#)
[Online Resources](#)
[Chinese Programs](#)
[Other Collections](#)
[Organizations](#)
[Pinyin System](#)

- The Chinese Collection has over 130,000 volumes, including about 90,000 volumes in Chinese, and more than 400 current Chinese periodicals, covering subject areas in the Arts, Humanities, and Social Sciences.
- The Chinese Writer Collection housed in the UI Library Special Collection was established in 1992. It collects literary works and manuscripts by Chinese writers around the world who attended the Writers Workshop founded and directed by Paul Engle for many years and the International Writing Program founded by Paul and Hualing Nieh Engle during the 1960s at the University of Iowa. Here is [a list of the writers](#).
- The collection is, in particular, strong in Chinese history, literature, dialectology, religion, and Dunhuang studies. [The David Middleton Reed Collection](#) includes, among other things, the Siku Quanshu.
- The Chinese Film and Theatre Collection includes Chinese film and theatre titles in various formats. It has more than 1300 titles covering Chinese films and theatres, dated back as early as the 1920s. It is located in Media Services Center, Main Library. Users can search this collection through our library on-line catalog, [InfoHawk](#).
- The Chinese Medical Journal Collection is noted and widely used across the nation. Here is [a list of these journals](#) (.pdf).

[News](#) | [Mission](#) | [Policies](#) | [Services](#) | [Libraries](#) | [UI](#)

Copyright © 2003. The University of Iowa. All rights reserved.
Last updated: 05/01/2004.

The screenshot displays the University of Kansas Libraries website. At the top, there is a blue header with the KU LIBRARIES logo and a search bar. Below the header, the main content area features a large circular graphic with the text "KU LIBRARIES International Area Studies Collection". To the left of this graphic is a navigation menu with links such as "Libraries Home", "Articles & Databases", "Catalog: books & more", "E-journals", "Research by Subject", "Course Reserves", "Library Pages A-Z", "Images", "KU ScholarWorks", "» more Digital Collections", "Hours", "My Account", "Request Materials", "Friends & Benefactors", and "Suggestions". Below the menu is a "ask a librarian" button and a "SHARE" button. To the right of the circular graphic, there is a paragraph of text describing the collection's strengths and the services provided by subject specialists. Below this text, a list of subject areas is provided: African Studies, East Asian Library, Slavic & Eurasian Studies, and Department for Spain, Portugal & Latin America. At the bottom of the page, there is a footer with contact information, a "top" button, and a navigation menu with links to various university departments and services.

KU LIBRARIES
The University of Kansas

Search KU Libraries keyword/name

[Kyou](#) [Email](#) [Blackboard](#) [Enroll & Pay](#)
[KU Home](#) [A-Z](#) ▼

The University of Kansas Libraries

[Libraries Home](#)
[Articles & Databases](#)
[Catalog: books & more](#)
[E-journals](#)
[Research by Subject](#)
[Course Reserves](#)
[Library Pages A-Z](#)

[Images](#)
[KU ScholarWorks](#)
[» more Digital Collections](#)

[Hours](#)
[My Account](#)
[Request Materials](#)
[Friends & Benefactors](#)
[Suggestions](#)

[ask a librarian](#)

[SHARE](#)

Among the strengths of the KU Libraries are its outstanding collections of materials from Africa, East Asia, Latin America, Russia and East Central Europe. For Decades the Libraries have partnered with KU International Area Studies programs and language departments to assemble truly unique and diverse international collections that support the teaching and research needs of the University. Expert library staff for each of the areas listed above provides specialized research and instructional services. Subject specialists in History as well as French, Italian, and German studies are also available for assistance.

KU LIBRARIES
International Area Studies Collection

[African Studies](#)
[East Asian Library](#)
[Slavic & Eurasian Studies](#)
[Department for Spain, Portugal & Latin America](#)

[Contact Us](#)
KU Libraries
Lawrence, Kansas 66045
(785) 864-8983

[↑ top](#)

HOME OF WORLD-CLASS COLLECTIONS AND UP-TO-THE-MINUTE RESOURCES

[KU](#) [KU Libraries](#)

[KU Home](#) [About KU](#) [Admissions](#) [Administration](#) [Academics](#) [Research](#) [Technology](#) [Libraries](#) [Museum & Arts](#) [News](#) [Calendar](#)
[Athletics](#) [Give to KU](#) [Alumni](#) [Students](#) [Parents](#) [Faculty & Staff](#) [Jobs](#) [Enroll & Pay](#) [Media](#) [Maps](#) [Contact KU](#)

ASK A LIBRARIAN HOURS OFF-CAMPUS ACCESS FAQ CONTACT

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Resources Website

Find Materials
Libraries & Collections
Research & Instruction
Services
News & Events
About

Home » [Libraries & Collections](#) » [Evanston Campus](#) » [Africana Collection](#)

Africana Collection

EVANSTON CAMPUS

Africana Collection

Overview

- [About Melville J. Herskovits](#)
- [Catalogs & Databases](#)
- [Collections](#)
- [Services](#)
- [Exhibits](#)
- [Staff](#)
- [Computers](#)
- [Guide to the Africana Book Stacks](#)

Art Collection

Core Collection

Digitized Collections

Government Information

Mathematics Library

Mitchell Multimedia Center

Music Library

Reference Collection

Special Collections

Science & Engineering Library

Transportation Library

University Archives

United Library (Garrett Seminary)



From *Mission from Cape Coast Castle to Ashantee* by Edward T. Bowdich, 1819.

Established in 1954, the **Melville J. Herskovits Library of African Studies** at Northwestern University is the largest separate Africana collection in existence. Its scope is as wide as the continent of Africa itself; its subject matter ranges from art, history, literature, music, and religion to communications, management, and cooking. The Africana collection is a resource for the entire university, and most of Northwestern's disciplinary programs are reflected in the collection. In addition to serving the NU community, the Herskovits Library staff also serves regional, national, and international scholars as well. Reference assistance is available in the Herskovits Library from 8:30 am - 5:00 pm, *Monday through Friday*.

- To locate specific titles of monographs and serials, consult [NUcat](#), the Northwestern University Library's online catalog.
- Other print resources in the Africana collection include extensive collections of uncataloged materials (housed in vertical file cabinets) and conference papers (interfiled amongst the Africana stacks). To access these titles, consult the [Africana Vertical File Index](#) and the [Africana Conference Paper Index](#), also available through NUcat.
- More information about how to find specific resources, such as articles, reference material, primary resources, and dissertations and theses is available in the [African Studies Research Guide](#).

To schedule a research consultation, instruction session for a class, or to learn more about the services we offer at the Herskovits Library, check out our [Services](#) page!

Looking for a map of Africa? Check out [this map of Africa](#) & [information about each African country](#), from the CIA World Factbook.

Quick Facts about the Africana Collection

- 400,000 volumes
- 2,800 current serials
- More than 6000 non-circulating rare books
- 250 current newspapers
- 15,000 books in 300 different African languages
- Archival and manuscript collections
- Extensive collections of ephemera, maps, posters, videos, and photographs
- Electronic resources for the study of Africa



Become a fan of the Africana Library on [Facebook!](#)

Program of African Studies at Northwestern University

Also founded by Melville J. Herskovits, the [Program of African Studies](#) guides the study of Africa at Northwestern, engaging students and faculty in a wide variety of activities. The program hosts scholars and distinguished visitors from Africa and around the world. Throughout the year, PAS sponsors talks, discussions, readings, films, and other events. PAS also works with other centers of African scholarship in the Chicago area, such as the University of Chicago, the Field Museum of Natural History, and the Art Institute of Chicago, the program also maintains close ties with scholars and other centers of African study around the world.

Students at Northwestern have the opportunity to actively participate in one of the most dynamic centers in the world for the study of Africa. The interdisciplinary and cross-thematic nature of the teaching about Africa challenges students to examine Africa from perspectives of innovative scholarship.

HOURS

Africana
Summer Session
(06/20/2011 - 08/13/2011)
Mon-Thu: 8:30 AM - 10:00 PM
Fri-Sat: 8:30 AM - 5:00 PM
Sun: 10:00 AM - 6:00 PM
Exception: Closed Saturday, July 4.
Staff Assistance Monday-Friday, 8:30 a.m.-5 p.m.
[Click here for future dates](#)

LOCATION

Level 5, East Tower
Main Library
1970 N. Campus Drive
Evanston, Illinois 60208

CONTACTS

Africana Collection
+1 (847) 467 3084
Fax: +1 (847) 467 1233
africana@northwestern.edu

CATALOGS & DATABASES

[African Studies Research Guide](#)
[Africana Conference Paper Index](#)
[Africana Vertical File Index](#)
[Arabic Manuscripts from West Africa](#)

COLLECTIONS & EXHIBITS

[Maps of Africa](#)
[Winterton Collection of East African Photographs](#)

SERVICES

[Interlibrary Loan](#)
[Request a Research Consultation](#)
[Scanning Requests](#)

QUICKLINKS

[NUcat](#)
[Program of African Studies](#)

CONTACT DISCLAIMER POLICY STATEMENTS NU CAMPUS EMERGENCY INFORMATION

Email Pass

Keep me logged in

facebook

[Sign Up](#) Facebook helps you connect and share with the people in your life.



- Wall
- Info
- Photos
- Events

145 like this

Likes [See All](#)

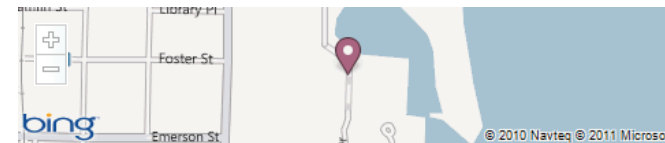
- Center for Research Libraries
- African Studies Center, Boston University
- Northwestern University Archives
- The Library of Congress
- Buffett Center at Northwestern

[Create a Page](#)

Melville J. Herskovits Library of African Studies [Like](#)

Government & Community · Evanston, Illinois


Information	
Description	The Herskovits Library is located on the 5th floor, East Tower of the Main Library on Northwestern University's Evanston campus.
Address	Contact us at aficana@northwestern.edu . Northwestern University, 1970 Campus Drive, Evanston, IL 60208 · Get Directions
Phone	847-467-3084
Website	http://www.library.northwestern.edu/afri...
Status	Open until 3:00 am
Hours	Mon – Thurs: 8:30 am – 3:00 am Fri – Sat: 8:30 am – 11:45 pm Sun: 10:00 am – 3:00 am



General Information Established in 1954, the Melville J. Herskovits Library of African Studies at Northwestern University is the largest extant separate Africana collection. In addition to serving the NU community, the Herskovits Library serves regional, national, and international scholars as well. Reference Assistance is available in the Herskovits Library from 8:30 am – 5:00 pm, Monday through Friday. Advance appointments are encouraged for first-time visitors.

- Likes and Interests**
- Likes [Buffett Center at Northwestern](#), [The Program of African Studies](#), [The Library of Congress](#), [Center for Research Libraries](#), [African Studies Center, Boston University](#), [Northwestern University](#), [Northwestern University Archives](#)

Browse Places
[Places](#) ▶ [United States](#) ▶ [Illinois](#) ▶ [Evanston](#) ▶ [Government & Community](#)



OHIO
UNIVERSITY *Libraries*

[ALICE](#) | [InfoTree](#) | [FAQ](#) | [home](#)

ASK A LIBRARIAN ▶

im | chat | text | phone | e-mail | skype | appointment

Find

Services

Collections

Library Info

Center for International Collections

- [African Studies](#)
- [Botswana Depository](#)
- [Chubu Collection](#)
- [East Asia Resources](#)
- [Guatemala Depository](#)
- [Latin American Studies](#)
- [Malaysian Resource Center](#)
- [Shao Overseas Chinese Center](#)
- [Southeast Asia Collection](#)
- [Swaziland Depository](#)

[CIC Databank](#)


[Databases \(in InfoTree\)](#)

[Staff](#)

Hwa-Wei Lee Center for International Collections

The Center's main activities are focused on its reference services through the consolidation of staff and corresponding reference resources to provide direct library support of programs, for classes with an international content, and for individual research.

The Center, established in the Summer of 1999, was made possible through the generosity of Dr. Vernon R. Alden and Marion Parson Alden. Dr. Alden was president of Ohio University 1962 - 1969. The Center is named after the former Dean of Libraries, Dr. Hwa-Wei Lee, a key contributor to the development of Ohio University's area studies collections.



Mission

The purpose of the Center for International Collections is to serve students and faculty by supporting the internationalization of the curriculum in preparation for an increasingly global environment.

Services

The Center's main activities are focused on its reference services through the consolidation of staff and corresponding reference resources to provide direct library support of programs and classes with an international content.

Contact

The Center is located on the first floor of the Vernon R. Alden Library. The center may be contacted via the following:

Phone: (740) 593-2658

Fax: (740) 597-1879

Address:
Center for International Collections
Alden Library
Park Place, Athens, OH 45701

[Archives & Special Collections](#) | [Fine Arts](#) | [Government Documents](#) | [International Collections](#) | [Music & Dance](#)

OHIO University Libraries
Athens, OH 45701-2978
Phone: (740) 593-2699

Last updated: March 17, 2011
This page is maintained by Jeff Ferrier.
Please use our [Feedback Form](#) for your questions, comments, and suggestions about the Libraries' services and resources.

OHIO University © 2009 All Rights Reserved

WHAT STARTS HERE CHANGES THE WORLD
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN

Libraries Home | Mobile | My Account | Renew Items | Sitemap | Help | SUPPORT US

University of Texas Libraries ...celebrating the life of the mind. SEARCH: Libraru Web Site GO

About the Libraries | Research Tools | Library Services | Resources for You | Ask a Librarian

Home > Benson Latin American Collection Share Comment Print

Benson Collection Homepage
About the Collection
Services
Hours
Campus Library Map
Announcements & Events
Contact us

Related Links
New Benson Books

Latin American Studies
THE NETTIE LEE BENSON
Latin American Collection
Rare Books & Archives
Benson Collection Online Publications
Supporting the Benson Collection
Online Exhibits

If you find books in the catalog or on the shelves marked 'Library Use Only,' ask at the information desk to see if our new lending policy allows it to be checked out!

Benson Latin American Collection (SRH) 1.108
The University of Texas at Austin
Austin, TX 78713-8916
ph:512-495-4520
fax:512-495-4568
blac@iib.utexas.edu

Accessibility | PDF Reader | Privacy/Confidentiality | Material Usage Statement
Web Site Feedback | Comments | About This Site | Emergency Preparedness, Safety and Security
Page viewed: August 9, 2011 | Page last modified: December 9, 2010

UTDIRECT requires EID

Twitter Facebook YouTube LinkedIn

WHAT STARTS HERE CHANGES THE WORLD
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN

Libraries Home | Mobile | My Account | Renew Items | Sitemap | Help | SUPPORT US

University of Texas Libraries ...celebrating the life of the mind. SEARCH: Library Web Site GO

About the Libraries | Research Tools | Library Services | Resources for You | Ask a Librarian

Home > Benson Latin American Collection > About the Benson Latin American Collection Share Comment Print

Benson Collection Homepage

About the Collection

Services

Hours

Campus Library Map

Announcements & Events

Contact us



Related Links

About The Benson Latin American Collection

The Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection, a unit of the **University of Texas Libraries**, is a specialized research library focusing on materials from and about Latin America, and on materials relating to Latinos in the United States. Latin America is here defined to include Mexico, Central America, the Caribbean island nations, South America, and areas of the United States during the period they were a part of the Spanish Empire or Mexico. Named in honor of its former director (1942-1975), the Nettie Lee Benson Collection contains over 970,000 books, periodicals, pamphlets, and microforms; 4,000 linear feet of manuscripts; 19,000 maps; 11,500 broadsides; 93,500 photographs; and 50,000 items in a variety of other media (sound recordings, drawings, video tapes and cassettes, slides, transparencies, posters, memorabilia, and electronic media). Periodical titles are estimated at over 40,000 with 8,000 currently received titles and over 3,000 newspaper titles. Initially endowed with a superb collection of rare books and manuscripts relating to Mexico, the Benson Collection now maintains important holdings for all countries of Latin America with special concentrations on the countries of the Río de la Plata, Brazil, Chile, Peru, and Central America. The Mexican American Library Program, a department of the collection established in 1974, has gathered extensive research materials in all subject areas related to the U.S. Southwest and Latino culture in the U.S. In sum, the book collection of the Benson Collection represents approximately ten percent of all of the volumes in the University of Texas Libraries, the fifth largest academic library in the United States. While the purchase of private libraries laid the foundation for the Benson Collection, the acquisition of current publications is now the major factor in its growth. Researchers from the U.S. and abroad have been attracted to this remarkable resource through the last eight decades, coming to consult materials accumulated from all parts of the world, in many languages, dating from the fifteenth century to the present. **(More about the Benson Collection)**

[View a talk about the history of the Benson Collection by retired Benson Collection archivist, Jane Garner.](#)

Library Hours, Address, & Staff Contact Information



Complete Links to Benson Collection Online Exhibits...

email: blac@lib.utexas.edu

Accessibility | PDF Reader | Privacy/Confidentiality | Material Usage Statement
Web Site Feedback | Comments | About This Site | Emergency Preparedness, Safety and Security
Page viewed: August 10, 2011 | Page last modified: December 9, 2010

UT LIBRARY requires EID

Twitter Facebook YouTube LinkedIn

Collection Development Policies

ASK US!
chat phone
email visit



UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA
LIBRARIES

MY
ACCOUNT

LIBRARY
HOURS

OUR
LIBRARIES

version
française

university of alberta

HOME

DATABASES

JOURNALS

BROWSE BY SUBJECT

Agricultural, Life &
Environmental
Sciences

Arts

Business

Education & Physical
Education

Engineering

Health Sciences

Law

Science

view all subjects

SERVICES A-Z

Citation Help

Book Study Space

RefWorks

Reserves

Interlibrary Loans

Workshops

Recommend a
Purchase

How do I... ?

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA LIBRARIES COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT POLICY

November, 2006

This policy establishes the overall selection standards and criteria for the acquisition of library materials. The collection policies of the individual area libraries describe the scope of the collections under their administration.

The University of Alberta Libraries exist primarily to support the University's teaching and research functions and to provide an information source for University staff and the general public. As the repository of one of the major Canadian research collections, the Library also serves the needs of the wider regional, national and international communities. This policy acknowledges the need to rely on cooperative resource-sharing activities to extend the breadth and depth of our collections.

Collection management at the University of Alberta is the responsibility of professional library staff. This function is carried out in consultation with faculty, students and other users. To contact the librarian responsible for collecting materials in your subject area, please visit [Liaison Librarians](#).

The University of Alberta Library subscribes to the professional codes and standards adopted by the Canadian Library Association including the [Statement of Intellectual Freedom](#).

We are committed to the principles of open access, as outlined in the *IFLA Statement on Open Access to Scholarly Literature and Research Documentation*. Open access (OA) benefits researchers and learners by equalizing access to research information and facilitating scholarly communication. The University of Alberta Libraries include OA products in our collections, and provide support for members of the University of Alberta community who want to publish in OA formats. For more information about open access, please contact your liaison librarian.

General Criteria for Selection of Library Materials

The library will consider acquiring information in any format needed to support the University's academic programs. The following criteria are considered by librarians in the selection of material:

Support of both current and future research or teaching needs.

Appropriateness for graduate or undergraduate programs, and/or research at the University of Alberta.

Quality of the material.

Minimal duplication of materials among the libraries.

Accessibility of appropriate material at other institutions.

Type and cost of support needed for materials selected.

Gift and free materials will be considered for inclusion in the collection according to the same selection criteria used for decisions to purchase materials. ([Information about Donations](#))

Collections Policies

[Augustana Faculty Library](#)

[Bibliothèque St. Jean](#)

[Canadian Circumpolar Collection](#)

[Herbert T. Coumts Library](#)

[Humanities and Social Sciences Library](#)

[John A. Weir Memorial Library](#)

John W. Scott Health Sciences Library

Science and Technology Library

William C. Wonders Map Collection

Winspear Business Reference Library

Revised 11/24/2006

Find

[New Books](#)

UofA Libraries Sitemap

[Search this site](#)

Our People

[Our Vice-Provost](#)

[Our Chief Librarian](#)

[Associate University Librarians](#)

[All Librarians](#)

[Liaison Librarians](#)

[Employment Opportunities](#)

Our Collection and Directions

[Collection Information](#)

[Copyright and Licensing Office](#)

[Partnerships and Initiatives](#)

[Digital Initiatives](#)

[Our Mission & Strategic Documents](#)

[Gifts and Donations](#)

Connect with us



[Make an Appointment](#)

[Suggestion Box](#)

[Visit us / Service Desks](#)

[Chat with us](#)

[Email us](#)

[Phone us](#)

[Mobile Site](#)

Collection Development Policies

[about us](#)

[how to ...](#)

[services](#)

[libraries](#)

African Studies

Selectors: [Beth Restricker](#), [David Westley](#)

[Purpose](#) | [Scope](#) | [Boundaries/Locations](#) | [Related Subjects](#) | [Material Types](#) | [Other](#)

GENERAL PURPOSE OF THE COLLECTION

The African Studies Library (ASL) is responsible for a multidisciplinary collection of resources for the study of Africa. Strongest in the social sciences and humanities, it has considerable strength as well in the sciences, particularly in public health, and encompasses a broad spectrum of subjects in nearly every academic discipline. Its primary constituency comprises the students, faculty, research fellows and visiting scholars of Boston University's **African Studies Center** (ASC), a department of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. ASL also supports the curriculum and research of students and faculty in the ASC's cross-registration arrangements with several local universities, including Harvard, MIT, Northeastern, Brandeis, Tufts, and Boston College.

The African Studies Center does not itself grant degrees; students enroll in an academic department or school and select course work from the African Studies Core Curriculum (anthropology, archaeology, communications, economics, education, geography, health sciences, history, languages and linguistics, law, literature, sociology, and theology) for a concentration on Africa. The ASC does award a Graduate Certificate in African Studies, requiring completion of 16 credit hours from the Core Curriculum and a piece of significant research in African studies, such as an MA or MFA thesis, a doctoral dissertation, or two substantial research papers in graduate-level seminars. The ASC also offers an undergraduate minor for students who complete six courses from three or more disciplines in the African Studies Core Curriculum, and a minor in African languages and literatures through the Department of Modern Languages and Literatures. The African Studies Center focuses on three major interdisciplinary research priorities: African urban studies; environment in Africa; and African humanities, including literature, drama, and art. Recently, special focus has been placed on Francophone African literature and African art because of new tenure-track faculty in those areas. The ASL also supports new interdisciplinary projects of the School of Public Health and the African Studies Center in African public health.

The African Studies Library also supports the international aspects of Boston University's mission and strategic planning. The President of the University and his newly appointed President's Council on Boston University and the Global Future emphasize the role of Africa at Boston University. The School of Public Health's **Global Health Initiative** has Africa as a major focus. The African Presidential Archives and Research Center (APARC) (<http://www.bu.edu/aparc>) was established in 2001 to provide a forum for African statesmen to continue working for African development after their terms of office, and to collect papers and documents relating to their presidencies. The APARC collections will be housed and preserved in the African Studies Library.

The African Studies Library is committed to information service on Africa beyond this immediate constituency, and responds to the research needs of the broader community in the University, greater Boston, and New England, as well as the nation and the world.

SCOPE OF COVERAGE

1. Languages collected (primary and selective) or excluded: Actual and potential use shapes the language policy of the African Studies Library. ASL collects primarily in the official languages of African nations, including English, French and Portuguese. Arabic, while the official language of several African nations, is collected only selectively, mainly upon request. Materials in indigenous languages of Africa, whether or not designated as official national languages, are collected selectively, mainly to support language instruction and linguistic or other specialized research. Works in other languages are collected selectively, either because of a specific request or a particular research value.

2. Geographical areas covered by the collections in terms of intellectual content, publication sources, or both, and specific areas excluded, as appropriate: ASL primarily collects material dealing with all African nations and collects very selectively in material dealing with the African diaspora, e.g., recent African immigration, especially to the United States and Europe; vestiges of African languages, religions and culture in the New World, including Yoruba communities in Cuba and Brazil; Shango Cults; Africanisms in American English; and studies by African anthropologists of North American

communities of African descent, such as the Gullah and the Black Nova Scotians. The primary focus is on Africa south of the Sahara, although North Africa is also represented.

ASL collects material on Africa published anywhere in the world, within the language policies described above. Special emphasis is placed on acquisitions from Africa, particularly primary sources, i.e., government publications, newspapers, scholarly works, and creative writing.

3. Chronological periods covered by the collection in terms of intellectual content, movements or schools, and specific periods excluded, as appropriate: ASL collects materials dealing with the entire history of Africa from first human populations to the present day. Certain periods in selected geographic areas are excluded because they are covered by other subject funds, e.g., ancient Egypt and Roman North Africa.

4. Chronological periods collected in terms of publication dates, and specific periods excluded, as appropriate: ASL acquisitions emphasize current publications. Historical publications are acquired selectively.

 **GENERAL SUBJECT BOUNDARIES AND LIBRARY LOCATIONS**

As an interdisciplinary collection within a geographic area, ASL collects in nearly all subject areas. Primary subject areas are determined by the following Library of Congress call number ranges:

BL 2400-2490	African Religions
BP 64	Islam in Africa
BR 1360-1470	Christianity in Africa
BV 3500-3630	Missions in Africa
DT	African History
GB 330-378	African Geography
GN 493.4 GN 643-661 GN 861-865	African Ethnography, Anthropology, and Archaeology
GR 350-360	African Folklore
HC 501-591 HC 800-1085	African Economic Conditions
HD 8771-8839	Labor in Africa
HN 771-840	African Social History
JQ 1870-3981 JS 7531-7829 JX 1021-1145	Politics and Government
KQ, KR, KS, KT	Law in Africa - <i>by country/area</i>
LA 1500-2090	Education in Africa
N	<i>see Art History</i>
PJ 9001-9293	Semitic languages spoken in Africa, including Arabic, Somali and Ethiopian languages
PL 8000-8844	African Languages and Literature
PQ 3949-3989	African Literature in French
PR 9340-9399	African Literature in English

R	<i>see Health</i>
Z 3501-3975	African Bibliography
Z 8001-8999	Personal Bibliography

Materials with the location "African Studies" and "African Document" will be found in the reading room of the African Studies Library on the sixth floor of Mugar Memorial Library. Because of the interdisciplinary nature of the collection, an effort has been made to shelve segments of the LC classification scheme relating to Africa in the stacks adjacent to the African Studies Library's reading room. These locations are indicated on maps and floorplans on the Web and in the building. Researchers should note that materials on Africa may be located throughout the stacks of Mugar Memorial Library and its branches.

RELATED SUBJECTS AND INTERDISCIPLINARY RELATIONSHIPS

ASL collects works that deal with Africa, no matter what the subject, with some exceptions:

African American Studies: The appropriate subject selectors collect works dealing with the African diaspora in the Americas and the Caribbean. ASL collects selectively in works dealing with vestiges of African culture among the diaspora, and contemporary African immigration to the United States and Europe.

Archaeology and Classics: The Archaeology and Classics Selector collects works on ancient Egypt and Roman Africa. ASL collects works on archaeology of sub-Saharan Africa; there may be some overlap in works dealing with Nubia and Meroe.

Art History: The Art History Selector consults with ASL concerning the purchase of works on African art, both modern and traditional. Retrospective collecting in African art will be undertaken by the African Studies Library.

Earth Sciences: ASL will acquire works related to environmental studies and geology in Africa.

Health: ASL will acquire works for Mugar Memorial Library related to public health in Africa, in collaboration with the Alumni Medical Library and the Health Sciences bibliographer.

History: The History Selector collects works dealing with the Atlantic slave trade; ASL collects works dealing with the trans-Saharan slave trade. History collects works covering North Africa if the focus is primarily the Middle East.

Literature: ASL collects works of African writers. The Selectors for English, Romance Studies, and Modern Languages and Comparative Literature collect works of writers born outside of Africa whose reputation and oeuvre span Africa and other areas. Each may purchase selectively in fiction set in Africa written by non-African writers.

Political Science/International Relations: ASL collects materials that pertain specifically to politics and government within and among African countries. ASL very selectively collects legal materials pertaining to African countries. The Political Science Selector collects works dealing with U.S. policy toward Africa, and works covering North Africa if the focus of the work is the Middle East.

ASL takes responsibility for adding volumes of collected essays and articles which are international in scope, but contain a majority of articles on Africa.

TYPES OF MATERIALS

Collected: Books; periodicals; proceedings; reference materials; atlases; and government publications, including those of African nations and their states or provinces, African regional organizations, and international organizations.

Collected Selectively: Dissertations and theses on African topics, whether done in the U.S. or abroad; maps; and electronic resources.

Not Collected: Audio-visual materials, except for tapes and CDs included with print works; children's books, except for works in African languages; and textbooks.



OTHER ON-CAMPUS OR LOCAL RESOURCES

Additional materials relating to law and human rights in Africa can be found in the **Pappas Law Library**. Also, **International Law and Foreign Law Materials** (K-KF; KZ) are collected by selectors at the Pappas Law Library.

The **African Studies Center Outreach Program** oversees an **Outreach Resource Library** with a substantial collection of materials available for lending to the public. The library's focus is particularly on providing materials for classroom teachers, elementary through high-school. Audio-visual materials may be borrowed through the mail, while print materials are generally lent only to visitors. The collection currently comprises approximately 1000 children's books, 1500 adult books, 300 curriculum guides and approximately 200 videos.

Cooperative Africana Microforms Project (CAMP). CAMP is a consortium of Africana libraries which uses the pooled funds of the membership to purchase commercially available microform sets of research materials on Africa, and to undertake original filming of unique resources. Materials held by CAMP are available on interlibrary loan from its headquarters at the Center for Research Libraries. (<http://www.crl.edu/areastudies/CAMP/index.htm>)

The Union List of African Newspapers (**AFRINUL**). AFRINUL is a project of the Africana Librarians Council of the African Studies Association and CAMP, with funding by the Association of Research Libraries through a grant from the Mellon Foundation. AFRINUL is a web-based database of titles and holdings of African newspapers in any format in North American libraries. To search AFRINUL: <http://www.crl.edu/grn/afri nul/search>

Select another policy:	Search all collection policies:
<input type="text" value="Advertising"/> 	<input type="text"/> 
Make Purchase Request	

Library Catalog Library Web BU Web

[Home](#)

[About](#)

[Resources](#)

[News](#)

[Events](#)

[Exhibits](#)

[Center for Jewish Studies](#)



A page from "Lieder des Ghetto", Berlin, 1902; illustrated by E. M. Lilien

The Isser and Rae Price Library of Judaica

About the Price Library of Judaica

[Library History](#)

[Brochure](#)

[Facts & Services](#)

Collection management policy

[Background](#)

[Primary collection responsibilities](#)

[Secondary collection responsibilities](#)

[Selection guidelines](#)

[Cataloging Priorities](#)

[Preservation Priorities](#)

[Digitization Priorities](#)

[Coordination with other institutions](#)

[Staff web](#) | [Departments](#) | [RSS](#) | [Conduct In the library](#) | [Privacy policy](#) | [Employment](#) | [Site index](#)

Send suggestions and comments to [the library web manager](#).
© 2004 - 2010 University of Florida George A. Smathers Libraries.
All rights reserved.
Acceptable Use, Copyright, and Disclaimer Statement
This page uses Google Analytics - ([Google Privacy Policy](#))
Last updated October 12, 2010 - mwd

[Home](#)

[About](#)

[Resources](#)

[News](#)

[Events](#)

[Exhibits](#)

[Center for Jewish Studies](#)



Title page of 'Shir ha-Shirim',
Jerusalem

The Isser and Rae Price Library of Judaica

Primary Collection Responsibilities

With few exceptions, the Price Library of Judaica's acquisitions program concentrates on 20th-century materials (monographs, pamphlets, periodicals), as well as microforms, in English, Hebrew, Yiddish, and the major European research languages in the following major divisions of Jewish Studies:

- Judaism, broadly interpreted to include Jewish theology, rabbinical literature, Jewish classical texts and commentaries, liturgy and customs, religious law, mysticism, movements and sects, relations with other religions, homiletics, philosophy and ethics, rabbinic biography, and synagogue history.
- Jewish history, a far-encompassing field spanning 4,000 years of Jewish life in Palestine, modern Israel, and all countries of the Diaspora, with emphasis on the major population centers of Western and Eastern Europe, North Africa and the Middle East, North America, and Latin America. Sefardica, Palestinography, community history and demography, antisemitism, Zionism, Jewish-Arab relations, and the Holocaust (e.g., community memorial books) are but a few collecting highlights and strengths.
- Israel, with emphasis on the pre-State period synonymous with Turkish rule and the British Mandate, and more selectively (yet broadly) for the modern State of Israel in its social, and cultural aspects. English-language materials are preferred for more general treatments of Israel for use by undergraduates, while works in Hebrew are selectively chosen for specialized yet non-technical treatments of Israeli life seldom covered by English-language materials. Literature on the Palestinian Arabs in Israel and the Occupied Territories (Gaza, West Bank) may be found in both the Price Library and the "Main" collections. Very few works in Hebrew or other foreign languages relating to Israel science, industry, banking and economics, agriculture, technology, civil and criminal law, medicine, military, etc. are acquired by the Price Library; by and large, only introductory or survey treatments of these subjects in English intended for non-practitioners will be considered for acquisition, and then only selectively. Statistical series and government documents, including those issued by municipalities and regional councils, are not currently being collected beyond the published Israeli census and the Statistical Abstract of Israel.
- Bible, including texts, commentaries, and criticism of the Hebrew Scriptures (Old Testament); biblical history, theology, institutions, personalities, geography, archaeology, etc., provided the works are informative of the growth and development of early Judaism and the Jewish people in the Biblical period and/or said works are from a Jewish perspective or written by authors in the mainstream of scholarly research. Bible is increasingly a difficult area in which to select because of Christianity's claim on the Old Testament as a source of inspiration and dogma; works of a Christian doctrinal or devotional nature, or by authors writing primarily for a non-Jewish audience in the fields of Old and New Testament are typically acquired for placement in the "Main" collection. The Price Library continues to collect in the fields of Apocrypha, the literature on the Dead Sea Scrolls, the Qumran community, Essenes, etc.
- Hebrew language and literature; Yiddish; language and literature; other Judeo-languages. The Jewish Studies Center's Hebrew program requires creative writing in Hebrew as well as English translations from the Hebrew, while the linguistic component of the program (grammar, lexicography, morphology and syntax, phonology, semantics) is supported by appropriate treatises. In the absence of a Yiddish program, very few purchases are being made in Yiddish literature, but linguistic studies of Yiddish and Yiddish literary criticism are routinely added. Studies of other Jewish languages - Judezmo, Aramaic, Judeo-Persian, Judeo-Italian, Hakitia, Samaritan, etc. - are required as they may support broader ethnographic, interlingual, or sociolinguistic research.

[Staff web](#) | [Departments](#) | [RSS](#) | [Conduct In the library](#) | [Privacy policy](#) | [Employment](#) | [Site index](#)

Send suggestions and comments to [the library web manager](#).
© 2004 - 2010 University of Florida George A. Smathers Libraries.
All rights reserved.
Acceptable Use, Copyright, and Disclaimer Statement
This page uses Google Analytics - ([Google Privacy Policy](#))
Last updated October 12, 2010 - mwd

Home

About

Resources

News

Events

Exhibits

Center for Jewish Studies



Page from 'Moses'; Wien, 1924

The Isser and Rae Price Library of Judaica

Secondary areas of collecting responsibility in the realm of Jewish culture, and collections of potential interest to academic programs beyond Jewish studies:

- Ancient Near East; Orientalia. Isolated works may be acquired in the context of supporting the study of ancient Israel and its neighbors, Biblical archaeology and epigraphy, Hebrew Scriptures, or Hebrew and Semitic linguistics. Titles acquired in this cognate category tend to be scholarly, multi-author collections and festschriften transecting several subject disciplines and typically containing essays of Jewish interest.
- Biography; Genealogy. The Price Library generally attempts to retain individual and collective biography and autobiography only of Jews active in the Jewish sphere of activity; thus autobiographies and biographies of Jews recognized for their contributions to the professions, the realms of entertainment, sports, and the media, arts and sciences, or literature should typically be considered by other subject or discipline-based bibliographers/selectors. Only commercially available genealogies and family histories are routinely sought for acquisition by the Price Library, but privately-distributed materials related to Florida Jewry may be sought and retained.
- Creative writing with Jewish themes or characters. Although the Price Library has a rather dated collection of American and German novels with Jewish content, responsibility for collecting newer Jewish creative writing (broadly interpreted to include both books by Jewish authors and books by non-Jews with Jewish themes) resides with bibliographers/selectors attached to the appropriate national literature of the world. The Price Library will have primary responsibility for original creative writing in Hebrew or Yiddish as well as translations of same into English. Research literature on the delineation of the Jewish stereotype in literature and film, or studies of Jewish writers as a class, continue to be acquired by Price.
- Hebrew and Yiddish theatre history.
- Jewish art history; Jewish liturgical objects and ritual art; Synagogue architecture; Sepulchral monuments. Note: "Secular" art; that is, works with little or no Jewish content by individual Jewish or Israeli artists, regardless of media, are collected by the Architecture and Fine Arts Library.
- Jewish education. The Price Library collection will stress the history and development of Jewish education, religious and secular, at all levels and in all countries of the world. Curricular materials intended for professional educators, and textbooks for school use, are not collected, nor are audio-visual materials for classroom or recreational use.
- Jewish folklore, tales, proverbs, humor.
- Jewish law. The Legal Information Center often duplicates English-language material in this area. Israeli civil and criminal law is the responsibility of the Legal Information Center.
- Jewish medicine; Jewish medical law; Medical ethics.
- Jewish music. The Price Library collection emphasizes the history and criticism of Jewish sacred or popular music, ballads, and folk music. Although Price retains some basic music anthologies and hymnals in book form, sound recordings, tapes, and musical scores for advanced students and musicians are organized by the Music library. American Yiddish sheet music is held by the Belknap Collection for the Performing Arts (Dept. of Special Collections).
- Jewish numismatics. Only modest selections of monographs and standard catalogs are made, together with the primary periodicals in English.
- Jewish philately. Only modest selections of monographs and standard catalogs are made.
- Jewish onomastics; Jewish epigraphy.
- Jewish press history. An extensive collection of anniversary issues of newspapers and journals is maintained.
- Jewish printing and publishing history; Book arts; manuscripts. Although neither bibliophilic nor limited, signed editions are routinely purchased, the Price Library supports an extensive collection devoted to Jewish bibliography, Hebrew printing and typography, Jewish publishing, and library catalogs of Hebrew manuscripts.
- Jewish sociology, i.e. attitudinal studies, demographic reports, voting behavior, intermarriage, assimilation, identity, mobility, occupations, the Jewish woman, etc. Materials in English are stressed, but foreign language works are often acquired within the context of community histories.
- Semitics. Isolated works may be acquired in the context of supporting the study of Hebrew etymology, linguistics, or Biblical studies.

[Staff web](#) | [Departments](#) | [RSS](#) | [Conduct In the library](#) | [Privacy policy](#) | [Employment](#) | [Site index](#)

Send suggestions and comments to [the library web manager](#).
© 2004 - 2010 University of Florida George A. Smathers Libraries.
All rights reserved.
Acceptable Use, Copyright, and Disclaimer Statement
This page uses Google Analytics - ([Google Privacy Policy](#))
Last updated October 12, 2010 - mwd



Table of Contents

[Main Page](#)

[Introduction](#)

[2008 Policy Statements](#)

[2001 Policy Statements](#)

[Related Policy Statements](#)

[Detailed Table of Contents](#)

[Glossary](#)

2008 UHM Library Collection Policy Statements

A. College of Arts and Humanities

1. American Studies
 - a. American Studies, Historic Preservation
 - b. American Studies, Museum Studies
2. Art
3. History
4. Music
5. Philosophy
6. Religion
7. Speech
8. Theater and Dance

B. College of Languages, Linguistics, and Literature

1. East Asian Languages and Literatures (see area policies under Asia Collection)
2. English
3. Languages and Literatures of Europe and the Americas
4. Hawaiian and Indo-Pacific Languages (see area policies under Special Collections)
5. Linguistics
6. Second Language Studies

C. College of Natural Sciences

1. Biology
2. Botany
3. Chemistry
4. Ecology, Evolution and Conservation Biology
5. General Science
6. Information and Computer Science
7. Library and Information Science
8. Mathematics
9. Microbiology
10. Physics and Astronomy
11. Zoology

D. College of Social Sciences

1. Anthropology
2. Communication
3. Economics
4. Ethnic Studies
5. Geography
6. Journalism
7. Peace Studies
8. Political Science
9. Psychology
10. Public Administration
11. Sociology
12. Urban and Regional Planning
13. Women's Studies Program

E. College of Business

- F.** College of Education
- G.** College of Engineering
 - 1. Civil and Environmental Engineering
 - 2. Electrical Engineering
 - 3. Mechanical Engineering
- H.** College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources
 - 1. Animal Sciences
 - 2. Family and Consumer Sciences
 - a. Family Resources
 - b. Apparel Product Design and Merchandising
 - 3. Food Science and Human Nutrition
 - 4. Molecular Biosciences and Bioengineering
 - 5. Natural Resources and Environmental Management
 - 6. Plant and Environmental Protection Sciences
 - 7. Tropical Plant and Soil Sciences
- I.** School of Architecture
- J.** School of Hawaiian Knowledge (see Special Collections)
- K.** School of Law
 - Law-related Materials
- L.** School of Medicine
 - 1. Anatomy, Biochemistry and Physiology
 - 2. Cell and Molecular Biology
 - 3. Medical Technology
 - 4. Medicine
 - 5. Pharmacology
 - 6. Public Health Sciences and Epidemiology
 - 7. Speech Pathology and Audiology
- M.** School of Nursing and Dental Hygiene
 - 1. Dental Hygiene
 - 2. Nursing
- N.** School of Ocean and Earth Sciences and Technology
- O.** School of Pacific and Asian Studies (see Asia Collection and Special Collections)
- P.** School of Social Work
- Q.** School of Travel Industry Management
- R.** Asia Collection
 - 1. History of Asia Collection
 - 2. General Asia Collection
 - 3. China Collection
 - 4. Japan Collection
 - 5. Korea Collection
 - 6. Philippine Collection
 - 7. Russian Area Collection
 - 8. South Asia Collection
 - 9. Southeast Asia Collection
- S.** Special Collections
 - 1. Hawaiian Collection
 - a. Hawaiian Collection, Manuscripts and Archives
 - 2. Pacific Collection
 - 3. Special Collections
 - 4. Jean Charlot Collection
- T.** Archives and Manuscripts

Collection Development Policy

HAWAIIAN COLLECTION

University of Hawai'i at Mānoa Library

Revised June 2008

I. PROGRAM INFORMATION

The Hawaiian Collection of the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa began in 1907, a year after the founding of the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts (now the University of Hawai'i), when the library purchased \$350.00 worth of books about Hawai'i from a Honolulu bookstore. In 1927, 1,500 books were set aside into a separate Hawaiian Collection. Janet Bell, a University of Hawai'i graduate, became the first Hawaiian Collection librarian in 1935. At her retirement in 1970, the collection had grown to over 50,000 volumes.

As of 2006, the collection numbered 60,828 titles in 146,289 volumes, of which more than 2,200 are currently received serials. There are over 144 feet of ephemera, and large collections of audiovisual media in numerous formats. Other formats such as microfilm are not counted by collection.

The Hawaiian Collection is the world's most comprehensive library of current and retrospective materials pertaining to Hawai'i. All formats, languages, levels and treatment are collected. While all aspects of Hawai'i are of interest, special emphasis is placed on acquiring materials on Hawaiian studies (i.e. pertaining to native Hawaiians), ethnic studies of the peoples of Hawai'i, the Hawaiian language, and the history and pre-history of Hawai'i. The collection serves the students and faculty of the University of Hawai'i, including those participating in University of Hawai'i distance education programs, and a growing number of local, national and international users who are researching Hawai'i.

The collection supports teaching and research on Hawai'i at all levels. Numerous academic departments offer courses on Hawai'i or curricula that include Hawai'i-focused components. The Hawai'inuiākea School of Hawaiian Learning is comprised of the

Kamakakūokalani Center for Hawaiian Studies, the Kawaihuelani Center for Hawaiian Language, and Ka Papa Lo‘i o Kānewai.

Kamakakūokalani Center for Hawaiian Studies includes 14 faculty members and offers a Bachelor of Arts degree and a Master’s degree in Hawaiian Studies. In spring 2008 the Center enrolled 1,281 students. The course Hawaiian Studies 107 enrolled the highest number of students of all classes at the University (943 students). There were 110 BA majors and 24 MA majors. In addition, Hawaiian Studies students obtain Master's and Doctorate degrees through the Center for Pacific Islands Studies and discipline departments such as the American Studies, English, History, and Political Science departments. Kawaihuelani Center for Hawaiian Language includes 24 faculty members. It presently serves 1,500 students. In spring 2008 there were 90 Hawaiian Language majors and 15 Master’s candidates. The Center for Hawaiian Language offers a certificate, a Bachelor’s, and a Master’s degree in Hawaiian.

The Department of Ethnic Studies in the College of Social Sciences is an undergraduate interdisciplinary program with a focus on Hawai‘i. It offers a Bachelor’s degree and a certificate in Ethnic Studies, and includes ten faculty members.

During fall semester 2008 approximately 94 academic courses (many with multiple sections) on Hawai‘i are offered on the Mānoa campus in numerous departments. Additional courses on the Pacific include Hawai‘i in their syllabi. The Hawaiian Collection librarians teach a graduate course on reference resources on Native Hawaiians for the Library and Information Science program every two years.

II. COORDINATION OF COLLECTING RESPONSIBILITIES

University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa Hamilton and Sinclair Library Collections

The Hawaiian Collection selectively purchases additional copies of materials to be held in appropriate circulating and reference collections as usage warrants.

University Archives: The Hawaiian Collection acquires printed and electronic publications and serials issued by or about the University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa, faculty offprints about Hawai‘i, and University of Hawai‘i dissertations and theses. The archival copy of all University of Hawai‘i Press publications, regardless of subject, is housed in the University Archives.

Pacific Collection: The Hawaiian Collection does not acquire monographs and reports on the Pacific Islands that contain only a section or chapter on Hawai‘i, or materials on Pacific Islands peoples. These materials are acquired by and kept in the Pacific Collection.

Asia Collection: The Hawaiian Collection acquires materials about Hawai‘i in Asian languages, most of which are currently in Japanese. The Hawaiian Collection acquires materials about peoples of Asian ancestry who live in Hawai‘i, but does not acquire background material about their countries of origin.

Business Humanities and Social Sciences Department (BHSD), Science and Technology Department (Sci-Tech), Music Collection: The Hawaiian Collection selectively purchases titles about Hawai‘i for the BHSD, Sci-Tech and Music circulating collections, and after consultation, for their reference collections. These materials duplicate heavily used materials in the Hawaiian Collection.

Map Collection: The Hawaiian Collection selects and purchases maps of Hawai‘i, which are housed in the Map Collection.

United States Government Documents Collection: The Government Documents Collection holds late 19th and 20th Century U.S. government and United Nations documents on Hawai‘i that are unique to that collection. The Hawaiian Collection acquires most modern depository and non-depository U.S. government documents about Hawai‘i. These acquisitions duplicate depository materials held in the Government Documents Collection. The Hawaiian Collection acquires documents about Hawai‘i from other national and international agencies. The Hawaiian Collection does not duplicate U.S. or United Nations compilations of statistical and other data that include Hawai‘i. Microform formats of documents (e.g. NTIS, consular reports) generally are not

duplicated in paper for the Hawaiian Collection except for selected major items and ERIC documents on the Hawaiian language.

Wong Audiovisual Center: The Hawaiian Collection selects and funds audiovisual materials in all formats on Hawai‘i, which are housed in the Wong Audiovisual Center. The Hawai‘i Media Library is responsible for selection and processing of television programs on Hawai‘i taped off-air.

University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa William S. Richardson School of Law Library

The Hawaiian Collection acquires law materials about Hawai‘i, which may duplicate those in the School of Law Library.

Off-Campus Collections

The Hawaiian Mission Children's Society Library specializes in primary Protestant mission-related materials. It contains the largest collection of Hawaiian language materials. The Hawaiian Collection acquires printed books on Hawai‘i missions and missionaries, and publications and photocopies of Hawaiian language material.

The Family History Centers of the Church of Latter-Day Saints hold major collections of genealogical resources on all ethnic groups in Hawai‘i. The Hawaiian Collection duplicates a small number of these materials.

The Hawai‘i State Archives is the depository for official and primary records of all of the governments of Hawai‘i, including the Hawaiian Kingdom, the Provisional Government, the Republic of Hawai‘i, the Territory of Hawai‘i, and the State of Hawai‘i. The Hawaiian Collection duplicates some of these materials.

The Bishop Museum Library is the major depository of primary source materials on traditional Hawaiian culture. The Bishop Museum Library also contains major collections of moving images and photographs. The Hawaiian Collection selectively acquires photocopies of their print materials.

III. GUIDELINES TO MATERIALS COLLECTED OR EXCLUDED

Language: No limitations. Most of the material is in English or Hawaiian, with a growing collection of titles in Japanese.

Chronological: No limitations.

Geographical: No limitations. The emphasis is on the islands of the Hawaiian archipelago including the Northwestern Islands. Included also are native Hawaiians anywhere in the world, and prominent former residents of Hawai'i of any ethnicity. Works published in Hawai'i, but not about Hawai'i, are excluded.

Date of Publication: No limitations.

Types/Formats: No limitations. Published books, reports and serials; ephemera; microforms; photographs; and audiovisual materials form the bulk of the collection. Materials in electronic format are selectively collected.

Treatment: No limitations, including popular.

IV. SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS BY TYPE AND FORMAT

Archives, Manuscripts, Personal Papers and Other Primary Source Materials: Hawai'i-related manuscripts, personal papers, and archives of agencies and organizations and individuals are collected in all formats.

Ephemera: Ephemera is collected, based on the collection's focus areas.

Hawai'i State and County Documents: Although a state law requires that each government agency send one copy of each publication for deposit to the University of

Hawai'i Library, receipt is uncertain, and monitoring acquisitions and pursuing missing items are time-consuming.

Hawaiian Music: Hawaiian music in print and audiovisual formats are collected.

Audiovisual: All formats are collected. Radio tapes and other non-music sound recordings are added selectively. Selected locally produced television programs about Hawai'i are taped off-air, with permission.

Editions: All editions are collected: paper and hard cover of the same title, the title in different languages, and all variant editions. Reprints are deemed variant editions.

Electronic Formats: Materials in electronic format are acquired selectively.

Microforms and Other Duplicative Formats: The Hawaiian Collection purchases microform copies of materials on a selective basis. Material that may not be available for purchase may be added by duplication by microfilm, photocopy or audiovisual duplication. The collection microfilms, digitizes, photocopies or dubs parts of its collection (e.g. newspapers and fragile materials) for preservation purposes.

Reprints and Offprints: Reprints and offprints of journal articles and book chapters are collected selectively. Priority is given to scholarly articles, articles in journals not owned by the library, lengthy feature articles, and/or subjects where there is limited information in other formats. Highly scientific articles are largely excluded.

V. ADDITIONAL OR SUPPLEMENTARY CONSIDERATIONS

The Hawaiian Collection acquires material under the following provisions:

- a) By purchase, using University Library funds allocated to the collection;
- b) By deposit, such as state agency publications;
- c) By gift from publishers, public and private issuing agencies, and individuals;
- d) By special funding, such as gifts and grants for special projects;

e) By blanket order plans with several local vendors and publishers, to provide all Hawai'i titles they carry in book and media formats. Only a handful of books are received each year on the Blackwell Approval Plan, which covers current English language publications from U.S. and United Kingdom university and trade publishers

revised by Joan He

June 4, 200

Name/Responsibility for the Collection: African Studies

Bibliographer: Shiferaw Assefa

History of Collection: The African-American Studies department was founded in 1970 and the Kansas African Studies Center originated from it in the 1980s. Immediately after the creation of the department, the library started to selectively collect materials on Africa in order to support the curriculum and the researches of faculty and students.

Objectives/Purpose: The purpose of the collection in African Studies is to support the teaching and research of the Department of African-American Studies and faculty and students associated with the Kansas African Studies Center. Due to the interdisciplinary nature of African Studies, the primary clientele for the collections is the undergraduate and graduate students, faculty, and research staff in various departments whose research focus is on Africa.

Description of Academic Programs Supported/Levels of Academic Programs Supported (very brief): The Department of African-American Studies offers bachelors and masters degrees in African-American and African Studies. In addition, there are significant numbers of graduate students who pursue Africa-related topics for their dissertation across campus.

Subject Areas: Since African Studies is interdisciplinary, the fund covers all subject areas except Law and Medicine. There is emphasis on African History, ethnography, local history and description (Call Number DT1-3415). Other areas of focus are African Religions (BL2400-BL2490), Islam in Africa (BL64), Christianity in Africa (BR1359-1470), Atlases (G2445-2739, African Literature (PL 8000-8839), African national bibliography (Z3501-3979), etc.

Geographical Areas: Materials collected are from or about all the African countries with emphasis on Sub-Saharan Africa.

Languages: At present time, the library's first priority is to collect books and journals in English, with less emphasis on corresponding materials in French, Portuguese, and German. A second priority is to select materials needed for language study and cultural reading in the African languages taught by the department.

Types of Materials:

Types Included: Print books and journals, databases, reference materials, and audiovisual materials covering various topics will be purchased when feasible upon request.

Types Excluded: Textbooks

Publication Date: New publications only. We retrospectively collect if there is high demand for a specific item by faculty and researchers.

Related Collections/Other Library Collections that Support this Subject: Since African Studies is interdisciplinary, the collection supports all the departments except the Schools of Law and Medicine.

Research Guides

DUKE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES



[All Guides](#) » [LibGuides](#) » Slavic, Eurasian, and East European Studies [Admin Sign In](#)

Slavic, Eurasian, and East European Studies

URL: <http://guides.library.duke.edu/slavicstudies> [Print Guide](#)

Getting Started
Related Guides
Books
Articles
Images
Special Collections
Duke's Slavic Collection
Добро пожаловать!

Duke's Slavic Collection [Print Page](#) Search:

At A Glance

Of the 6 million volumes currently held by Duke University Library:

- 453,547 (or 3.5%) are part of the Slavic collection.
- Of that number 329,434 volumes are in Slavic languages
- 124,113 in Western European languages.

Description

Duke University Libraries contains one of the *oldest* and most extensive Slavic collections of all the academic libraries in the Southeastern United States. The bulk of the collection relates to the former Soviet Union and its successor states in Eurasia and Eastern Europe, that is, to the territories that share either a common Slavic linguistic heritage or a political history with the lands and cultures of Slavic Eurasia. The Library's consortial responsibilities vis-à-vis other institutional members of the Triangle Research Library Network (TRLN), and the interests and support of Duke's faculty, have laid the basis for several significant collections, particularly in [Russian visual culture](#) and [Polish studies](#).

Your Librarian



Ernest Zitser, Ph.D.

Contact Info:
 230 Bostock/Perkins Library
 Box 90195
 Duke University
 Durham NC 27708-0195
 Phone: 919-660-5847
 Fax: 919-668-3134

Spring 2010 Office Hours:
 Thursdays, 1-3pm, 321C
 Languages Bldg.
[Send Email](#)

Links:
[Website / Blog](#)
[Profile & Guides](#)

Subjects:
[Slavic, Eurasian, and East European Studies](#)

TRLN

By the terms of the existing cooperative collection development agreement between the members of TRLN, Duke is responsible for acquiring and providing access to Ukrainian and Polish imprints while the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill (UNC-CH) develops a comprehensive collection in Czech, Slovak and Hungarian. In the case of Russian-language materials, UNC-CH is primarily responsible for Russian history and literature (particularly of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries), while Duke collects comprehensively in Soviet and contemporary Russian/Eurasian history, economics, and linguistics. [Search TRLN](#), a unified, electronic catalog facilitates browsing and borrowing of holdings across all of members of the Triangle Research Library Network (TRLN).

2009 Duke-UNC Stats

Languages	UNC/vol	DUKE/vol	TOTAL/vol
West European*	57,499	124,113	181,612
Russian	305,598	240,183	545,780
Czech	35,295	4,389	39,684
Polish	28,406	59,765	88,172
Slovak	9,845	642	10,487
Serbian	9,018	596	9,614
Bulgarian	8,908	1,896	10,804
Ukrainian	8,202	16,502	24,704
Croatian	7,322	1,562	8,884
Hungarian	5,698	1,076	6,774
Romanian	3,417	1,368	4,785
Belorussian	2,044	1,685	3,729
Macedonian	1,712	112	1,824
Slovenian	836	396	1,232
Yiddish	438	2,919	3,357
Estonian	427	187	614
Church Slavic	356	211	568
Albanian	343	136	479
Latvian	330	220	550
Lithuanian	293	246	539
Georgian	185	119	304
Armenian	169	667	836
Slavic (Other)	128	244	372
Moldavian	103	53	156
Bosnian	86	40	126
TOTAL VOLUMES:	486,655	459,329	945,984

*UNC: only D and P LC classes

Source: 2009 Title VI Grant Application

Powered by [Springshare](#); All rights reserved. Report a tech support issue.
 View this page in a format suitable for [printers](#) and [screen-readers](#) or [mobile devices](#).

[Alumni Portal](#) | [Divinity School Library](#) | [Ford Library](#) | [Goodson Law Library](#) | [Library Service Center](#) | [Lilly Library](#) | [Marine Lab Library](#) | [Medical Center Library](#) | [Mobile](#) | [Music Library](#) | [Perkins/Bostock Library](#) | [Special Collections Library](#) | [The Link](#)

University of Florida Libraries
University of Florida

» Smathers Libraries | » Health Science Center Libraries | » Legal Information Center
UF Libraries » Guides @ UF » Humanities & Social Sciences » Romani Studies
Admin Sign In

Romani Studies

Tags: databases

Last update: Aug 16th, 2010 | URL: <http://guides.uflib.ufl.edu/romani> | [Print Guide](#) | [RSS Updates](#) | [Email Alerts](#) | [SHARE](#) [f](#) [t](#) [e](#)

Home
Czech Republic
Hungary
Poland
Slovakia
Roma History
Society & Culture
Databases

Home
Comments (0)
Print Page
Search:
This Guide
Search

Romani Links

- Romani Links
- Roma Links
- Romani Web Ring
- DMOZ Links (Romani)
- Specialized Library with Archive "Studii Romani"
- Romani Links
- RADOC -The Romani Archives and Documentation Center

Comments (0)

News, Blogs & Forums

- Romani.org
- RomaWorld
- ERIO-European Roma Information Office
- Roma Info Centre
- Romani Blog f
- Romani Forum
- Voice of Roma Blog


Comments (0)

Articles & Documentaries

- Gypsies: The Outsiders f
- The Plight of the Roma f
- Destination: Gypsy Europe

Comments (0)

Romani Studies Articles



- [Romani Politics in Contemporary Europe: Poverty, Ethnic Mobilization and the Neoliberal Order](#)
 Romani Politics in Contemporary Europe: Poverty, Ethnic Mobilization and the Neoliberal Order, Nando Sigona and Nidhi Trehan (eds). Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 309 pp. us\$90/£52, ISBN 978-0-230-51662-5 (hbk). Reviewed by Aidan McGarry This timely and comprehensive edited volume by Sigona and
 Publication: Romani Studies
- [Back where they belong: Gypsies, kidnapping and assimilation in Victorian children's literature](#)
 Examples of Victorian children's literature are examined to consider the recycling of the "Gypsy" child-stealing myth, with attention drawn to common features of the stories as an indicator of the narratives' cultural function. Fictions about the adoption and conversion of Gypsy children are read
 Publication: Romani Studies

View Website | View RSS Feed

Comments (0)

Romani Studies Links

- Romani Studies
- Patrin Web Journal
Romani Culture and History
- The Svinia Project f
- Periodicals Which Regularly Publish Articles About Roma from the Open Society Institute

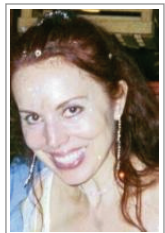
Comments (0)

Featured Database

- RomBase
- RADOC
- The Romanies Digital Collection at the University of Florida Libraries

Comments (0)

Subject Guide




Alena Aissing

Contact Info:
516 Library West, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611
352-273-2637
[Send Email](#)

Links:
[Website / Blog](#)
[Profile & Guides](#)

Subjects:
European Studies, Slavic, Germanic, etc.

Thank You



I would like to express my gratitude and appreciation for Jami Beserock who was very helpful in designing this

SPEC Kit 324: Collecting Global Resources · 129

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
LIBRARIES

Eckles Library at the Mount Vernon Campus Virginia Science and Technology Campus Library

Site Index **ASK A LIBRARIAN** myALADIN

Catalog Articles E-Journals Reference Search Site

Advanced Search Title Search

Gelman Library » Research Guides » Japan: Earthquake, Tsunami and Nuclear Crisis Information Admin Sign In

Japan: Earthquake, Tsunami and Nuclear Crisis Information

Tags: earthquake, japan, nuclear crisis, nuclear energy, radiation, tsunami

This guide brings together resources on the recent disaster in Japan including news coverage, analysis, information on relief efforts, background information on natural disasters and nuclear power issues, etc.

Last update: Jun 15th, 2011 URL: http://libguides.gwu.edu/earthquake Print Guide RSS Updates SHARE Facebook Twitter Email

Home Quick Links and US Govt Information News Coverage Nuclear Crisis Aid and International Response Travel To/From Japan

Washington DC News and Events Photos, Videos and Maps March 28-NOON-live from the Sigur Center

Home Comments (0) Print Page Search: This Guide Search

Disaster in Japan


On March 11, 2011, a magnitude 9.0 earthquake struck off the East coast of northern Japan. The devastation from the earthquake and the resulting tsunami leveled cities and towns in Miyagi and Fukushima prefectures. Further complicating the response, the Fukushima Daichi nuclear reactor has been severely damaged. Low-levels of radiation have been emitted despite the efforts to cool the nuclear fuel.

This Global Resources Center guide attempts to bring together all the significant information that is currently being generated about the disaster, both earthquake and tsunami and the resulting damage and recovery efforts. We hope it will keep you up-to-date on the current situation in Japan.

Comments (0)


3-11-11 Earthquake

Google Map of Affected Areas



Comments (0)

Subject Guide



Global Resources Center

Contact Info:
Gelman Library Suite #708
The George Washington University
2130 H St NW
Washington, DC 20052
phone: (202) 994-7105
fax: (202) 994-7845
Send Email

Links:
Website / Blog
Profile & Guides

Powered by Springshare; All rights reserved. Report a tech support issue.
View this page in a format suitable for printers and screen-readers or mobile devices.

130 · Representative Documents: Research Guides



RESEARCHING BRAZIL

PESQUISA NO BRASIL

[About](#) | [Database](#) | [Online Resources](#) | [Print Resources](#) | [Professional Associations](#) | [News](#) | [Contact](#)

Devised as a tool to support research in Brazilian Studies, Researching Brazil/Pesquisa no Brasil is both a bibliographic database and a gateway to online resources relevant to the field. The site provides a searchable index of Brazilian scholarly journals and contains additional relevant resources, including a news page, an online directory of institutions, a bibliography of print sources, and links to selected websites relevant to researchers.

Brazilian Studies News



Bibliographic Database

Fully searchable index of citations from over 80 academic journals (in history and the social sciences) published in Brazil. Currently in development, the database underwent a major update in early 2010.



Online Resources

Selective collection of websites providing access to resources that support research and teaching on Brazilian topics. The Google Custom Search box lets users perform a cross-site query of these resources.



Print Resources

Selective list of print library resources for Brazilian history and social science research. Unless otherwise noted, all resources are available at the Wells Library of Indiana University-Bloomington.




Professional Associations

List of selected scholarly societies and professional associations based in Brazil, Latin America, North America, and Europe that foster academic research on Brazilian and Latin American topics.

Created by Luis A. González, Ph.D. Librarian for Latin American, Spanish and Portuguese, Chicano-Riqueño, and Latino Studies
Herman B Wells Library, Indiana University Bloomington

Herman B Wells Library | 1320 East 10th St. | Indiana University | Bloomington, IN 47405 | Phone: (812) 855-7416 | luisgonz@indiana.edu





[Kyou](#) [Email](#) [Blackboard](#) [Enroll & Pay](#)
[KU Home](#) [A-Z](#)

The University of Kansas Libraries

[Libraries Home](#)

[Articles & Databases](#)

[Catalog: books & more](#)

[E-journals](#)

[Research by Subject](#)

[Course Reserves](#)

[Library Pages A-Z](#)

[Images](#)

[KU ScholarWorks](#)

[» more Digital Collections](#)


[Hours](#)


[My Account](#)

[Request Materials](#)

[Friends & Benefactors](#)

[Suggestions](#)



[SHARE](#) 

African Studies >> Electronic Resources

Electronic Resources for African Studies

Africa-Related Web Guides

- [A-Z of African studies on the Internet : a directory of Africa & African Studies](#) / prepared by Peter Limb, Africana Bibliographer, Michigan State University Libraries, and Ibra Sene, Dept. of History, Michigan State University.

This guide/directory consists of a comprehensive compilation of Internet sites, email discussion lists, and many other electronic resources relevant to the study of Africa. Access is alphabetical by topic and by site title.
- [Africa south of the Sahara : selected Internet resources](#) / prepared by Karen Fung, African Studies Bibliographer, Stanford University.

This is one of the best web guides providing access to electronic resources on Africa. Entries are well annotated and access by topic or geographically by country or region is provided. The section by topic includes 36 categories, including art, business, email discussion groups, journals and newspapers, libraries and archives, current events, and many more. Highly recommended.
- [Africa web links : an annotated resource list](#) / comp. by Ali B. Ali-Dinar, University of Pennsylvania.

Provides links to many Internet sites organized by topic, with very useful annotations for each site.
- [African Studies Companion](#). Comp. by Hans Zell.

"A compact, timesaving, and annotated guide to print and electronic information sources, facilitating easy access to a wide range of information in the African studies field". – Pref. Paper copy of 4th edition is available in Watson reference; includes a guide to using Google Scholar for conducting web searches on Africa. Electronic version is accessible via the University of Kansas [Information Gateway](#).
- [African studies Internet resources](#) / prepared by Joseph Caruso, African Studies Librarian, Columbia University.

Another excellent Internet site, particularly for research-related resources on Africa. Includes access to electronic resources by region, by organization (e.g. conferences, international organizations, scholarly associations, etc.) by topic, by format, and other means. This site is especially useful for its thorough listing of Africa-related electronic journals and newspapers. Provides good coverage of electronic sources on francophone Africa.
- [Web resources for the study of Africa](#) / prepared by Gretchen Walsh, African Studies Librarian, Boston University.

This site is especially useful for its evaluation of various web-based research strategies and for its informative annotations. Includes notes on "What is the Web?" and criteria for evaluating a good web site.

News Reports About Africa

- [AllAfrica.com](#)

This site claims to be the largest electronic distributor of African news and information worldwide, with over 1,000 news stories posted per day in English and French. Includes top headlines, latest news, country news, and topical news searches. Boolean search strategies can be performed on the Google search engine provided on the site, enabling one to perform a search by topic AND country (e.g. books and Botswana).
- [Electronic Newspapers on Africa](#) / comp. by Joseph Caruso, African Studies Librarian, Columbia University.

A very thorough multilingual list of approx. 150 newspapers published in Africa or with African content, all of which are available without subscription. Includes newspapers published in English, French, and Arabic, with selected entries for newspapers in other languages. The site can be searched by country.
- [Foreign Broadcast Information Service electronic index, 1975-1996](#)

An index to the Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS) Daily Reports issued by the U.S. government covering political, economic, scientific, and cultural issues and events. Available to University of Kansas users only through the University of Kansas [Information Gateway](#).

- **United Nations IRIN Africa service**
News features available from the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs; searchable by region, country, or theme.
- **World News Connection**
This resource is a successor to the Daily Reports from the FBIS and the reports from the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS). Content focuses primarily on military, political, environmental, scientific, technical, and socioeconomic issues and is compiled from non-U.S. media sources. Available to University of Kansas users only through the University of Kansas [Information Gateway](#).

Indexes and Databases

- **AfricaBib.Org**
The site includes two databases, *Africa Women's Bibliographic Database*, and *African Periodical Literature Bibliographic Database*. The former has citations on English language articles, monographs, conference papers, theses, etc. published since 1986. The latter provides access to citations to articles published in 450 English-language journals since the mid-19th century to date. Both databases are searchable by region, country, pre-determined subject categories, and by keyword.
- **African Newspapers Union List (AFRINUL)**
A cooperative Africana library project sponsored by the Africana Librarians Council and the Center for Research Libraries. The database includes holdings information for newspapers in all formats and languages published in Sub-Saharan Africa. Includes input from sixteen Africana libraries.
- **African Studies Abstracts Online**
Published quarterly, providing an overview of journal articles and edited works on the social sciences and humanities. Annotations are lengthy and very useful. Succeeds the printed abstracts journal of the African Studies Centre, Leiden, since 1968 first as *Documentatieblad*, then as *African Studies Abstracts* (Z3501 .L37 Watson Library Reference). Click on the 'Library' tab, then place the cursor over 'catalogue search' and choose "English" This will bring up a search screen with multiple field search capability.
- **Center for Research Libraries (CRL) Catalog**
Includes extensive Africana materials collected by the Cooperative Africana Microform Project (CAMP) over the past several decades. Includes African newspapers, government documents, research reports, African dissertations, field notes, esoteric journals, statistical sources, and rare books filmed for preservation from the Michigan State University and Northwestern University Africana collections.
- **eHRAF**
A cross-cultural database that contains over 350,000 pages of information indexed to the paragraph level, including information on cultural values and behaviors of each ethnic group included in the database. Also includes a cultural profile and list of sources indexed. Based on the Human Relations Area Files, a non-profit project established at Yale University. Available to University of Kansas users only through the University of Kansas [Information Gateway](#).
- **ISI Emerging Markets**
Full-text news sources, financial data, statistics and legal information. A multilingual (Arabic, English, French) collection of news and information sources about the emerging markets of various African countries. Coverage is best for North Africa (except Algeria) and for Kenya, Nigeria, and South Africa. All other African countries are grouped together under 'Sub-Saharan Africa'. Available to University of Kansas users only through the University of Kansas [Information Gateway](#).
- **Lexis Nexis Academic**
Provides access to full-text news sources for current events and retrospectively for the last 20 years; full-text federal, state, and international legal materials; full-text and abstracted medical and health information, and general information sources. Available to University of Kansas users only through the University of Kansas [Information Gateway](#).
NB: The next release of this database, due in June 2007, will include the BBC Monitoring Service and the Economic Intelligence Unit country reports and profiles for all African countries.
- **Quarterly index of African periodical literature**
An electronic index of over 300 selected periodicals, published in 29 African countries, that are acquired and indexed by the Nairobi Overseas Office of the Library of Congress. Coverage includes countries in the eastern, central, and southern regions of the continent. West Africa and North Africa are excluded. This index is also available to KU patrons in microform and in paper editions.

Electronic Journal Aggregations

- **African e-Journals Project**

Includes a collection of thirteen electronic journals with back and current issues available online. The user should note that these journals are not covered in the alphabetical list available on the Columbia University site.

- ***African magazines, journals, and newsletters on the Internet.*** Comp. by Karen Fung, Stanford University.
An extensive collection of electronic resources, with annotation for each entry indicating accessibility, source, and other pertinent user information. Available as a topical search in the larger site, "Africa south of the Sahara : selected Internet resources."
- ***African Journals Online (AJOL)***
Brings African scientific journals to a wider audience by publishing their current contents on the International Network for the Availability of Scientific Publications (INASP) web site. Citations and abstracts are provided, with a document delivery service available by subscription.
- ***University of Kansas Libraries. E-Journals***
From the University of Kansas Libraries homepage, click on E-journals for list of titles, with keyword and title search capability.

Online Library Catalogs and Research Guides

Listed here are the research libraries with the most extensive collections of Africana in the United States

- **Boston University Libraries. African Studies Library.** Created by Gretchen Walsh.
Includes extensive notes on the scope of the African studies library collections, general purpose of the collection, scope of coverage for languages, geographical areas, chronological periods, and general subject boundaries. Also includes guidelines on types of materials collected or not collected.
- **Indiana University Libraries. African Studies.** Maintained by Marion Frank-Wilson.
Collection description includes statement on the general purpose, subjects, African languages, and various formats collected. Also lists materials excluded. "The African Studies Program at Indiana University supports a wide spectrum of courses and research in the humanities and social sciences, with special emphasis on history, linguistics, anthropology, folklore and the arts." -- *Current website.*
- **Library of Congress. African and Middle Eastern Reading Room.**
Includes a fine illustrated guide to the Africana collections at the Library of Congress, with substantial notes on the library's Africana holdings. Also includes information on hours, bibliographies and finding guides published by the Section, literature describing the Section and its collections, doing research at LC, and a list of FAQ's.
- **Michigan State University. Africana at MSU Library.** Comp. by Peter Limb & Joseph Lauer
One of the largest collections of Africana in the United States, with roughly 200,000 books, pamphlets, maps, and microform units covering all relevant disciplines, languages, and regions of the continent. See note on website for further information about the collection scope, including collection development policy statement.
- **Northwestern University. Melville J. Herskovits Library of African Studies.**
The largest separately housed collection of Africana in the United States, including more than 260,000 bound volumes in its print collection. The Herskovits also receives more than 3,000 periodicals, journals, and newspapers, and has extensive collections of Africana archival materials, posters, conference papers, rare books, and uncataloged collections of vertical file materials and African language texts. The **Africana Conference Paper Index** is the premier source for conference papers on Africa, with a database of approximately 70,000 entries. Papers in the collection may be requested via interlibrary loan services. To access the Africana Conference Paper Index or the **Africana Vertical File Index**, click on NuCat, then click on "Special NU Databases," and choose the index desired in the "databases" box.
- **Stanford University. African Collection.** comp. by Karen Fung, African Studies Librarian.
Includes a guide for finding African studies information at Stanford University and links to other Africa-related resources on campus, new acquisitions list, and the well-known Internet guide, "Africa south of the Sahara : selected Internet Resources"
- **UCLA Library Collections and Internet Resources in African Studies.** Comp. by Ruby Bell-Gam.
Includes extensive notes on library holdings for sub-Saharan Africa in various formats, with links to other Africana collections at UCLA. Also includes a very extensive guide to Internet resources for African studies.
- **University of California at Berkeley. Library Resources on Africa.** Comp. by Phyllis Bischof.
Collections include approximately 180,000 books and 1,000 current periodicals and newspapers. Books, serials, national development plans, statistical and census documents are presented in depth, with extensive secondary sources for the study of African history. The site also includes an extensive guide to Internet resources for African studies.
- **University of Florida. George A. Smathers Library. Africana Collection.** Comp. by Daniel Reboussan and Peter Malanchuk.

Includes a very useful guide to "Resources for library research in African studies" and links to various other Africana library collections and resources.

- **University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. Center for African Studies. Africana Reading Room. Cite maintained by Al Kagan.**
The UIUC library collections cover all African countries and include resources on more than 150 African languages. Notes on the collection scope include a list of priority countries and languages. Collections are interdisciplinary and include all formats, with concentration on the humanities, social sciences, and agriculture. Collections include more than 180,000 volumes.

Instructional Resources and Outreach

- **African focus : sights and sounds of a continent. University of Wisconsin Digital Collections Project**
Includes research and teaching resources containing more than 3,000 slides, 500 photographs, and 50 hours of sound recordings from forty-five different countries. Brings together both primary and secondary materials in digital format.
- **Afrofile : Recommended titles on Africa for children and young people / comp. by Brenda Randolph.**
"Studies have repeatedly shown that children's collections in U.S. school and public libraries contain primarily biased, dated, and inaccurate materials on Africa. Africa Access is responding to the need for quality materials by publishing AFROPHILE. Only those materials receiving favorable recommendations from scholars on Africa are included in AFROPHILE. Entries are arranged first by grade level and then alphabetically by author". – *University of Pennsylvania African Studies Center Website*
- **Northwestern University. Facts about African Countries.**
A clickable map of the continent. A click on any country brings up facts about the country taken from the 2006 *CIA World Factbook*.
- **Title VI African Studies National Resource Centers**
Title VI African Studies National Resource Centers (NRC's) are charged with the responsibility of providing up-to-date and reliable educational information about Africa and its peoples to a wide audience. These include resources for K-12 classroom use by students and teachers, community college students and teachers, company and business organizations, and community groups. These NRC's, listed below (current and some former), have developed many educational resources that are available to various individuals and organizations. Some have lending libraries, as indicated by the notes below.
- **University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. Center for African Studies. Outreach Program.**
An extensive site with K-12 instructional resources for teaching about Africa, and a list of outreach publications available from the Center.
- **Boston University. African Studies Center Outreach Program.**
An extensive collection of teaching resources including a map with other contries superimposed over the continent of Africa to exemplify its comparataive size (How Big is Africa?) that is available for purchase, and many other teaching resources listed by grade level (PreK-5, 6-8, 9-12, and Adult)
- **Indiana University. African Studies Outreach Program.**
Includes a lending library of teaching resources that may be borrowed for up to two weeks by faculty, staff, and students regardless of institutional affiliation. The site includes an online video catalog and a curriculum resources catalog for searching the lending library's holdings. A very extensive and resourceful site.
- **Michigan State University. African Studies Outreach Program.**
This site has an extensive collection of outreach resources that serves a user population of students and faculty at more than 100 institutions. Includes links to various aspects of the outreach program, including outreach to teachers and educators, outreach to higher education, study abroad, and outreach to communities, government, business, and the Media Program. The Media Program has its own website, with an online catalog of films and videos. Another very useful site for outreach materials.
- **University of Kansas. Kansas African Studies Center. KASC Outreach Center.**
Includes information on the teachers' institutes sponsored by the Center, K-12 resources, materials available for borrowing, and related resources.
- **University of Florida. Center for African Studies. Outreach Program.**
Includes links to teachers' workshop, community and school presentations, educational publications, cultural exchanges, outreach resource library, consultations, and Swahili language instruction program for public school teachers.
- **University of Pennsylvania. African Studies Center. Outreach Program.**
Outreach program includes K-12 electronic guide for African resources, Business resources on Africa, Media resources on Africa, and Outreach workshops on teaching about Africa.
- **Yale University. MacMillan Center for International and Area Studies.**
"For educators, . . . African Studies offers teacher training workshops and resource services, enrichment

programs in schools and civic groups, intensive summer institutes, field study opportunities in Africa, curriculum development and evaluation, lesson plans on line, consulting, clearinghouse services and language enrichment opportunities for high school students." --*Center Website*

- **University of Wisconsin-Madison. African Studies Program. African Studies Outreach.**
Offers a range of outreach services, including consultation with teachers, a small educational resource collection, conferences and workshops for educators, audiovisual materials, and a speakers' bureau.

Links to Other Selected Sites

[Aluka.org](#)

A rapidly growing network of high-quality scholarly resources containing three subject modules: African cultural heritage sites and landscapes, African plants (not yet available as of 3.21.07), and Struggles for freedom in southern Africa. See site for further information, including a "What is "Aluka" downloadable handout. Highly recommended.

[Crisis in Darfur, Sudan.](#)

Recommended resources for understanding arguably the worst human rights crisis on the African continent today. Compiled by the Center for African Studies, University of California at Berkeley.

[Electronic journal of Africana bibliography](#)

A refereed online journal created by the late John Bruce Howell, former International Studies Librarian at the University of Iowa. Scope includes any aspect of African studies and the African diaspora. Ten subject bibliographies, each by a different compiler, have been published on the site from 1997 to date. Currently edited by a committee of three scholar/librarians.



[↑ top](#)

Contact Us
KU Libraries
Lawrence, Kansas 66045
(785) 864-8983


MORE THAN JUST BOOKS

[KU](#) [KU Libraries](#)

[KU Home](#) [About KU](#) [Admissions](#) [Administration](#) [Academics](#) [Research](#) [Technology](#) [Libraries](#) [Museum & Arts](#) [News](#) [Calendar](#)
[Athletics](#) [Give to KU](#) [Alumni](#) [Students](#) [Parents](#) [Faculty & Staff](#) [Jobs](#) [Enroll & Pay](#) [Media](#) [Maps](#) [Contact KU](#)

UMass Amherst Site Search

UMass Amherst Libraries



UMass Amherst Libraries » Subject Research Guides » Modern European Studies Admin Sign In

Modern European Studies

Last update: Aug 9th, 2011 | URL: <http://guides.library.umass.edu/modeuro> | [Print Guide](#) | [RSS Updates](#) | [SHARE](#) [f](#) [t](#) [e](#) [...](#)

[Home](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#) | [Print Page](#) Search:

ONLINE LIBRARY CATALOGS

- [UMass/Five College Online Catalog](#)
Find books, journals, and media collections held by UMass Libraries and the Five Colleges.
- [WorldCat](#)
Combined catalog of most North American and many world libraries.

[Comments \(0\)](#)

LIBRARY DATABASES

- [Academic Search Premier](#)
Citations, abstracts and full-text articles from scholarly and general-interest periodicals relating to social sciences, humanities, education, physical, and biological sciences. Covers 1975 to present.
- [Academic OneFile](#)
A large, interdisciplinary collection of scholarly, professional and trade journal articles, 1980-present.
- [Anthropology Plus](#)
The scholarly literature of archeology and anthropology (linguistic, social, and cultural) late 1800s to present.
- [Columbia International Affairs Online](#)
Full-text working and position papers, books, and journals, from international affairs research institutes, 1991-present.
- [Historical Abstracts](#)
Citations and abstracts for journal articles, books and dissertations on world history from 1450 to present, 1954-present.
- [International Political Science Abstracts](#)
Citations to articles from international political science periodicals, 1951-present.
- [PAIS International](#)
Public and social policy literature in political science, international relations, social sciences. Articles, government documents, reports, 1915-present.
- [Sociological Abstracts](#)
References to scholarly journal articles, dissertations, and conference papers on sociology and related disciplines, 1960-present.

[Comments \(0\)](#)

ONLINE REFERENCE SOURCES

- [Biography Resource Center](#)
- [Britannica Online](#)
- [EIU Country Reports Online](#)
- [Encyclopedia of European Social History](#)
- [Europa World Year Book](#)
- [Europe 1450-1789: Encyclopedia of the Early Modern World](#)
- [Europe 1789-1914: Encyclopedia of the Age of Industry and Empire](#)
- [Europe Since 1914: Encyclopedia of the Age of War and Reconstruction](#)
- [Facts on File World News Digest](#)
- [International Encyclopedia of the Social and Behavioral Sciences](#)
- [Literature Criticism Online](#)

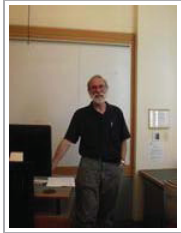
[Comments \(0\)](#)

OTHER RESOURCES

- [UMass Interlibrary Loan](#)
Borrow books from libraries outside of the Five Colleges or request copies of articles and materials from any library.
- [RefWorks](#)
A citation management service for storing and formatting bibliographic references.
- [Modern European Studies Minor](#)

[Comments \(0\)](#)

Modern European Studies Subject Guide



Jim Kelly

Contact Info:
Research and Liaison Services
W.E.B. Du Bois Library
(413) 545-3981
(413) 577-1536 (fax)
[Send Email](#)

Links:
[Profile & Guides](#)

Subjects:
Classics, English, Film Studies, German and Scandinavian Studies, History, Journalism, Library Science, Linguistics, Medieval Studies, Philosophy, Religious Studies, Slavic and East European Studies, Theater



SPEC Kit 324: Collecting Global Resources · 137

 SELECTED INTERNET RESOURCES

- [CIA The World Factbook: European Union](#)
- [Europa: Gateway to the European Union](#)
- [European History Gateway: Directory of Resources on the History of Europe](#)
- [European History Primary Sources](#)
- [Voice of the Shuttle: History: Europe](#)
- [World Wide Virtual Library: History](#)

Comments (0)

Powered by [Springshare](#); All rights reserved. Report a tech support issue.
View this page in a format suitable for printers and screen-readers or mobile devices.



Ask a Librarian
505-277-9100

University Libraries » Research Guides » Latin American and Iberian Studies [Admin Sign In](#)

Latin American and Iberian Studies

Tags: [iberian_studies](#), [latin_american_collections](#), [latin_american_history](#), [latin_american_studies](#)

Research help in Latin American Studies and Iberian Studies.

Last update: Aug 8th, 2011 | URL: <http://libguides.unm.edu/lais> | [Print Guide](#) | [RSS Updates](#) | [SHARE](#) [f](#) [t](#) [e](#) [...](#)

[Home](#) [Anthropology](#) [Business Administration](#) [CRP](#) [Español y/e Portugûes](#) [Fine Arts/Art History](#) [History](#) [Political Science](#)
[Sociology](#) [Course Guides](#) [Feature Collections](#) [Exhibit Guides \(2009\)](#)

[Home](#) [Comments \(0\)](#) [Print Page](#) Search:

Welcome/Bienvenido/Bem-vindo

Welcome to this research guide, with links to resources for interdisciplinary research on Latin America. Please e-mail me if you would like to suggest additions to the library collection, arrange a research consultation, or schedule library training for your class.

Bienvenidos a esta guía de investigación, con enlaces a recursos para investigaciones interdisciplinarias sobre América Latina. Por favor, mande un e-mail si usted desea sugerir adiciones a la colección, organizar una consulta de investigación, o programar una sesión de investigaciones para su clase.

Bem-vindo a este guia de pesquisa, com enlaces para recursos interdisciplinares sobre a América Latina. Por favor email se voce gostaria de sugerir acrescimos ao acervo da biblioteca, marcar uma consulta, ou fazer programação para sua aula.

[Comments \(0\)](#)

Online Tutorial Help/Ayuda tutorial en linea

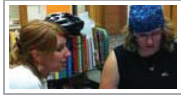
See the following on-line tutorials to help: Véanse los siguientes tutoriales en linea para ayudar a: 1). [find the best databases](#) /encontrar lo mejor base de datos 2). understand [the meaning of scholarly articles](#)/comprender lo signification de articulos academicos 3: [understand our archival finding aid](#) /entender nuestro catálogo de archivo; 4). [use the archives](#) /usar los archivos

[Comments \(0\)](#)



Quick Search/Busqueda rapida

[Comments \(0\)](#)

IAS Coordinator



Suzanne Schadt




Contact Info:
Zimmerman Library 294
In Office Hours W 5:45-7:45 PM
El Centro Lobby Hours M & T 11:00 AM-1:00 PM
Chat Here M 9:30-11:00 PM
[Send Email](#)

Links:
[Profile & Guides](#)

Subjects:
[Latin American studies](#), [Iberian studies](#), [Hispanic/Latino Chicano studies](#) and [American studies](#)

Style Manuals

- [American Athropological Association](#)
- [American Political Science Association](#)
- [American Psychological Association](#)
- [Chicago Manual of Style](#)
- [Modern Language Association](#)



Library » Research Guides » Sources by Subject » Islamic Studies
Admin Sign In

Islamic Studies Tags: arabic_studies, indonesia, islam, islamic, middle_east, muslim

Subject Guide for Islamic Studies

Last update: Jun 16th, 2011 | URL: <http://guides.temple.edu/islamicstudies> | [Print Guide](#) | [RSS Updates](#) | [Email Alerts](#) | [SHARE](#) [f](#) [t](#) [e](#)

Home
Find Articles
Find Books & Movies
Find Dissertations & Theses
Cite Your Sources

Home [Comments \(0\)](#) [Print Page](#) Search: [This Guide](#) [Search](#)

Recently Arrived

[Encyclopedia of Jews in the Islamic World](#)

[Cities of the Middle East and Northern Africa: A Historical Encyclopedia](#)

[Biographical Encyclopedia of Islamic Philosophy](#)

[Comments \(0\)](#)

Useful Links

- o Database Finder
- o Diamond: The Libraries' Catalog
- o E-Z Borrow
- o Find Full-Text By Citation
- o Journal Finder
- o Library Hours
- o Library Request Forms
- o My Library Account
- o Temple Writing Center

General Biography

For detailed biographies of important religious figures, start with the encyclopedias under "Reference Shelf" above. The links below are best for more general purposes.

- o African American Biographical Database
- o American National Biography
- o Biographies Illustrated Plus
- o Biography Resource Center
- o International Who's Who
- o Oxford Dictionary of National Biography

[Comments \(0\)](#)

Images

Summon

Try Summon, our new Global Search, the latest innovation in academic research.

- Searches across hundreds of databases, tens of thousands of journals, all Temple books, and more!

[Search](#)

[Comments \(0\)](#)

Don't Know Where to Begin?

[Oxford Dictionary of Islam](#): try it for quick look-ups of people, places, dates, and periods.

Search for Articles and Books!

Quick Search

- ATLA Religion Database
- JSTOR (Religion journals only)
- Religion & Philosophy Collection
- Diamond (Library Catalog)


[Search](#)

- [Encyclopedia of Islam and the Muslim World](#)
 "Looks at Islam's role in the modern world...in the context of the religion's history and development over the last 13 centuries...thematic articles, biographies of key figures, definitions, illustrations, maps..." **Good place to start!**
- [Blackwell Companion to Contemporary Islamic Thought](#)
 "Reflects the variety of trends, voices, and opinions in the contemporary Muslim intellectual scene...[and]...challenges Western misconceptions about the modern Muslim world."
- [Blackwell Companion to the Qur'an](#)
 "The ideal resource for anyone who wishes to read and understand the Qur'an as a text and as a vital piece of Muslim life."
- [Cambridge Companion to Classical Islamic Theology](#)
 "This series of critical reflections on the evolution and major themes of pre-modern Muslim theology begins with the revelation of the Koran, and extends to the beginnings of modernity in the eighteenth century."
- [Encyclopaedia of Islam](#)
 The authoritative reference source for Islam. Tricky to use, however. If you have trouble finding an concept or topic, find the Arabic name in one of the other reference sources and then look for it in the eTable of Contents.
- [Encyclopaedia of the Qur'an](#)
 "Encyclopedic dictionary of qur'anic terms, concepts, personalities, place names, cultural history and exegesis extended with essays on the most important themes and subjects within qur'anic studies."
- [Cambridge Companion to the Qur'an](#)
 "The Cambridge Companion to the Qur'an provides a fascinating entrée to a text that has shaped the lives of millions for centuries."
- [Cambridge Companion to Arabic Philosophy](#)
 "Essays by leading scholars provides an introduction to Arabic philosophy by way of chapters devoted to individual thinkers (such as al-Farabi, Avicenna and Averroes) or groups, especially during the 'classical' period from the 9th to the 12th centuries."
- [Index Islamicus](#)
 The premier disciplinary database for the discipline of Islamic studies. **Novices should start with search boxes above, however.**

[Comments \(0\)](#)

Reference Shelf


Subject Guide



Fred Rowland

I'm on vacation.
Send a message to another librarian.

[Send](#)



Contact Info:
 Paley Library
 Office: 316 Paley (3rd Floor, East side)
 215-204-3188
 AIM: frowland
 Yahoo: fvr1959
[Send Email](#)

Links:
[Website / Blog](#)
[Profile & Guides](#)

Subjects:
[Classics, Islamic Studies, Jewish Studies, Philosoph, Religion](#)

- AP Images
- ARTstor
- Web Gallery of Art
- CAMIO
- Art Project (Google)
- Perry-Castañeda Library Map Collection
- David Rumsey Historical Map Collection

Comments (0)

Search for encyclopedia articles!

Quick Search

- Oxford Reference Online
- Gale Virtual Reference Library

- [Credo Reference](#)
Very broad collection of relatively small reference works. Use this to look up facts, dates, events, and miscellanea.
- [Encyclopaedia Britannica](#)
Great general encyclopedia. Online version has cool add-ons as well.
- [Encyclopaedia of Islam Online](#)
Most authoritative encyclopedia for Islamic Studies.
- [Gale Virtual Reference Library](#)
Database of dozens of encyclopedias and other reference works. Includes Encyclopaedia of Islam, Encyclopaedia Judaica, Encyclopedia of Religion, New Catholic Encyclopedia, and more.
- [Oxford Reference Online](#)
Large database of classic Oxford reference works, including Encyclopedia of the Middle Ages, Oxford Dictionary of Byzantium, Oxford Encyclopedia of the Reformation, and Oxford Companion to Philosophy.
- [Routledge Encyclopedia of Philosophy](#)
Most authoritative encyclopedia of philosophy. Great content and great interface.
- [Sage eReference](#)
Sage is one of the premier publishers of scholarly social science books, reference books, and journals. Use Sage eReference for social issues of concern to religions.
- [Oxford English Dictionary \(OED\) Online](#)
Online version of Oxford's classic dictionary.

Comments (0)

Powered by Springshare; All rights reserved. Report a tech support issue.
View this page in a format suitable for printers and screen-readers or mobile devices.

[off-campus access \(log in\)](#)

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES
UNIVERSITY of WASHINGTON

Subject and Class Guides

ask us!

email | chat | phone | text

UW WorldCat
 UW Catalog
 Site

Search UW Libraries and beyond

Go

[\[advanced search\]](#)

[Admin Sign In](#)

International Studies

Last update: Aug 27th, 2010
 URL: <http://guides.lib.washington.edu/intlstudies>
 [Print Guide](#)
 [RSS Updates](#)
 [SHARE](#)

[Home](#)

[Search Books](#)

[Find Articles](#)

[Find Statistics](#)

[History - International Studies](#)

[International Studies Topics](#)

Home [Print Page](#)

What's in the guide?

Welcome to the Subject Guide for International Studies. This page offers the top recommended resources for investigation into broad international studies topics. International Studies encompasses African Studies, Canadian Studies, East Asian Studies, Latin American Studies, Near East Studies, Russian/East European Studies, Scandinavian Studies, South Asian Studies, Southeast Asian Studies and Western European Studies.

This page also directs you to the various Area Studies subject pages such as East Asian Studies and the subject specific resources.

Please use the tabs to search books, articles and other resources related to International Studies.

- [Search Books](#) - Search for books using UW and world catalogs.
- [Find Articles](#) - Find articles on a variety of International Studies topics.
- [Find Statistics](#) - Search for relevant statistics for countries around the globe.
- [History - International Studies](#) - Find historical resources for International Studies.

Comments (0)

Monthly New Books List - International Studies

Monthly New Books List - International Studies

Comments (0)

Related Libraries

- East Asia Library
- Foster Business Library
- Government Publications
- Slavic & East European Section
- Suzzallo Library

Related Links and Guides

International Studies	International Studies Librarians	Related Subjects
African Studies	Harry Murphy African Studies	Economics
Canadian Studies	Sion Romaine Canadian Studies	Government Publications
Chinese Studies	Michael Meng Chinese Studies	History
Japanese Studies	Keiko Yokota-Carter Japanese Studies	Linguistics
Korean Studies	Hyokyoung Yi Korean Studies	Political Science and Public Affairs
Latin American Studies	Linda DiBiase Latin American Studies	
Near East Studies	Mary St. Germain Near East Studies	
Russian, East European and Central Asian Studies	Michael Biggins Russian, East European and Central Asian Studies	
Scandinavian Studies	Anna Bjartmarsdottir Scandinavian Studies	
South Asian Studies	Deepa Banerjee South Asian Studies	
Southeast Asian Studies	Judith Henchy Southeast Asian Studies	

Comments (0)

We Welcome Your Comments

Let us know what you think of this International Studies guide-

[\(edit text\)](#)

Was this information helpful?

Yes

No

Don't know

Please provide comments to help improve this page:

No poll choices defined!

[Comments \(0\)](#)

Powered by [Springshare](#); All rights reserved. [Report a tech support issue.](#)
View this page in a format suitable for [printers and screen-readers](#) or [mobile devices](#).

[Libraries Home](#)
[Privacy](#)
[Contact Us/Comments](#)
© 2009-2011 University of Washington Libraries
Box 352900 Seattle, WA 98195-2900 USA
phone: 206-543-0242

[Log into Your Library Account](#)
[Find It](#)
[Using the Libraries](#)
[Libraries & Hours](#)
[Help - How Do I...?](#)

Washington University Libraries

Ask Us
email chat phone text

WU Libraries » Research Guides Admin Sign In

Research Guides Subjects: Jewish & Near Eastern Studies (JINES)

Search:

BROWSE BY SUBJECTS

- o African & African-American Studies
- o American History
- o American Literature
- o Anthropology
- o Architecture
- o Archives
- o Art (Studio Arts)
- o Art History
- o Asian and Near Eastern Languages and Literature
- o Astronomy
- o Biology
- o Business
- o Chemistry
- o Children's Studies
- o Chinese Studies
- o Classics
- o Comparative Literature
- o Course Guides
- o Earth & Planetary Sciences
- o East Asian Studies
- o Economics
- o Education
- o Engineering & Technology
- o English Literature
- o Environmental Studies
- o European Studies
- o Film and Media Studies
- o General Science
- o Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
- o Germanic Languages & Literatures
- o Government Information
- o History of Science, Medicine and Technology
- o History, American
- o History, World
- o International and Area Studies

Jewish & Near Eastern Studies (JINES)

Jewish and Near Eastern Studies
by Deborah Katz - last updated on Mar 21st, 2011

Deborah Katz
by Deborah Katz - last updated on May 4th, 2011

GER 528 German-Jewish Literature from the Enlightenment to the Present
by Brian Vetruba - last updated on Sep 8th, 2009
Course guide to support GER 528 German-Jewish Literature from the Enlightenment to the Present taught by Erin McGlothlin (Fall 2009)

GIS (Geographic Information Systems)
by Cheryl Morton - last updated on May 18th, 2011

History of the Jews in Islamic Lands
by Deborah Katz - last updated on Feb 11th, 2011
Survey of Jewish communities in the Islamic world - their social, cultural & intellectual life from the 7th - 19th centuries .

Islamic and Near Eastern Studies Research Guide
by Jaleh Fazelian - last updated on Jul 14th, 2011
Information on the Islamic Near East

Statistical Information Research Guide
by Barbara Rehkop, Ruth Lewis - last updated on Mar 24th, 2011

The Graphic Novel and the Jewish Experience
by Deborah Katz - last updated on Mar 21st, 2011
This seminar will examine the graphic novel in the context of global Jewish culture of the last half century.

"A Nation Apart? Jewish Identity in an Age of Nationalism"
by Deborah Katz - last updated on Jul 18th, 2011

Holocaust: History and Memory
by Deborah Katz - last updated on Jan 7th, 2010


In the Beginning: Creation Myths of the Biblical World
by Deborah Katz - last updated on Jul 12th, 2010

Historical GIS
by Cheryl Morton - last updated on May 18th, 2011

Holocaust Studies
by Brian Vetruba, Deborah Katz - last updated on Aug 18th, 2010
Research Guide to support the study of the Holocaust at Washington University

Kings, Priests, Prophets, and Rabbis: The Jews in the Ancient World
by Deborah Katz - last updated on Jan 19th, 2011

SUBJECT GUIDE



Deborah Katz

Contact Info:
Olin Library, Office 127 935-4822
Send Email

Links:
Website / Blog
Profile & Guides

Subjects:
Jewish and Near East Studies, Latin American Studies

- Islamic & Near Eastern Studies (JINES)
- Japanese Studies
- Jewish & Near Eastern Studies (JINES)
- Korean Studies
- Latin American Studies
- Law
- Library Staff Profiles
- Life Sciences
- Linguistics
- Mathematics
- Medicine
- Music
- Performing Arts
- Philosophy
- Philosophy-Neuroscience-Psychology (PNP)
- Physics
- Political Science
- Psychology
- Public Health
- Reference Sources
- Religious Studies
- Romance Languages & Literatures
- Russian Studies
- Slavic Languages & Literatures
- Social Work
- South Asian Studies
- Special Collections
- Statistical Information
- Technology
- Tutorials
- Women, Gender, & Sexuality Studies
- World History
- Writing 1

East Asia Library Guides: [Korea](#)[Home](#)[Quick Tools](#)[How Do I?](#)[EAL Library Services](#)[News](#)

Korean Studies Resources

Bibliography of Reference Sources

[Basic Reference Tools on Korea](#), by Chun, Kyungmi

Includes a list of reference materials published since 1989.

Bibliographies & Library Catalogs

[Keris \(Korean Education and Research Information Service\)](#)

Union catalog of university libraries in South Korea. You need to register to access their free resources.

[Korean History Online](#)

Integrated database of representative Korean history research centers.

[Korean History - A Bibliography](#)

A bibliography for English resources on Korean history.

[Korean Bibliography](#)

Searchable database of English books on Korea in the Library of Congress.

[National Assembly Digital Library \(NADL\)](#)Provides online catalogs, indexes, abstracts, and full-text databases on a variety of subject areas. For more information, please refer to the [user guide](#) developed by the University of Southern California libraries.

Please note that the NADL is available on one computer in the East Asia Reading Room. Please close all IE browser windows before you start the program.

Biographies

[Han'guk yuktae inmul](#)

A database of eminent Koreans in Korean history. This database can be searched by name, pen name, and family origin.

[Han'guk inmul taegyae. Pagusa, 1972. 10 vols.](#)

Call # CT1846 H35, LSF

A collection of biographies of eminent Koreans in Korean history. Each biography is written by a specialist on Korean studies. Each volume runs 500 pages long and contains about fifty biographies.

Databases

[E-Korean Resources](#)Includes access to [DBPIA](#) and [KISS](#) (Korean-studies Information Service System). [DBPIA](#) is a full text database including over 820 Korean scholarly journals. The journal titles are arranged by 11 subject categories and all journals are available from the first issue. [KISS](#) is a full text database of Korean scholarly journal articles, university publications, and research papers published by over 1,200 research institutions in Korea. The database covers all subject areas published since 1945 and offers various search methods. Only available to the Yale community.

Encyclopedias

[Han'guk Minjok Munhwa Tae Paekkwa Sajon](#) (The Great Encyclopedia of Korean Culture). 28 vols.

Call# DS904 H2687X 19, East Asia Library Reference

Includes 65,000 entries with bibliographical references and often color illustrations.

[Historical Resources On-line](#)

Han'guksa Database.

A collection of twenty-eight history monographs, indexes and primary sources.

[Kyujianggak](#)

Fifty-three primary historical sources, Kyujanggak chi. Volume 1 (1977) to volume 24 (2001) are available in the PDF format.

Indexes

[Haksulji Nonmun Saegin](#)

Includes indexes of 2100 academic journals (600 Korean and 1,500 non-Korean journals) from the Korea Social Science Library.

[An Index to English Language Periodical Literature Published in Korea, 1890-1940](#), by Elrod, J. McRee.

Call# AX8 EL741 (LSF-place request through [Orbis](#))

Linguistic Dictionaries

Empas English-Korean and Korean-English Dictionaries

Uri mal Kun Sajon (The Great Korean-Korean Dictionary), by Han'gul hakhoe (Korean Language Research Society).
Call# PL935 U6 1991, East Asia Library Reference

The New World Comprehensive English Dictionary, by Si-sa-yong-o-sa, Inc.
Call# PL937 K67 N49 1989, East Asia Library Reference

Si-sa Elite Korean English Dictionary, by Si-sa-yong-o-sa, Inc.
Call# PL937 E5 E43 1999, East Asia Library Reference

Newspapers

Korean Integrated News Database System

Comprehensive search of major Korean newspapers is provided. English and Korean newspapers are available since 1990.

Han kyore sinmun

Archives back to 1999.

Choson ilbo

Korean and English editions are available from 1920 and 1990, respectively.

Donga ilbo

Korean and English editions are available from 1990 and 2000, respectively.

Kyonghyang

Archives back to 2000.

Chungang ilbo

Korean and English editions are available from 1965 and 2003, respectively.

Statistics

Korean Statistic Information System

Various official statistical databases on Korean society and economy are provided. The latest figures are available.

Han'guk Tonggye Yongam (Korean Statistical Yearbook) Seoul: Kyongje Kihogwon (Economic Planning Board).
Call# 9H/K HA37.1 K6 Social Science Library, Economic Growth Center Collection.

Chon'guk T'onggye Yongam (National Statistical Yearbook), by Han'guk Tosi haengjong Yon'guso (Research Center for Municipal Administration).
Call# HA4630.5 C462, East Asia Library Reference

Yearbooks or Handbooks

South Korea, A Country Study, by Savada, Andrea Matles.

Call# DS902 S68 1992, CCL

Also available at <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/krtoc.html>

Includes comprehensive information on the history, society, geography, politics, economy and national security of South Korea.

North Korea, A Country Study, by Savada, Andrea Matles.

Call# DS932 N66 1994, CCL

Also available at <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/kptoc.html>

Korean Studies in Japan

Database for Books and Magazines on Modern Korea

Based at the University of Tokyo, this is a bibliography of Japanese-language material on Korea published between 1868 and 1945. With preface by Professor Miyajima Hiroshi, an authority on Korean history in Japan.

Bibliography of Korean History from Postwar Japan

Based at the University of Kyoto: a bibliography of books and magazine articles on Korean history published in Japan since 1945. Compiled and copyrighted by Chosenshi kenkyukai (the largest academic society in Japan specializing in Korean history), and linked to the personal website of Professor Mizuno Naoki, another authority on Korean history in Japan.

Other Library and Information Resources

(Korean Studies) Internet Resources Subject Guide

An extensive subject guide maintained through the Council on East Asian Libraries.

Korean Heritage Library. University of Southern California. It has a very good [electronic resources guide](#).

Korea Collection. University of Hawaii

Committee on Korean Studies (CKS), a committee of the Association for Asian Studies.

(The content of this page was provided by Wook Yoon in Spring 2004 and supplemented by Simon Kim in January 2005; both are students of history at Yale. Updated by Tang Li in July 2009.)

[\[Back to top\]](#)

[Search this Site](#) / [Orbis Library Catalog](#) / [Contact Us](#) / [Yale Info](#) / [Yale University](#)

Contact: *Tang Li*. Certifying Authority: Ellen Hammond.

© 2009 *Yale University Library*. This file last modified May 20, 2010.

Digital Collections


DUKE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES **DIGITAL COLLECTIONS** COLLECTIONS FORMATS DATES PLACES [FEEDBACK](#)

Search in **This Collection** [Advanced](#)

746 items found in this collection

[Grid](#) [List](#) [Slideshow](#) [3-D wall](#) Page 1 of 47

Americans in the Land of Lenin: Documentary Photographs of Early Soviet Russia, 1919-1930

 750 photographs of every-day life in the Soviet Union (1919-1921 and 1930) from the papers of Robert L. Eichelberger and Frank Whitson Fetter.

[Research Help](#)

Rare Book, Manuscript, and Special Collections Library

919-660-5822
special-collections@duke.edu

[Narrow Results By:](#)

Source

Robert L. Eichelberger Papers, 1728-1998 (bulk 1942-1949) (417)
Frank Whitson Fetter Papers, 1902-1992 (329)

Spatial Coverage


Russia (712)
Siberia (Russia) (383)
Vladivostok (Russia) (66)
China (34)
[More »](#)


Date


1930 (329)
1918/1919 (254)
1918/1921 (54)
1919 (6)
[More »](#)


Title


street scene (23)
Street scene with buildings (6)
Uniformed military men (Americans) marching down street in parade (5)
Men on horseback standing in a line (4)
[More »](#)


 Street scene with buildings


 Low buildings and radio towers


 Street scene with crowd, exterior of building


 Street scene with people walking, buildings


 Children standing in front of building


 Close-up of machinery on ship; man standing in background


 Train engine with a man in the window


 Portrait of group of women and children, some holding sickles; thatched buildings in background


 Landscape with structures; bridge in background


 Scene with field, horse; buildings in far background


 Man standing next to boxcar

 Bridge with two men

 Portrait of a man in uniform seated at a desk, holding a document

 Exterior of large building

 Eichelberger and man, both in swim clothes

 Market on Sunday. Large crowd of people gathered in square with buildings in background

Page 1 of 47 [Next »](#)

DUKE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES


WEB SITE SEARCH: GO [Save Time](#) [Ask Us](#)

[Hours](#) | [Directions](#) | [About](#)


[Catalog](#) | [Articles](#) | [Databases](#) | [News](#)

[Introduction](#) » [Then and Now](#) » [Paul Weinberg \(20 Slides\)](#) [Page 1 of 1] :: [Jump To](#) - Paul Weinberg

Paul Weinberg was born in Pietermaritzburg, KwaZulu-Natal, in 1956. He was a founding member of Afrapix, the collective photo agency that documented resistance to apartheid in the 1980s. Weinberg's images have been widely exhibited and published. In addition to his own work examining people, cultures, and human environments, he has photographed on assignment for newspapers, magazines, and non-governmental organizations. In 1993, Weinberg won a Mother Jones International Fund for Documentary Photography Award for his portrayal of the fisher folk of Kosi Bay on South Africa's northern Natal coast. Weinberg has taught photography at the Center for Documentary Studies at Duke University. He is the Curator at the Centre for Curating the Archive at the University of Cape Town. The Then & Now exhibit is a product of his vision and perseverance.



Paul Weinberg - Then
(10 Slides)



Paul Weinberg - Now
(10 Slides)

Photographs Copyright © their respective photographers. Used by permission.

Duke University Libraries: [Biological & Environmental Sciences Library](#) | [Divinity School Library](#) | [Ford Library](#) | [Law Library](#) | [Lilly Library](#) | [Marine Lab Library](#) | [Medical Center Library](#) | [Music Library](#) | [Perkins/Bostock Library](#) | [Special Collections Library](#) | [Vesic Library](#)

[Use and Reproduction](#) | [Privacy](#) | [Report Web Site Problems](#) | [Contact Us](#) | [Support the Duke Libraries](#) | [Jobs](#) | [Duke.edu](#)

UF | George A Smathers Libraries University of Florida Digital Collections

myUFDC Home | Help | RSS

PRINT SEND ADD SHARE



Search Collection: Go

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

UFDC HOME ADVANCED SEARCH TEXT SEARCH BROWSE PARTNERS

The University of Florida Digital Collections (UFDC) hosts more than 300 outstanding digital collections, containing over 7 million pages of unique manuscripts and letters, antique maps, rare children's literature books, newspapers, historic photographs, oral histories, and more. The University of Florida Digital Collections (UFDC) enables users to find unique and rare digitized materials held at the University of Florida and partner institutions.

With UFDC, remote and local researchers have free, open access to the full content of the resource. This is a constantly growing collection of resources. The search box above searches across all the digital resources in all the collections. By clicking on the icons below, you can view and search individual collections.

LIST VIEW BRIEF VIEW TREE VIEW

ARTS, HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES COLLECTIONS

- Arts Collections
- Baldwin Library of Historical Children's Literature
- History and Heritage Collections
- Literature Collections
- Social Sciences Collections

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COLLECTIONS

- Herbarium Collections
- Sciences Collections

MAP COLLECTIONS

- Aerial Photography: Florida
- Map and Imagery Collections

FLORIDA COLLECTIONS

- Florida Digital Newspaper Library
- Florida Law Collections
- Florida Photograph Collections
- Living in Florida: Its Cities and People
- Oral History Collections

WORLD COLLECTIONS



Africana Collections



Asian Collections



Digital Library of the
Caribbean



Judaica Collections



World Studies Collections

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA AND ENDOWED COLLECTIONS



Exhibits from the
University of Florida and
Partners



Federal Depository
Libraries of Florida & the
Caribbean



Institutional Repository at
the University of Florida
(IR@UF)



Panama and the Canal



Papers of Governor C.
Farris Bryant



Women in Development


[Contact Us](#) | [Permissions](#) | [Preferences](#) | [Technical Aspects](#) | [Statistics](#) | [Internal](#) | [Privacy Policy](#)

© 2004 - 2011 University of Florida George A. Smathers Libraries.
All rights reserved.
Acceptable Use, Copyright, and Disclaimer Statement
Last updated May 24, 2011 - - mvs



UF | George A Smathers Libraries University of Florida Digital Collections

UFDC Home myUFDC Home | Help | RSS




EUROPEAN HISTORY RESOURCES

HOME | ADVANCED SEARCH | TEXT SEARCH | ALL ITEMS | NEW ITEMS


Search Collection:

European History Resources comprises resources digitized from the University of Florida's special and circulating collections pertaining to the history and cultures of Europe. The bulk of materials collected here document France and the United Kingdom. Special development attention is being paid to the French Revolution and to British resources relative to the Caribbean.


SUBCOLLECTIONS




British Parliamentary Debates



The French in Florida...
French Florida



French Research Collections



Life among the Romanies:
The Heroic Past and Present

[Contact Us](#) | [Permissions](#) | [Preferences](#) | [Technical Aspects](#) | [Statistics](#) | [Internal](#) | [Privacy Policy](#)

© 2004 - 2011 University of Florida George A. Smathers Libraries.
All rights reserved.
Acceptable Use, Copyright, and Disclaimer Statement
Last updated May 24, 2011 - - mvs



UF UNIVERSITY of FLORIDA
The Foundation for The Gator Nation



The Digital Somali Library

[IUCAT](#) [IUB Libraries](#) [African Studies Collection](#) [African Studies Program](#) [Acknowledgements](#) [Contact Us](#)

[Home](#)

[History of the Somali collections](#)

[Finding List Introduction](#)

[Finding List Database](#)

[Digital Collections](#)

[Special Collections](#)

[Internet Resources](#)

The Digital Somali Library

The Digital Somali Library (DSL) provides full-text, online access to 137 books from Indiana University Bloomington's Somali collection. IU's Somali collection ranks among the top-tier of such collections in the world and, in many cases, it includes unique items.

The DSL is a first step towards providing broader access to these materials. The digitization of more items in the collection is anticipated in the near future. In addition to the digitized books, the DSL also includes an up-to-date finding aid which is keyword-searchable and links to the full text of the digitized books, as well as an image database of Somali posters and a list of Somali websites useful to scholars.

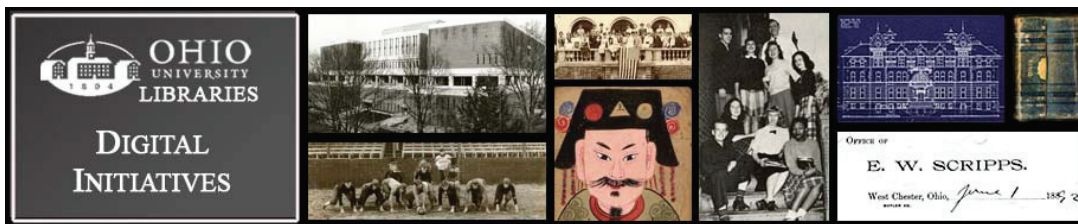


Website last updated: March 10, 2010
African Studies Collection - E660
Herman B Wells Library



Copyright © 2008 The Trustees of Indiana University | Copyright Complaints

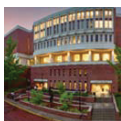




[OU Libraries](#) | [browse](#) | [advanced search](#) | [preferences](#) | [my favorites](#) | [help](#)



Ohio University Alumni Journals
[browse](#)
 View Alumni Journals, 1893-2001. Titles include Ohio University Bulletin (1893-1923), The Ohio Alumnus (1923-1970), Ohio University Alumni Journal (1970-1978), Ohio University Today (1978-1999), and Ohio Today (1999-2001). A collaborative project of the Alumni Association and the Libraries.



Ohio University Archives
[browse](#) | [search](#)
 Historic Ohio University-related materials including photos, maps, documents, publications, and memorabilia.



Ohio University Catalogs
[browse](#)
 View course catalogs 1956-2008. Includes undergraduate (1956-2008), graduate (1956-2007), summer (scattered 1956-1997), and extension (1956-1976). After the 2006-2008 edition, OU ceased publishing hard copies of its annual catalogs. Phase 2 of the catalog digitization project will include catalogs 1831-1956.



Ohio University Yearbooks
[browse](#)
 View yearbooks 1892-2009. Yearbooks were published most years as either the Athena or Spectrum Green. A collaborative project of the Alumni Association and the Libraries.



Ohio University Archives on Flickr!
[browse](#)
 Images and documents from University Archives, especially Ohio University Libraries history.



Yao Ceremonial Artifacts Collection in ARTstor
 Images of approximately 2000 pieces of ceremonial and temple art from the Yao culture of North Vietnam



Cantigny 1st Division Oral History Project
[home](#) | [browse](#) | [search](#)
 Videotaped oral histories of soldiers and guardsmen who served with the 1st Division of the U.S. Army from 1944 to 2009.



Diaries and Travel Writings of King Chulalongkorn of Siam, David K. Wyatt Thai Collection
[browse](#)
 Includes King Chulalongkorn's diaries from 1876 to 1887, and his travel writings which chronicle the King's royal visits to India, Malaya, Singapore, Java, Europe, and the remote corners of Siam.



Political Campaign Commercials
[browse](#) | [search](#)
(accessible only on the Athens campus)
 Videos from 1952 to 2002 featuring all types of elections, including presidential, gubernatorial, senatorial, house, and local elections.



E. W. Scripps Papers
[home](#) | [browse](#) | [search](#)
 Letters, memos, and reports by E.W. Scripps (1854-1926), an American newspaper publisher and founder of The E.W. Scripps Company and United Press news service. Includes photographs documenting the Scripps family.



Yao Ceremonial Artifacts Collection in ARTstor
[browse](#) | [search](#)
(accessible only to Athens campus affiliates - authentication required)
 Images of approximately 2000 pieces of ceremonial and temple art from the Yao culture of North Vietnam such as head dress-type objects, small and large hand scrolls, hanging scrolls, and some books and textiles.



Other Online Exhibits from the Mahn Center for Archives and Special Collections



About the HRDI

Through service to international human rights scholars, activists, and students, the University of Texas Libraries (UTL) identified a need to preserve and make accessible the historical record of genocide and human rights violations. In order to address this need, UTL established the Human Rights Documentation Initiative (HRDI) at the University of Texas at Austin with a generous grant from the Bridgeway Foundation in 2008. Working with activists, scholars, and organizations to identify electronic and analog resources that are particularly vulnerable to loss, the HRDI aims to preserve the most fragile records of human rights struggles worldwide, promote the security and use of human rights archival materials, and further human rights research and advocacy around the world. Additionally, the Human Rights Documentation Initiative has partnered with the Bernard and Audre Rapoport Center for Human Rights and Justice to identify key strategic issues for the Initiative as well as provide relevant programming to the UT community and beyond.

The Human Rights Documentation Initiative is international in scope, with projects ranging from Kigali, Rwanda to the Burma border. In keeping with the University of Texas' long-standing commitment to Latin American Studies, the HRDI is especially interested in developing and collaborating on new projects with human rights actors in Latin America. We welcome your suggestions and proposals for human rights documentation projects worldwide. For more information, visit our [Work with Us](#) page.

Current Projects

[Free Burma Rangers](#)—Southeast Asia

In 2009, University of Texas Libraries began collaborating with Free Burma Rangers (FBR), a non-profit organization based in Southeast Asia that provides humanitarian aid to internally displaced Burmese refugees and documents human rights violations that have occurred under the military dictatorship in Burma/Myanmar. Since 1997, FBR has amassed over 900 hours of digital video documentation, 1,000 gigabytes of digital photographs, and hundreds of printed reports and photographs. In the future, FBR hopes to use its collected documentary evidence in the pursuit of justice on behalf of Burmese victims of human rights violations. As with the Kigali Memorial Centre project, FBR retains complete ownership over its materials, while UTL produces and preserves digital copies of the materials and provides the technical and descriptive infrastructure for their long-term preservation and access. The project will increase FBR's local information management and distribution abilities as well as contribute to future human rights scholarship and advocacy efforts.

[Kigali Memorial Centre](#)—Kigali, Rwanda

The University of Texas Libraries initiated its special human rights documentation efforts through a partnership with the Kigali Genocide Memorial (KGM). KGM, established by the U.K.-based Aegis Trust in cooperation with the Kigali City Council, documents and memorializes the victims of the Rwandan genocide. KGM has created a corpus of hundreds of unique digital video recordings of genocide survivor testimonies and local court prosecutions of accused perpetrators. Our partnership allows KGM to retain ownership of all materials, while UTL makes secure digital copies of these recordings and provides the descriptive and technical infrastructure that will not only protect the material against loss, but also support the ongoing educational and outreach programs of KGM. UTL also provides training to the KGM staff, which ultimately boosts the sustainability of the Centre's programming, documentation, and preservation efforts. The KGM materials are extremely important not only for their historical information, but also for their relevance to current conflicts in neighboring areas such as Darfur and the Democratic Republic of Congo. Through a partnership with the HRDI, KGM materials are now available through the [Genocide Archive of Rwanda](#), along with genocide documentation materials from other repositories in Rwanda.

[Texas After Violence Project](#)—Austin, Texas, United States

In 2009, the HRDI partnered with the Texas After Violence Project (TAVP), an Austin-based non-profit organization that conducts video oral history interviews with people who have been directly affected by the death penalty, incarceration, and the criminal justice system in Texas. By collecting and sharing these personal stories, TAVP aims to promote dialog on effective ways to respond to and prevent violence. The HRDI is working with TAVP to ensure the long-term preservation and access of its digital video testimonies, transcripts and organizational records.

Project Contacts

Christian Kelleher
HRDI Project Manager
Archivist, Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection
Sid Richardson Hall 1.103 | UT Austin
512.495.4581
[Email](#)

T-Kay Sangwand
Human Rights Archivist
University of Texas Libraries
Sid Richardson Hall 1.104 | UT Austin
512.495.4579
[Email](#)

Project Team

Anderson, Summer – Graduate Research Assistant (2009-2011)
Barnett, Doug – Chief Communications and Grant Officer
Choate, Aaron – Head of Technology Integration Service
Cooper, Mark – Graduate Research Assistant (2010-2011)
Fishman, Jessica – Resident Librarian (2009)
Hamilton, Amy – Undergraduate Research Assistant (2008-2009)
Hanson, Ladd – Head of Library Systems
Heath, Fred – Vice-Provost & Director of the Libraries
Joiner, Emily – Graduate Research Assistant (2009-2010)
Kelleher, Christian – Archivist, Benson Latin American Collection
Lamphear, Anna – Resident Librarian (2009)
Lee, Jennifer – Head of Preservation
Mutegaraba, Henriette – Fellow, San Antonio College (2009)
Redding, Michael – Graduate Research Assistant (2011)
Rejack, Nicholas – Graduate Research Assistant (2009-2010)
Rushing, Amy – Metadata Librarian
Sangwand, T-Kay – Human Rights Archivist

Tenney, Martha - Graduate Research Assistant (2010-2011)
Wood, Kevin - Senior Systems Analyst

About the Bernard and Audre Rapoport Center

The Rapoport Center is situated within the University of Texas Law School and "serves as a focal point for critical, interdisciplinary analysis and practice of human rights both locally and globally." Its mission is "to build a multidisciplinary community engaged in the study and practice of human rights that promotes the economic and political enfranchisement of marginalized individuals and groups both locally and globally."

About the Bridgeway Foundation

The Bridgeway Foundation serves as the philanthropic arm of Bridgeway Capital Management, Inc. Through their grants, the Bridgeway Foundation commits resources to a broad spectrum of humanitarian organizations and projects. Bridgeway defines its core issues as the elimination of genocide and promotion of peace, reconciliation and human rights. It also focuses more broadly on early and higher education, international human aid and relief, the Houston community, and other grassroots efforts.

Acknowledgements

Anderson, Jade - Information Architect
Engle, Karen - Cecil D. Redford Professor in Law and Director of the Rapoport Center for Human Rights and Justice
Grostic, Erik - Senior Systems Analyst
Harlow, Barbara - Louann and Larry Temple Centennial Professor of English Literatures and Interim Director of the Rapoport Center (2009)
Hunter, David - Music Librarian
Kemp, Meg - Graduate Research Assistant
Kerr, Tim - Information Analyst
Kraft, Susanne - Technical Staff, Department of Radio-Television-Film
Lisle, Robert - Information Analyst
McFarland, Mark - Associate Director for Digital Initiatives
Villalobos, Matthew - Web Designer
Williams, Steve - Webmaster, Developer



[Accessibility](#) | [PDF Reader](#) | [Privacy/Confidentiality](#) | [Material Usage Statement](#)
[Web Site Feedback](#) | [Comments](#) | [About This Site](#) | [Emergency Preparedness, Safety and Security](#)
[CMS Login](#)



Ancient Near East Photographs

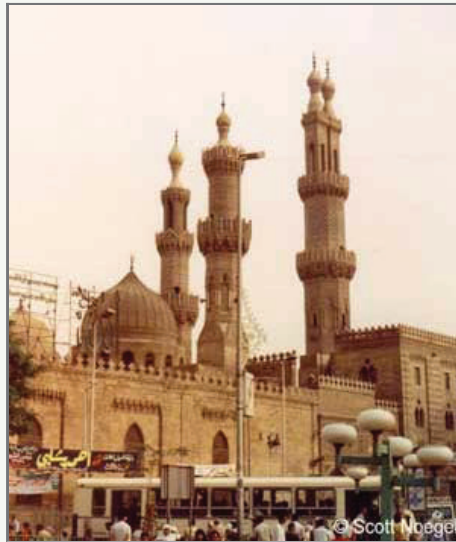
This collection, created by Professor Scott Noegel, documents artifacts and archaeological sites of the ancient Near East. While the majority of the collection depicts structures and sites dating from 3000 BCE to 200 CE, the collection also has images of more recent sites, such as the al-Azhar Mosque and the modern creation, Lake Nasser. Currently, all images are of Egypt and Israel, although plans exist to eventually add images from Anatolia, Syria, Iraq, and Iran.

About the Database

The images were collected over a ten year period by University of Washington scholars, and the images included in this database were chosen to facilitate research and to supplement general reading in a variety of disciplines. The richness of this image collection can be seen in the diversity of the topics represented by the images within. In addition to topic-specific images, one can find pictorial data to supplement to the study of pharaonic history, daily life in ancient times, ancient art, architectural features, and the history of religions (Egyptian, Canaanite, Israelite, Judaism, Coptic Christianity, Early Islam, etc.).

Images were scanned at 300dpi using an Umax Astra 2000 scanner and saved at 72dpi as jpg files. Alterations were made with Adobe Photoshop.

The images in this collection are owned by Professor Scott Noegel. For permission to use these images you must send an inquiry to Dr. Scott Noegel at snoegel@u.washington.edu.



Al-Azhar Mosque



Dome of the Rock

Explore Collection

[Browse Collection](#)

[Browse Subjects](#)

Sample Searches:

- [Egypt](#)
- [Israel/Palestine](#)

Search Collection:

Across All Fields

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES
UNIVERSITY of WASHINGTON

Home : Favorites : Ordering and Use : Help : Blog

Quick Search SEARCH

Special Collections : All Collections : Topics : Search All Collections

Digital Collections

SHARE

Between Liberation Space and Time of Need, 1945-1950

Rare Literary Works from the Korean Collection of the University of Washington Libraries



새로운 도시와 시민들의 숨소리

SIN SHI RON ANTHOLOGY

The closing of World War II on August 15, 1945 liberated Koreans from thirty-six years of Japanese occupancy. Koreans were overjoyed by their new freedom, but soon faced harsh reality. This was not exceptional for many artists, intellectuals and publishers of post-war Korea, who collaborated without asking for monetary compensation. Despite the lack of material resources, art and literature began to thrive as a result of the heart-felt friendship of various artists and intellectuals, until the outbreak of the Korean War on June 25, 1950. This duration of time (Aug. 15, 1945 - Jun. 25, 1950) is known as the liberation space, a temporal space of blossoming post-World War Korean art and literature where the production of art was for art's sake and conflicting ideologies could not hinder their friendship.

Nor did poor material conditions deter their zeal for creating an artistic and intellectual space. Lacking sufficient printing and binding tools and advanced technologies, publications from the liberation space seem rather meager. The paper quality is crude, printing and binding qualities are substandard, and preservation had been overlooked. However, the artistic quality of these publications displays the unprecedented uniqueness of the Korean literature of that particular period. The publications displayed in this exhibition are not only textual celebrations but also the material expression of beauty by

Read Exhibit Essay

Exhibit Catalog PDF (3.14MB)

Browse by Genre:

Criticism GO

Browse by Year of Publication:

1945 GO

Search by Keyword:

GO


or use [Advanced Search](#)




1945



1946



1947



1948



1949



1950

Thai Journal Index

The Thai Journal Indexing Project, based at UW Libraries, is part of a cooperative initiative of the Committee on Research Materials on Southeast Asia (a sub committee of the Association for Asian Studies) to strengthen access to vernacular journal literature from Southeast Asia.

This project has been funded for two years by the Association of Research Libraries, AAU/ARL Global Resources Project. This UW pilot project uses scanning technology to capture an abstract, or an introductory paragraph of journal articles in Thai script. Searching access is provided by intellectual content analysis and transcription of names and titles into roman script.

Other libraries cooperating with this project are: the Technical Information Access Center in Bangkok, the University of Wisconsin at Madison and the Center for Research Libraries in Chicago. This database will allow researchers to read enough of the article in the Thai script to determine if they wish to request a copy through interlibrary borrowing. There is currently no access in North American libraries to Thai journal indexing.

Journal Titles Currently Indexed

- Chiwit mai
- Sinlapawattanatham = Art & Culture
- Thammasat Law Journal
- Warasan phasa lae phasasat = Journal of Language and Linguistics
- Warasan setthakit lae sangkhom
- Warasan thammasat = Thammasat University Journal

Additional titles will be added to the list of those indexed at the UW. Other titles will be indexed by our partners in Thailand, Wisconsin and Chicago.

Romanization of Thai titles and names is based upon the ALA/LC romanization tables.



2540 Yaowarat nai phayu fun

[Explore Collection](#)
[Browse Collection](#)

Keyword Search:

Arabic and Middle Eastern Electronic Library

about AMEEL

project web sites

AMEEL Journals

Gateway to Gazettes

Iraq ReCollection

OACIS

Yale-SOAS IMG

partners, contributors, and funding sources

partners, contributors

NEH

TICFIA

project documentation

Digitization

OCR Demonstrations

AMEEL is a Web-based portal and a digital collection of information for the study of the Middle East, including its history, culture, development, and contemporary face. Within this portal, Yale University Library offers the OACIS serials database and integrates existing scholarly digital content with newly digitized resources to make such materials easier to find and use efficiently and freely.

Search or Browse AMEEL

Currently, AMEEL holds approximately 250,000 pages of full text, indexed and searchable in the language of publication including Arabic and Western scripts. The full text in AMEEL has been extracted using Optical Character Recognition software (OCR) rather than re-keying all works. Our digitization team aimed for accuracy rates of higher than 90% when converting modern Arabic text.

What's in AMEEL?

- Journals: a regional selection of academic journals from Tunisia to Saudi Arabia
- Abstracts from Brill's *Encyclopedia of Islam, THREE*
- Databases: OACIS, MENALib, among other useful data
- Dictionaries: *Lane's Lexicon*, among others
- Manuscripts: selections from Yale's Beinecke Rare Book Library and the Medical Historical collection at Yale's School of Medicine
- Manuscript Catalogs

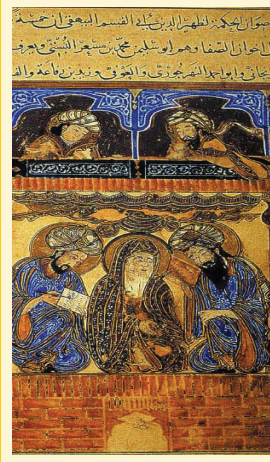
You may *search all* materials listed. Please Note: "Y" next to a journal title indicates Yale campus only viewing.

New in AMEEL



- Manuscripts from University of London - School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS) now available in AMEEL

Highlights from our Projects

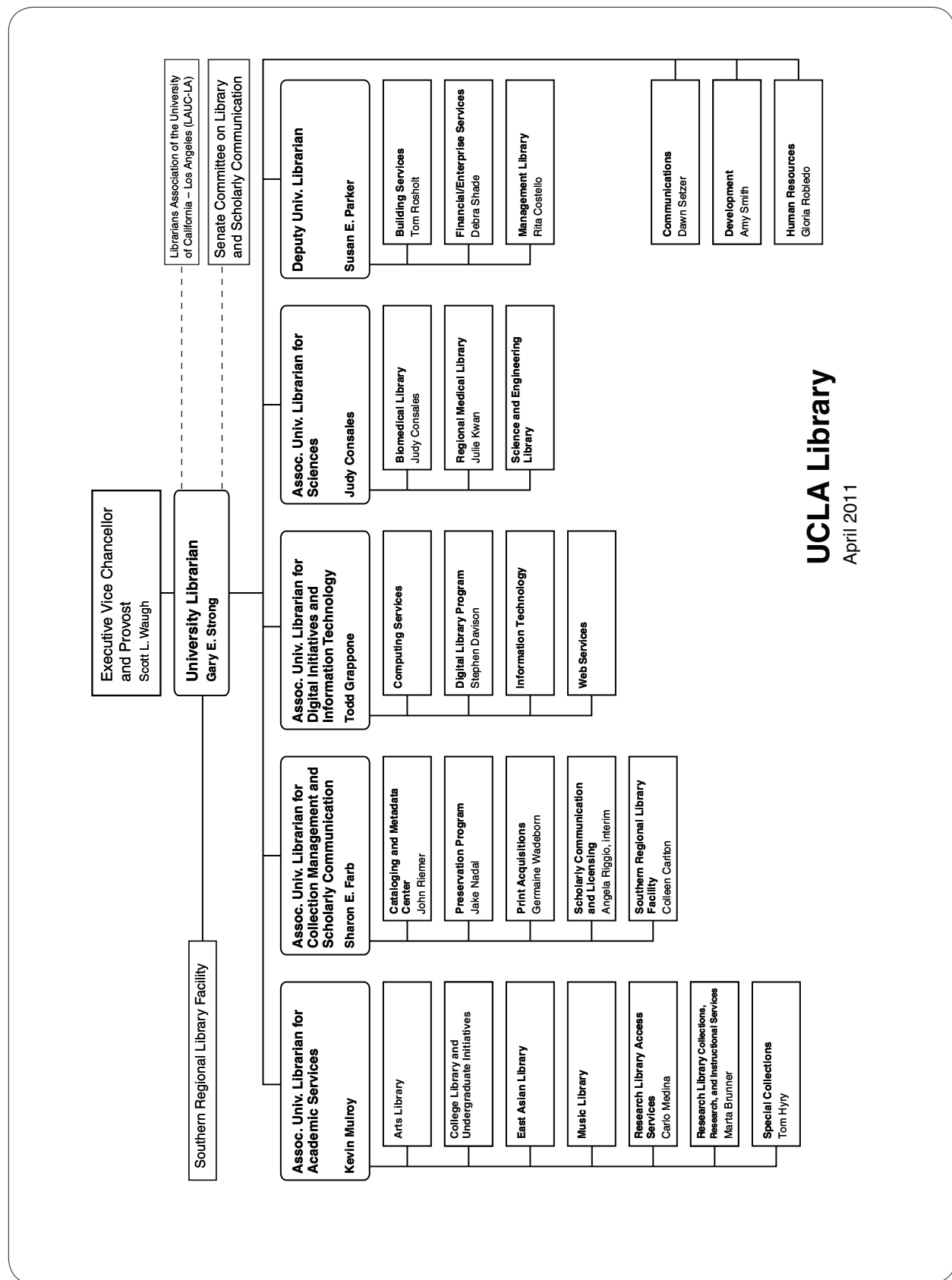


[Search this Site](#) / [Orbis Library Catalog](#) / [Contact Us](#) / [Yale Info](#) / [Yale University](#)

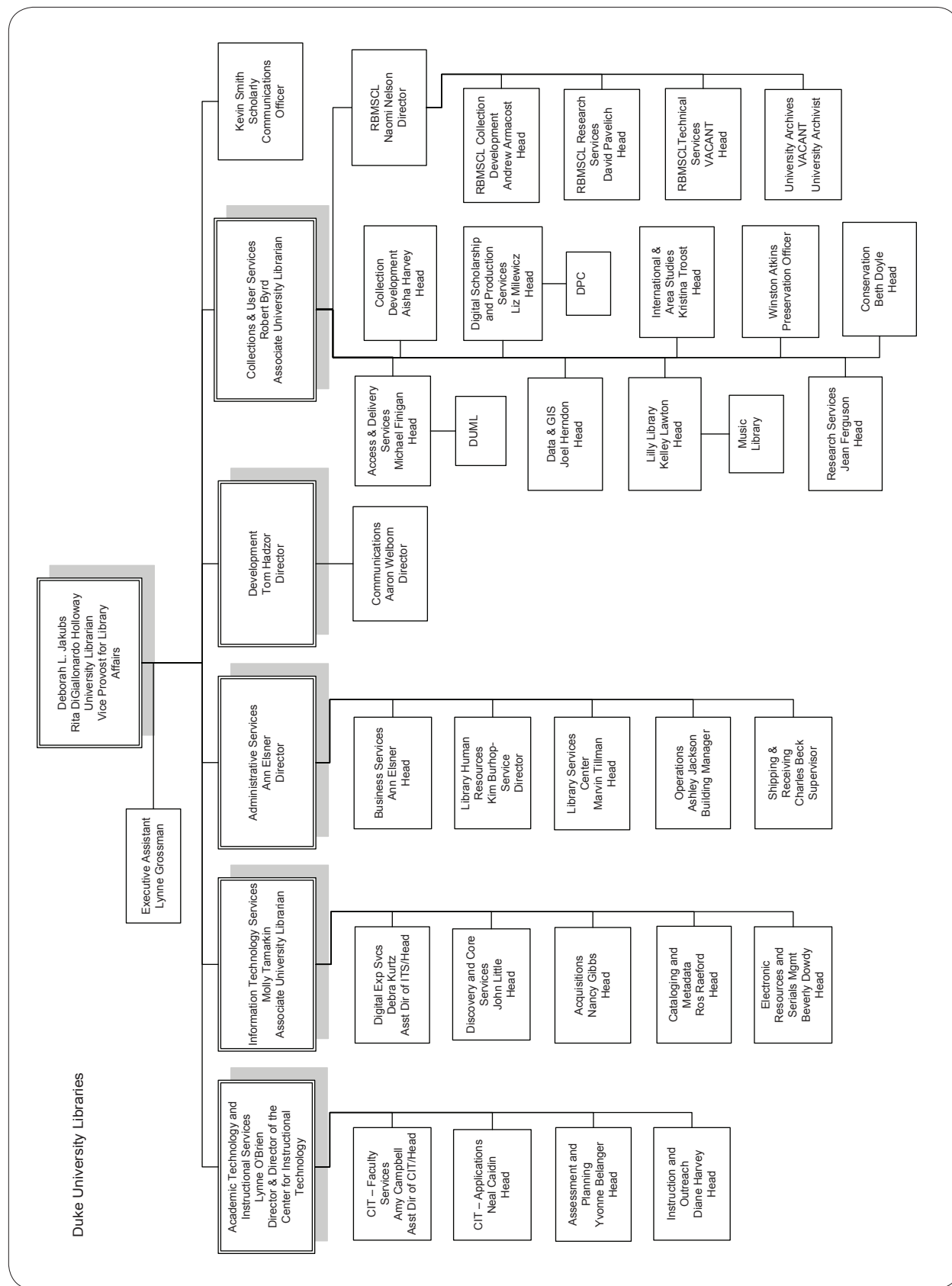
Contact: *Elizabeth Beaudin*. Certifying Authority: Ann Okerson.

© 2011 Yale University Library. This file last modified 5 June 2011.

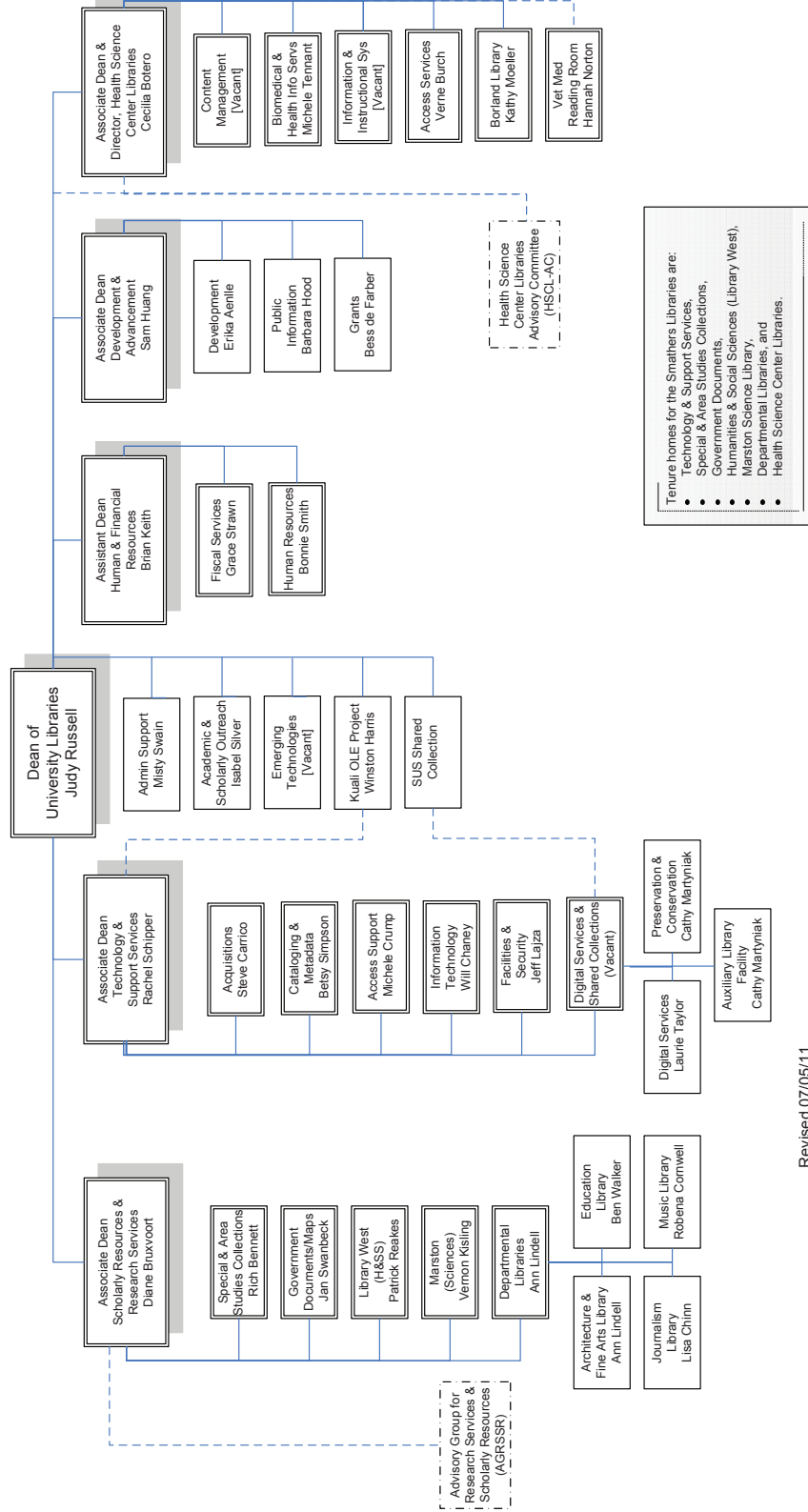
Organization Charts



UCLA Library
 April 2011



George A. Smathers Libraries University of Florida



Tenure homes for the Smathers Libraries are:

- Technology & Support Services,
- Special & Area Studies Collections,
- Government Documents,
- Humanities & Social Sciences (Library West),
- Marston Science Library,
- Departmental Libraries, and
- Health Science Center Libraries.

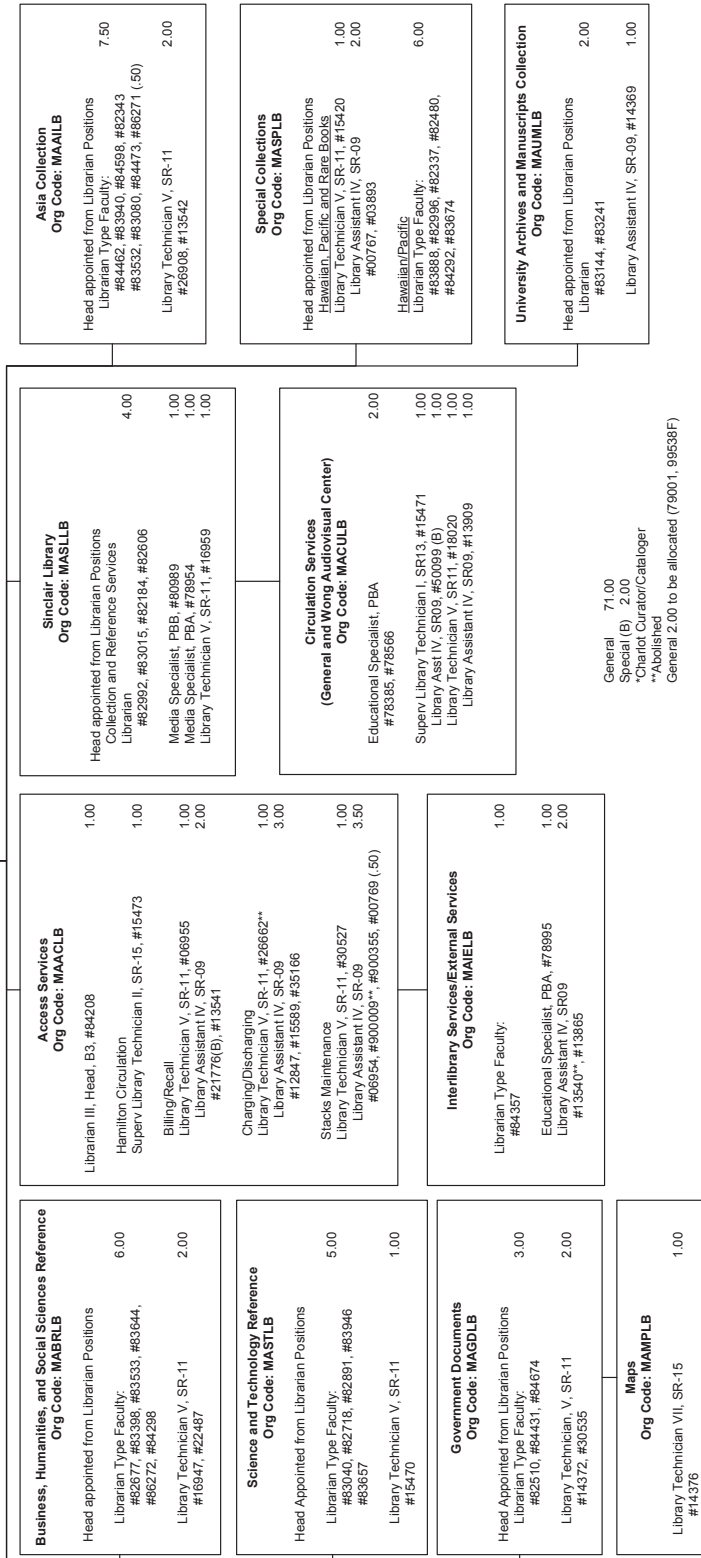
Revised 07/05/11



back

STATE OF HAWAII
UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII
UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII AT MANOA
LIBRARY SERVICES
CHART II

Office of the University Librarian
Public Services
Org Code: **MAPSLB**
Librarian, Head
Librarian Type Faculty: 1.00
#84017*



Maintains the order of the physical collection. Stack maintenance includes preservation analysis, mold control monitoring conditions of library material and the stacks environment. Equipment maintenance includes monitoring and maintenance of environmental equipment (fans) cleaning and repair of all electronic equipment and media. Works in conjunction with the Campus Security staff to maintain the security of library collections and patrons.

Provides assistance and instruction for patrons using the audiovisual media in the collection and instruction in the use of the equipment housed therein. Access is provided to music CDs tapes and records, CD-ROMS, individual and group previewing of laserdiscs, videotapes, films and other media.

Provides business services, including self-service photocopying, billing and fines, and patron registration.

Asia Collection – Org Code: MAAILB

The Asia Collection is an internationally recognized area collection incorporating collections from East, Southeast and South Asia. It provides the University community and the State with major resources on Asia for study, research and training. Selects and arranges for the acquisition of books, journals, newspapers, non-commercial publications and other print and non-print materials from and about South, Southeast and East Asia published both in Western and Asian languages. (Actual ordering and processing operations are centralized in the Collection Services departments). The collection receives materials published in 17 Asian languages as well as English and other Western languages. Emphasis of the Collections are in the social sciences and humanities disciplines, with selected material on science subjects that reflect cultural traditions. Librarians develop and maintain close contact with libraries and institutions engaged in Asia related scholarly activities throughout the world. Access to the research resources of the Asia Collection is provided through specialized reference service, instruction in the use of the collection, preparation of bibliographic aids and guides to electronic resources.

Special Collections – Org Code: MASPLB

Special Collections incorporates several discrete collections: Hawaiian, Pacific, and Rare books. Because the material collected is rare, unique, or otherwise extraordinary, these collections require special, often unique policies and procedures for acquiring, processing, storing and patron use.

This department provides the University and the State with the most comprehensive collections and services possible relating to Hawai'i and the Pacific. It is responsible for specialized collection development activities required to maintain and develop the unique and internationally acclaimed Pacific Collection (Melanesia, Micronesia, and Polynesia) and the Hawaiian Collection. The Hawaiian Collection serves as a repository for Hawai'i State documents.

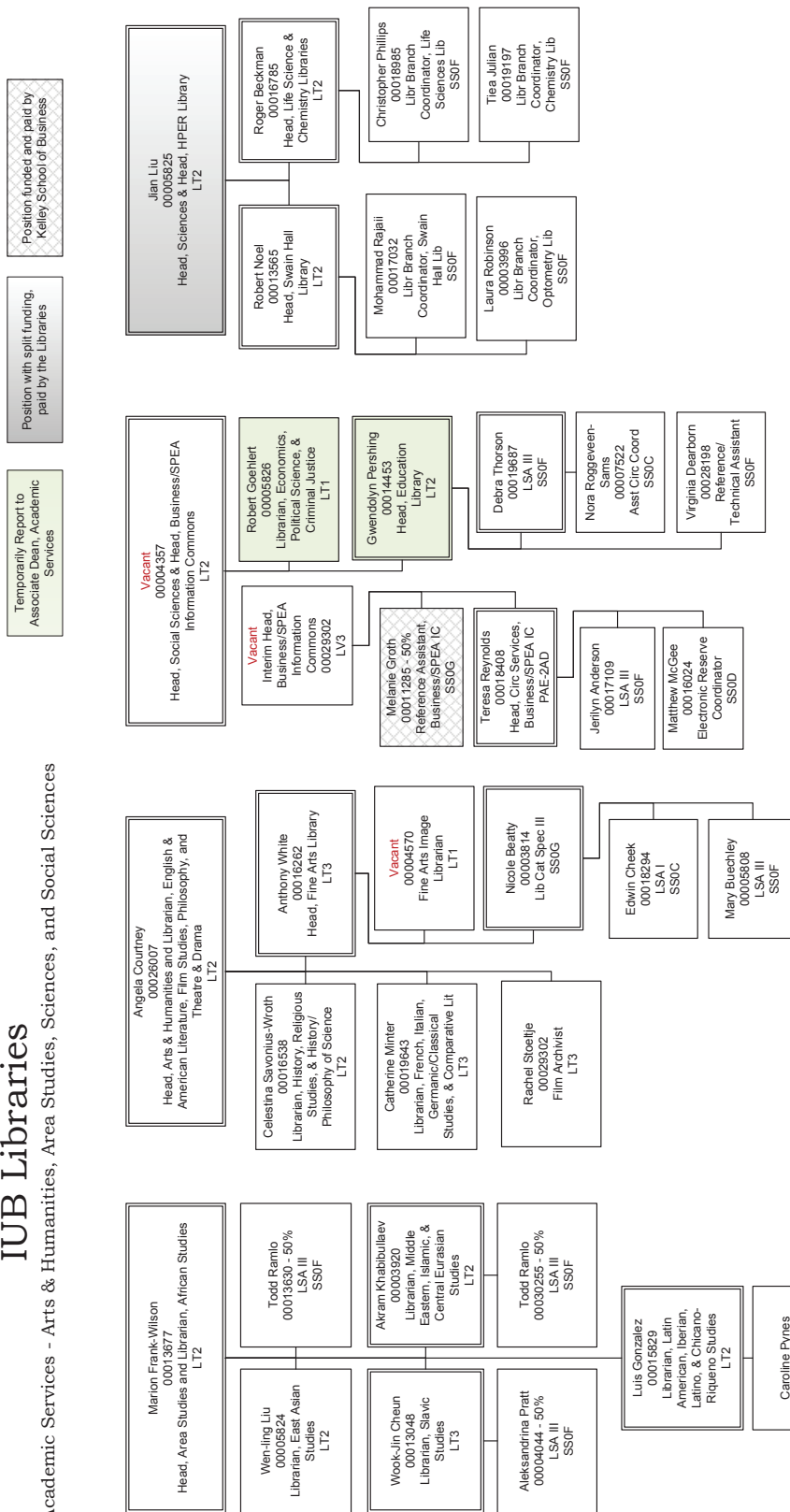
These collections support the University's teaching and research emphases on Hawaiian and Pacific studies.

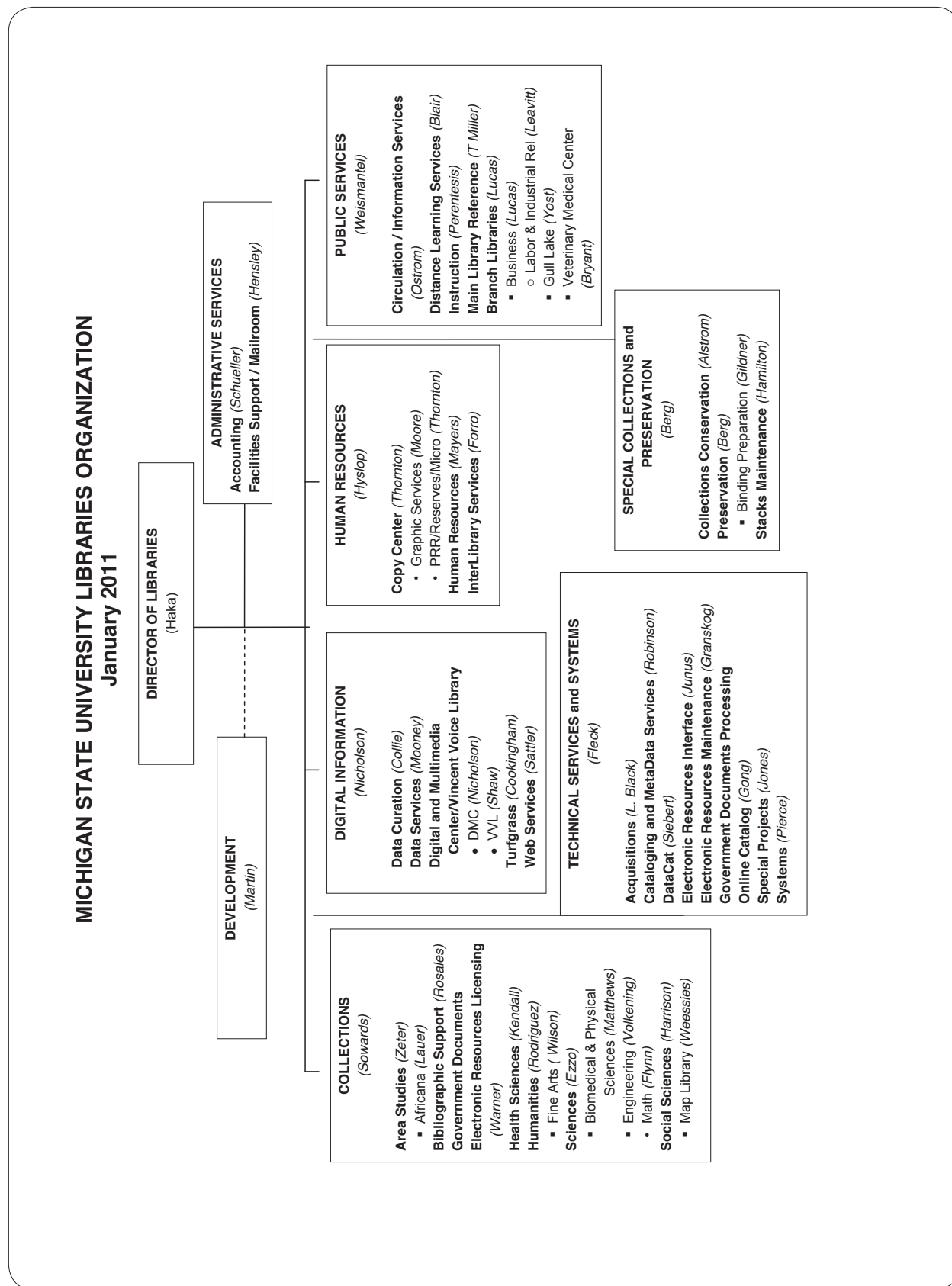
Provides in-depth reference and bibliographic assistance to resources in the Hawaiian and Pacific Collections and also for the Rare and other Special Collections.

Operates an automated circulation system and paging services to provide access to the Hawaiian, Pacific and other Special

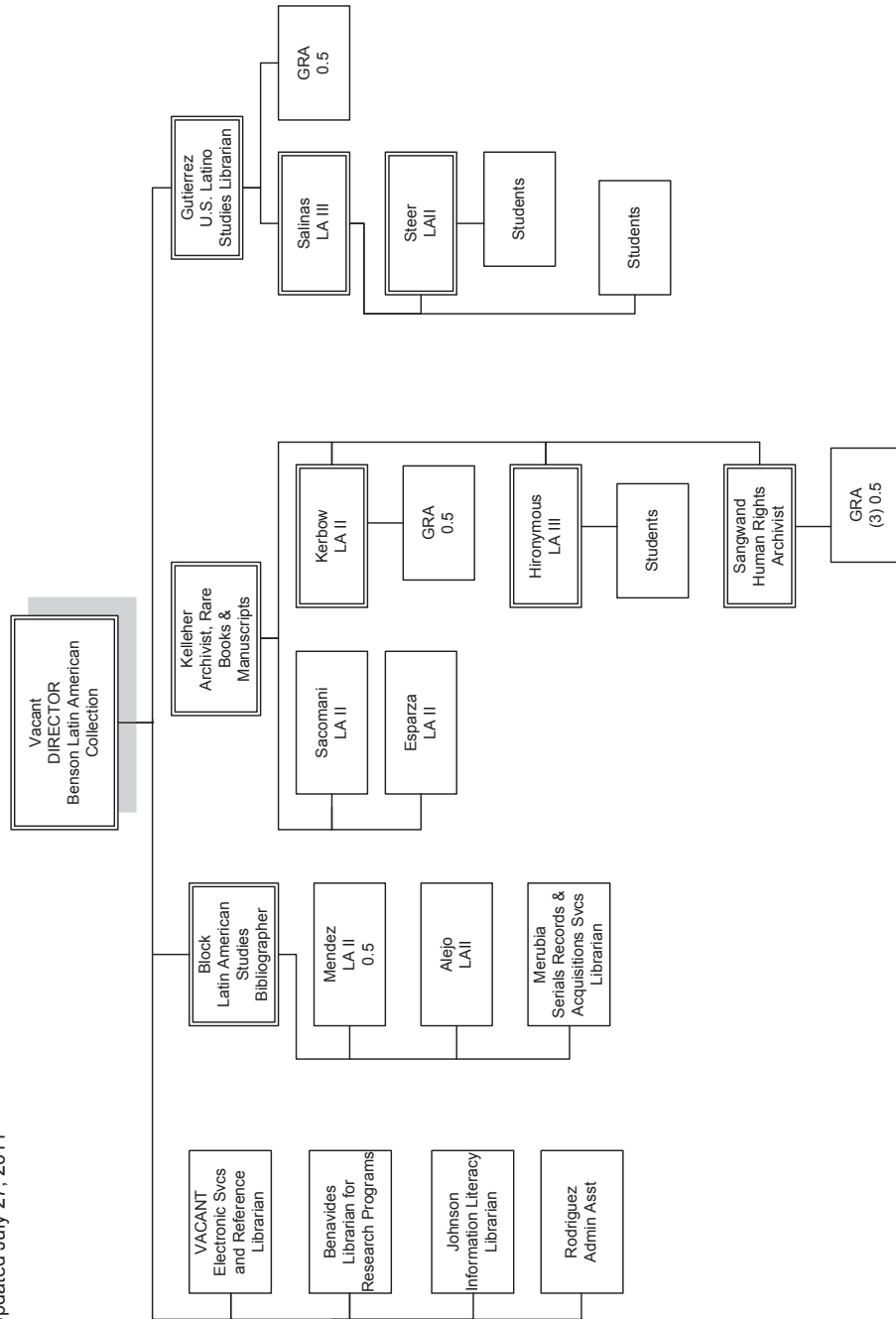
IUB Libraries

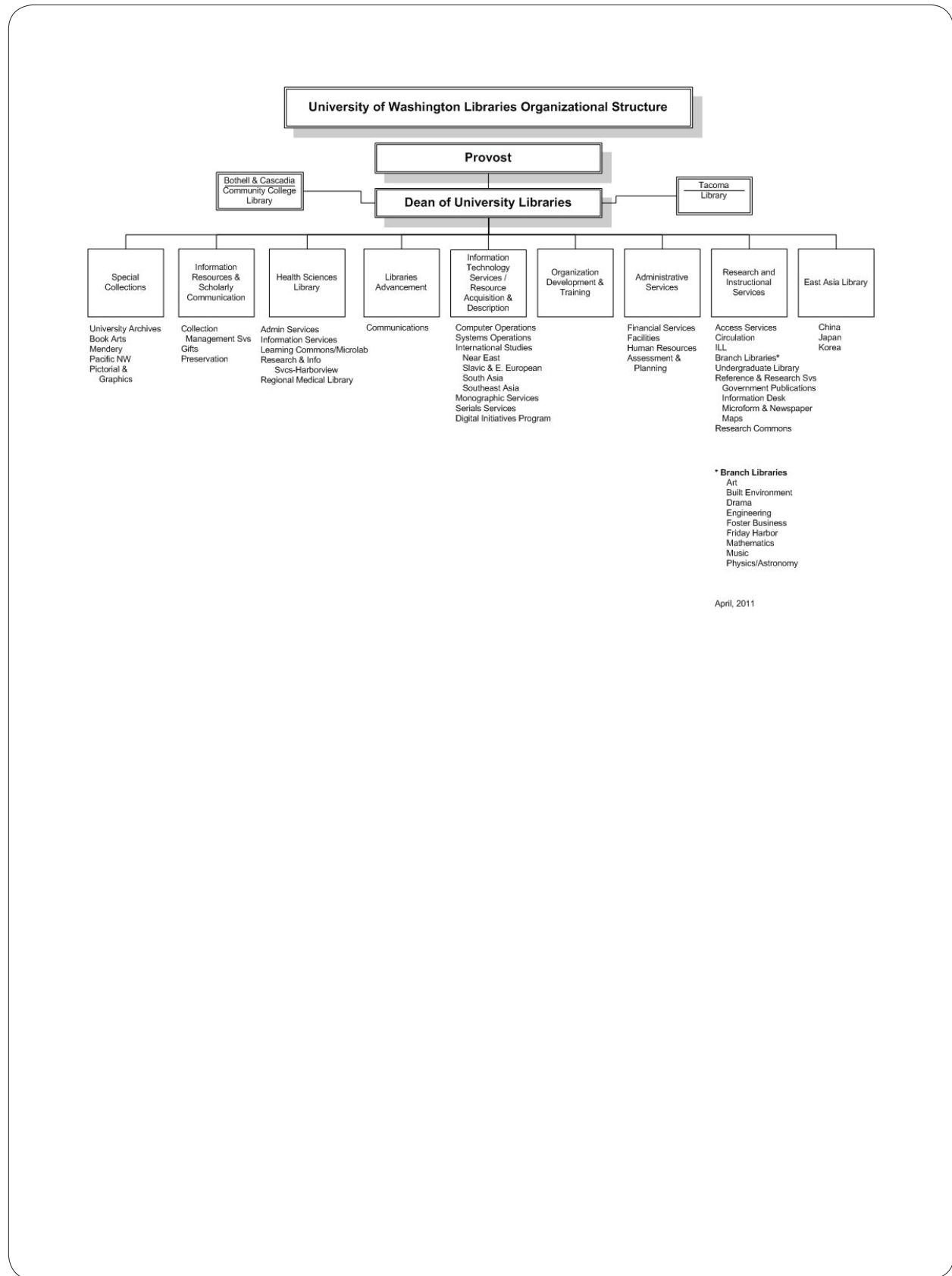
Academic Services - Arts & Humanities, Area Studies, Sciences, and Social Sciences



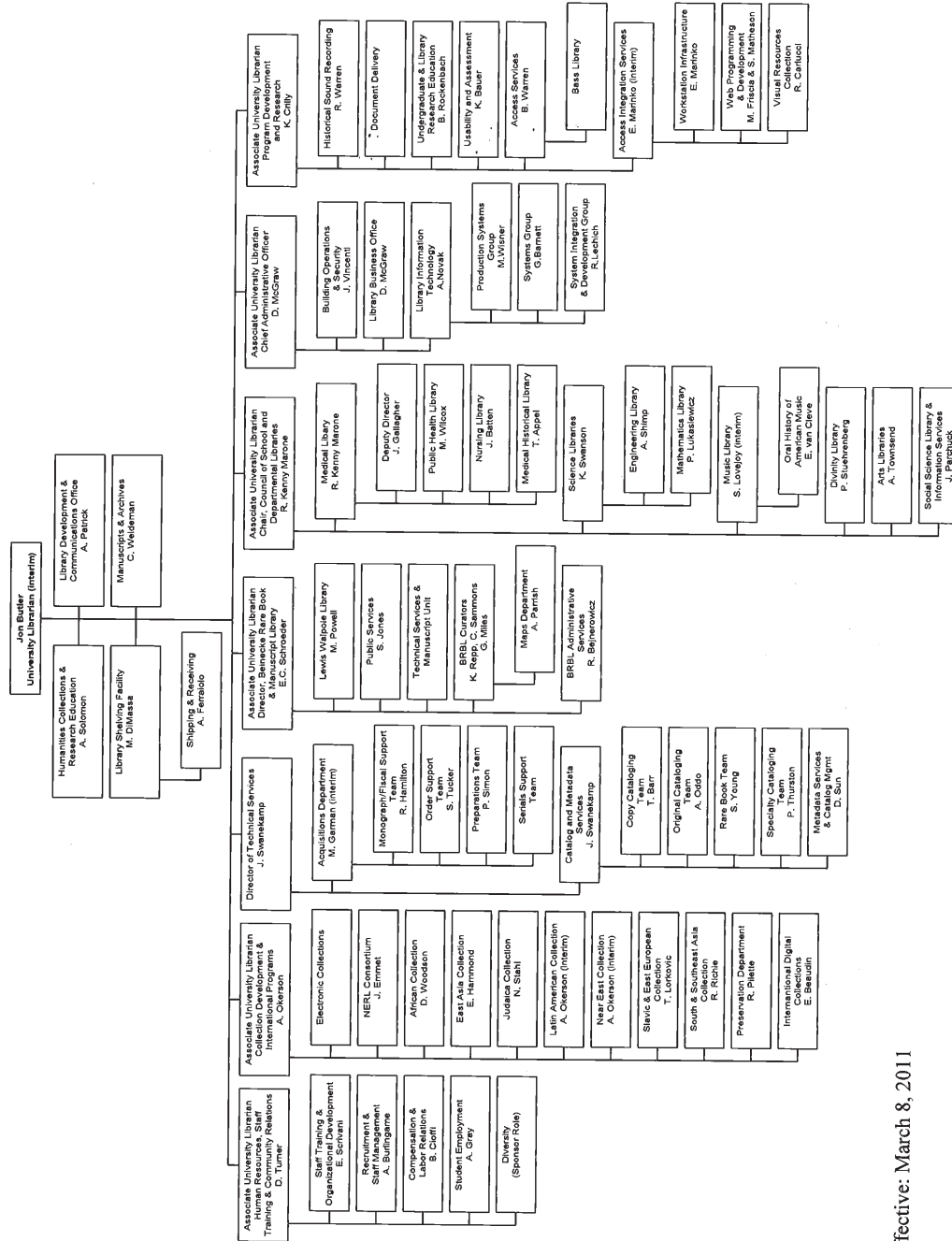


University of Texas Libraries
 Benson Latin American Collection
 Updated July 27, 2011





YALE UNIVERSITY
Library organization chart



Effective: March 8, 2011



SELECTED RESOURCES

Books and Articles

- ACRL Research Planning and Review Committee. "2010 Top Ten Trends in Academic Libraries: A Review of the Current Literature." *College & Research Libraries News* 71, no. 6 (June 2010): 286–92. <http://crln.acrl.org/content/71/6/286.full>
- Anglada, Lluís, and Ernest Abadal, eds. *Open Access in Southern European Countries*. Madrid: FECYT, 2010. http://oaseminar.fecyt.es/Resources/Documentos/OASouthern_Vweb.pdf
- Brown, Carolyn T. *The Changing Nature of Area Studies*. Paper presented at the Center for Research Libraries and Library of Congress International Collections Development Workshop, Washington, DC. February 2006. http://www.crl.edu/sites/default/files/attachments/pages/Brown_CRL-LOC.pdf
- "Chapter 7 Survey of Area Studies Collections." *Journal of Library Administration* 27, no. 3 (1999): 61–121. http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1300/J111v27n03_07
- Connaway, Lynn Silipigni, Timothy J. Dickey, and Marie L. Radford. 2011. "'If It Is Too Inconvenient, I'm Not Going After It.:' Convenience as a Critical Factor in Information-seeking Behaviors." *Library and Information Science Research* 33: 179–90. doi:10.1016/j.lisr.2010.12.002 Pre-print available online at: <http://www.oclc.org/research/publications/library/2011/connaway-lisr.pdf>.
- Evalds, Victoria K., and David Henige (eds.), *Africanist Librarianship in an Era of Change*. Lanham, MD: Scarecrow Press, 2005.
- Hazen, Dan C., and James Henry Spohrer, eds. *Building Area Studies Collections*. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz, 2007.
- Hickey, C. D. "Area Studies Libraries in the Global Studies Milieu: Implications for Non-Roman Script Print Resource Management and University Library Budgets and Staffing." *Library Collections, Acquisitions & Technical Services* 30, no. 1/2 (March 2006): 77–84.
- Jakubs, Deborah. "A Library by Any Other Name: Change, Adaptation, Transformation." Prepared for SALALM LV: The Future of Latin American Library Collections and Research: Contributing and Adapting to New Trends in Research Libraries. Providence, RI, July 25, 2010. <http://salalm.blogspot.com/2010/08/salalm-2010-keynote-address-by-deborah.html>.
- Kietlinski, Robin. "Bounded Thought: Area Studies and the Fluidity of Academic Disciplines." *Japan Studies Review* (Miami, FL) 12 (2008): 91–106.
- Kim, Joy. "Purpose Driven Progress: Korean Studies Librarianship in North America, 1990–2009." *Journal of East Asian Libraries* (Provo, UT), 149 (2009): 19–44.

Remnek, Miranda Beaven, ed. *Access to East European and Eurasian Culture: Publishing, Acquisitions, Digitization, Metadata*. Binghamton, NY: Haworth Information Press, 2007.

Salvatore, Ricardo D. "Library Accumulation and the Emergence of Latin American Studies." *Comparative American Studies* 3, no. 4 (November 2005): 415–36.

Special Issue on Liaison Librarian Roles. *Research Library Issues: A Bimonthly Report from ARL, CNI, and SPARC*, no. 265 (August 2009). <http://www.arl.org/resources/pubs/rli/archive/rli265.shtml>

Zhou, X. Peter, ed. *Collecting Asia: East Asian Libraries in North America, 1868–2008*. Ann Arbor: Association for Asian Studies, 2010.

Web Resources

Examples of Digital Collections

University of Hawaii at Manoa

Digital Collections and Repository Program (d-carp)

<http://guides.library.manoa.hawaii.edu/dcarp>

Northwestern University

Africana Posters

<http://www.library.northwestern.edu/libraries-collections/evanston-campus/africana-collection/collections/africana-posters>

16th–20th Century Maps of Africa

<http://digital.library.northwestern.edu/mapsof africa/>

University of Washington

G. William Skinner Map Collection

<http://content.lib.washington.edu/skinnerweb/index.html>

Selected Journals, Newsletters, etc.¹

Africana Libraries Newsletter (ALN)

<http://www.libraries.iub.edu/index.php?pageId=1000296>

Association of Jewish libraries (AJL) Newsletter

<http://www.jewishlibraries.org/ajlweb/publications/newsletter.htm>

Ithaka S+R. "Publications"

<http://www.ithaka.org/publications>

Journal of East Asian Libraries

<http://lib.byu.edu/digital/spc/jeal/>

1 Although many associations worldwide publish their useful and informative tools and newsletter, this list is selective and focuses on North American publications in this field.

MELA Notes: The Journal of the Middle East Librarians Association
<http://mela.us/MELANotes/MELA-Notes.html>

SALALM Newsletter
<http://salalm.org/news/newsletter.html>

Slavic and East European Information Resources
<http://www.stanford.edu/~rondest/SEEIR/>

Professional Organizations: A Selected List

Africana Librarians Council (ALC)
<http://www.library.upenn.edu/collections/africa/ALC/>

ASEEES Committee on Libraries and Information Resources (CLIR)
<http://intranet.library.arizona.edu/users/brewerm/bd/index.html>

Committee on Research Materials of Southeast Asia (CORMOSEA)
<http://www.cormosea.org/>

Committee on South Asian Libraries and Documentation (CONSALD)
<http://consald.org/newsite/>

Council on East Asian Libraries (CEAL)
<http://www.eastasianlib.org/>

Middle East Librarians Association
<http://mela.us/>

Midwest Organization of Libraries for Latin American Studies (MOLLAS)
<http://www.lib.ku.edu/mollas/>

Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials (SALALM)
<http://www.salalm.org/about/index.html>

Slavic and East European Section (SEES), Association of College and Research Libraries
<http://www.gwu.edu/~sees/>

Society for Chinese Studies Librarians
<http://www.scsl-web.org/>

For ACRL-affiliated international groups, go to:
<http://www.acrl.org>

Cooperative Projects

Center for Research Libraries
Area Microform Projects
<http://www.crl.edu/area-studies/>

Center for Research Libraries
Global Resources Network
<http://www.crl.edu/grn/>

Korean Collections Consortium of North America
<http://ks111.moore.hawaii.edu/kccna/about.html>

North America Coordinating Council on Japanese Library Resources (NCC)
<http://www.nccjapan.org/mvs.html>

Discussion Lists

alcalalist: Discussion list for the Africana Librarians Council
<https://mailman.stanford.edu/mailman/listinfo/alcalalist>

CONSALD-L
<http://consald.org/newsite/node/194>

Eastlib, the Listserv for East Asian Librarians
<http://www.eastasianlib.org/Eastlibinstructions.htm>

H-Net Discussion Networks. Humanities and Social Sciences Online.
<http://www.h-net.org/lists/>

(See the international lists of the H-Net family.)

Hasafran (The Librarian): The Electronic Discussion Forum of the Association of Jewish Libraries
<http://www.jewishlibraries.org/ajlweb/resources/hasafran.htm>

MELANet (email list devoted to Middle East librarianship)
<http://www.mela.us/melanet.html>

mideastcat (email list devoted to the exchange of information on Middle East cataloging matters, sponsored by MELA)
<https://mailman.stanford.edu/mailman/listinfo/mideastcat>

SALALM Blog (blog devoted to the discussion of Latin American library matters)
<http://salalm.blogspot.com/>

Slavlib (electronic discussion list devoted to Slavic library matters)
slavlib-bounces@lists.lib.uchicago.edu

All URLs accessed July 19, 2011.