



Canadian Association of
Research Libraries

Association des bibliothèques
de recherche du Canada

**Foreign Language & Area Studies
Collections in CARL Libraries**

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Foreign language/area studies collections in research libraries

The Association of Research Libraries (ARL) defines global resources as “print and electronic library materials that are published outside the United States and Canada in any language [excluding English and French in Canada] on any topic.”¹ Collecting materials to support foreign language/area studies teaching and research includes collection management/development, access, digitization, preservation and public service.²

In 2011, ARL conducted a global resources survey with its membership. 72 respondents at 67 of its 126 member libraries replied. Among those responding institutions were the University of British Columbia, the University of Alberta, and the University of Waterloo. 64 respondents reported that their respective libraries have “significant research collections in at least one global collecting area.” Typically, the foreign language/areas studies collections include monographs, serials, maps, microforms, audio-visual as well as digital material. Over half of the survey respondents hold Western European, Latin American, East Asian, Slavic and Eastern European collections. And over a third of them have sizable research collections pertinent to African, Jewish, South Asian, Islamic and Middle Eastern studies. For the majority of respondents, it is largely books as well print and electronic serials and microforms that comprise area studies collections. E-books are a relatively new area of development in these types of collections. More than half of the participants in the ARL survey provide access to digitized area studies materials, however, availability and distribution vary considerably across different areas of the globe covered by the collections.³

Librarians who participated at a conference about international studies librarianship, at Indiana University in October 2013, explored three themes with respects to developing foreign language and area studies collections: collaboration; recruitment, staff development; and advocacy.⁴ Most libraries cannot reasonably expect to have staff proficient in all major foreign languages and possessing knowledge of different areas around the globe. A coordinated approach between various libraries assures students and researchers access to robust collections that are international in scope.

Collaboration

A collaborative environment ideally manifests itself in collection development, technical and liaison services staff working with various academic departments on campus. Librarians also need to work together regionally, nationally and even internationally so the segment of the profession with expertise in foreign languages and area studies, can have a good picture of the collective collection that exists across their respective institutions in various formats and also existing on the web. Most research libraries do not have the resources to develop and maintain comprehensive foreign language/area studies collections. Different institutions develop, over time, collections strengths in a few distinct areas.

A few CARL libraries are members of the Center for Research Libraries (based in Chicago, Illinois) and participate in CRL’s Area Microform Projects. CRL’s mandate to collect vastly across language and broad

¹ Cheun, Wookjin et al, *SPEC Kit 324: Collecting Global Resources*, Association of Research Libraries, September 2011, p. 11 <http://publications.arl.org/Collecting-Global-Resources-SPEC-Kit-324/>

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ *Collaboration, Advocacy, and Recruitment: Area and International Studies Librarianship Workshop*, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, October 30-31, 2013 <http://www.indiana.edu/~libarea/main.html>

geographical areas complements member libraries with just-in-time-access to rich collections as the latter generally do not have the budget to acquire everything for a given subject on a just-in-case basis. The University of British Columbia Library is a member of the South Asia Microform Project (SAMP) and the Southeast Asia Microform Project (SEAM). University of Toronto Libraries participates in the Cooperative Africana Materials (CAMP), Latin American Microform (LAMP), Middle East Materials (MEMP), South Asia Microform (SAMP), and Southeast Asia Microform (SEAM) projects. The McGill University Library is part of the Middle East Materials Project (MEMP).⁵

Whereas large university libraries comprising multiple branches collect broadly and to a considerable degree of depth and specialization in languages and areas studies, not every academic library will have either the mandate, staff or resources to maintain the range of collections one would expect to find at McGill University's Islamic Studies Library, University of Toronto's Cheng Yu Tung East Asian Library, or UBC's Asian Library. Smaller to mid-sized academic libraries nevertheless have specialized research collections in foreign language and area studies to support research and teaching on their respective campuses. While they may not own and maintain collections of the same size and scope as those available at UBC, University of Toronto or McGill, smaller institutions benefit from a collaborative approach to collecting and providing access to international and foreign language materials and services.

Approaches vary, from position sharing between libraries, one area studies librarian sharing their expertise among two or three institutions, to numerous institutions working together to build large shared digitized collections such as HathiTrust of which slightly more than half of the content is not in English.⁶ Among the challenges any particular approach faces are questions on how to address copyright and intellectual property – particularly across international boundaries. Considering that an “increasing amount of knowledge is produced outside traditional publishing channels” foreign language/area studies librarians must also think about how to integrate born-digital web materials into their already-established collection development and liaison activities.⁷

Columbia University Libraries and Cornell University Library have employed a resource-sharing initiative that includes collection development and outreach in Latin American, Slavic and East European, South Asian and Southeast Asian studies. A librarian with specific language and area studies knowledge is retained at one of the partnering institutions while offering advice to staff at the other with regards to collection development, reference and instructional services for students and faculty. At the time of ARL's survey, the University of Minnesota, the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, and the University of Wisconsin at Madison were exploring a collaborative staffing partnership to support Japanese studies. In the same vein, Indiana University and UIUC were working on a partnership to collaboratively support Middle Eastern Studies.⁸

Staff development

Recruiting foreign language/area studies librarians with just the right background, knowledge, language proficiency and other particular attributes on top of the already specialized skill set required for an academic librarian is not easy; the pool of potential candidates in these cases is likely smaller than for a subject-based liaison librarian – e.g. English literature, humanities, engineering, health sciences etc. Libraries may wish to provide existing staff with the necessary tools and professional development

⁵ Center for Research Libraries, Area Microform Projects <http://www.crl.edu/area-studies>

⁶ HathiTrust, HathiTrust Languages http://www.hathitrust.org/visualizations_languages

⁷ *Collaboration, Advocacy, and Recruitment: Area and International Studies Librarianship Workshop*, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, October 30-31, 2013 <http://www.indiana.edu/~libarea/main.html>

⁸ Cheun, Wookjin et al, op. cit., pp. 13-14

opportunities to take on foreign languages/area studies collection development and service responsibilities. That might entail language training or pursuing graduate certificates or additional degrees such as a Masters or PhD to acquire the necessary knowledge bases to develop global studies collections and to effectively liaise with faculty in various academic departments. While the idea has been raised of global collections competencies being integrated into existing LIS curricula, that may not be a workable solution given that there is already so much ground for aspiring librarians to cover including, but by no means limited to, licensing, copyright, preservation (print and analogue but increasingly digital), teaching, users' experiences of collections and library services, marketing, advocacy, and scholarly communication to say nothing about subject-specific expertise many academic librarians need to be successful in their jobs. The academic departments research libraries collaborate with may be viable areas to recruit some new talent from graduate foreign language/area studies programmes to the library profession.

Advocacy / positioning area studies librarians and collections

Consensus is forming around the idea that "area specialists share similar issues and challenges which demand more encompassing approaches" to developing global research collections and services, and that this particular group of the profession needs to work towards a common voice. It is incumbent upon librarians with language and area studies expertise to seek ways to demonstrate the value and impact of their libraries' foreign language and area studies collections. The challenge lies in finding creative ways to promote these types specialized resources to students, faculty and university administrators and showing that they are "as central to the educational mission of the university" as other areas of the libraries' research collections.⁹

Collecting research materials about different areas of the world, in various languages, fits with the research library's mission to support multidisciplinary research and teaching. Considering that disciplines like international development, political science and even commerce increasingly cut across various knowledge domains, investing in area studies collections makes sense. A key challenge is for librarians to advocate for sustained support of foreign language and area studies collection development in libraries – especially in times of declining or stagnant institutional budgets. The library's mission in this context remains fundamentally about supporting the teaching and research missions of their parent institutions. Area studies collections have an important place in that mission given a continuing trend of North American universities focussing efforts on globalization to promote well-rounded educations "based on a broad understanding of societies around the world through the study of foreign languages and the acquisition of area-based knowledge."¹⁰

Other important considerations

The ARL global collections survey highlights some key aspects of collections development: sources of funding and expenditures; collecting trends; acquisitions strategies; staff and organizational structure; preservation strategies; discovery, public service, and outreach. For most research libraries, the materials budget is the main source of funding for foreign language/area studies collection. While many institutions can draw on gifts and endowments as sources of funding, these are still not the main sources of funding for collection development, and there are limits on what any given institution can purchase. In fact, 57% of the ARL survey respondents reported acquiring fewer items than compared to

⁹ *Collaboration, Advocacy, and Recruitment: Area and International Studies Librarianship Workshop*, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, October 30-31, 2013

¹⁰ Ibid.

the previous five years, which can be explained by decreased or flat budgets and difficulty keeping up with increasing prices and inflation.¹¹

Maintaining close working relationships with faculty is one key area for acquisitions strategies as they provide valuable feedback for ongoing collection development. In addition to material recommended by faculty, research libraries have recourse to regional collaborations and national/international initiatives such as the Center for Research Libraries' Global Resources Network and Area Microform Projects.

The concept of collective collections

A recent 2013 OCLC Research report notes that libraries approach the management of collections from the point of view of "system-wide organization of collections – whether the "system" is a consortium, a region or a country." The digital environment has accustomed and further prompted librarians to move towards collections consolidations not only by way of shared licensing. Just as aggregating metadata across several institutional digital collections as with Europeana, WorldCat or the Digital Public Library of America, advantages of scale can apply to the collaborative management of print holdings and the latter case such initiatives are on the rise, but some have already been in existence for quite some time – notably the tri-university initiative TUG between the University of Guelph, the University of Waterloo and Wilfrid Laurier University. With respects to print collections, the OCLC Research report *Understanding the Collective Collection: Towards a System-wide Perspective on Library Print Collections* points to a trend of research libraries moving towards models of shared print repository management motivated by such factors as space constraints and the ever increasing trend to focus on consortial licenses and digital collections building – e.g. Hathi Trust.¹² Such a model can apply to foreign language and area studies collections in the aggregate, across multiple institutions as a collaboratively-managed "collective collection" comprising mostly print journals and monograph but also a growing amount of digital and special collections. The collective collection view is of value insofar as CARL libraries prioritize their collection building efforts to support different foreign languages and global areas studies programmes.

Conclusion

This brief paper has touched upon some key challenges to building and maintaining foreign language – area studies research collections as well as some of the collection development and service models academic librarians typically employ. Collections of these materials have, historically, comprised monographs, scientific and learned society journals, various archival materials and microforms. As research libraries add new material to their holdings, more and more of that content will be largely digital, available through commercial aggregators in the form of databases, bundled e-books and e-journals packages. Print materials may not entirely disappear, however, the shift to electronic provision of information (global areas content is not untouched by this trend) has changed the "equation of library ownership and long-term management of collections".¹³ That could be offset, to a certain degree, by cultivating strong relationships with faculty and, as much as possible, with members of specific cultural or linguistic communities libraries can tap into a source of special collections research material by way of donations. Networking with faculty and the relevant groups in the greater community, of course, can help inform marketing strategies for foreign language/area studies research collections.

¹¹ Cheun, Wookjin et al, op. cit., p. 12

¹² Dempsey, Lorcan, *The Emergence of the Collective Collection: Analyzing Aggregate Print Library Holdings*, OCLC Research, December 2013 <http://oclc.org/research/publications/library/2013/2013-09r.html>

¹³ Simon, James T., "Global Dimensions of Scholarship and Research Libraries: A Forum on the Future", Center for Research Libraries, *Focus on Global Resources*, Winter 2013, Vol. 32, No. 2, p. 5
<http://www.crl.edu/sites/default/files/focus/pdf/FocusWinter2013.pdf>

Foreign language/global areas collections development faces various challenges – what should the library acquire, what content should it subscribe or purchase at a consortial level, how much donated material can staff process and make readily available to faculty, researchers and students? Are librarians only realistically able to collect and develop services for specific research programs and areas of specific interest to faculty? Can some institutions afford to continually develop areas where the library's holdings are already strong while also striving to gradually build a comprehensive foreign language/area studies collections? Just as many libraries are looking at the notion of collective collections in the realm of print and analog content, they may also begin viewing significant amounts of digital material in a similar vein by leveraging networked technology and shared metadata standards.

Global area studies collection development may benefit from such a point of view. A few libraries have employed a “catch and release” approach to foreign language materials, collaborating with institutions elsewhere in the world with content description, digitization, preservation as well as digital preservation but leaving those collections in the library or research centre where the original materials reside. The collections approach, in other words, entails acquiring and developing materials, enhancing them through metadata, description and digitization and leaving them in the country where they are curated. The University of Chicago Library is one example of a research library adopting this strategy for collections acquired in India and Pakistan. The British Library employs this model on a large scale with its Endangered Archives Program funding (with support from the Arcadia Foundation) “preservation and access to imperilled collections worldwide, while not mandating that those collections be moved from their locations”.¹⁴ Likewise, staff working with the Teresa Lozano Long Institute of Latin American Studies and the Benson Latin American Collection, at the University of Texas at Austin, engaged the staff of the Guatemalan National Police Historical Archive as part of the university's Human Rights Documentation Initiative. The University of Texas staff developed a non-custodial archiving model in which they did not take back the collections, but rather they helped the Guatemalan project co-organizers through records management oversight. The Guatemalan project partners did, ultimately, send to Texas a copy of the digitized archive “for hosting on the Web and to provide a separate, independent instance of the materials”.¹⁵

Libraries must consider their foreign language and area studies collections building efforts in a broader institutional context with everything that entails: contracting or static collections budgets, competing priorities of the institution and of the library, other areas of collections building and service development efforts that also require staff time and resources, and finding the right balance of building and enhancing global areas collections' already established strengths while striving to provide comprehensive research collections. In spite of such problems as working with different time zones, cultural differences, potentially different notions of ownership or stewardship, emerging global partnerships, such as the ones described above, may offer an additional, potentially viable model for CARL libraries to consider in growing their foreign language and international studies collections. It offers an alternative to the subscription or the traditional custodial collection model, even if only for a certain amount of the foreign language/global areas content that a research library makes available to its patrons.

¹⁴ Simon, James T., *Ibid.*, p. 6.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*

CARL survey

The purpose of this brief survey among CARL member libraries was to shed light on the approaches different member institutions take to developing foreign language/area studies collections and services. Aside from a snapshot of current best practices, results should also help promote a big-picture view of CARL libraries' collective global studies collection.

In May 2014, the CARL office sent a brief online survey questionnaire (using *FluidSurveys*) to its 31 member library directors. The questionnaire received 20 replies, a response rate of 67% (See **Appendix 3**). 100% of the respondents reported that they collect in foreign languages and areas studies. The responding libraries indicated that they collect foreign languages in a variety of materials, though these tend to be mostly print-based (books and journals) though there is a notable trend towards acquiring of licensing more content in electronic form – bundled e-books, e-journals, and online subscription databases. A majority of the content (56%) comes from the collections budget, and some (mostly unspecified) of the material comes via donations. Depending on how the material was procured, most of the rights for the content reside with the publishers. More than half of the responding libraries reported having special or archival foreign language/area studies collections (58%). Responses revealed that most CARL libraries' professional librarian staff are fluent in various foreign languages or they have a working knowledge in them. It was noted that in many cases a librarian may be fluent (i.e. it is their native language) in one or more foreign languages, but they do not necessarily use the language in their day to day work. Overall, staff also possessed knowledge of various global areas. Respondents reported liaising with different academic departments on campus to varying degrees. Just over half (52%) of the responding institutions reported that they do not undertake outreach on and off campus with faculty and members of the broader community within among members of specific linguistic or cultural groups. 36% of the respondents indicated that they conduct outreach efforts both on and off campus to support foreign language/area studies collection and service development efforts. Overall, in terms of marketing this particular segment of collections and services, responses revealed a variety of approaches – using the library website, LibGuides, ongoing outreach with faculty, etc.

For more detail on the responses to the survey questions, see **Appendices 1 and 2**.

Appendix 1: aggregated responses

	(Q1) Does your library collect in any foreign languages and global areas?	(Q2) In which formats do you collect foreign languages and area studies material?	(Q3) Is the material procured from the materials or collection budget? Is it largely donated?	(Q4a) How much of that material is Web-based?	(Q4b) How much of that material is obtained via licensing deals?	(Q4c) Who owns the rights to that material?	(Q5) Does your library have a major foreign language / global area special or archival collection?	(Q6a) If you answered "yes", briefly describe the foreign language / global area special or archival collection.	(Q6b) Insert the URL for the web page about the collection.
1	Yes	Monographs and serials	Chiefly purchased from the library's collection budget with smaller amounts coming to the library as donations.	(No response)	(No response)	(No response)	No	(No response)	(No response)
2	Yes	All (print and electronic journals and ebooks, microfilm, primary source digital material, archival and manuscript material, etc...)	Both. But the more significant amount is purchased through collections funds.	About 20% the funds spent per years on of the total foreign language collection is electronic.	Almost all of it.	I am not certain what this means. What rights? We negotiate either directly with publishers of the material or through area studies consortia. We have only negotiated local load for some Chinese materials.	Yes	To many to list please see webistes of: The Fisher Library, Canada Hong Kong Library, East Asian Library (Cheng Yu Tung), Petro Jacyk Central & East European Resource Centre, the Centre for Reformation and Renaissance Studies, Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies Library.	http://onesearc.library.utoronto.ca/libraries
3	Yes	Print/digital, books/journals some film.	collection budget and donations	less than 10%	less than 10%	vendor	No	(No response)	(No response)

4	Yes	French, German, Russian, Spanish, and some Italian and Portuguese (and titles in other languages as needed and requested. There are many varying languages purchased for Linguistics, for example).	Yes, from the collections budget and, yes, we also accept donations.	Very little on the monographs side; some in continuations / article indexes (for my areas)	Some	Depends on the deal, subscription, etc.	Yes	James Butrica Collection: " 143 works published between the sixteenth and twentieth century. The collection strongly reflects Professor Butrica's interest in the Roman elegiac poet Sextus Propertius, offering numerous Latin editions and English translations of the poet's work as well as scholarly works about Propertius and his poetry. More information	http://www.lib.umun.ca/deii/cns/special/Butrica.php			
5	Yes	all appropriate	Both	(No response)	(No response)	(No response)	Yes	2nd largest Icelandic collection in North America; also large Slavic languages collections	http://libguides.lib.umantoba.ca/icelandic-collection and http://libguides.lib.umantoba.ca/slavicstudies			

	(Q1) Does your library collect in any foreign languages and global areas?	(Q2) In which formats do you collect foreign languages and area studies material?	(Q3) Is the material procured from the materials or collection budget? Is it largely donated?	(Q4a) How much of that material is Web-based?	(Q4b) How much of that material is obtained via licensing deals?	(Q4c) Who owns the rights to that material?	(Q5) Does your library have a major foreign language / global area special or archival collection?	(Q6a) If you answered "yes", briefly describe the foreign language / global area special or archival collection.	(Q6b) Insert the URL for the web page about the collection.
6	Yes	Print and electronic	Collections budget. We no longer accept donations, in the past foreign language donations	27 products	3 are Federal Government publications, freely available, the other 24 are licensed.	The vendors/content creators - we are leasing rights to the purchased products, and the others are government publications.	No	(No response)	(No response)
7	Yes	Mainly print, and some in e (e.g. Chinese ejournals)	Collections budget. A minimal number of titles would come from donations	very little	none	the publisher	Yes	Slovak Archives	http://uottawa.ca/libguides.com/content.php?id=194014&sid=1626253
8	Yes	print, electronic, video, micro	Yes to both questions.	25-30% - this is only an estimate, not based on actual data	20% - this is only an estimate, not based on actual data	This question is unclear - the rights to the material generally would remain with the publisher, but it is unclear what rights you are asking about.	Yes	We have several major collections, including Lese Verein, Salzburg, Hightower	Salzburg: http://www.library.vorku.ca/specialcollection/major/salzburg/index.cfm
9	Yes	books and ebooks mainly	collection budget and donation (to a smaller extent)	unavailable	unavailable	unavailable	No	(No response)	(No response)
10	Yes	Mostly print, some electronic (both fee-based and OA) - would purchase more ebooks if they were made available in that	Primarily through collections budgets but small percentage does come by way of donations.	Small percentage - as new content is made available electronically	Mostly licensed content e.g. Erudit, Classique Garnier,	Publishers or content provider.	Yes	Two particular collaborations of note: Greek-Canadian and Portuguese-Canadian projects -	http://archives.library.vorku.ca/echo/ and http://archives.library.vorku.ca/exhibits/show/dchp

11	Yes	Print, electronic, DVD, CDs.	LAC collects very few publications in foreign languages. LAC only collects Canadiana titles that are in foreign languages; that is, material published in Canada, by Canadian authors or with substantial Canadian content. LAC does not collect publications in global areas other than Canada.	The majority of materials are acquired through legal deposit. Foreign-imprint material is not acquired, whether purchased or if offered as a donation, unless it meets Canadiana criteria (see above).	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	No	(No response)	(No response)	(No response)	(No response)	
12	Yes				(No response)	(No response)	LAC subscribes to few foreign reference titles. Only a handful require licenses, for example, OCLC's First Choice (subscribed to for its Canadian content).	No	(No response)	(No response)	(No response)	(No response)	(No response)	

	(Q1) Does your library collect in any foreign languages and global areas?	(Q2) In which formats do you collect foreign languages and area studies material?	(Q3) Is the material procured from the materials or collection budget? Is it largely donated?	(Q4a) How much of that material is Web-based?	(Q4b) How much of that material is obtained via licensing deals?	(Q4c) Who owns the rights to that material?	(Q5) Does your library have a major foreign language / global area special or archival collection?	(Q6a) If you answered "yes", briefly describe the foreign language / global area special or archival collection.	(Q6b) Insert the URL for the web page about the collection.
13	Yes	paper and electronic	Mostly from the collections budget (French language fiction) with some donations	n/a	all through subscription based databases; most are French language and constitutes very little percentage wise of our entire collections budget	vendor/publisher	No	majority of licensed databases are French language	n/a
14	Yes	All formats	Documents are procured from budget collections and principally from sector of Languages, Linguistics and Translation. Also some of those documents come by donations.	Not determined	Not determined	Not determined	No	(No response)	(No response)
15	Yes	Print monographs and serials, online databases, ebooks, e-journals DVD, CD (Spoken Word), CD-ROM, Video Game, hard drive, microfilm, maps, archives, ; generally	yes from allocations from library collections budget; gifts in kind, grants, community donations, exchanges (Diet Library)	up to 40%	up to 35%	author, publisher, vendor	Yes	Chinese, South Asian, Japanese, Korean More information	Several, more information

		published and unpublished material							
16	Yes	usually print, some electronic	Collections budget, very little in the way of gifts	20%	Yes	Publisher	No	(No response)	(No response)
17	Yes	all	Both	minimal	minimal	at the source	No	(No response)	(No response)
18	Yes	Print, digital, media (DVD)	Collections budget and by way of established book exchange programs as well as donations.	We have some digital archival content that is web based, newspapers, and some eBooks. The bulk of the material is print based.	We have licensed content for some digital archives which have been purchased and then subscriptions for online journal collections and newspaper sources.	The purchased content is owned by the Uvic Libraries. Ultimately the archive holder would have worked with the online provider to digitize and see the archives. For the subscription based products the vendor retains the rights.	No	(No response)	(No response)

19	Yes	print monographs, print serials, online databases, online serials, online ebooks, microform, and archival materials (moving image, manuscript, sound, photographs)	Collections (Acquisitions) budget and both monetary and in-kind donations	70% for serials & databases and less than 20% for monographs	all web-based access is licensed	Publishers and vendors for licensed deals, though monograph deals have perpetual ownership clauses for the most part	Yes	German language local families and cultural organizations (Major fonds include Breithaupt, Wagner-Hailer, and Anthes families as well as the Concordia Club). More information	Archives & Manuscripts webpage links to all special fonds: http://www.lib.uwaterloo.ca/di/scioline/Special/archives/arch.html The other distinguished collections via discovery layer at: http://primo.tug-libraries.on.ca/p_rimo_library/ligweb/action/SEARCH.do?vid=WAT-ERIOO&reset_config=true	
20	Yes	Various formats More information	Mostly collections budget, but some gifts	Unclear More information	(No response)	(No response)	Yes	Various archival collections More information	W. McAllister Johnson collection http://arc.librar	

(Q1) Does your library collect in any foreign languages and global areas?	(Q2) In which formats do you collect foreign languages and area studies material?	(Q3) Is the material procured from the materials or collection budget? Is it largely donated?	(Q4a) How much of that material is Web-based?	(Q4b) How much of that material is obtained via licensing deals?	(Q4c) Who owns the rights to that material?	(Q5) Does your library have a major foreign language / global area special or archival collection?	(Q6a) If you answered "yes", briefly describe the foreign language / global area special or archival collection.	(Q6b) Insert the URL for the web page about the collection.
								yca.berkeley.edu/collections/browse/mcallister_johnson Novosti collection http://arc.lib.berkeley.edu/collections/browse/novosti

[#4, Q6a]

There are also Latin and English translations of works by Tibullus, Catullus, Ovid, Virgil and others. Among these is the oldest print item held by Memorial University Libraries, a collection of the works of Tibullus, Catullus and Propertius from 1500. The collection also holds two boxes of archival materials, containing photographs and microform reproductions of various Propertius manuscript as well as a number notebooks containing professor Butrica's notes on and transcriptions from various Latin texts. The boxes also contain other miscellaneous papers, including correspondence between Professor Butrica and various libraries. The archival material associated with this collection has not yet been described."

[#15, Q6a]

UBC Library houses the "Japanese Maps of the Tokugawa Era" collection.

In addition, the library holds several rare / Edo-period Japanese-language monographs that have yet to be digitized. UBC Library houses several Chinese rare book special collections

The Puban Collection contains 3,200 Chinese titles in about 45,000 volumes in thread-stitched binding, the majority from the well-known Nanzhou Studio of Guangdong Province. The collection includes gazetteers of Guangdong Province of China, records concerning 50 famous mountains throughout China, 27 multi-volume encyclopedias, 1,500

literary works including multi-coloured works of the Ming and Qing periods. It is especially strong in many subject fields with numerous rare editions, thus making it one of the most distinguished Chinese collections in North America: <http://guides.library.ubc.ca/asianlibrary-specialcollection>

The Swann collection contains roughly 1000 unique titles from the 17th to the 20th century, approximately half of which are in Asian languages such as Chinese, Japanese, and Korean. The collection of over 3,000 items and 4,000 slides concentrates on the arts, history, culture, literature, politics and philosophies of China, Japan, and Korea, with particular emphasis on art and archaeology, sculpture, furniture, and other decorative art forms. There are also some books on East Indian art. The Japanese collection is strong in painting, sculpture, architecture, and colour prints.

The Korean collection contains many rare works published in Japan prior to World War II as well as more recent publications from Korea.

The Chung Collection contains over 25,000 items related to Chinese-Canadian immigration, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and early B.C. history. Most of the collection is in English, but a number of documents in the collection originating directly from Chinese-Canadian families and organizations are in Chinese.

The mandate of Rare Books and Special Collections includes collecting material from a variety of diasporas based in British Columbia, including Chinese-Canadian, Japanese-Canadian, and a variety of European language immigrant communities: <http://rbscarchives.library.ubc.ca>

[#15, Q6b]

UBC Library houses the "Japanese Maps of the Tokugawa Era" collection: <http://digitalcollections.library.ubc.ca/cdm/landingpage/collection/tokugawa>

Chinese rare book special collections: <http://digitalcollections.library.ubc.ca/cdm/landingpage/collection/asia>

Chung Collection contains over 25,000 items related to Chinese-Canadian immigration, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and early B.C. history: <http://chung.library.ubc.ca>

Library also collecting material from a variety of diasporas based in British Columbia, including Chinese-Canadian, Japanese-Canadian, and a variety of European language immigrant communities: <http://rbscarchives.library.ubc.ca>

[#19, Q6a]

We also collect the English-language materials concerned with local German culture (e.g. Oktoberfest material). We also have distinguished collection areas in the main collection: Slavic languages and literature with a focus on Russian, French language and global Francophone culture, German language and culture, Spanish and Latin American language and culture, global English literature, North America Native American studies, Classics and ancient languages and cultures, and a Soviet Chemistry educational material, global architecture and urban development).

[#20, Q2]

French: books, journals (print and online), video (DVD and some online via Films on Demand)

Other languages: not as much, most collecting in these areas is material ABOUT the languages, but mostly in English. However there would be some books and journals in languages such as Spanish, German ... mostly of a linguistic nature.

We collect grammars of foreign languages, but MOST of them are written in English. We used to collect a lot more in other languages but that was years ago when there were separate departments for German, Spanish, Italian...

[#20, Q4a]

I honestly don't know how to even answer this! Don't know if acquisitions can give figures on e-book vs print books purchased and when some comes in via packages, how to sort out the costs? Eg. The Canadian University Publishers ebook collection through Scholars Portal includes books in French from Université de Montréal, Laval, UQAM

[#20, Q6a]

Batchinsky collection

<http://arc.library.carleton.ca/collections/browse/batchinsky>

Even Batchinsky was an influential political activist dedicated to the liberation of the Ukrainian National Republic. The Batchinsky Collection is a series of photographs and other records that document Ukrainian politics and pre-World War II history. The Batchinsky fonds consists of 105 meters of textual records including biographies and serial publications.

W. McAllister Johnson collection

http://arc.library.carleton.ca/collections/browse/mcallister_johnson (material not exclusively in French, but significant amount is) The W. McAllister Johnson library is a collection of over 1,700 titles, donated to Carleton University by W. McAllister Johnson, a retired professor of art history at the University of Toronto. A particular emphasis has been placed on the institutions that significantly shaped the discipline of art history, for example, the French Royal Academy of Painting and Sculpture and its Salons, and the Louvre, the first truly public art museum. This collection is particularly strong in early catalogues of private and public collections. This collection is valuable for the information it contains about the works of individual artists and the trends they reveal in public taste, as well as for their illustrations, which were the main source of visual information about works of art for the contemporary public.

Novosti collection

<http://arc.library.carleton.ca/collections/browse/novosti>

Novosti is the former Soviet Press Agency, entrusted with the mission of promoting and embellishing the culture and society of the former USSR to the international community.

The Novosti Collection is a set of documents and photographs depicting elements of Soviet life for external use to 125 countries in over 30 languages. This material was in high circulation from 1917 until 1991 thanks to the Soviet Press Agency's exclusive ability to attach overseas offices to the Soviet Embassies of allied nations.

This collection offers a unique visual representation of the Soviet Union, as well as the USSR's records concerning Soviet perspectives on other nations, particularly Canada, and Canadian-USSR relations.

Appendix 2: aggregated responses

	(8) Foreign language / area studies knowledge: In which languages are some of your staff members - librarians or library technicians - fluent or proficient?	(8) Foreign language / area studies knowledge: What are some of the global studies areas they are familiar with?	(8) Foreign language / area studies knowledge: Do you share some of that expertise outside your institution?	(9) How many foreign language/area studies departments do your staff actively liaise with for research support and collection development purposes?	(10) Does your library undertake outreach among members of particular language/ethnic groups in the community on campus?	(11) How do you market your foreign language/area studies collections and services?
1	(No response)	(No response)	(No response)	2	No	(No response)
2	This is easier to answer in what we do not have: at the moment we lack proficiency in South Asian languages.	Latin American Studies, Slavic Studies, Hebraica and Judaica, Chinese Studies, Japanese Studies, Korean Studies, Middle Eastern Studies	We belong to a collective cataloguing group with 8 ARIs in the USA	Latin American Studies, Slavic Studies, East Asian Studies, Jewish Studies, Middle Eastern Studies, Tibetan Studies, Italian Studies, French Studies, German Studies, South Asian Studies, Southeastern Asian Studies, Central Asian Studies, African Studies	Both on and off campus	We have Area Studies Librarians who are well known in the departments they serve.
3	German, Russian, Chinese (mandarin), Spanish, Italian, French	Eastern Europe, Germany, France, Latin America, East Asia, South Asia, African Studies	Not in any programmed manner	One Department (French, Italian & Spanish)	No	through liaison services
4	Chinese, German, French, some Spanish	(No response)	Not typically	French and Spanish, Russian, German (3 departments)	On campus	Explore a Topic Pages, LibGuides, How To Guides, Electronic Resources Spotlights, Monthly lists of new additions to collections.

	(8) Foreign language / area studies knowledge: In which languages are some of your staff members - librarians or library technicians - fluent or proficient?	(8) Foreign language / area studies knowledge: What are some of the global studies areas they are familiar with?	(8) Foreign language / area studies knowledge: Do you share some of that expertise outside your institution?	(9) How many foreign language/area studies departments do your staff actively liaise with for research support and collection development purposes?	(10) Does your library undertake outreach among members of particular language/ethnic groups in the community on campus?	(11) How do you market your foreign language/area studies collections and services?
5	Icelandic, French, Ukrainian, German, Spanish	As above	yes, primarily Ukrainian and Icelandic	10	Both on and off campus	Community members
6	French, Spanish, Russian	Hispanic & Latin American Studies, French Studies, Slavic Studies, German Studies	No	19	On campus	Linguistics & Languages newsletter and blog; subject pages; new acquisitions blog
7	Italian, Serbo-Croat, German, Romanian, Russian	Modern languages department; International Development & Globalization	no	two (as above)	No	Communication with faculty, by liaison librarians
8	Chinese, Japanese, German, Spanish, French, Italian, Russian, Ukrainian, Polish, Finnish, Serbian, Hungarian	Latin American, East Asian, Eastern European, Western European	yes	3	Both on and off campus	In the same manner as all other collections and services
9	non available	non available	non available	6	No	We've prepared bibliographic guides for each foreign language/area studies

	(8) Foreign language / area studies knowledge: In which languages are some of your staff members - librarians or library technicians - fluent or proficient?	(8) Foreign language / area studies knowledge: What are some of the global studies areas they are familiar with?	(8) Foreign language / area studies knowledge: Do you share some of that expertise outside your institution?	(9) How many foreign language/area studies departments do your staff actively liaise with for research support and collection development purposes?	(10) Does your library undertake outreach among members of particular language/ethnic groups in the community on and off campus?	(11) How do you market your foreign language/area studies collections and services?
10	Professional librarians are proficient in French and some Spanish/Italian. Recently, we enlisted a staff member to assist with transliteration of Farsi titles.	East Asian, Spanish, Italian, French, German and other areas of growth noted in Q 11.	Depends on the discipline	LANGUAGE, LITERATURE & LINGUISTICS (THERE ARE SEVERAL DIFFERENT SECTIONS WITHIN THIS DEPARTMENT, BASED ON THE LANGUAGE TAUGHT: e.g., SPANISH & PORTUGUESE SECTION; ITALIAN STUDIES SECTION; GERMAN SECTION, ETC.), French Studies,	Both on and off campus	Interact directly with faculty, especially for growing areas (e.g. Hindi, Persian, Hebrew, Chinese), FACULTY LIAISON, INFORMATION LITERACY WORKSHOPS, OCCASIONAL LIBRARY BOOK EXHIBITS ACCOMPANYING CONFERENCES HELD ON CAMPUS, ETC. , Through course & subject research guides, our website, information literacy instruction, reference/research support, attendance at faculty committee meetings, and through general outreach as liaison librarians (email, informal discussions, etc.).
11	Spanish, Italian, German, Portuguese, Romanian, Hungarian	Unavailable	No	Two (Classics, Modern Languages and Linguistics; Études Françaises)	No	Liaison librarians communicating with faculty.

	(8) Foreign language / area studies knowledge: In which languages are some of your staff members - librarians or library technicians - fluent or proficient?	(8) Foreign language / area studies knowledge: What are some of the global studies areas they are familiar with?	(8) Foreign language / area studies knowledge: Do you share some of that expertise outside your institution?	(9) How many foreign language/area studies departments do your staff actively liaise with for research support and collection development purposes?	(10) Does your library undertake outreach among members of particular language/ethnic groups in the community on and off campus?	(11) How do you market your foreign language/area studies collections and services?
12	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	N/A
13	French, Nsenga	East Asia, Latin America, Globalization	No	Four: International Languages, French, Education, International Studies	No	Email, class visits, liaison relationships
14	Spanish and German	Music, Agronomy (Spanish) and Philosophy, Theology (German)	No	The staff actively supports research for the Institute Ancient Studies (Greek, German, Italian) and Hispanic Literatures (Spanish).	No	Website
15	Fluent: Czech, Chinese (Mandarin), Dutch, French, German, Hindi, Japanese, Korean, Punjabi, Slovak, Spanish, Tamil, Vietnamese, Proficient: French, German, Greek (Classical), Gujarati, Hindi, Latin, Polish, Russian, Spanish, Urdu	Western European Languages, Slavic Languages, Latin, Classical and Patristic Greek UBC Library supports area studies in all global areas.	Providing virtual reference services as one of members of the group of Korean Studies Librarians in North America (via e-mail to: askkorea@googlegroups.com, Part of international committees, occasionally provide consultation and	At least two (Asian Studies and Institute of Asian Research). However, some departments (like Education and Law) have foreign language / global units within them that we also consult: History and Political Science, Linguistics, Spanish, Italian and French, Asian Studies, Institute of Asian Research, Art history and Visual art, Theatre and film, Social Work, Law, Education, Music, Community and urban	Both on and off campus	E-mail, social media, blogs, Asian conferences online subject guides, publications and international conferences. Networking at CEAL, community activities and events; Library Subject and Course Guides, Library Displays

	(8) Foreign language / area studies knowledge: In which languages are some of your staff members - librarians or library technicians - fluent or proficient?	(8) Foreign language / area studies knowledge: What are some of the global studies areas they are familiar with?	(8) Foreign language / area studies knowledge: Do you share some of that expertise outside your institution?	(9) How many foreign language/area studies departments do your staff actively liaise with for research support and collection development purposes?	(10) Does your library undertake outreach among members of particular language/ethnic groups in the community on campus?	(11) How do you market your foreign language/area studies collections and services?
			support to other institutions on collection development and reference services	planning,, Anthropology, Education, Art History, and Music), Increasing requests are from Forestry and Health Sciences		
16	French, Italian	(No response)	No	2	No	No special marketing as these collections are not large.
17	French, Cantonese, Mandarin, German	n/a	n/a	Six (6) under the umbrella Dept. of Languages, Literatures & Cultures	Both on and off campus	Through liaison librarians, website, social media. Participation in local cultural events.
18	French, German, Hispanic, Italian, Pacific and Asian languages.	Pacific and Asian Studies	Typically no.	French, German, Slavonic Studies, Hispanic and Italian, Pacific and Asian Studies	No	Web page, librarian liaison, departmental meetings, community partnerships

	<p>(8) Foreign language / area studies knowledge: In which languages are some of your staff members - librarians or library technicians - fluent or proficient?</p>	<p>(8) Foreign language / area studies knowledge: What are some of the global studies areas they are familiar with?</p>	<p>(8) Foreign language / area studies knowledge: Do you share some of that expertise outside your institution?</p>	<p>(9) How many foreign language/area studies departments do your staff actively liaise with for research support and collection development purposes?</p>	<p>(10) Does your library undertake outreach among members of particular language/ethnic groups in the community on and off campus?</p>	<p>(11) How do you market your foreign language/area studies collections and services?</p>
19	<p>English, French, German, Russian, Spanish, Latin, Hungarian, Polish, Romanian, Czech, Greek, Italian, Asian languages</p>	<p>German language local families and cultural organizations (Major fonds include Breithaupt, Wagner-Haier, and Anthes Concordia Club). We also collect the English-language materials concerned with local German culture (e.g. Oktoberfest material). We also have distinguished collection areas in the main collection: Slavic languages and literature with a focus on Russian, French language and global Francophone culture, German language and culture, Spanish and Latin American language and culture, global English literature, Classics and ancient languages and cultures)</p>	<p>Partnership with local agencies around German culture and language, support multiple Centre of Excellence and Institutes that have members around the world, contributing to the MLA bibliography in German language, informal relationships with local heritage institutions and community groups, developed and support the German Canadiana in Ontario database</p>	<p>8 academic departments and multiple Research Institutes</p>	<p>Off campus</p>	<p>Website, research guides, Liaison Librarian activities such as class orientations, research consultations and department-specific outreach, Special Collections class orientations and external presentations/panel participation</p>

<p>(8) Foreign language / area studies knowledge: In which languages are some of your staff members - librarians or library technicians - fluent or proficient?</p>	<p>(8) Foreign language / area studies knowledge: What are some of the global studies areas they are familiar with?</p>	<p>(8) Foreign language / area studies knowledge: Do you share some of that expertise outside your institution?</p>	<p>(9) How many foreign language/area studies departments do your staff actively liaise with for research support and collection development purposes?</p>	<p>(10) Does your library undertake outreach among members of particular language/ethnic groups in the community on and off campus?</p>	<p>(11) How do you market your foreign language/area studies collections and services?</p>
<p>20 French, Spanish, Portuguese, Polish, Chinese, Italian, Vietnamese, Dutch, Korean, Danish but again only as mother tongues of staff not languages spoken in the course of their duties. These are the languages which I know library staff can speak but do not necessarily use them in their work. This is an English language institution. More information</p>	<p>I suppose I am a bit familiar with African Studies but only small area that deals specifically with French African literature. But by no means would I describe it as "expertise".</p>	<p>Informally</p>	<p>Just answering for me here: French dept., and then I guess SLALS since all the other modern languages fall under them. No one in reference has direct liaison for either Latin American & Caribbean Studies nor African Studies, so not sure how you would count that: in theory it could be just about anyone in reference if the topic was theirs, so for example someone might liaise over history issues, and another colleague over political science...</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Again, only speaking for me - attend departmental meetings - e-mail contact with faculty members - Tweet (although I don't do that very often) - workshops for students - subject guides</p>

[#20, Q8]

The one issue I have with this question is that it implies that all those fluent or proficient in a foreign language work somehow in the global studies area, but what about for example a circulation staff member who is proficient in Spanish, they would not have a direct responsibility with any area studies program in the sense of supporting the research or collecting in that area. I can only answer this question for myself, so I think this one has to be asked library-wide. I also am not sure of what they mean by "proficient" For example I think my ability to read Spanish is proficient enough to understand but I would not classify my spoken Spanish as proficient

Appendix 3 - Survey questionnaire: *Foreign language collections at CARL libraries*

1) Name of institution

2) Does your library collect in any foreign languages and global areas?

Yes

No

3) In which formats do you collect foreign languages and area studies material?

4) Is the material procured from the materials or collections budget? Does some of it come by way of donations?

5) How much of that material is:

Web-based?

Obtained via
licensing deals?

Who owns the
rights?

6) Does your library have a major foreign language / global area special or archival collection?

Yes

No

7) If you answered "yes" to question 5:

Briefly describe the
foreign language / global
area special or archival
collection.

Insert the URL for the web page about the collection.

8) Foreign language / area studies knowledge:

In which languages are some of your staff members - librarians or library technicians - fluent or proficient?

What are some of the global studies areas they are familiar with?

Do you share some of that expertise outside your institution?

9) How many foreign language/area studies departments do your staff actively liaise with for research support and collection development purposes?

10) Does your library undertake outreach among members of particular language/ethnic groups in the community on and off campus?

- No
- On campus
- Off campus
- Both on and off campus

11) How do you market your foreign language/area studies collections and services?

Submit