

# Alte Verbindungen: Wissenschaftler und Bibliotheken

12. KOBV-Forum

Block 1: Bekannte und weniger bekannte Verbündete  
Berlin, 24. Juni 2014

Martin Grötschel

Präsident, Zuse-Institut Berlin (ZIB)

# Gliederung

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1. Lokal: Das ZIB-Zukunftskonzept
2. Regional-Global: Interdisziplinäre Arbeitsgruppe der BBAW „Zukunft des wissenschaftlichen Kommunikationssystems“
3. Global: Digital Mathematics Library: A Vision for the Future
4. Noch globaler: ICSU & Open Access
5. Ganz global: ICSU World Data System

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# Zukunftskonzept des ZIB

Das ZIB als Kompetenzzentrum für Computing und  
Data Science

Neubestimmung der inhaltlichen Ziele in Forschung und Dienstleistung als  
Berliner Landesinstitut vor dem Hintergrund globaler wissenschaftlicher Trends

Stand: 07.04.2014

Das ZIB sieht sich als das Berliner Kompetenzzentrum in den Gebieten Computing und Data Science, das sowohl hervorragende, international sichtbare Forschungsaktivitäten entfaltet und in Verbundprojekte einbringt, als auch spezielle Infrastruktur und wissenschaftliche Dienstleistungen in diesen Gebieten bereitstellt.

# Neuaufstellung des ZIB

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## *Abteilung Scientific Information* **Digital Humanities**

Die Abteilung *Wissenschaftliche Information* hat das Ziel, optimierte Informationsinfrastrukturen für Partner aus Wissenschaft, Kultur und Gesellschaft zu entwickeln, zu erproben und bereitzustellen. Der Anwendungsschwerpunkt liegt im Bereich Bibliotheken und Museen, deren Daten nicht nur archiviert, sondern für intelligente elektronische Dienste nutzbar gemacht werden. Dabei stellt die anhaltende Digitale Revolution alle Beteiligten permanent vor ganz neue Herausforderungen.

Die Abteilung besteht aus den Arbeitsgruppen:

- *Web Technology and Multimedia*
- *Kooperativer Bibliotheksverbund Berlin-Brandenburg (KOBV)*
- *Servicestelle Digitalisierung des Landes Berlin (digiS)*
- *Information Technology Tools for Museums*

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- Die interdisziplinäre Arbeitsgruppe (IAG) untersucht die Entwicklungen und Wechselwirkungen in dem von Digitalisierung und Ökonomisierung beeinflussten Wissenschaftssystem.
- Die IAG zielt darauf, die bislang in der Forschungsliteratur und in den entsprechenden Empfehlungen seitens wissenschaftspolitischer Akteure nur einzeln in den Blick genommenen Entwicklungen zusammenzuführen und die Wechselwirkungen zwischen ihnen zu untersuchen.
- Die IAG wird mittels Expertisen und Expertenanhörungen die verstreuten Befunde aus der Forschung zusammenstellen und die Zusammenhänge und Überlagerungen von Entwicklungen mit Blick auf deren Auswirkungen auf die epistemische und soziale Qualität der Wissenschaft offen legen. Es sollen Forschungslücken identifiziert und Empfehlungen für die zukünftige Ausgestaltung des wissenschaftlichen Kommunikationssystems formuliert werden.

# Prinzipien für ein gutes wissenschaftliches Kommunikationssystem - Stand 12.06.2014



## Freiheit des wissenschaftlichen Austauschs

Formulierungsvorschlag: „Das wissenschaftliche Publikationssystem soll den freien, ungehinderten Austausch von Forschungsergebnissen optimal unterstützen.“ [Danach längere Erläuterung...](#)

## Selbststeuerung von Qualität

Formulierungsvorschlag: „Die Qualität von Forschungsergebnissen soll durch die Kriterien des jeweiligen Wissensgebiets bestimmt sein und nicht dem Einfluss anderer Faktoren – wie zum Beispiel der öffentlichen Wahrnehmung oder monetären Anreizen – unterliegen.“ [Erläuterung...](#)

## Wählbarkeit

Formulierungsvorschlag: „Die Entscheidung zu einer Veröffentlichung und die Entscheidung über die Wahl eines geeigneten Publikationsmediums soll allein bei den die Forschungsergebnisse verantwortenden Wissenschaftlern liegen. Voraussetzung dafür ist eine Pluralität von Publikationsmedien und die Abwesenheit von Vorschriften, die Wissenschaftler zur Publikation in einem bestimmten Medium zwingen.“ [Erläuterung...](#)



## Dauerhafte Verfügbarkeit

Formulierungsvorschlag: „Eine offene und dauerhafte Verfügbarkeit von wissenschaftlichen Publikationen soll hergestellt werden.“

## Wettbewerblichkeit

Formulierungsvorschlag: „Innerhalb der Publikationsproduktionskette wird ein Teil der Leistungen von privatwirtschaftlich organisierten Unternehmen erbracht und von der öffentlichen Hand bezahlt. Dabei ist zu beachten, dass keine Monopolpreise erhoben werden. Die Herstellung eines funktionierenden Markts für solche Leistungen bildet eine öffentliche Aufgabe.“

## Schonung von Zeitressourcen

Formulierungsvorschlag: „Die Rahmenbedingungen des wissenschaftlichen Publikationssystems sollen derart gestaltet werden, dass die Arbeitszeit von Wissenschaftlern nicht unnötig belastet wird.“

# Prinzipien für ein gutes wissenschaftliches Kommunikationssystem - Stand 12.06.2014

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Achtung: All das ist noch nicht zitierfähig.

Alle Texte der IAG befinden sich "im Fluss".

# Gliederung

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Endorsed on August 20, 2006 by the General Assembly of the International Mathematical Union.

## Digital Mathematics Library: A Vision for the Future

*In light of mathematicians' reliance on their discipline's rich published heritage and the key role of mathematics in enabling other scientific disciplines, the Digital Mathematics Library strives to make the entirety of past mathematics scholarship available online, at reasonable cost, in the form of an authoritative and enduring digital collection, developed and curated by a network of institutions.*

The *Committee on Electronic Information and Communication* (CEIC) of the *International Mathematical Union* endorses this vision of a distributed collection of past mathematical scholarship that serves the needs of all science, and encourages mathematicians and publishers of mathematics to join together in implementing this vision.

The Digital Mathematics Library should include a substantial part of the past literature, and, most importantly, its components should be connected, both to each other and to the current literature. This can begin most easily by focusing on journals. The ultimate goal is to create an enduring network of digital literature, most of which can be seamlessly traversed by all scientists engaged in mathematical research and scholarship.

In order to achieve this goal, each article (or item) in a digitization project should include four components:

1. Accurate metadata consistent with agreed upon standards.
2. A separate list of references (when available) with links to the indexing databases *Mathematical Reviews* and *Zentralblatt Math*.
3. A high-quality scanned image of each page
4. The text derived from optical character recognition (which is normally hidden from the reader, but keyed to the image for searching).

Optionally, projects may add tags associated to certain non-text components of the images (for example, figures, tables, and equations) for possible future use. While some components may be missing from some projects, having all four in as many projects as possible will greatly enhance the usefulness of the effort.

Das war vor acht Jahren!

Passiert irgendetwas?

Symposium: The Future World Heritage Digital Mathematics Library:  
Plans and Prospects,

The meeting took place June 1-3, 2012, at the National Academy of  
Sciences Main Building, Washington DC.

[http://ada00.math.uni-bielefeld.de/mediawiki-1.18.1/index.php/Main\\_Page](http://ada00.math.uni-bielefeld.de/mediawiki-1.18.1/index.php/Main_Page)

## Diskussionsthemen

### Basic Information

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- Workshop overview
- Participants and organizers
- Schedule
- Keynote talks and abstracts
- Access: developing countries
- Final report

### Panels

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1. State of the art of local DMLs
2. Technical challenges, opportunities, goals, strategies
3. Data bases, digital libraries, encyclopediae
4. Developing countries
5. Business models, libraries, publishers
6. Mathematical search
7. Copyright and licensing for bibliographic metadata
8. Funding agencies and societies



# Aus dem Final Report

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The first and most important conclusion shared by all participants is the need to maintain momentum now that there is renewed interest and enthusiasm for the WDML. Participants left the meeting mostly convinced that some version of a World Digital Mathematics Library can be achieved within a reasonable time frame. Right now, there exists an exceptional window of opportunity, with several key people prepared to volunteer their time and expertise to furthering the project. But it is not clear how long such an opportunity will last,...

## Interested Parties

- Some countries
- Sloane Foundation
- Wolfram Foundation
- National Science Foundation/National Academy of Sciences, USA

# NAS Report

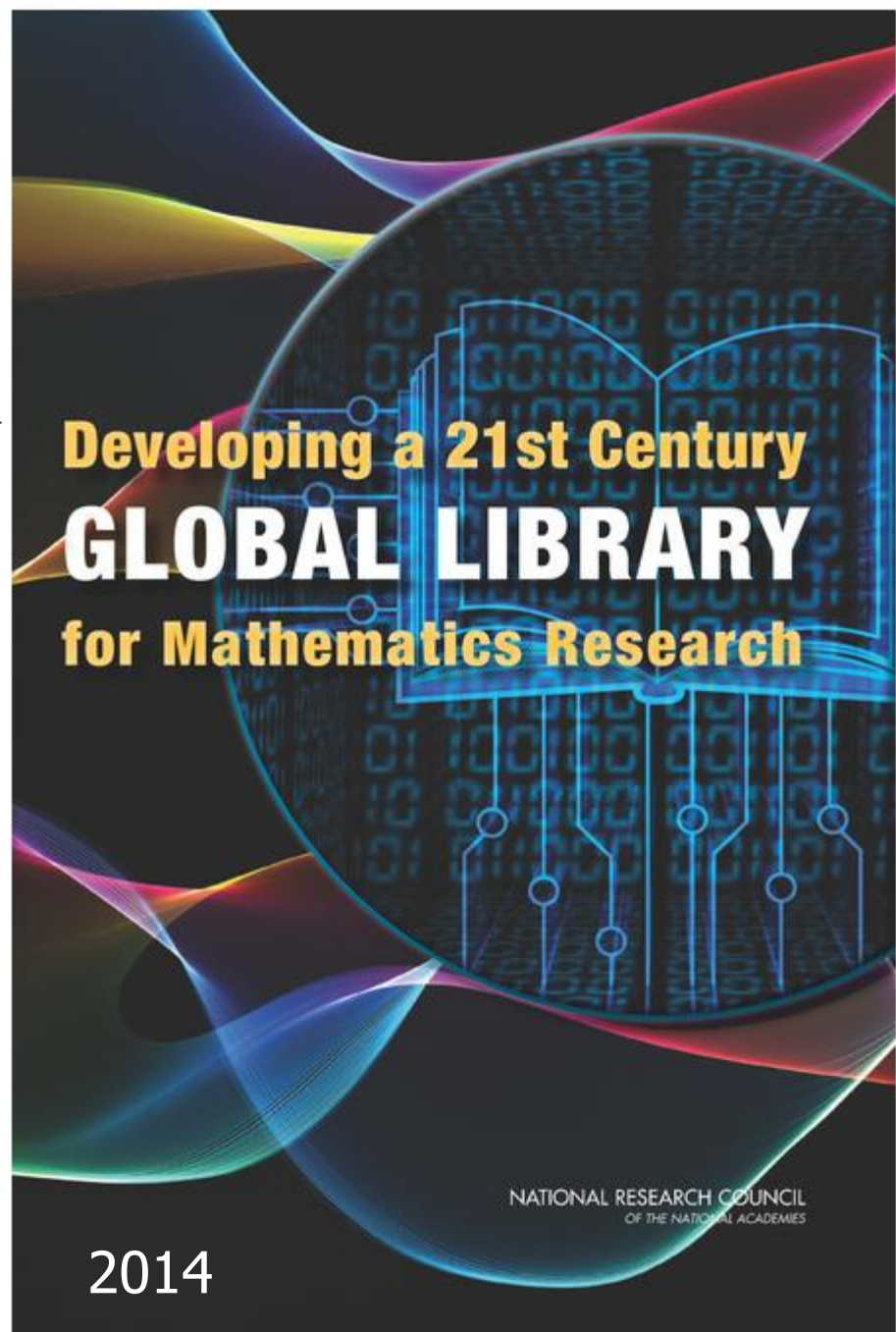
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## COMMITTEE ON PLANNING A GLOBAL LIBRARY OF THE MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES

INGRID DAUBECHIES, Duke University, *Co-Chair*  
CLIFFORD A. LYNCH, Coalition for Networked Information, *Co-Chair*  
KATHLEEN M. CARLEY, Carnegie Mellon University  
TIMOTHY W. COLE, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign  
JUDITH L. KLAVANS, University of Maryland, College Park  
YANN LeCUN, New York University  
MICHAEL LESK, Rutgers University  
PETER OLVER, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis  
JIM PITMAN, University of California, Berkeley  
ZHIHONG (JEFF) XIA, Northwestern University

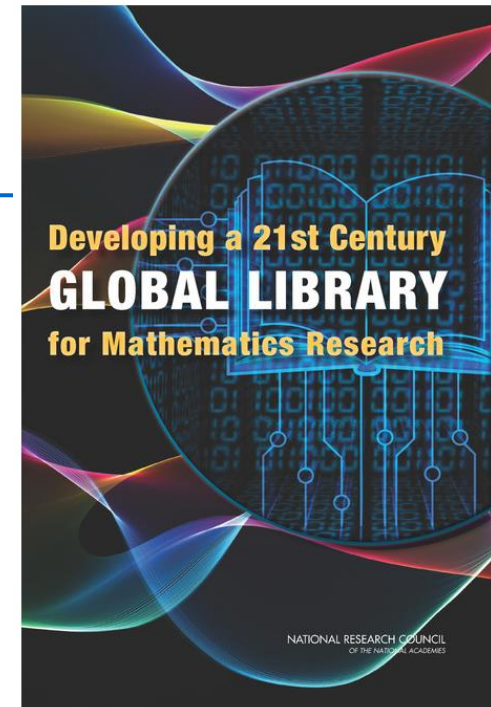
### *Staff*

MICHELLE SCHWALBE, Study Director  
SCOTT WEIDMAN, Board Director  
BARBARA WRIGHT, Administrative Assistant



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**SEOUL ICM 2014**

International Congress of Mathematicians

**August 13 - 21, 2014**  
**Coex , Seoul , Korea**

Mehrere Treffen im Rahmen des mathematischen Weltkongresses, u. a.

Panel am 20. August 2014 zum Thema  
World Digital Mathematical Library

Es existieren bereits "Statements"

THE DIGITAL MATHEMATICS LIBRARY AS OF 2014

THIERRY BOUCHE

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# International Council for Science (ICSU)



About ICSU

What we do

Publications

News centre



JB/HM/CSrev07/5/2014

Draft for comment, May 2014

Die Arbeitsgruppe trifft sich in dieser Woche zur Fertigstellung

**Open access to scientific data and literature and the assessment of research by metrics (advanced draft)<sup>1</sup>**



The International Council for Science advocates the following goals for open access. The scientific record should be:

- free of charge for any researcher to contribute to;
- free of charge for any user to access immediately on publication;
- made available without restriction on reuse for any purpose, subject to proper attribution;
- quality-assured and published in a timely manner; and
- archived and made available in perpetuity.

These goals apply both to peer-reviewed research publications and the data on which the results and conclusions of this research are based.

The International Council for Science makes the following additional recommendations:

1. The future of scientific publishing and dissemination must not be determined by financial interest. Publishing models should be built for the benefit of the scientific enterprise; corresponding business models that take into account the needs of both scientifically developing and developed countries need to be created.
2. The mechanisms for achieving open access will vary by discipline, and for some fields of research there may be legitimate ethical or legal constraints on providing access to research data, and, in very limited cases, research findings themselves. However, openness should be the norm, which is deviated from only in clearly justified circumstances.
3. Vigilance is required so that new publishing and dissemination models do not compromise quality. There is an urgent need for the research and publishing communities to develop ways of signposting to authors and readers those journals and data repositories that have the necessary quality assurance and secure archiving processes in place.



4. Science publishers and chief editors of scientific publications should require authors to provide explicit references to the datasets underlying published papers. They also should require clear assurances that these datasets are deposited and available in trusted and sustainable digital repositories. Citing datasets in reference lists using an accepted standard format should be considered the norm.
5. The International Council for Science endorses the OECD Principles and Guidelines for Access to Research Data from Public Funding as they refer to open access: *“Openness means access on equal terms for the international research community at the lowest possible cost, preferably at no more than the marginal cost of dissemination. Open access to research data from public funding should be easy, timely, user-friendly and preferably Internet-based.”*
6. Lack of clarity on what uses are permissible, or what requirements there are to request specific permission to use data, are barriers to openness and re-use. Therefore, all datasets should be accompanied by a clear licence which states what use is permissible, how the originator of the data should be acknowledged, and, if necessary, who needs to be contacted for additional permission to use the data.

7. Along with the benefits that scientists obtain from full, open and free of charge data, they have a responsibility to make their own data and scientific results widely available as soon as possible. Embargo periods during which data are confined and not made available to others are not in the interest of good science.
8. Preparation of data management and dissemination plans and the early involvement of data managers should be prime requirements for all – or at least publicly funded – research projects and programmes. Evaluation of the performance and success of research projects and programmes by funders and other stakeholders should include data management and dissemination practices.
9. In research evaluation and assessment, metrics should be regarded as an aid, and not a substitute, for good decision-making. They should not normally be used in isolation to assess the performance of researchers, to determine appointments, or to distribute funds to individuals or research groups, for which expert review is indispensable.
10. The International Council for Science endorses the San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment, which recognizes the need to improve the ways in which the outputs of scientific research are evaluated.

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publiziert: 18. Juni 2014

<https://www.icsu-wds.org/news/news-archive/wds-strategic-plan-published>

## ICSU World Data System| Strategic Plan 2014–2018

*Trusted Data Services for Global Science*



# Strategic Plan: Einleitung

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- Today's research endeavors are more international, transdisciplinary, and data-enabled than ever, which requires scrupulous data stewardship, full and open access to data, and efficient collaboration and coordination.
- The research landscape is also undergoing radical changes, with new and pressing expectations on researchers based on policies from governments and funders to share data fully, openly, and in a timely manner.
- Although these requirements represent significant challenges to the research community, they are also an opportunity to improve the quality and efficiency of research and its accountability to society.
- The increased volumes and complexity of datasets generated by and needed for research—in particular the research to address the most pressing societal issues—call for commensurate, sustainable, coordinated, and trusted scientific data services.

# WDS Strategic Targets

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The overall objectives of ICSU-WDS are defined in its Constitution as follows:

- Enable universal and equitable access to scientific data, data services, products and information
- Ensure long-term data stewardship
- Foster compliance to agreed-upon data standards and conventions
- Provide mechanisms to facilitate and improve access to data and data products

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**Vielen Dank für  
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