

[Titelfolie]

Good Afternoon.

I feel very honoured that I have been invited to speak to you here in India in Bangalore at the Centre for Contemporary Studies, 4.500 Miles away from the Wissenschaftskolleg, the Institute for Advanced Study in Berlin, Germany, where the temperature is 65 a good degrees less than here today.

[Karte von Europa und Indien]

Raghavendra Gadagkar, a Non-Resident Permanent Fellow at the Kolleg (came to the Institute first 2000/2001) and Tejaswini Niranjana, a Fellow at the Institute last year, were kind enough to invite me for this adventure.

[Wiko-Hauptgebäude]

After a brief introduction to the Wissenschaftskolleg, the Institute for Advanced Study Berlin, I will talk about the Library and its services and how we operate within library and other networks and will then ask the question of the library's role in the Open Access developments.

At the Wissenschaftskolleg internationally recognized researchers, promising younger scientists and scholars and personalities of intellectual life have the opportunity to concentrate on work projects of their own choice for one academic year (October to July). The approximately forty Fellows comprise a temporary learning community characterized by diversity of discipline, by internationality and by interculturality. The institution provides optimal conditions for Fellows to devote themselves completely to their chosen intellectual task while profiting from the stimulation and critique provided by an outstanding community of scholars.

It is important to emphasize that we are not a University, we have no students, there is no teaching or administrative activity at the Institute and secondly, that no predefined research area has been assigned to the Institute .

Scholars can apply to the Institute but are generally suggested by former Fellows or other academics with close ties to the Institute. For the actual selection, the Rector relies on the Members of the Academic Advisory Board, who come from universities or research institutes in Germany as well as many other parts of the world. The permanent Fellows (8 at present, some of them are non-resident PFs) who support the rector in areas of academic leadership are usually selected for a period of five years, they belong to various and varying disciplines.

The Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin was founded in 1981, 27 years ago, and we have had over 1000 Fellows as our guests so far. The head of the Kolleg is the Rector and I would like to introduce the rectors to you because they each made their very individual and characteristic contribution to the Kolleg.

[Rektoren]

The founding Rector was P.W. a medievalist and professor of literary studies. He led the Institute in its formative first 6 years. He is now over 80 years old and still a permanent Fellow.

W.L. professor of Sociology and a historian of science was his successor and reelected for a second and third term.

D.G. professor of law and former German Federal Constitutional Court Justice became the Wissenschaftskolleg's Rector on October 1, 2001.

Since 2007 Luca Giuliani is our Rector. His field is classical archaeology.

[Topical Fields]

The majority of scholars come with their unique work proposal, however we are also interested in supporting projects over several years. In the recent past these topical fields have been "Cultural Mobility" and "Life Sciences", this year focus groups are "Evolution and Medicine" and "Constitution beyond the Nation State". Three or four Fellows form small research groups under these headings. However, most of the Fellows are not attached to any predefined group but come with their very own projects, like our Fellows from India this year:

[Raina Mukherjee Folie and perhaps handout listing Indian Fellows]

[B Button]

(Wahrscheinlich nicht lesen)

Forming and reforming this scholarly community each year promotes research in Germany and puts, at the same time German Research into an international context. Berlin is a wonderful place for this think tank. The city is rich with academic offerings and a wealth of cultural treasures. Berlin is a very political city, where the problems and chances stemming from the fall of the Iron Curtain become especially visible and a place from which Europeanization of nation-states can be followed.

Community

Balancing the academic freedom, certain **rituals** set in advance by the Institute help to form a community out of the different individuals who live and work together. There is one **common meal** each workday, where the Fellows gather and have an opportunity to meet regularly without making arrangements. Another ritual is the weekly **colloquium** where each Fellow presents her or his work in progress for about one hour followed by an hours discussion.

Fellows

As I mentioned, we have 40 Fellows as our guests each year from a great variety of disciplines.: From biology and physics, from Chinese history and German language and literature studies, from philosophy, anthropology, engineering or law.

One third are usually from Germany, the others are literally from all over the world.

With many from European countries and the US but also from Japan, India from Africa or South America, or from Arabic speaking countries, from Turkey or Malaysia.

Although many of the Fellows are professors in their home countries, they are not solely chosen from Academic Institutions. Each year we are also joined by a writer, a musician or composer.

[Services]

Services for Fellows

So far I have described the intellectual atmosphere.

However, the actual basis for the exceptional working conditions is provided by many varied services which support the work of the Fellows.

The Department of the **Administrative Fellow Services** help with travel arrangements, they see to it that the children accompanying the Fellows are enrolled in kindergartens and schools, that health insurance is provided, that they are housed, etc. This department provides organisational support in presenting their **colloquia**, or help them to organise a seminar with outside guests. Intensive German language courses fall under the responsibility of this dept.

There is the **library**, about which you will hear h more later.

Each Fellow is supplied with a **computer** and the many services necessary to make working with these machines easy, to fit them into the intranet, etc.,

One of the great success stories every year is the **Dining Room**, which provides excellent meals, breakfasts as well as the catering for social and academic events.

[Campus]

The Campus

The Institute for Advanced Study is situated in the South of Berlin.

There are several buildings which belong to the Wissenschaftskolleg and which form an intimate campus in a pretty, treed neighbourhood, close to public transportation.

The Villas were all built around 1910, as single family dwellings. Two of them carry the names of the families for whom they were originally built.

[Main Building]

The Main Building Dating back to the year 1910, the renovated villa serves as the campus main building. Its spacious grounds border on the shores of Lake Halensee. This villa houses the administrative offices, as well as seminar and club rooms, the communal dining room, and studio apartments for Fellows who come to Berlin without families.

[Neubau]

The Neubau: Studies for Fellows' are found in the **modern building** next door. It was built in 1986.

[Weiße Villa]

The "White Villa" across the street is home to the Library and the Fellow Services.

[Villa Jaffé]

Another Villa, the Villa Jaffé, provides the Fellows with more office space, particularly for the focus groups who share larger offices.

[Villa Walther]

Most Fellows who come to Berlin with their families live just a short walk from the main building in the "Villa Walther's" two to five room apartments.

[B button]

Library

[Library Building]

Now I would like to introduce my own Department, the Library.

[The Library of the Wiko]

A small place indeed at first sight, just three rooms, small considering the kind of users we serve. **[Reading Rooms]**

The rooms hold the **reference library** with general reference works, such as all the big encyclopaedias, biographical dictionaries as well as those related to various subjects, such as the Dictionary of Art. We have some collected works in philosophy and a small collection of literature in German, English and French, Journals of a very general nature (Nature, Science, Book review journals). This collection, arranged according to Dewey, a classification system not common in Germany at all, but familiar to most international scholar. Not much is added to this basic stock., except for perhaps substantial new reference works like the 32 volume Theologische Realenzyklopädie.

[The Library of the Wiko]

The Fellow Library

[The Fellow Library]

The Fellow Library is located in the clubrooms of the main building. All the material here has been selected and donated to the library by Fellows. The approximately 8.000 items, including 2.000 reprints were published either before or as a result of the scholar's stay at the Wissenschaftskollegs. The books are arranged by the Fellow class year (e.g. Wolfgang Seibel 2004/05) This reflects the biography of the year, who worked with whom or was possibly influenced by whom. We ask the Fellows to give those books to us which they think are helpful for other Fellows to get to know their work. Unless they give it to us we do not add anything to it. The result is a very unusual library, no collection development by the librarian is involved. The books are selected by the authors represented here. Each book has an Ex Libris, signed by the author, this makes for a valuable collection of first-printed, signed copies. This collection is housed behind glas in traditional book cases. Borrowing from this library shows high frequency.

[The Library of the Wiko]

An extensive **Virtual Library** offers access to scientific internet sources. I will talk about details of this a little later.

The Library Services

As a rule the Fellows stay with us for 10 months and they come without research or student assistants. They are away from their familiar university libraries as well as their personal libraries. In Berlin the library staff is responsible for their entire information and library needs, be it print or electronic.

How can library services be provided efficiently when research projects change every year, when languages, historical periods studied are not predictable in advance, when it is not known which journals will be needed, whether older material or the latest music on CD or as sheet music is part of the Fellows research interest.

Thus, from the very beginning in 1981 it was decided that we would not build a permanent, extensive collection but that all material needed by the Fellows for their research will be borrowed from other libraries.

We set out to build a network of formal as well as personal connections with libraries and librarians. We began with cooperation agreements with the Berlin Universities and with the Staatsbibliothek – The former Prussian National Library – it was in their interest, or at least that is what we told them, to become part of a larger research effort in Berlin. One by one and as needed, we added other libraries to our inventory, so to speak. The outcome of this network building is that we borrow each academic year library material from over one hundred Berlin libraries as well from many libraries in Germany and abroad, foremost from Boston Spa, the Lending Division of the BL. **Thus, we were, already in the 1980s the first virtual library, a library without limits: that is we have no holdings in our building, but have access to collections and know where to locate them should they be requested.**

[Library Fotos]

This network built up by the Library includes special usage conditions designed to meet the research needs of our scholars, for example lending privileges for older books that otherwise would not be for loan and extended loan periods. (The borrowing conditions vary from library to library with loan periods ranging from one week to the entire 10 months. The University Libraries and the Staatsbibliothek

grant us special borrowing privileges, greatly appreciated by the scholars) Rapid delivery to the Institute and to the scholars is another criterion. To facilitate this, we employ a driver for the library, who drives to 12 or more libraries every day to pick up and return books. Books requested from libraries outside of Berlin are sent to us by mail services.

Great care is taken to maintain good relations with all librarians and their libraries: At the end of each year we write thank you letters to the staff and send them a list of the Fellows who will be with us the following year. Every other year or so we invite the colleagues to the Institute to explain our work to them to achieve more understanding for our never ending demands and show them the campus to which they have contributed so much – it is usually a wonderful party with around one hundred colleagues attending and refreshments being served in our garden.

[Library Fotos]

(Wahrscheinlich nicht lesen)

A few words about the kind of material that is requested. It includes books and journals from the natural sciences, the humanities and the social sciences, the Fellows may need manuscripts, books from the 17th or 18th century. There may be a request for a very recent book and the languages read include all European languages but also many in non-Latin characters. The focus group on Modernity and Islam introduced us to Arabic material to the extent that we found it worthwhile that one of the librarians should attend a course in Arabic writing to decipher at least the titles and pagination of books and journal articles. The media requested are, first and foremost still printed matter, be it books, maps or journals, it includes of course digitized or electronic journals, databases, films, CDs or DVDs.

The Fellows have access to the library 24 hours a day, they fill in request forms for the article online or traditionally, as they prefer, we locate and provide the material to them and they can pick it up anytime. We attend to the circulation files and keep track of the loan periods for them. Of course there is no restriction on the number of orders they place or what they request. They can use these rooms as study areas and we provide a book scanner, which allows them to send their copies by email to their computers or to store the material on their memory stick – doing away with boxes and boxes of material which they used to send home before all this was possible.

(Wahrscheinlich nicht lesen)

Processing the requests for library material always begins with the bibliographic verification of them, followed by catalogue searches to locate them. This is a little bothersome in Berlin, since no union catalogue exists and much of the older material or material located in smaller libraries is not included in the online catalogues. Journal articles were ordered online and sent to us – for a fee – as PDF. Unfortunately, new copyright laws no longer allow this and we are back to receiving the article in paper form. If the Fellows and we are lucky, a book ordered online in the morning can be in the library by Noon. It can take two or three days, if it is in a smaller library.

These Berlin and Inter-library loans are our routine work. More challenging, as you can well imagine, are the reference questions and searches Fellows request from us. Let me give you an example: Just before I left we were asked to find out whether more skilled or more unskilled men being conscripted into the army during the First World War. Another search involved finding a picture for a book, which is being written by one of our law professors. He wanted, a modern version of "Justicia". We came up with several suggestions, from which he chose, in the end an Italian painting from the 17th century. To round off this search, the Fellow wanted a biography of the painter and he needed to know where the copyright to this painting is held. We have run, with great pleasure, I must say, searches on women's opera in antiquity, the sociality of bees in the 19th century and many others.

(Wahrscheinlich nicht lesen)

The underlying idea of all of this is to facilitate and to support the work of the Fellows, free them from routine work, ease their way into a different culture and surrounding. A scholar with little command of the German language cannot get to know the complex Berlin library system when he has only 10 months to work on his chosen project.

As you can well imagine, this library concept, developed in the early 80s comes under constant scrutiny and revision. It has to undergo regular updating.

In the 1980s the reference sources in this library were supplemented by using the large database hosts such, DIALOG, and CD-ROMS. With the advent of the Internet a whole new era began. We installed an online catalogue and developed a Library Website.

Once electronic journals and databases became part of every body's research we had to find ways of providing these to our Fellows. Basically we have to have available everything that is on the market, since we cannot predict what might be needed in any given year or month. At the beginning of the electronic information age, we negotiated access to the electronic collections of the Free University of Berlin, where our Fellows have the status of Guest professors. However, that collection is not quite sufficient for our needs, especially not in

the natural sciences, the STM fields. Our next aim was to join the consortium for electronic research material of the Max-Planck Society. The Max Planck Society is the biggest research organization in Germany with just over 80 libraries serving their various Institutes from the Institute for Physics of Complex Systems in Dresden to the Institute for the History of Science. Regular co-operation between the Society and the Wissenschaftskolleg helped the negotiations, which started at a much higher level than the library level, although it was initiated by the library. The president of the Society received the request from our Rector a few years ago. By now we are legal participants in all their contracts with publishers and Database suppliers, such as Elsevier, Wiley, Springer, EBSCO or JSTOR.. This means that I can offer our Fellows access to electronic journals and databases to a value of 9 Million Euro a year. This is almost twice as much as the entire annual budget of the Wissenschaftskolleg. A side effect of this is that an entire new network has opened up for us. I attend the annual librarians meeting of the Society, coming together with colleagues and receiving news on new electronic acquisitions, software, etc.

(Wahrscheinlich nicht lesen)

Nationallizenzen – Licences purchased by the German Research Foundation

Since 1948 the **DFG** has supported German libraries in the purchase of printed scholarly literature and in setting up virtual specialised libraries. In recent years, the acquisition and licensing of German national licenses for digital publications has also been funded with about €15 million per year. In this way, scientists and academics get immediate digital access to specialist journals, to the results of international basic research, to sources for reformation history, to documents relating to the Holocaust and lately to current journals.

The German special collection licenses are directed towards all German higher education institutions and all German research institutions financed with public funds. They are accessible free-of-charge from the campus networks and the catalogues of German state and university libraries. Individuals may also register for free use of many databases and text collections.

Furthermore, in an international **networks** context, the DFG is developing common international license models in cooperation with the DEF (Denmark), SURF (Netherlands), and the JISC (United Kingdom).

Do I have to mention that in spite of all the time and effort spent on electronic sources we have not given up and are not likely to give up the paper and printed material which is still so much in demand by our scholars. **My guiding principle is that we will maintain a hybrid library environment in which we offer the best of the best – the best of the traditional sources as well as the best from the electronic, digitised world.**

Our experience and statistics in this respect show that demand for printed material has not receded, that, in fact, the electronic environment has been added to what existed before but has by no means replaced it.

Finally, a few statistics from our library:

We serve 40 to 60 Fellows as well as their partners each year using, as mentioned, over one hundred different libraries to supply the material they need. We have access to 9 Million Euros worth of electronic sources and spend 10.000 Euros for journal and book delivery from outside of Berlin.

Our Reference library holds about 8.000 volumes, the Fellow Library holds 8.000 items of which 2.200 are reprints in many, many different languages (including Hebrew, Chinese, Persian, Arabic, Hungarian, Russian, Finnish, and of course German and English.)

[Librarian picture]

There are 5 librarians sharing 4 fulltime positions. Great care is taken that we are on the cutting edge of library development by attending conferences, training sessions and by reading the literature as well as a regular exchange with colleagues. (*Vielleicht nicht*): Many years ago a regular meeting of about 8 librarians from all kinds of libraries in Berlin, university libraries as well as small specialized libraries started to meet regularly – since all of us love to eat well, we generally meet over dinner in a nice ´restaurant.. We informally talk about new developments, exchange knowledge, ask for advice on new software and many other topics. This has made it very easy for everyone in the group to connect with the right person whenever a question arises or a problem has to be solved.

A topic which is of interest to us at the moment is the Open Access movement which will be the subject of the third and last part of my presentation.

[B Button]

Open Access 2008

Let me give you an example of what Open Access meant in the print world of Journals. In 1993 we had a group of physicists planning to work together at the Institute "Physics of chaotic and disordered systems".- The leader of the group, Hans Weidenmüller, Director of the Max-Planck-Institute of Nuclear Physics, Heidelberg, informed us that he could not come to Berlin unless the library would put at his disposal on the premises of the Institute– for the entire 10 months of his stay – all volumes of the last 5 years of certain physics journals.–. They wanted to be sure that they could consult these journals at any hour of the day or night.

As you can imagine, negotiations with the Staatsbibliothek, the largest supplier of library materials for us in Berlin, were a tough undertaking and when the Staatsbibliothek finally agreed to that extraordinary demand, the driver of our Library made numerous trips back and forth to cart some 300 bound journal volumes across town. We bought new, alas, cheap shelving, dedicated an entire room to that enterprise and saw to it that the photocopier was not too far away. Very soon after this, the latest issues and recent years of many journals appeared on the web, allowing in depth indexing for searching. Soon entire back runs were made available by JSTOR and others.

[Open Access Initiatives]

Nine years later the first **Open Access Initiative** **The Budapest Open Access Initiative** Arose from a meeting in Budapest in December 2001 and open access began to mean something quite different.

An old tradition and a new technology converged to make possible an unprecedented public good. The old tradition is the willingness of scientists and scholars to publish their research in scholarly journals without payment, for the sake of inquiry and knowledge. The new technology is the internet the WWW. The public good that is ideally created is the world-wide electronic distribution of the peer-reviewed journal literature and completely free and unrestricted access to it by all scientists, scholars, teachers, students, and others. It is generally thought that removing access barriers to scientific literature will accelerate research and enrich education.

This kind of free and unrestricted online availability was called **open access**. Individuals as well as organisations were called upon to express their willingness to support OA by becoming a signatory to the initiative. By May 2008 the [initiative](#) had been signed by 4. 772 individuals and 435 organizations from around the world who represent researchers, universities, laboratories, libraries, foundations, journals, publishers, learned societies, and kindred open-access initiatives.

I must stress here, that the signatories gave their assent to OA without committing themselves to any action or possible other consequence.

Next came **ECHO**, The Open Access Policy for European Cultural Heritage Online Initiative in December 2002. I will not go into the details of this because it finds itself well represented in the Berlin Declaration. I mention it here only to indicate that the Open

Access movement very early on started to include the social sciences and humanities, religion, law and history and linguistics, for example.

The **Bethesda Statement on Open Access Publishing** was pronounced in June 2003. The statements of principle were drafted during a one-day meeting held in April 2003 at the headquarters of the **Howard Hughes Medical Institute in** Maryland. Its purpose was to stimulate discussion within the **biomedical research community** on how to proceed to the goal of providing open access to the primary scientific literature. *The goal was to agree on concrete steps that all relevant parties* —the organizations which support research, the scientists that generate the research results, the publishers who facilitate the peer-review and distribution of results of the research, and the scientists, librarians and other who depend on access to this knowledge— *can take to promote the transition to open access publishing*. Although this was an important gathering, its scope – being restricted to the biomedical research community – is limited and it was never opened up to signatories, for membership or for any group to join.

Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities

This brings together the earlier efforts and it reads:

"In accordance with the spirit of the Declaration of the Budapest Open Access Initiative, the ECHO Charter and the Bethesda Statement on Open Access Publishing, we have drafted the Berlin Declaration to promote the Internet as a functional instrument for a global scientific knowledge base and human reflection and to specify measures which research policy makers, research institutions, funding agencies, libraries, archives and museums need to consider. "

Listening carefully two major points stand out and these make this declaration significant: it addresses **the sciences as well as the humanities** and it calls for **Institutions** to take on the responsibility for the provision of the Open access. Only Institutions sign this declaration (not individuals as in the Bethesda initiative). Furthermore there are annual follow-up conferences.

(Wahrscheinlich nicht lesen):

The next one will be in Germany in Düsseldorf.

The Düsseldorf Conference will focus on both technical and political aspects of Open Access, how it influences the academic world and beyond. It will also look at problems caused by having the output of scholarly research openly accessible.

Five years after the initiative of the Berlin Declaration, the range of Open Access activities is constantly widening due to new technical development and the perceivable drift within the different scholarly communities towards new forms of communication and collaboration.

[Lessig Folie]

Two primary vehicles evolved for delivering OA to research articles.

Peter Suber Research Professor of Philosophy, Earlham College, in the USA, the Pope of the movement, talks about **OA Journals** and **OA Repositories**: He goes into detail, I quote:

OA journals perform peer review and then make the approved contents freely available to the world. Their expenses consist of peer review, manuscript preparation, and server space. Sometimes journals have a subsidy from the hosting university or professional society. Sometimes it means that journals charge a processing fee on accepted articles, to be paid by the author or the author's sponsor (employer, funding agency). OA journals that charge processing fees usually waive them in cases of economic hardship. OA journals can get by on lower subsidies or fees if they have income from other publications, or advertising. Some institutions and consortia arrange fee discounts. In any case, there' is a lot of room for creativity in finding ways to pay the costs of a peer-reviewed OA journal, and we are far from having exhausted our cleverness and imagination. (End of quote)

[Examples of OA Journals]

Examples of Open Access Journals are: PLOS – Public Library of Science, New Journal of Physics or, very new in the field:

Open Humanities Press . It is an international open access publishing collective in critical and cultural theory. I quote from their website:

Open Humanities Press journals are fully peer reviewed, scholarly publications that have been chosen by OHP's editorial advisory board for their outstanding contribution to contemporary theory. OHP's journals are independent, published under open access licences and free of charge to readers and authors alike. (End of quote)

Here are just two of their titles:

Cosmos and History is a journal of natural and social philosophy. *Publishing open access since 2005*

And **Culture Machine**, *Publishing open access since 1999*,

Stephen Greenblatt, Harvard University, a well known Shakesperean Scholar is one of the editors and – one of the permanent Fellows of my Institute for Advanced Study.

The second way of publishing OA are open archives, e-doc servers or institutional repositories or whatever one would like to call the OA Archives. Again I quote Peter Suber :

OA repositories do not perform peer review, but simply make their contents freely available to the world. They may contain un-refereed preprints, refereed post prints, or both. Archives may belong to institutions, such as universities and laboratories, or disciplines, such as physics and economics. Authors may archive their preprints

without anyone else's permission, and a majority of journals already permit authors to archive their post prints. When archives comply with the metadata harvesting protocol of the Open Archives Initiative, then they are interoperable and users can find their contents without knowing which archives exist, where they are located, or what they contain. (end of quote)

Let me give you two of the best examples of OA archiving, in my opinion, one from the sciences, one in the Arts and humanities:

Formerly known as the Los Alamos Physics Server, it is now hosted by Cornell in the States under the Address: **arXiv.org** and is (May 2008) Open Access host to to 478,667 e-prints in Physics, Mathematics, Computer Science, Quantitative Biology and Statistics. In the physics community it has simply become customary to place article in arXiv or to look there for information.

(*Wahrscheinlich nicht lesen*): And just to show, that there is even some kind of competition between servers, the following statement is found on the arXiv website:

Recipients of funding from the US National Institutes of Health (NIH) funding should be aware of a new requirement that publications after 7 Apr 2008 must be deposited in [PubMed Central](#) (PMC). This reporting requirement does not affect your right to submit arXiv. However, submission to arXiv does not satisfy the NIH reporting requirement.

One of the latest and most impressive examples of OA Repositories comes from Harvard University.

Harvard University's **Faculty of Arts and Sciences** (law school, medical school and business schools will follow soon) adopted a policy that **requires** faculty members to allow the university to make their scholarly articles available free online.

The new policy makes Harvard the first university in the United States to mandate open access to its faculty members' research publications. The University librarian, Robert Darnton says: "the decision should be a very powerful message to the academic community that we want and should have more control over how our work is used and disseminated."

The new policy will, however, allow faculty members to request a waiver (opt out version), but as a rule they must provide an electronic form of each article to be place it in an online repository. The policy will allow Harvard authors to publish in any journal that permits posting online after publication.

This initiative comes from the Harvard University library - I have not mentioned libraries in a while But libraries today are developing all kinds of new functions that are part of a new landscape of knowledge. People used to regard libraries as dignified repositories of old-fashioned knowledge, the kind packaged in books, but libraries are also now at the forefront in developing new modes of scholarly communication. And this is the aspect I want to stress with regard to Open Access journals as well as repositories: They present a new way of communication of

knowledge, opening up the possibility not only to exchange PDF files of articles faster, but enabling their reuse, enabling exchange of primary, empirical data and research results, which could not possibly be exchanged in printed form. It is a way to make this data available for global orientation and action.

(Wahrscheinlich nicht lesen)

The ECHO initiative which I mentioned earlier is a good example of knowledge exchange in the times of Open Access. It aims at the free availability of tools and content on the Internet. It supports measures on long-term archiving and the provision of a common infrastructure. Over 30 seed collections have been brought together with dictionaries, videos, 66 Thousand images, numerous documents and full-text page transcriptions in more than 25 thematic fields (norwegian tales, sign languages, history of electricity, folk Religion, buddhism, history of shipbuilding. The aim is to create a community of producers and users who freely exchange relevant information.

(Wahrscheinlich nicht lesen)

[ECHO example]

Parallel to the awareness and necessity of new scientific communication, libraries had to think about new ways of spending their resources, with journal subscription prices sky-rocking and the power of publishers becoming ever greater in the electronic age. Coming together in library consortia, to bring down costs for the individual library and to have more bargaining power as well as expertise in bargaining was one way. Supporting the Open Access route is another.

In order to do this librarians have to remain up to date on the issue, we have to be aware of possible legal concerns (Harvard University Library, for example, will employ law students who will advise authors), we have to follow the new publication processes as well as the changes of the technical infrastructure, and we have to be knowledgeable about the new business models in open access publishing: author pays, funding agency pays, the publisher carries the costs (revenue from advertising). And, as one of our core tasks, we have to be knowledgeable on how to retrieve OA publications and include search possibilities for them on our websites.

[Questions librarians ask]

There are, of course **concerns** about open access. I will simply list some of them and perhaps discuss them with you later:

- Industry benefits by having fast access to latest academic research
- Archiving can only be taken up by large Institutions or as a national task, only then will science have full confidence in Open Access
- Even when archiving is done carefully now – how long will electronic archives last
- Retrieval methods have to be efficient

- Peer review is often seen as a problem
- Scholarly societies make money from their print journals for education, meetings, etc.. They will have to organize different business models
- The problem of not reading (print too expensive) is replaced by the problem of not publishing – because some OA journals charge publication fees.
- OA journals are still only a small percentage of all journals
- a different problem that has to be dealt with is that once the humanities enter the OA arena, OA books will become an issue in the more book oriented disciplines. Book authors are used to royalties, whereas journal authors have their eye on such benefits as citations prestige, etc.
- OA is far from being global at present due to the lack of a reliable IT infrastructure and Internet connectivity in many countries.

This last point brings me to

OA in the Developing World

An area about which you most certainly know more about than I do and I have discussed it with Professor Gadagkar several times before now. Nevertheless I would like to spend a few moments on that topic. A very good article published by Peter Suber and Subbiah Arunachalam, who is a Distinguished Fellow at the M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation point to several programs like [HINARI](#) and [AGORA](#), in which journal publishers donate electronic subscriptions to developing countries – not to India, alas.. Suber and Arunachalam claim that, insofar as these programs fill demand, they reduce the urgency of deep reforms that will bring about a superior, OA system of scientific communication.

The two authors point to many successful OA initiatives in the developing world. I will put them up, just to give those of you who are not so familiar with the topic an overview.

Arunachalam and Suber claim, and I quote "For researchers in developing countries, OA solves two problems at once: making their own research more visible to researchers elsewhere, and making research elsewhere more accessible to them. OA, if adopted widely, can raise the profile of an entire nation's research output. When Indian research, for example, is published in expensive journals, then all too often it goes unnoticed by other researchers in India. OA journals and archives help to integrate the work of scientists everywhere into the global knowledge base, reduce the isolation of researchers, and improve opportunities for funding and international collaboration."

From the outside, OA looks like a good solution to a serious problem. And my suggestion which I submit for your consideration is as follows:

Why not complete the Budapest, Bethesda and Berlin Open Access Initiatives by adding the Bangalore Initiative to it!

[Folie BBBB]

[Dank]

[Gadagkar-Bottomley]