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Abstract: As the uses of digital technology to preserve the deteriorating printed documents of the past have been explored, the paradigm of the virtual library has been discovered: in the digital world, preservation is access, and access is preservation. The potential of digital technology for preservation has been explored for several reasons: 1) the need to preserve retrospective scholarly resources printed on deteriorating paper; 2) the serious disadvantages of microform for dissemination and scholarly use; and 3) the need to insure continuing access to prospective information stored on and transmitted via rapidly changing electronic media. The cost-effective and productive use of digital technology for scholarly access makes institutional collaboration and Access, USA assembled a group of library and information technology managers to consider possible alternatives for action. Their goals, activites and future plans are described.

Abstract: The expanding international electronic networks allow for greater ease of communication between libraries. At present this facility cannot be exploited by all libraries in the world, but access will become more essential as the range of uses for such a network grow. One use potentially of great value is the electronic delivery of the text of journal articles and other printed information. The paper acknowledges the problems of electronic document delivery under present arrangements and forsees the possibility of transmission of documents between libraries throughout the world. In addition, it examines the practical problems (organizational, political and economic) which ensue from such an undertaking, stresses the importance of cooperation between libraries within regions and countries, and offers some potential solutions.

From National Libraries to the Global Village Library: Networks Offer New Opportunities for Traditional Libraries

Abstract: National libraries have always attempted to be universal in their collections. Universal libraries such as the Library of Congress in the USA or the Bibliotheque nationale in France expanded their collections especially during the 19th century. With the "information explosion" in the 20th century, however, they could no longer maintain comprehensiveness. Now it is no longer the exhaustiveness and size of the physical collections, but the national libraries' ability to provide access to information through networks that will give them a new identity. Nevertheless, many national libraries suffer from an identity crisis because in their attempt to find a new role, they often overlook two factors. First, an asset of a national library is its comprehensive national collection, which is still mainly in print and is usually not lent. Second, so far libraries provide access to their collections through networks by means of the bibliographic record only. If national libraries do not develop new concepts of access they are in danger of being bypassed in the network. In order to survive in the future, global information network access to national collections has to be multi-dimensional.

#### Is There a Global Role for Metropolitan City Libraries?

Abstract: The paper explores the potential participation of large metropolitan libraries in the university library now possible through developments in information and communication technologies. In spite of unique research collections held by some of our large metropolitan libraries, international cooperation has been limited. Fuller participation depends on remote access to holdings and the ability to deliver the document upon request. These abilities are now limited by inadequate funding and, sometimes an over developed sense of nationalism. The source of funding is also significant. Libraries that receive some portion of their revenue from state or national sources appear to have more flexibility in cooperating with other libraries at every level. The development of strong national library networks also appears to be the key ingredient to global information sharing.

Automation Systems as Tools of Use Studies and Management Information

Abstract: Automated systems in libraries can serve as effective tools for use studies and management information by producing continuous data about usage and other system activities as a byproduct of computerized operations. However, this potential does not seem to have been exploited effectively. Among other things, this may be due to inadequate capabilities of automated systems and lack of proper appreciation of management information requirements by librarians. A checklist of statistics and management reports expected to be generated to facilitate management information in libraries has been developed and selected library automated systems reviewed with a view to assess their potential against the parameters of comprehensiveness, flexibility, production capabilities and ease of operation. Summaries of management information features of selected automated systems have been described and possible approaches for improvement of management information components have been recommended to overcome the limitations of present systems. Need for appropriate strategies for turning system-generated data into useful information, supplementing it with additional sources and integrating all types of information for a complete management information system for libraries have been highlighted.

Abstract: The article constitutes a progress report on a project to collect information about sources of data on prices for publications purchased by libraries. The questionnaire sent to 139 countries has had responses form 66, or a 47% return rate, and the paper suggests sources for data from Latin America and Africa. Two other sources for international price statistics, the Association of Research Libraries and the Library of Congress, are recommended. Suggestions are also made for improving the current statistics gathering system.

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