Twelfth International Conference on Grey Literature
National Technical Library, Prague, Czech Republic, 6-7 December 2010

Transparency in Grey Literature
Grey Tech Approaches to High Tech Issues

Conference Program
and Abstract Book

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GL12 Program and Conference Bureau

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Foreword

Transparency in Grey Literature
Grey Tech Approaches to High Tech Issues

At the onset of twenty-ten, Grey Literature emerged into the public arena after more than a quarter century in the corridors of libraries and in workplaces and meeting rooms of information practitioners and professionals. Grey Literature is now a topic of news in the world media. Coverage in magazines and newspapers *e.g.* Nature, New Scientist, The Economist, the Guardian, etc. carrying articles on the IPCC use/misuse of grey literature is current and in-depth. For those following these news threads, much of the publicity is less than complimentary. And, the grey literature community has not been hesitant in their response via blogs, listservs, distribution lists, etcetera.

Leading up to GL12, the international grey literature community has had the opportunity to bundle its efforts in order to address issues that stand at the core of grey literature and which have come under fire in the public media. One thing is certain, now that grey literature has entered the mainstream press, it will not simply disappear. It is now up to the corporate authors and publishers of grey literature as well as those organizations processing and distributing it both in print and electronic formats to address the misconceptions and unknowns about this field of information science. The Twelfth International Conference on Grey Literature will provide a global forum for stakeholders in government, academics, business and industry to come together on issues formulated in the GL12 Call-for-Papers. This year’s themes accentuate the transparency in grey literature and the almost seamless processes of research, authorship, publication, indexing, as well as, the uses and applications to which it is exposed in knowledge based communities. Many of these processes are the same faced by commercial publishing, where only the differences lie in grey tech approaches to high tech issues.

*Dr. Dominic J. Farace*  
Grey Literature Network Service  
Amsterdam,  
December 2010
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NYAM, USA
The New York Academy of Medicine
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France

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USA

Janice Kaplan
NYAM, The New York Academy of Medicine
USA

Joachim Schöpfel
University of Lille 3
France
Table of Contents

Foreword ................................................................................................................. 3
Conference Sponsors .......................................................................................... 4-5
Program Committee Members ......................................................................... 6
Conference Program and Timetable ................................................................. 8-10

Program
Opening Session .................................................................................................. 12
Session One: Redefining Grey Literature ......................................................... 19
Session Two: New Stakeholders in Grey Literature .......................................... 39
Poster Session .................................................................................................. 55
Session Three: Standardization in Grey Literature .......................................... 95
Session Four: New Frontiers in Grey Literature .............................................. 113

Advertisements
NTK, National Technical Library, Prague ......................................................... 11
EBSCO Information Services ............................................................................. 16
De Gruyter Saur, Grey Literature in Library and Information Studies ............. 18
TGJ, The Grey Journal ....................................................................................... 60
CVTI-SR, Slovak Centre of Scientific and Technical Information .................. 80
Refdoc.fr, INIST-CNRS .................................................................................... 94
NYAM, The New York Academy of Medicine ................................................ 106
IIA, Information International Associates, Inc ................................................. 112
FLICC/FEDLINK, Federal Library and Information Center Committee .......... 134

Appendices
List of Participating Organizations .................................................................... 136
Index to Authors ................................................................................................. 137
GL12 Publication Order Form ........................................................................... 138
DAY ONE

OPENING SESSION

9:00 -10:30

Welcome Address  Martin Svoboda, Director National Technical Library, Czech Republic (Chair)

Opening Address  Dr. Radim Polčák, Head Institute of Law and Technology, Masaryk University, Czech Republic

Keynote Address  Blane K. Dessy, Executive Director FLICC-FEDLINK, Library of Congress, USA

10.30 -11:00  Morning Break

SESSION ONE – REDEFINING GREY LITERATURE

11:00 -12:30

Towards a Prague Definition of Grey Literature
Joachim Schöpfel, University of Lille, France

A terminology-based Re-definition of Grey Literature
Claudia Marzi, Gabriella Pardelli, and Manuela Sassi, Institute of Computational Linguistics, National Research Council, Italy

Peering through the Review Process: Towards Transparency in Grey Literature
Dominic J. Farace, Grey Literature Network Service, Netherlands

An Analysis of Current Grey Literature Document Typology
Petra Pejšová, National Technical Library, Czech Republic and Marcus Vaska, Health Information Network Calgary, Canada

12:30-13:30  Lunch

SESSION TWO – NEW STAKEHOLDERS IN GREY LITERATURE

13:30-15:00

Global Grey Literature in Health: Identification, Preservation, and Sustainability
Janie Kaplan, Lea Myohanen, and Elizabeth Taylor, New York Academy of Medicine Library, United States

The Comparative Study of Grey Literature Organisation and Approach: Two Countries, Similar and Different
Primož Južnič, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia; Petra Myšková and Richard Papík, Charles University, Czech Republic

Using Environmental Grey Literature to Engage Public Participation in Decision Making: Government Transparency in Coastal Policy Development
Bertrum MacDonald, Suzuette Soomai, and Peter Wells, Dalhousie University, Canada

Grey Literature Past and Present – the Evolution of Library Annual Reports
Susan E. Searing, University of Illinois, United States

15:00-15:30  Afternoon Break

INTRODUCTION TO POSTER PRESENTATIONS

15:30-16:30

Chair, Petra Pejšová, National Technical Library, Czech Republic

(See Listing of Posters, page 10)

17:00-19:00  Inaugural Reception

Special Conference Welcome
DAY TWO

8:45 -10:30

PARALLEL SESSIONS:

- Sponsor Showcase
- Poster Presentations
  (See further Listing of Poster Titles and Authors, page 10)

10:30 - 12:00

SESSION THREE – STANDARDIZATION IN GREY LITERATURE

Chair, Janie Kaplan, New York Academy of Medicine, United States

From OpenSIGLE to OpenGrey : Changes and Continuity
Christiane Stock and Nathalie Henrot, INIST-CNRS,
Institute for Scientific and Technical Information, France

Integration of an Automatic Indexing System within the Document Flow of a
Grey Literature Repository
Jindřich Mynarz and Ctibor Škuta, National Technical Library, Czech Republic

Current Status and Issues in Collection and Dissemination of National Technical Reports
in Korea - Improvement through the use of the National Science and Technology
Information Service (NTIS)
Jae-Soo Kim, Hee-Yoon Choi, Inseok Song, Kiseok Choi and Sung-Jin Jhun, KISTI, Korea

A Profile of Italian Working Papers in RePEc
Rosa Di Cesare, Daniela Luzi, Marta Ricci and Roberta Ruggieri
Institute of Research on Population and Social Policies, IRPPS/CNR, Italy

12.00-13:00 Lunch

13:00-14:30

SESSION FOUR – NEW FRONTIERS IN GREY LITERATURE

Chair, Joachim Schöpfel, University of Lille, France

Scientific Data: Increasing Transparency and Reducing the Grey
Bonnie C. Carroll and June Crowe
Information International Associates Inc., United States

Developing small worlds of e-science: using quantum mechanics, biological science,
and oceanography for education and outreach strategies for engaging research
communities within a university
Plato L. Smith II, Florida State University, United States

Invenio: A Modern Digital Library System for Grey Literature
Jérôme Caffaro and Samuele Kaplun,
European Organization for Nuclear Research, CERN, Switzerland

GL Transparency: Through a Glass, Clearly
Keith G. Jeffery, Science and Technology Facilities Council, United Kingdom
Anne Asserson, University of Bergen, Norway

14:30-14:45 Afternoon Break

14:45-15:30

CLOSING SESSION – REPORTS FROM CHAIRPERSONS, CONFERENCE HANDOFF, AND FAREWELL

Chair, Martin Svoboda and Petra Pejšová, National Technical Library, Czech Republic
Dominic Farace, Grey Literature Network Service, Netherlands

15:30-16:30 Post-Conference Tour of the National Technical Library
# Poster Presentations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grey Literature in Engineering Sciences and Technology and its use pattern in the research institutions in India: The case study of the Karnataka State</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. Chowdappa, BMS College of Engineering;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.P. Ramasesh, University of Mysore, India</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awareness Not Genre Matters: Findings from a Case Study of the Scientific Grey Literature of an Inter-governmental Organization</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danielle Cossarini, Bertrum MacDonald, and Peter Wells, Dalhousie University, Canada</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delivering Grey Literature with a &quot;Books by Mail&quot; Lending Library</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deg farrelly, Arizona State University, United States</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circulation Improvement of Articles in Journals written by Non-English Language – Development of a Special Journal Titles Translation List of Journals written in Japanese for the International Bibliographical Database</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayuki Gonda, Katsuhiko Kunii, Hidemitsu Nakajima, Kiyoshi Ikeda, and Keizo Itabashi, Japan Atomic Energy Agency (JAEA), Japan; Akemi Koike, Ayumi Igarashi, Total Support Systems Corporation (TOSS) Japan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scanning to PDFA: A Demonstration Project for Access and Preservation of Grey Literature</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Derek Halling, Esther Carrigan, Nancy Burford, Gail Clement, Texas A&amp;M University; and Heather Moberly, Oklahoma State University, United States</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominic J. Farace and Jerry Frantzen, TextRelease, Netherlands</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managing the Access to the Scientific Grey Literature through Internet and Free Software</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clara Lanza, ICCOM-CNR, Italy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publishing the vocabulary of the types of grey literature as linked data</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jindřich Mynarz, Petra Pejšová, and Tereza Simandlová, National Technical Library, Czech Republic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Repository of Grey Literature in the Czech Republic</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petra Pejšová and Iveta Fürstová, National Technical Library, Czech Republic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extending the “Facets” concept by applying NLP tools to catalog records of scientific literature</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eugenio Picchi and Manuela Sassi, Institute of Computational Linguistics; Stefania Biagioni and Silvia Giannini, Institute of Information Science and Technologies, CNR, Italy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usage assessment of an institutional repository : A case study</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hélène Prost, INIST-CNRS; Isabelle Le Bescond, University of Lille 1; Joachim Schöpfel, University of Lille 3, France</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISO Standards for Quality Education and Training for Facilitating Access to Grey Literature</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.P. Ramasesh, University of Mysore and N. Chowdappa, BMS College of Engineering, India</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
National Technical Library (hereafter referred to as “NTL”) is central professional library open to public, which offers unique collection of 250 thousand publications freely accessible in open circulation. Its holdings form the largest collection of Czech and foreign documents from technology and applied natural sciences as well as associated social sciences. It contains total of 1,2 Mil. volumes of books, journals and newspapers, theses, reports, standards, and trade literature in both printed and electronic forms. Besides its own collection, parts of Central Library of CTU in Prague and Central Library of ICT holdings are accessible in NTL.

Held in the National Technical Library in Prague, Czech Republic, on December 6 – 7, 2010.

As corresponds to its statutes the NTL runs – among others – the project of building the **National Repository of Grey Literature**. The project aims at gathering metadata and possibly full texts of grey documents in the field of education, science and research. The NTL supports an education in the field of grey literature through annual seminars in the Czech Republic.

For the latest news on GL12 or National Repository of Grey Literature, visit our Web site at [http://nrgl.techlib.cz/](http://nrgl.techlib.cz/)
Information is a sign of life. Living organisms use it in order to counter universal disorganizing tendency, i.e. entropy. Consequently, all developments in information technologies and information society are to be understood as obviously reflecting natural needs for creating, processing, storing and communicating information. The concept of grey literature then contributes to this general development of information society by bringing to public attention specific sort of information originating namely in the academic sphere. Although law should in no way obstruct natural and inevitable development of information society, we often experience difficulties when trying to design safe and useful legal solutions for various systems for gathering, processing and disseminating of grey literature. It is then possible to ask, to which extent is it necessary for us to accept legal contradictions or even nonsense and to adopt ways in which we process information according to contemporary formal requirements of recently applicable laws. The keynote will use the example of grey literature to compare some institutes of information law, namely copyrights and data protection, with demands and needs of information society. It will also argue the opinion that it is possible to enable processing of grey literature not just by sophisticated soft-law solutions circumventing applicable regulations, but also by legitimate and fair claims to change those laws that are becoming obsolete in the light of emerging needs of information society.

Bionote

Radim Polčák, Ph.D. – head of the Institute of Law and Technology Dr. Radim Polcak graduated in law at Faculty of Law, Masaryk University, where he engages in teaching and publishing about law of information and communication technologies, legal theory and legal philosophy as full time member since 2002. He is a visiting lecturer at law schools in Austria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Netherlands and UK. In addition, Dr. Polcak is the general chair of the annual international symposium Cyberspace; editor-in-chief of the Masaryk University Journal of Law and Technology; editor-in-chief of the Revue pro právo a technologie and a member of editorial boards and governing bodies of legal journals and international conferences in the Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary and UK. He is a Panelist at the .eu ADR arbitration court, member of the Appellate Committee of the Ministry of Transportation and external expert advisor to various corporate and public institutions. Email: radim.polcak@law.muni.cz
Legal Issues in Grey Literature

Radim Polčák

2 Information

information x entropy
information = nature of life

information society – natural presence of basic values – equality, solidarity, freedom, fairness, …

3 Information law – doing good?

Information law – doing good to information society?

copyrights, data protection, patents, privacy, …

Yet lawyers rarely test their power, or the power they promote, against this simple pragmatic question: "Will it do good?" When challenged about the expanding reach of the law, the lawyer answers, "Why not?"

We should ask, "Why?" Show me why your regulation of culture is needed. Show me how it does good. And until you can show me both, keep your lawyers away.
Building a database – legal issues

Grey Literature at Czech National Technical Library

Copyrights – restrictive, property law
Data protection – too broad, too formalist

General – diverse laws, diverse practices (even within Europe), strict liability, impossibilia in obligationes

Result – complicated contracts, disclaimers, fictive rights transfers, yet no certainty (legal risks)

Paradox – law acting contrary to infosoc

Copyright laws – regulatory paradox

Copyright laws – not an ancient concept (property)

Teleology – printed publications motivating publishers

Recently – subject matter no more important, publishers are only contributing on publication, law does not motivate authors, law does not promote communication of ideas (information)

Protecting information – impossible, useless, ridiculous

Doing good = protecting profit (iusfruendi

Law and information society

Information society is afraid of lawyers
Recent initiatives – restrictive (DRM, ACTA)
Recent initiatives – evasive (free/public licensing, evasive tech.)
Recent initiatives – adaptive (2009/2178/INI)

Information society should not become adapted to law
(law would come out of use – desuetudo)

Law should become adapted to information society
(it has to protect the same values, otherwise it is just violence)
Grey literature is an integral part of the great development of information society. Wherever law obstructs this development, it is not “doing good.”

It is our law.

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Keynote Address

Blane K. Dessy
Executive Director FLICC-FEDLINK; Library of Congress

Blane Dessy will be addressing recent developments in the grey literature field within North America. Of note, will be his discussion of U.S. efforts to promote interest in and the utilization of grey literature produced in the United States and to advance discussion, research and communication in this field of information. He will also be outlining how public and private organizations can cooperate and collaborate on the development and distribution of networked sources worldwide. Among U.S. federal libraries efforts, Mr. Dessy will announce the formation of FedGrey, the federal library community’s new working group on grey literature. This group will work with federal libraries to promote federal library and information center interest, expertise and utilization of grey literature and to advance its discussion, research and access. Mr. Dessy will also share his thoughts on current trends regarding best practices, applications, definitions, standards and model programs in e-Science, library and information science education, and intelligence analysis underway in the United States.

Bionote

Blane K. Dessy, a longstanding advocate of grey literature in the United States and recently appointed Executive Director of the Federal Library and Information Center Committee (FLICC) and the Federal Library and Information Network (FEDLINK) at the Library of Congress will deliver the GL12 Keynote Address. Dessy was previously the Director of the U.S. Department of Justice Library Staff, a position he has held since 2000. In directing the law libraries that serve the department's senior management offices and litigating divisions, Dessy has instituted a number of innovative service improvements, including a robust virtual library, a new integrated library system, a digitization program, and special programming to reach underserved constituents. He created the Justice Librarians Council for all librarians in the Department of Justice and the Federal Law Librarians Caucus within the American Association of Law Libraries. Dessy also has served in several acting capacities at the Department of Justice, including as director of Human Resources, director of Equal Employment Opportunity, director of Facilities and Administrative Services, and deputy assistant attorney general for Human Resources and Administration. From 1994 to 2000, Dessy served as the first director of the newly established National Library of Education in the U.S. Department of Education. There he created a national network of education libraries, directed the ERIC Program, and created ED PUBS, a performance-based contract to manage the distribution of all Department of Education publications. Prior to becoming library director, Dessy was a policy analyst for Federal Library Programs and senior program manager for the Office of Research. Dessy is an adjunct instructor in Library Management and at the Federal Libraries Institute at the Catholic University of America, School of Library and Information Science.

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Dominic J. Farace and Joachim Schöpfel (Eds.)

GREY LITERATURE IN LIBRARY AND INFORMATION STUDIES

2010. vi. 282 pages

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eBook RRP € 89.95 / US$ 126.00. ISBN 978-3-598-44149-3

The further rise of electronic publishing has come to change the scale and diversity of grey literature facing librarians and other information practitioners. This compiled work brings together research and authorship over the past decade dealing with both the supply and demand sides of grey literature. While this book is written with students and instructors of Colleges and Schools of Library and Information Science in mind, it likewise serves as a reader for information professionals working in any and all like knowledge-based communities.

CONTENTS

Introduction Grey Literature (Farace and Schöpfel)

Part I – Producing, Processing, and Distributing Grey Literature

Section One: Producing and Publishing Grey Literature

Chapter 1 Grey Publishing and the Information Market: A New Look at Value Chains and Business Models (Roosendaal)

Chapter 2 How to assure the Quality of Grey Literature: The Case of Evaluation Reports (Weber)

Chapter 3 Grey Literature produced and published by Universities: A Case for ETDs (Južnić)

Section Two: Collecting and Processing Grey Literature

Chapter 4 Collection building with special Regards to Report Literature (Newbold and Grimshaw)

Chapter 5 Institutional Grey Literature in the University Environment (Siegel)

Chapter 6 Copyright Concerns Confronting Grey Literature (Lipinski)

Section Three: Channels for Access and Distribution of Grey Literature

Chapter 7 Theses and Dissertations (Stock and Pailliaux)

Chapter 8 Grey Documents in Open Archives (Luci)

Chapter 9 OpenSIGLE – Crossroads for Libraries, Research and Educational Institutions in the Field of Grey Literature (Farace, Frantzen, Stock, Henrot, and Schöpfel)

Part II – Uses, Applications, and Trends in Grey Literature

Section Four: Applications and Uses of Grey Literature

Chapter 10 The driving and evolving Role of Grey Literature in High-Energy Physics (Gentil-Beccot)

Chapter 11 The Use and Influence of Information Produced as Grey Literature by International, Intergovernmental Marine Organizations: Overview of Current Research (MacDonald, Wells, Cordes, Hutton, Cossarini, and Sooma)

Chapter 12 Grey Literature in Karst Research: The Evolution of the Karst Information Portal, KIP (Chavez)

Chapter 13 Grey Literature Repositories: Tools for NGOs Involved in Public Health Activities in Developing Countries (Crowe, Hodge, and Redmon)

Section Five: Future Trends in Grey Literature

Chapter 14 Blog Posts and Tweets: The Next Frontier for Grey Literature (Banks)

Chapter 15 Assessing the Return on Investments in Grey Literature for Institutional Repositories (Schöpfel and Boukacev)

Chapter 16 e-Science, Cyberinfrastructure and CRIS (Jeffery and Asserson)

Chapter 17 Course and Learning Objective in the Teaching of Grey Literature: The Role of Library and Information Science Education (Rabina)
Towards a Prague Definition of Grey Literature

Joachim Schöpfel
Charles de Gaulle University Lille 3

Problem/goal
Grey literature is difficult to define. The most common definition, the so-called 'Luxembourg definition', was discussed and approved during the 3rd International Conference on Grey Literature in 1997: "(Grey literature is) that which is produced on all levels of government, academics, business and industry in print and electronic formats, but which is not controlled by commercial publishers". In 2004, at the 6th International Conference on Grey literature in New York City, a postscript was added: "...not controlled by commercial publishers i.e. where publishing is not the primary activity of the producing body".

As for the earlier definition from the U.S. Interagency Gray Literature Working Group (1995), the main characteristic of this definition is its economic perspective on grey literature, based on business, publishing and distribution models of the disappearing Gutenberg era.

Grey literature is not a specific category of document but a specific (non commercial) way of access and dissemination of information. The definition of grey literature is an economic definition, nothing else. With the changing research environment and new channels of scientific communication, it becomes clear that grey literature needs a new conceptual framework. During the last GL conferences, several communications raised the question of how to (re)define grey literature, under different perspectives. But so far, there is no conceptual work on grey literature on the Internet, in open archives, on the social Web. Our contribution fills the gap.

Research method/procedure
Our project applies a two-step-methodology.
First of all, we provide a state of the art of terminology and definitions of the last decade, especially (but not exclusively) based on contributions to the GL conference series (2003-2009) and on original articles published in The Grey Journal (2005-2010). To this state of the art, we shall add a multi-facet analysis of the problems raised by these definitions.
Secondly, we shall conduct an exploratory survey with a sample of scientists, publishing and LIS professionals from the TextRelease Author Directory 1994-2010 and through the GreyNet listserv, with a focus on new business models, publishing vectors and distribution channels. Our intention is to assess attitudes towards and usage of the Luxemburg/New York definition and to gather elements for a new definition.

Costs related to the project
Estimated budget €6,231 (personal costs).

Anticipated results
Based on the state of the art and the survey data, we shall make a proposal for a new definition of grey literature ("Prague definition"). This definition should be functional, systemic, context-sensitive and linked to new business models, e.g. with regards to e-commerce (long tail) and the open access principle.
Maybe it is too early yet to provide a consensual definition of grey literature with respect to the new, post-Gutenberg environment. Nevertheless the growing corpus of GL studies provides sufficient evidence to propose at least a controversial concept of grey literature in 2010.

Bionote
Joachim Schöpfel obtained his Ph.D. in psychology from the Hamburg University in 1992. During his studies in psychology, he participated in research on bilingual children of Turkish immigrants in Hamburg, of the German minority in Denmark, and in a French-German High School in Versailles, France. From 1991 to 2008, he worked at the French Institute for Scientific and Technical Information (INIST-CNRS) in different positions in database production and library management, at last as head of the e-publishing and document supply department. During the same time, he was lecturer at the University of Nancy. At present, he is senior lecturer in information and communication sciences at the Charles de Gaulle University of Lille 3. He published on GL, document delivery, digital libraries, scientific publishing, usage statistics and professional development. Email: joachim.schopfel@univ-lille3.fr

Towards a Prague Definition of Grey Literature

Joachim Schöpfel
Charles-de-Gaulle University Lille 3

1. Current definition

Luxemburg
"Grey literature is that which is produced on all levels of government, academics, business and industry in print and electronic formats, but which is not controlled by commercial publishers."

New York
"Grey literature is that which is produced on all levels of government, academics, business and industry in print and electronic formats, but which is not controlled by commercial publishers i.e., where publishing is not the primary activity of the producing body."

2. Content analysis and survey

- Corpus: 35 original GL papers and TGJ articles 1993-2008 (11%)
- Selection criteria: papers with substantial debate on GL concept
- Online survey with 1,390 GL experts
  - October 2010
  - Average response rate 7.8%
Common usage but...

The New York definition of grey literature...

- Remains useful
- Needs revision
- Is precise
- Doesn’t fit with new technologies
- Remains relevant

Strongly agree
Agree
Uninformed
Disagree
Strongly disagree

between papers and survey

- Production
- Dissemination
- Typology
- Quality
- Acquisition
- Others

Survey
Content analysis

Fallacies of the NY definition

- Over-broad
  Applies to items that are not part of the extension of the definition
- Lack of essential attributes
  Document, intellectual property, quality, collection, preservation
- Risk of circularity
  Grey is that which is not white (nor black)
- Risk of obscurity
  Grey is fugitive, ephemeral etc.
Are digital objects grey?

“that which is produced (…) in (…) electronic formats”

- Data?
- Emails?
- Technical copies?
- Wikis?
- Blogs?
- Tweets?
- Websites?*

* What about snapshot copies?

Typology or quality?

- Are PhD theses grey?
- Are Master theses grey? And BA dissertations?
- (Where is the difference?)
- Some reports are grey, and some grey items are reports. What makes some reports turn grey?
- Is a working paper grey if nobody cares for it?
- GL beyond “works of the mind”?

GL without library?

- The problem with GL is a LIS problem
- Without collection and preservation, no GL
- GL is linked to (inter)mediation
- From library to institutional repositories: does it change anything?
- Does « grey » mean anything to the end user?
A new definition

Prague

"Grey literature stands for manifold document types produced on all levels of government, academics, business and industry in print and electronic formats that are protected by intellectual property rights, of sufficient quality to be collected and preserved by library holdings or institutional repositories, but not controlled by commercial publishers i.e., where publishing is not the primary activity of the producing body."

Selected bibliography


Thank you!

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A Terminology Based Redefinition of Grey Literature

Claudia Marzi, Gabriella Pardelli, and Manuela Sassi
Institute of Computational Linguistics, National Research Council, Italy

The Luxembourg Convention on Grey Literature held in 1997 offered the following definition of Grey Literature (expanded in New York, 2004): "Information produced and distributed on all levels of government, academics, business and industry in electronic and print formats not controlled by commercial publishing, i.e. where publishing is not the primary activity of the producing body".

Is this definition still valuable? Is it so far completely satisfactory? Or does it rather need important modifications? We suggest that an interesting re-definition of GL can be based upon careful examination of the longitudinal trend of 10 years of terminological creativity in the proceedings of the GL international Conference. Our empirical basis is the Corpus of GreyText Inhouse Archive, available on http://www.greynet.org/opensiglerepository.html consisting of titles, themes, keywords and full abstracts, for a total amount of more than sixty thousand word tokens.

In the full version of our paper, we intend to focus on a set of automatically-acquired terms (both single-word and multi-word terms) obtained by subjecting our reference Corpus to a number of pre-processing steps of automated text analysis, such as concordances, frequency lists and lexical association scores (e.g. Mutual Information on word pairs).

To anticipate some of our results, the following three terms, that appear to be shared by various disciplinary sub-fields, mark, in our view, important stages in the evolution of our current understanding of GL: digital, access and web.

The attribute digital, an increasingly popular synonym of the now obsolete electronic, emphasises the growing importance of computer-based encoding as the standard medium of GL. The noun access (defining the process of accessing text documents) is seen in the company of adjectives like easy, full, grey and open to shape up important conceptual innovations in the way GL material is distributed: e.g. open access focuses on the free accessibility of digital contents. Coupled with information, document and repository, access points to a conception of world-wide available, structured cultural contents. Finally, reference to the web lays emphasis on the huge importance of the World Wide Web as the standard means of disseminating GL.

All these aspects are not fully taken into account in the standard definition of GL reported above. Our inquiry is intended to pave the way to a bottom-up re-definition of GL, stemming from the terminological creativity and lexical innovation monitored over ten years of technical work in the field.

Bionotes

Claudia Marzi graduated in Foreign Languages and Literature at Pisa University in 1998, with the dissertation "The power of words: language creativity in Edgar Allan Poe's narrative". Since 2001 she has been working at the CNR Institute for Computational Linguistics in Pisa. She contributed to many national (funded by Italian Ministry of Research) and international (funded by European Commission) projects. Principal organizer of the European Science Foundation Exploratory Workshop "Words in action: Interdisciplinary approaches to understanding word processing and storage" (Pisa, Oct. 2009); coordinator of a ESF Research Networking Programme proposal (call 2009) on "The European Network on Word Structure. Cross-disciplinary approaches to understanding word structure in the languages of Europe". Member of ILC scientific board at Institute for Computational Linguistics.
Email: claudia.marzi@ilc.cnr.it

Gabriella Pardelli was born at Pisa, graduated in Arts in 1980 at the Pisa University, submitting a thesis on the History of Science. Since 1984, researcher at the National Research Council, Institute of Computational Linguistics "Antonio Zampolli" ILC, in Pisa. Head of the Library of the ILC Institute since 1990, responsible for the Archives of the ILC Institute since 2005. Her interests and activity range from studies in grey literature and terminology, with particular regard to the Computational Linguistics and its related disciplines, to the creation of documentary resources for digital libraries in the Humanities. She has participated in many national and international projects including the recent projects:- BIBLOS: Historical, Philosophical and Philological Digital Library of the Italian National Research Council, (funded by CNR ); - For digital edition of manuscripts of Ferdinand de Saussure (Research Programs of Relevant National Interest, PRIN - funded by the Ministry of Education, University and Research, MIUR).
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24
A TERMINOLOGY-BASED RE-DEFINITION OF GREY LITERATURE

Claudia Marzi
Gabriella Pardelli, Manuela Sassi

Institute for Computational Linguistics (ILC)
National Research Council (CNR) - Italy

The Luxembourg Convention on Grey Literature held in 1997 offered the following definition of Grey Literature (expanded in New York, 2004):

“Information produced and distributed on all levels of government, academics, business and industry in electronic and print formats not controlled by commercial publishing, i.e. where publishing is not the primary activity of the producing body.”

GREY LITERATURE DEFINITION

- GL had been for many years synonymous with reports literature: from the beginning of 20th century documents evolving out of research and development, particularly from the aircraft and aeronautics industries were a very important means of communicating the results of research testing (C.P. Augur 1989)
- In the ’70s GL was recognized as dissemination vehicle for many organizations (…) thought not easy to find (C.P. Augur 1989)
- In the ’90s GL became a necessary component of effective literature searching and attained its importance as a separate medium of communication because of an initial need for security of confidentiality classifications which prevent documents being published in conventional manner (C.P. Augur 1989)
OTHER DEFINITIONS (II)

- P. Hirtle (1991) defines GL as the quasi-printed reports, unpublished but circulated papers, unpublished proceedings of conferences, printed programs from conferences, and the other non-unique material which seems to constitute the bulk of our modern manuscript collections.
- IGLWG (1995) defines GL as "open source material that usually is available through specialized channels and may not enter normal channels or systems of publication, distribution (...)"
- M. C. Debachere (1995) describes GL as a range of materials that cannot be found easily through conventionally channels (...) but which is frequently original and usually recent.
- Wikipedia (2010) quotes "Grey Literature is a term used [...] to refer to a body of materials that cannot be found easily through conventional channels such as publishers (...)"

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- Is the Luxembourg definition still valuable?
- Is it completely satisfactory?
- Considering other conventionally accepted definitions, does the idea of GL as information produced and distributed by non-commercial publishing take into consideration the increasingly availability and the growing importance of computer-based encoding as the standard medium of creating and developing GL?
- ...or do the definitions rather need modifications?

OUR GENERAL IDEA

- An interesting re-definition of GL can be based upon careful examination of the longitudinal trend of 10 years of terminological creativity in the proceedings of GL International Conference
- A domain-specific document repository offers the possibility to pave the way to a bottom-up redefinition of Grey Literature stemming from attested terminological creativity and lexical innovation.
The Corpus of Grey Text Inhouse Archive, available on http://www.greynet.org/opensiglerepository.html, represented our empirical basis, consisting of:
- titles
- themes
- keywords
- full abstracts
for a total amount of more than sixty thousand word tokens.

We focussed on a set of automatically-acquired terms (both single-word and multi-word terms) obtained by subjecting our reference Corpus to a number of pre-processing steps of automated text analysis, such as concordances, frequency lists (selected from around 70,000 words with a higher frequency than 9) and lexical association scores (e.g., Mutual information on word pairs).

Through manual inspection/classification of relevant list of concordances, we analyse the most relevant terms.
Digital/electronic, access, web mark in our view important stages in the evolution of our current understanding of GL:

- The attribute digital/electronic emphasises the growing importance of computer-based encoding as the standard medium of GL;
- The noun access (defining the process of accessing text documents) together with adjectives like easy, full, grey and open shapes up important conceptual innovations in the way GL material is distributed (open access focuses on the free accessibility of digital contents); coupled with information, document and repository, it points to a conception of world-wide available, structured cultural contents;
- Reference to the web lays emphasis on the huge importance of the www as the standard means of disseminating GL.

GL defines an innovative approach/methodology for information dissemination and exchange

- Web-based sharing and distributed access to openly available scientific/technical document repositories

Key notions
- Medium: electronic/digital files
- Distribution channel: internet/web
- Information access policy: distributed, unrestricted
- Access tools: repositories, web browsers, search engines
Peering through the Review Process: 
Towards Transparency in Grey Literature

Dominic J. Farace, 
GreyNet, Netherlands

Now that grey literature is readily catalogued, referenced, cited, and openly accessible to subject based communities as well as net users, the claims that grey literature is unpublished or non-published have sufficiently been put to rest. However, now that grey literature has met these former challenges and entered mainstream publishing, it requires in the spirit of science to have a system in place for the quality control of its content. This new challenge has recently been spurred by the IPCC affaire involving the use/misuse of grey literature and is now almost a daily topic in the world media.

The purpose of this study will be to explore the degree to which grey literature is reviewed and to compare similarities and differences with formal peer review carried out in various degrees by commercial publishers. This study will further distinguish the review process implemented by grey publishers from that of mavericks and vanity press, where personal opinion and pure speculation run rampant.

This study looks at the body of literature on peer review and its relatedness to grey literature. Key concepts and elements in peer review form the framework for a comparative analysis, and these are examined in light of guidelines on peer review submitted by publishers. In addition, alternative models for peer review found during the course of study are compared for their relevance to grey literature.

In an attempt to make the review process in grey literature more transparent, our study concludes with recommendations for good practice that will outline a set of guidelines accessible via GreyNet's website and applied to its own publications. Hence, a clearer understanding and explanation of peer review in grey literature will be shared by the grey literature community as well as the wider public.

Bionote

Dominic J. Farace is Director of TextRelease, an Amsterdam based information bureau specializing in grey literature and networked information. He is a native Louisianan and holds two degrees in sociology from Creighton University (BA) and the University of New Orleans (MA). His doctoral dissertation in social sciences is from the University of Utrecht, The Netherlands, where he has lived and worked for the past twenty-seven years. After six years heading the Department of Documentary Information at the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences (Swidoc/KNAW), he founded GreyNet, Grey Literature Network Service, in 1993 and has since been responsible for the international GL-Conference Series. In this capacity, he serves as Program and Conference Director as well as managing editor of the conference proceedings. Since 2004, he is a Guest Lecturer on Grey Literature in the Masters Program at the University of Amsterdam; Instructor of Grey Literature via UNO Distance Education, and Editor of TGJ, The Grey Journal. Email: dominic.farace@textrelease.com
Peering through the Review Process: 
Towards Transparency in Grey Literature 

by 
Dominic J. Farace 

Purpose of the Study 

Spurred by the IPCC affair over the use/misuse of grey literature 

The purpose of this study will be to explore the degree to which grey literature is reviewed and to compare similarities and differences with formal peer review carried out in various degrees by commercial publishers. This study will further distinguish the review process implemented by grey publishers from that of mavericks and vanity press, where personal opinion and pure speculation run rampant.

Method in the Study 

Fundamental Research, Literature Review, Comparative Analysis 

This study looks at the body of literature on peer review and its relatedness to grey literature. Key concepts and elements in peer review form the framework for a comparative analysis, and these are examined in light of guidelines on peer review submitted by publishers. In addition, alternative models for peer review found during the course of study are compared for their relevance to grey literature.
Twelfth International Conference on Grey Literature

Literature Review

Phase I: Sourcing and Referencing

Peer Review
- In the Grey Literature via OpenSIGLE
- Via Search Engines and other Sources
- Specific to Publishing
- EurekA! A Star Publication*
- Takes New Directions
- Oops, Time’s Up

Phase II: Mining for Key terms

Establish a Vocabulary of Terms
Compile an Alphabetical Key Term Index
Include Pagination and Scope Notes

100 PLUS TERMS:
- Certification
- Checklist
- Clear-cut rule
- Competent
- Competitive Wall
- Confidentiality
- Conflict of Interest
- Credibility
- Crowd Sourcing
- Community Sourcing
- Corporate Author

Phase III: Classification of Terms

1. Criteria
2. Roles
3. Attributes
4. Process
5. Results

Impact
Comparative Analysis

Phase I: Across Publishing Channels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PEER REVIEW</th>
<th>Commercial</th>
<th>Grey</th>
<th>Self</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Criteria</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Roles</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Results</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comparative Analysis

Phase II: Publisher Guidelines

- Grey publishers contacted via GreyNet’s Distribution List
  Three responses (Request to 1000 plus Addresses)
- Commercial publishers selected from the Questia List
  Four responses (Request to 30 out of 200 plus Addresses)
- IPCC Task Group that reviewed the Processes and
  Procedures for IPCC Reports based on findings from the IAC

Comparative Analysis

Phase III: Models for Peer Review

- Journal Model True to tradition, thorough, geared to the public
  “Peer review and the acceptance of new scientific ideas” (2004)
- Open Review Model Open vs. Insular, Crowd Sourcing, WWW
  “Scholars test web alternatives to peer review” (2010)
- Peer-to-Peer Model Reviewer impact, Registered, Automated
  “Peer-to-Peer review and ranking in open access ...” (2010)
Some Preliminary Findings

- Grey literature document types far exceed journal articles and require alternative models for peer review.
- Community Sourcing lends itself to the review of Grey Literature.
- Grey Literature focuses more on the review process than the end product.
- Grey Literature is more apt to include negative results in publications.
- Commercial and Grey Publishers share more in common with one another than with Self Publishers.
- The IPCC affair exposed grey literature to the wider public and defends its further use.
- Guidelines for good practice would serve to inform net users of the value of grey literature.

Concluding Remarks and Discussion

In an attempt to make the review process in grey literature more transparent, our study concludes with recommendations for good practice that will contribute to a set of guidelines published and maintained on GreyNet's website. These guidelines should be drawn-up and formulated by a working group established within the grey literature community and applied to GreyNet's own serial and non-serial publications.

Acknowledgements

To Dr. Joachim Schöpfel and Jerry Frantzen in the search and retrieval of literature throughout the study.

Dr. Leonid Pavlov, CITIS (RU), Markus Weber, SFOPH (CH), Aarhus University Press (DK), Amsterdam University Press (NL), Manchester University Press (UK), and the World Bank (USA) for submission of peer review guidelines.

Sincere Thanks
An Analysis of Current Grey Literature Document Typology

Petra Pejšová,
National Technical Library, Czech Republic

Marcus Vaska,
University of Calgary, Canada

This analysis is based on the classification of the systems GreyNet, OpenSIGLE, Czech ASEP, RIV and others. During the analysis of the lists of document types, we have discovered that these typologies contain, besides "real" document types (reports, theses, etc.) other aspects, such as events (arrangement, organization), types of events (conferences, speeches), producers (universities, institutes), processes (translations, output), content (political documents, legal texts), location (domestic, foreign), and format (e-texts, numeric data). However, this approach is not systematic. Therefore, we have decided to create a classification scheme for document types only, and classify other aspects into various groups in order to define them more precisely. The scheme will be processed in a text version as well as schematically in mind maps.

We believe that identifying a specific typology for credible grey literature document types, particularly reports, conference proceedings, and government documents, will assist in the classification of grey literature in the fields of science, research, and education. On the other hand, grey literature also consists of various means of communication, such as telephone calls, meetings, e-mails, blogs, interviews, social networking tools, or discussions in Wiki. It is important to identify only credible document types and not use unverified information that may be unsuitable for scientific work.

The aim of this analysis is therefore to create, define, and implement a current credible grey literature document typology, in order to open discussions in the grey literature community, leading to a means of collecting GL from reputable events and producers rather than relying on social networking tools or Wiki contributions. While the later types of sources can assist researchers, scientists, and teachers with their information-seeking pursuits, document of this nature needs to be evaluated on a regular basis.

Bionotes

Petra Pejšová studied information science and librarianship at Charles University. She works as an information specialist in the State technical Library, Czech Republic. Actually she is leading a project Digital Library for Grey Literature – Functional model and pilot. Email: petra.pejsova@techlib.cz

Marcus Vaska is a librarian for the Physician Learning Program (PLP), a new collaborative initiative between the Universities of Alberta and Calgary, funded via an Alberta Medical Association (AMA) trilateral agreement. Marcus is responsible for assisting physicians in their research, and addressing their perceived and unperceived learning needs. Prior to this position, he was a librarian at the University of Calgary’s Health Sciences Library. Marcus’ current interests focus on educational techniques aimed at creating greater awareness and thereby bringing grey literature to the forefront in the medical community. Email: mmvaska@ucalgary.ca
An Analysis of Current Grey Literature Document Typology

Petra Pejšová, National Technical Library, Czech Republic
Marcus Vaska, University of Calgary, Canada

GL12, DECEMBER 6-7, 2010

Defining Typology in the Grey Literature

• Typology in 1845: "a doctrine holding that things in Christian belief are prefigured or symbolized by things in the Old Testament"
• Typology in 2010: "a study of or analysis or classification based on types or categories."
• The representation of grey literature in numerous types and formats can indeed create the appearance of numerous aspects of grey literature that do not appear to hold a common purpose with each other, hence the need for a standard typology for this material to put everything in its place.

Project Goals

• Clear GL typology
• Structured GL typology
• Open discussion about GL typology
• Prepare data for machine readable format

NTK

An Analysis of Current Grey Literature Document Typology

Petra Pejšová, National Technical Library, Czech Republic
Marcus Vaska, University of Calgary, Canada

GL12, DECEMBER 6-7, 2010

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Source Typologies for Analysis

- GreyNet
  http://www.greynet.org/greysourceindex/documenttypes.html
- OpenSIGLE
  http://opensigle.inist.fr/
- ROAR
  http://roar.eprints.org/view/type/
- NRGI
  http://nrgi.technlib.cz/index.php/Main_Page
- RIV
  http://www.vyzkum.cz/storage/att/74CC35440D68ForCorvE=54
- ASEP

Analysis of GL Typologies

- 241 terms in total used to describe GL document types
  - 133 terms from GreyNet
  - 17 subject areas in OpenSIGLE
  - 1988 items in ROAR, organized into 9 repository types
- Document types have been grouped into 3 levels (primary, secondary, tertiary)
  - Primary: 53%
  - Secondary: 49%
  - Tertiary: 2%
- The above levels dispute the traditional notion of GL as consisting of mainly primary literature (theses, reports, and government documents)

Aspects in GL Typologies

- Document Type
- Event
- Producer
- Content
- Location
- Format
- Collection
- Source

- 10%
- 12%
- 1%
- 1%
- 1%
- 1%
- 5%
- 12%
- 5%
- 1%
- 1%
- 1%
- 1%
- 12%
- 5%
Creating a GL Typology Classification System

- Implementing a quality control system to guarantee the credibility of grey literature
- Evaluating grey literature document types

GL Typology Working Group

- Discussion:
  - Hosted by NTK (National Technical Library)
- Working Group Members
  - Petra Pešková
  - Marcus Vaska
  - Jindřich Mynarz
  - Tereza Šimandlová

Publishing the Vocabulary of the Types of Grey Literature as Linked Data

- Transforming the GL typology into machine-readable format
  - GL12 poster
**GL Typology Working Group: Proposed Schedule**

- Open for comments from the GL community until March 31, 2011
- Apply comments until May 31, 2011
- 1st version drafted by June 30, 2011

**Future Plans & Directions**

- Define and describe GL document types
- Translate the proposed typology into other languages

**Questions**

- Contact Information
  - Petra Pejsova: petra.pejsova@techlib.cz
  - Marcus Vaska: mmvaska@ucalgary.ca
Global Grey Literature in Health: 
Identification, Preservation, and Sustainability

Janie Kaplan, Lea Myohanen, and Elizabeth Taylor
New York Academy of Medicine Library, United States

The New York Academy of Medicine Library has been aggregating grey literature in public and global health since 1999. The Grey Literature Report's primary focus has been on the United States with a rapidly growing interest in the more global environment. NYAM has a growing interest in expanding the global perspective of the report which is motivated by:

- An increased capacity to identify information produced in the global world by NGOs and international agencies as a result of the engagement of the world in technology.
- A common concern in sharing best practices and lessons learned via the dissemination of information that is often hard to find.
- A recognition that the capture of this information and the preservation of it, whether print or digital, may, in many cases, be the only record of documents in the future.
- A benefit to developing transparency of grey literature as an "added value" to research in health, and particularly global urban, public, environmental, and social health.
- An alignment with the mission and interests of NYAM

This paper will outline the specific steps NYAM is taking to broaden the coverage of the Grey Literature Report to represent undeveloped countries. We will begin with a focus on the countries of the southern hemisphere. It is in these countries where health issues are critical to future development. Since many of these countries do not have stable municipal infrastructures that allow for traditional approaches to literature identification, aggregation, and dissemination, NYAM will be developing strategies to identify grey literature in many different ways. We will document our approaches to these new geographic areas; how we identified where to begin; the analysis of what we needed to do; and the steps we took to implement our plan of work. We will share the workflow that we create from these strategies and the results- both successes and disappointments, which may develop from these approaches into our newly expanded geographic focus.
Taking Grey Literature
Global

WHY GREY?

• Some of the “Best Practices” or promising methods or ideas never make it to the peer reviewed journals

• Hundreds of organizations publish their own findings-reports, proceedings, official documents--some escape PUBMED and others are buried in Google

Global Grey Literature in Health

• Not published by commercial publishers–not in the journal literature–often inaccessible
• You need to know what you are looking for and it often requires lots of your time

• Aggregates information in health
• Pushes it out to users
• Standardizes it
• Link Checks
• Archives
• Saves users time & effort
The Grey Literature Report

**OLD**
- Static HTML list
- Sorted only by publisher
- Only publisher, title, and year shown
- Past entries database searchable via NYAM Library online catalog and WorldCat
- No user participation

**NEW**
- Dynamic
- Sortable and searchable
- More information, including subjects and abstracts
- Database searchable within Grey Literature Report website
- Still in Library catalog and WorldCat
- User comments, feedback, and submissions

**Why?**
- Web has made our world smaller
- Important to share resources
- Identified “best practices” need to be replicated
- Last ICUH conference in Nairobi
- Mystique of undiscoverable information
- Carnegie working with university libraries as an introduction
The formation of partnerships

- University of Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania
- University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa
- University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa
- University of Ghana, Legon, Ghana
- 6 librarians
- 3 days
- Capacity
- Audiences
- Technology
- Collections
- Cultural and academic similarities and differences

African Librarians visit NYAM for Grey Literature Partnership

From left to right: Sitsofe Dzansi (University of Ghana, Balme Library), Sarah A. Andinku (University of Ghana, Legon, Balme Library), and Dr. Glenda Myers (University of the Witwatersrand Health Sciences Library) talk “grey literature” at the 9th International Conference on Urban Health

Partnering for Global Grey Literature

From left to right:
- Professor Jangawe Msuya, University of Dar Es Salaam
- Lea Myohanen, NYAM
- Ying Bia, NYAM
- Elizabeth Taylor, NYAM
- Professor Alice G. Nhioma-Wamunza, University of Dar Es Salaam
What we learned

- Everyone has boxes of “hidden” hard to find information
- Some current and some old
- Africa has limited bandwidth, problems with postal service
- Email is our best way to communicate
- Training is needed
- A like infrastructure within libraries for dissemination of grey literature, i.e., MARC records; content development; talk the same language
- Capacity to find grey literature is within the librarians-indexing and dissemination is best done from NYAM

Next Steps

- Project 1
  - Inventorying of retrospective collections
  - Selection criteria
  - Scanning
  - Indexing and input to report
  - Training handbooks
- Project 2
  - Current content collection
  - All libraries to participate using GLR criteria
  - Development of a open access content management system
  - NYAM catalogs and disseminates

To be continued

- Deliverables to kick start the partnerships
  - Start with a Google group for communication
  - Report to assorted Universities for administrative support and commitments
  - Identify and seek funding
    - to buy scanners for African libraries
    - to develop a content management system from our more robust back-end database
- Stay tuned for next steps
“Go Grey” and Join NYAM

Librarians
- Help expand the database
- Identify producers
- Contribute to the Grey Lit Report
- Join the discussion
- Subscribe to the report

Researchers/Publishers
- Tell us what you need
- Identify producers + authors of grey lit
- Subscribe to the Grey Lit report
- Bring questions
- Join the blog

Get Grey Everyday...

Urban Health Today: A Current-Awareness Tool

- Gender-based Violence and HIV
- Recognizing the relationship between gender-based violence and HIV/AIDS
- Development of targeted intervention programs to combat the high rates of HIV/AIDS

- Protecting Child Nutritional Status in the aftermath of a Financial Crisis
- Understanding the impact of a financial crisis on child nutrition
- Developing strategies to improve nutritional status

- Home Health Care: A Multidisciplinary Approach
- The importance of a multidisciplinary approach in providing comprehensive care
- Collaborative strategies for optimal outcomes
The Comparative Study of Grey Literature Organisation and Approach: Two Countries, Similar and Different

Primož Južnič
University of Ljubljana, Slovenia

Petra Myšková and Richard Papík
Charles University in Prague, Czech Republic

Purpose – Comparative studies, whatever the subject, can bring enlightenment and new thoughts. To investigate, and to find from written evidence, different approaches to similar problems or familiar practices in a different settings, engenders a feeling of professional kinship and often the pleasurable discovery of some original application or circumstance. The advantages of comparative studies are sufficiently well known. A comparison may be useful even when the researcher is not interested in differences but also in similarities, to reveal the specific nature of well known phenomena. This paper aims to describe grey literature organisation and approaches in two countries Czech Republic and Slovenia.

Design/methodology/approach – The methodology is based on the one used in two papers/Boukacem-Zeghmouri, Schoepfel 2006) and (Schoepfel, Prost, 2009), which analyse some of the major public supply services for the dissemination of grey literature: their typology, their strategic approach, and the special conditions and characteristics of their service. It will try to apply it to countries instead of institutions.

Findings – The proclamative objective is the widest possible availability of all materials to intending users, wherever and whenever they need it, as an essential element in different aspects of development. That involves very much also grey literature. Networking environment gave new dimensions to availability, but the fact that majority of it is in local languages, aims to improve availability at all levels, from the local to the international, and at all stages. One of the most distinguishing aspects of the national systems is the method by which these aims are more or less successfully achieved.

Practical implications – Similar studies using comparative perspective may benefit from the our study, regarding the selection of raw data, the choice and validity of indicators, and methods for analysis and interpretation of the results.

Bionotes

Primož Južnič is an associate professor at the Department of Library and Information Science and Book Studies at Faculty of Arts, University of Ljubljana (Slovenia). His main area of research and interest is bibliometrics, collection management and LIS education. He teaches the following courses: Bibliometrics, Special libraries, and Collection Management. Before starting his university career, he was a heading different special and academic libraries and information/computer centres. He was also working at the European Commission, for three years, as the seconded informatics expert.
Email primoz.juznic@ff.uni-ij.si
The comparative study of grey literature organisation and approach: Two countries, similar and different

Primož Južnič, Petra Myšková, Richard Papiš

Twelfth International Conference on Grey Literature
National Technical Library, Prague, Czech Republic
December 6-7, 2010

Why comparative study?

- Comparative studies, whatever the subject, can bring enlightenment and new thoughts.
- This paper aims to describe grey literature organisation and approaches in two countries Czech Republic and Slovenia.

Grey Literature
Siva šeda, šedá literatura

Two periods:
- Before 1989
- After
Before 1989

1. Home studies - Regional literature, Domoznanstvo, Regionalni literatura
   - Use and library cataloguing
2. Research reports
   - Use and library cataloguing
3. PhDs MSc diplomas (Universities)

4. Role of
   - UVTEI (and its State Technical library)
   - SNTIJ and SZTI (Union of information centres and libraries)
   Literature from companies. Support for the company users with information resources, (also GL)

5. Patents and standards, interesting as a part of GL.

After 1989 - Change

- Reasons
- Political system
- Technical changes - “Internet”
Interesting developments

Competitive intelligence and Grey Literature, also near area of R&D processes

- Technical reports
- Research reports
- Business report (annual reports, etc.)
- Product info
- Role of the Internet
- Role of social networks, Web 2.0, etc.
- Webarchives

Interesting developments (SLO)

COBISS represents an organisational model of joining libraries into a uniform library information system, sharing same programme and database.

It is connected to the Slovenian Current Research Information System (SICRIS).

Today

- Grey literature in classical form
- Internet - WWW Repositories, Archives, Digital libraries

Looking forward for the new definition of GL!
Using Environmental Grey Literature to Engage Public Participation in Decision Making: Government Transparency in Coastal Policy Development

Bertrum MacDonald, Suzuette Soomai, and Peter Wells
Dalhousie University, Canada

Coastal zones worldwide are vulnerable to climate change and in response to these threats governments are producing numerous environmental reports. The circumstances under which these reports are received and used vary widely depending on the transparency of consultation with stakeholders. Many governments rely on grey literature to reach stakeholders during policy development stages. In 2009, the province of Nova Scotia released the 2009 State of the Nova Scotia’s Coast Report, an important source of information for understanding coastal issues designed to lead to coastal management policy. Since its release, the government has been seeking public input in the development of its coastal strategy by actively promoting public awareness and access to the Report. Our study aims to determine the use and influence of grey literature in policy and decision making by following this government-led initiative. Conducted in collaboration with the provincial government, this study is tracking the Report from its initial release to its use in policy development.

The Report was published as a detailed technical document, a multi-page summary, and six fact sheets in print and Web-based formats. Comprehensive understanding of the use and influence of this Report is being built with a variety of research methodologies to determine levels of awareness and types of usage. Our research is aided by the provincial government’s techniques to promote awareness including: questionnaires and direct observations at public consultations; interviews of key persons at multi-stakeholder meetings; an online survey of recipients of notices and copies of the Report; a telephone survey of the general public; and a review of media coverage. Evidence of usage of the Report is based on analysis of tracking data from the official government Web site, citation analysis, and content analysis of selected documents. Data from a wide range of stakeholders, including the general public, research community, industry, government and non-governmental organizations, informs this study.

This paper will present findings of research which has uniquely allowed examination of the awareness and influence of a major report on the general public and specific stakeholder groups coupled with their input into policy development from the initial inception of the report. Based on insights drawn from the study the paper will outline conclusions about methods to promote awareness and use of grey literature publications in a scenario where a government is deliberately seeking wide stakeholder involvement. This paper will also offer a strategy model for using publications to engage the public in decision making on coastal zone management matters.

Bionotes

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Peter G. Wells has recently retired from Environment Canada, though he is still there as a volunteer research scientist. His main affiliations are Professor and Adjunct Professor, Marine Affairs and Environmental and Resource Studies, Dalhousie University, Halifax, NS., and Adjunct Professor, Environmental Programs and the Acadia Centre for Estuarine Research, Acadia University, Wolfville, NS. He has been very involved in a recent study on the grey literature of the Gulf of Maine Council on the Marine Environment (GOMC), comparing it to the previous study of GESAMP literature. The primary focus of the research team at Dalhousie is to examine the output, distribution, use and influence in policy and decision making of the grey literature of marine environmental intergovernmental groups, particularly the influence as the literature is expanding rapidly, while the ecosystem health and biological diversity of coastal seas and the oceans in many parts of the world are declining even faster.

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Librarianship was professionalized in the late nineteenth century, when university-level programs of study were established to train librarians in the United States. As more rigorous practices were adopted for library management, the library annual report became a key tool for communication. Through the annual report, the managers of public and academic libraries shared information about the library’s mission and accomplishments with key stakeholders, including funders (both private and governmental) and library users. Annual reports were also circulated among libraries, supplementing the fledgling professional journals by spotlighting innovative practices and enabling early forms of benchmarking against peers. So important were annual reports to the training of future librarians that schools, like the Library School at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (UI), collected and preserved them. UI students in the 1890s were assigned to analyze library annual reports as part of their curriculum.

More than a century later, most American libraries still produce annual reports. However, today’s reports are vastly different in form and content from their ancestors. Today’s reports are typically directed at current and potential donors. They are heavily illustrated and resemble, in their visual design, glossy magazines or brochures. Although some basic performance measures may be provided (number of items circulated, for example), they typically focus on stories about treasures in the collection or innovative public programs.

Statistical data nowadays is aggregated in national-level publications from organizations like the federal Institute for Museum and Library Services and the non-profit Association for Research Libraries. But the annual reports of individual libraries remain a useful source of information on library programs and are examples of non-profits producing grey literature for outreach and fund-raising purposes. This study of the evolution of library annual reports takes as its starting point a sample of historical reports held at the UI Library in order to answer the following research questions:

- How has the content and format of library annual reports changed over time?
- Did changes in annual reports correlate with changes in printing and distribution technologies?
- Did changes in annual reports correlate with the development of alternate communication channels?
- What constitute best practices in library annual report production in the early 21st century?
- In light of the evolution of library annual reports over the last century, what predictions might be made for the future nature of this form of grey literature?

Bionote

Susan E. Searing is an associate professor of library administration at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, where she is in charge of services and collections for the field of library & information science and is affiliated with the Graduate School of Library and Information Science. Sue previously worked for the University of Wisconsin-Madison as Deputy Director and Associate Director for Public Services; for the multi-campus University of Wisconsin System as Women’s Studies Librarian-at-Large; and for Yale University as a reference librarian. Her current research interests include library services to distance education students, embedded librarianship, and reference sources in women’s studies.

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Grey Literature Past and Present
The evolution of library annual reports

Susan E. Searing / University of Illinois, USA
GL12 / 6 December 2010

Annual reports as a grey genre

- Definition
- History
- Librarians' attitudes
- Research and bibliography
- Present practice
- Evolving digital future

Reports as digital documents

### Statistical information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRADITIONAL</th>
<th>NEW</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>* Collection</td>
<td>* Electronic usage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Circulation</td>
<td>* Value of services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Borrowers</td>
<td>* Return on investment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Hours</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Impact of outreach</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Work with schools</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Income and expenses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Narrative

- Review of year’s activities & priorities
- Local reading preferences
- Community, national, and international context
- Testimonials
- Donors and community partners
- Staff activities
- Disappointments and justifications
- Future plans and needs
Next research phases

Finalize rubric for comparing reports across time.

Investigate annual reports that are not on the web.
* Contact librarians from Riffey’s public library sample.

Investigate university library annual reports.
* Identify a representative sample.
* Choose factors for comparison. Gather and analyze.

Implications for collections

Becoming rarer?
Preservation
Access

Topeka and Shawnee County Public Library
Grey Literature in Engineering Sciences and Technology and its use pattern in the research institutions in India: The case study of the Karnataka State

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C.P. Ramasesh
University of Mysore, India

The paper is based on the research survey undertaken during 2007-2010. The availability of GL collections and its use pattern in the Recognised Research Centres of Visvesvaraya Technological University (VTU) have been analysed on the basis of the responses of the librarians and the personal observation of the situation in the libraries. A detailed attempt is also made to capture the responses of the users on the use pattern of GL in these Recognized Research Centres. Here, the users constitute the faculty members (340) engaged in supervising the research programmes, and the research scholars (930) who have registered with VTU for doctoral research. The extent of the use of the 6 types of conventional form of GL: theses, dissertations, institutional publications, trade literature, technical reports and proceedings of conferences, seminars and workshops have been studied on the basis of the feedback rendered by the faculty and researchers working in the 65 engineering colleges in Karnataka which are identified for conduct of research programmes.

Further, the research systematically covers every aspect involved in building strong need based GL collections useful for research in engineering science and technology. The mode of procurement of GL to the libraries, habits of the faculty in visualizing the recent releases of GL and the trends in exploiting the GL collections available in the local and regional libraries have been depicted with adequate data using tables, diagrams and charts. The research suggests for the creation of databases of GL, resource sharing and development of digital repositories of theses and proceedings of conferences and seminars, for which increased demand is noticed from the user community. Paper encompasses in its purview the aspects related to use pattern of GL collections by research supervisors and the research scholars mainly for the purposes of teaching, research and extramural activities such as delivering special lectures, preparing conference papers and articles for scholarly journals.

The study also captures the training needs of the working librarians and information scientists for building GL collections, comprehensively and systematically and also to facilitate access to GL in the network environment. The need of orientation and training of the user community, covering the faculty and researchers has also been projected expecting better access and use of GL collections in the Research Centres of the VTU.

Bionotes

N. Chowdappa Obtained a Post-Graduate Degree in Geo-science and Master’s Degree in Library and Information Science from the Bangalore University, Bangalore with a distinction. Submitted Doctoral Thesis on “organization and use patterns of grey literature in engineering research institutions” to the University of Mysore, Mysore for the award of Doctoral Degree in Library and Information Science. Serving as Chief Librarian at BMS College of Engineering, Bangalore for the last 26 years. Special interest in promoting the use of grey literature among faculty and researchers in engineering discipline. Responsible for the organization of 22 professional and extension programmes for Teachers and Librarians in Science and Technology. Served as resource person in library and information science, and Academic Counselor for Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi. Presently holding the position of President, AKELPA - All Karnataka Engineering College Library Professionals Association, Bangalore. Areas of professional interest are : Scholarly Communications, Facilitating Research Programmes and Reference Service. Email: ncbmsce@yahoo.co.in

C.P. Ramasesh obtained Master’s Degree in Philosophy from the University of Mysore in 1976 with specialization in Vedanta Philosophy. Also obtained Master’s Degree (1978) and Doctorate Degree (1989) in Library and Information Science from the University of Mysore. Recipient of Dr. S.R. Ranganathan Memorial Gold Medal for securing first rank in the Master’s Degree. Served as professional librarian for three decades and responsible for organization of several extension programmes. Worked as the Deputy Director of Centre for Information Science and Technology (CIST), Mysore and coordinated for the implementation of Quality Procedures under ISO 9001 Standards of Quality Management System. Compiled Quality Manual, delivered special lectures and served as Quality Auditor/ Performance Auditor at CIST. Presently serving as Deputy Librarian at the University Graduate Library, University of Mysore and supervising research programmes in the field of 1) Grey Literature and 2) Online Journals. Email: cpramasesh@gmail.com
Grey Literature in Engineering Sciences and Technology and its Use Pattern in the Research Institutions in India: The Case of Study of Karnataka State

By

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University of Mysore, Mysore, India.

Objectives
- To understand the use pattern of GL by the research supervisors (Faculty Guides) and research scholars
- To know the extent of sharing of GL among the regional libraries
- To comprehend training requirements of librarians and the users
- To suggest measures for facilitating access to GL

Scope

Methodology
- Questionnaire was used to capture the responses from the librarians, as well as, the users.
- Category of Users: 340 Faculty Guides and 930 Research Scholars.
- The percentage of total users covered in the study is 84.6.
- Out of 172 engineering colleges in Karnataka, 65 are recognized as research centres.

Frequency of Access to GL

61.5% of faculty guides and 63% of the research scholars frequently or most frequently access GL
Large segment of users depend to a moderate extent of 25% to 50%

Users mainly seek technical reports and proceedings

Users need to be educated about the resources and services of regional libraries

36.1% rely upon catalogues

27.3% refer new arrival lists

31.3% browse at the shelf

Professors and Associate Professors with long experience use GL frequently than the Lecturers. Theses, Dissertations, Tech. Reports and Proceedings are useful in the Highest Range of 75% to 100%.
Large majority of researchers rely upon theses, dissertations, tech. reports and proceedings of CSW in the highest range of 75% to 100% for research endeavour.

Large segment of female users are unaware of GL collections of Regional Libraries.

They need union lists / on-line catalogues / Orientation.

67% of the respondents prefer to retain the old collection of GL.
The large majority of the faculty and researchers need orientation / training.

The large majority of the working librarians need orientation / training to a Higher Extent.

Conclusions / Recommendations

1. Maintain Institutional Publications and Trade Literature in coloured box files, arranged in the chronological order.
2. Irrespective of cadre, every faculty and researcher be encouraged to participate, recommend and provide feedback for collection development.
3. Organise O.P. periodically to facilitate access to GL.
5. Vidyanidhi Project of Indian digital theses may also cover theses available with VTU.
6. Creation of open repository by VTU is recommended. Digitization of Proceedings to be taken-up on feedback of users:
   - Digitise entire collection of proceedings
   - Digitise only the recent ones of 3 to 5 years
   - Digitise only the active collection / those that are in demand
   - Digitise considering areas of research interest / thrust areas of research

Digital repositories facilitating on-line access is recommended. VTU has to venture in this direction to augment quality research.
An International Journal on Grey Literature

Autumn 2010 – TGJ Volume 6, Number 3

‘RESEARCH ON GREY LITERATURE IN EUROPE’
Awareness Not Genre Matters: Findings from a Case Study of the Scientific Grey Literature of an Inter-governmental Organization

Danielle Cossarini, Bertrum MacDonald, and Peter Wells, Dalhousie University, Canada

A 2010 editorial in *Nature* stated “Scientists ... can and must continue to inform policy-makers about the underlying science and the potential consequences of policy decisions...” As this statement emphasizes, for credible and timely science to inform decisions on policy matters, communication of information between scientists and policy makers is necessary. Of the many intergovernmental organizations active today, some are mandated to facilitate communication and build working relationships between policy makers and scientists. This paper will present findings from research on the publication practices of one such organization, the Gulf of Maine Council on the Marine Environment (GOMC). Interviews with Members of GOMC’s primary Working Group revealed publishing in the grey genre (GOMC’s primary publishing method) is not a matter of concern when promoting awareness of the publications. Even though the quality of grey literature is distrusted in some circles, Working Group Members did not question the credibility of GOMC’s publications nor mention the need to emphasize the quality of the publications to users.

GOMC was chosen as a case study because of its prolific publishing history. Comprised of representatives at both the state/provincial and federal levels of Canada (Nova Scotia and New Brunswick) and the United States (Maine, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire), GOMC is well positioned to disseminate information regarding the Gulf to decision makers on both sides of the national border. The Council’s mandate is carried out primarily through its principal Working Group, made up of senior policy managers and scientists. This group was chosen for interviews because of the Members’ knowledge of the structure and function of the organization and their regular involvement with information production. Interviews allowed Members to express, in their own words, the value of the organization’s publications and the dissemination challenges GOMC faced.

This paper will present findings regarding factors that influence the practices used to disseminate and promote awareness of environmental grey literature: 1) distribution strategies are often not considered during the production phase of publications; 2) in the absence of a formalized approach for distribution, Members use highly personalized methods to distribute publications; and 3) interviewees provided examples of distribution practices illustrating their interest in promoting awareness, but were unable to state if those practices led to use and influence of the publications. This paper emphasizes the complexity of the life cycle of information produced by an intergovernmental organization, as well as challenges in promoting awareness of grey literature to achieve wide distribution.

Bionotes

**Bertrum H. MacDonald** is the Associate Dean (Research) in the Faculty of Management at Dalhousie University, Halifax, Canada. He holds a BSc (Biology) from Acadia University, and an MA (History of Science), MLS, and PhD (Information Science) from the University of Western Ontario. He is the Editor of Electronic Resources for the History of the Book in Canada / Histoire du livre et de l’imprimé au Canada project www.hbic.library.utoronto.ca>, funded by a $2.3 million grant from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada. His research focuses primarily on the dissemination of scientific information among Canadian scientists and engineers (both historically and currently) and on the history of scientific and technical publishing in Canada. In 2001 he was named a Dibner Library Research Scholar at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington DC. In recognition of his significant contributions to the bibliography of Canadian science and technology he was awarded the Marie Tremaine Medal by the Bibliographical Society of Canada in 2000 and is the GreyNet Award Recipient in 2004. Email: bertrum.macdonald@dal.ca

**Peter G. Wells** has recently retired from Environment Canada, though he is still there as a volunteer research scientist. His main affiliations are Professor and Adjunct Professor, Marine Affairs and Environmental and Resource Studies, Dalhousie University, Halifax, NS., and Adjunct Professor, Environmental Programs and the Acadia Centre for Estuarine Research, Acadia University, Wolfville, NS. He has been very involved in a recent study on the grey literature of the Gulf of Maine Council on the Marine Environment (GOMC), comparing it to the previous study of GESAMP literature. The primary focus of the research team at Dalhousie is to examine the output, distribution, use and influence in policy and decision making of the grey literature of marine environmental intergovernmental groups, particularly the influence as the literature is expanding rapidly, while the ecosystem health and biological diversity of coastal seas and the oceans in many parts of the world are declining even faster. Email: peter.wells@ec.gc.ca
Delivering Grey Lit with a “Books by Mail” Lending Library

deg farrelly
Arizona State University, United States

How do organizations serve geographically distributed communities?
How do they address a voracious appetite for materials from the grey literature?

This presentation illustrates how OrigamiUSA (OUSA) reconceived its research collection to deliver content to members.

Origami, historically an oral tradition, in the mid-20th century evolved into a worldwide pastime, widely learned through symbolic language instructions (diagrams). Origami diagrams are largely a grey literature: self-published, or published in society newsletters and convention programs, few books receive broad distribution, and most books go out of print quickly. These works are rarely identifiable in common bibliographic tools, published in multiple languages, and generally not collected by libraries. ILL and other common resource sharing mechanisms are largely unsuccessful in connecting users to this content.

OrigamiUSA, a USA-based international non-profit educational organization dedicated to the art of paperfolding, maintains a research library of more than 1500 publications and operates a mail-order bookstore. Members could borrow any book sold by its bookstore. But this operation functioned at cross-purpose to the organization’s income generating interests while the much desired, out-of-print, and obscure resources available in its research library in New York City remained inaccessible to the majority of members.

Through a paradigm shift in scope and operation OUSA revamped its Lending Library. The service now contains only out-of-print and hard-to-find publications. A dynamic, database-driven web interface lists available books by author, title, and language. The site links to an independent web 2.0 user-contributed database to provide detailed indexing of each book’s contents.

Managed by a volunteer professional librarian in Phoenix, Arizona the books-by-mail service is self-supporting. Borrowers pay for shipping in both directions. All ordering, confirmation, payment, and other communication transactions are conducted online using the Lending Library’s website and standard third-party web services.

Starting with an initial collection of @85 books, originally all duplicates of titles in the research collection, the OUSA Lending Library now has more than 200 volumes. It includes the entire 25-year run of the organization’s conference programs and magazine, publications from the British Origami Society, and books in Japanese, Spanish, French, German, Italian, Portuguese, Hebrew, and Hungarian. Members have donated additional rare and hard-to-find publications.

Use data speaks to the value members place on the service: 450 books loaned in more than 175 separate transactions. Not a single volume has been lost from theft or failure of a borrower to return.

Bionote

deg farrelly (Name expressly in lower case) has worked in academic collection development for more than 35 years. His responsibilities at Arizona State University include overseeing collection development for the West campus library, media, and liaison to Communication Studies. He has presented frequently on matters of academic media at national conferences, including the Charleston Conference, Electronic Resources & Libraries, NASIG, and ALCTS’ 2009 pre-conference workshop Streaming Media and Proliferating E-Books. His article on implementing a model of patron-driven acquisition of streaming video was recently published in College & University Media Review. Additionally he manages the OrigamiUSA Lending Library (books by mail service).
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Circulation Improvement of Articles in Journals written by Non-English Language – Development of a Special Journal Titles Translation List of Journals written in Japanese for the International Bibliographical Database

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Japan Atomic Energy Agency (JAEA), Japan

Akemi Koike, Ayumi Igarashi
Total Support Systems Corporation, TOSS

The collection of the Centro Studi Calcolatrici Elettroniche (CSCE) contains the scientific documentation produced by the staff and associate members of the Center from 1954 to 1968. The historical origins of the CSCE date back to 1955 when the Center was established by the University of Pisa with the specific purpose of designing and building what later became the first electronic computer entirely built in Italy: the CEP (Calcolatrice Elettronica Pisana). In 1968, following an agreement between the University of Pisa and the Italian National Council of Research, CSCE became the Institute for Information Processing of the Italian National Council of Research (IEI-CNR), now Institute for the Science and Technologies of Information “A. Faedo” (ISTI-CNR). From 1968 onwards the documentation produced by the CSCE was stored in paper copy at the library of IEI-CNR / ISTI-CNR. In recent times we have carried out the analysis, the description and the digitization of these historical documents, and turned them into an Open Access digital archive so as to make available "a little treasure" that had long remained hidden. The collection consists of a total of 389 documents subdivided into publications, internal memos, and a large set of technical drawings related to the CEP, depicting logical schemes, schemes of electronic circuits, and mechanical diagrams. The collection documents the various steps in the realization of the CEP, from the first realization of a reduced-functionality prototype, to the design and implementation of the full machine. We have produced bibliographic descriptions of all the documents by using the PUMA publication management system, the software developed by ISTI-CNR for the management of institutional and discipline-specific repositories of the published and unpublished literature produced by CNR. To each bibliographic description we have associated a file obtained from the digitization of the paper copy kept in archive. All the documents, irrespectively of type, can be freely accessed at http://csce.isti.cnr.it/.

Bionotes

Mayuki Gonda works as librarian at the Central Library of JAEA (Japan Atomic Energy Agency). He joined JAERI (former JAEA) in 2005, and had been working for management and dissemination of JAEA research results information. Since 2009, he is in charge of selection, classification and indexing for INIS (International Nuclear Information System) Database. He is also a member of editorial committee of the Journal of Information Science and Technology Association (INFOSTA) since 2008. He holds a degree in information science (M.A.) from the Graduate School of Library, Information and Media Studies, University of Tsukuba.
Email: gonda.mayuki@jaea.go.jp

Kiyoshi Ikeda works as librarian at the Central Library of Japan Atomic Energy Agency (JAEA). He joined JAERI (former JAEA) in 2004, and had been working for acquisition of library materials (domestic/foreign books, journals and technical reports). Since 2007, he is in charge of editing work at “JAEA Reports” and “JAEA R&D Review” which are grey literatures. He is also a member of editorial board of the Japan Special Library Association (JSLA) since 2008. He holds a degree in library and information science (M.A.) from the Graduate School of University of Library and Information Science (in Japan).
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Circulation Improvement of Articles in Journals written in Non-English Language
- A Special Journal Titles Translation List of Journals written in Japanese language for the International Bibliographical Database -

Mayuki Gonda, Katsuhiko Kunii, Hidemitsu Nakajima, Kiyoshi Ikeda, Keizo Itabashi
Japan Atomic Energy Agency, JAEA (Japan)
Akemi Koike, Ayumi Igarashi
Total Support Systems Corporation, TOSS (Japan)

One of the grey literature

- Circulation of scientific information improves internationally today, and English which is "universal language" takes the leading part for scientific communication.
- On the other hand, Non-English articles are still "grey literatures" due to language barriers though physical circulation improves as well as English articles.
- In this presentation, we will introduce one of the Japan Atomic Energy Agency (JAEA) Library’s attempts to improve circulation of articles in journals written in non-English language.

Background

- The International Nuclear Information System (INIS) is the open access database for published scientific literature on the peaceful uses of nuclear science and technology.
- INIS National Centre of Japan (JAEA Library) makes bibliographic data of articles in journals published in Japan for the INIS Database.
- In the INIS Database, bibliographic information such as titles and abstracts etc. are written in English.
- This feature of the INIS database contributes to international circulation of scientific information in the nuclear field.
- However, most of titles of journals written in non-English language were described by transliterated Roman alphabet.
The INIS bibliographic description for Journal title

- IAEA-INIS-1 (Rev. 7)
  6.4.7 Serial/Journal Title (Tag 230, Bibliographic Level S)
  A Journal title is entered in the original language, translated if necessary.  
  (transliterated)

- IAEA-INIS-1 (Rev. 8) (1992.9)
  3.8.4. Full Journal Title (Tag 229, Level S)
  This field is only used for Type of Record J. It is a mandatory field and contains a standardized version of the original title of the journal. The title may be in English or in a non-English language.

Present situation

- As a previous slide, English titles of journals written in non-English language are available in the INIS Database now.
- However, INIS national Centre of Japan is not using English titles of journals written in Japanese language for bibliographic descriptions of the INIS Database.
- Some English titles of journals written in non-English language are listed in "INIS: AUTHORITY LIST FOR JOURNAL TITLES" (IAEA-INIS-11), but they are not perfect.
- Non-Japanese-native INIS user cannot understand natures and subjects of journals written in Japanese language under this situation.

Search result of the INIS Database

- Transliterated: Nippon Genshiryoku Gakkai Shi
- English: Journal of the Atomic Energy Society of Japan
- Japanese: 日本 原子力学会 会誌

"Journal titles translation list" will help all users!
Feature of each title

- **Transliterated Roman alphabet only (the INIS Database)**
  - Japanese user: can easily locate!
  - Non-Japanese user: cannot understand meanings...

- **English title only**
  - Japanese user: can identify, but difficult...
  - Non-Japanese user: can locate.

- **Transliterated Roman alphabet and English titles**
  - All user can locate!!

- **Additionally, Japanese character title**
  - More convenience for users who can understand meanings of the Chinese letters like Japanese and Chinese people!!

Purpose of developing the list

- This is very basic issue, but very important issue.
- This is common issue for all non-English language (Especially, non-alphabet languages).
- So we develop a special journal titles translation list of journals written in Japanese language for the INIS Database as an experiment.
- First purpose of developing the list is non-Japanese-native user's convenience.
- This list will improve circulation of articles in journals written in Japanese language. They are "grey literature".
- This list is effective to manage regularly scanned journals in INIS National Centre of Japan.

Outline of the list

- **Software**: Microsoft Excel
- **Object**: JAEA Central Library holding titles of regularly scanned journals written in Japanese language (154/491 titles, these titles are core journals in Japanese nuclear field, this is the just first step, testing now)
- **Item**: Key journal, Title (Transliterated Roman alphabet/ Japanese/English), ISSN-I, ISSN (Print, Online, Digital media), CODEN, Media type (Print, Online, Digital media), Frequency of publication, Publisher (Japanese/English), URL (Online journal, Publisher), Type of journal (Academic, Letters, Membership, Technical etc.), Language, Call number of JAEA Library
How to make the list

- **Survey journal titles and items** in Printed matter, Online journal, Journal website, Publisher website, NDL-OPAC (National Diet Library), NACSIS Webcat, INIS: AUTHORITY LIST FOR JOURNAL TITLES (IAEA-INIS-11)
- **Fill in the cell of Microsoft Excel** (like sample below)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(transliterated)</th>
<th>(Japanese)</th>
<th>(English)</th>
<th>(more...)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Issues of making the list

- **No English title**
  Some journals have no English title. They will be identified by “Publisher” and “Type of journal”.
  ex) “BUTSURI” (“Physics” in Japanese) → “Physical Society of Japan” and “Membership journal”
- **What is the official English title?**
  Some journals have English title as a cover or web design. It is difficult to recognize the official English title. In this list, contain such titles for user’s convenience.

Future

- Completing the list (Non-core, titles of journal written in English) after detailed checking of the first step
- Release the list on the INIS Database
- Distribution the printed list to foreign researchers at the JAEA Library
- Implementation English titles into the INIS Database in cooperation with the INIS Secretariat, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
- Suggestion to make the list in other non-English languages
Scanning to PDFA: A Demonstration Project for Access and Preservation of Grey Literature

T. Derek Halling, Esther Carrigan, Nancy Burford, Gail Clement
Texas A&M University, United States

Heather Moberly
Oklahoma State University, United States

Problem:
The Index-Catalogue of Medical and Veterinary Zoology, a multilingual grey literature periodical issued by the United States Government Printing Office, is a unique historical compendium of the parasitological literature valuable to researchers in re-emerging diseases and global animal health. Physical pieces are rapidly declining due to quality of paper and historical production methods.

Goal:
Texas A&M University Medical Sciences Library partnered with Oklahoma State University Center for Veterinary Health Sciences Library to digitize the Index-Catalogue of Medical and Veterinary Zoology as a demonstration project to encourage the digitization and preservation of veterinary grey literature, encourage inter-institutional collaboration and highlight the use of institutional repositories to improve access and digital preservation.

Research Method/Procedure
Publication of this complex bibliographic and physical entity began in 1892, resulting in over 100 separate publications comprising over 20,000 pages. With grant support from the National Library of Medicine, the library has digitized the complete resource. Conversion methods involved high resolution scanning of bound volumes and creation of archival master files in uncompressed TIFF format. Derivative versions of page image files were processed via optical character recognition (OCR) using six dictionaries to capture text in English, Spanish, French, German, Dutch, Greek and Russian languages. Each volume was recompiled as a single PDF file with text behind the page image, and saved using the PDF/A-1b profile for archiving. Achieving PDF/A compliance was a challenge given the multiplicity of fonts required to represent the typefaces and character sets comprising this body of content. Metadata was assigned.

Costs Related to the Project: $20,000 USD

Anticipated Results:
Archival quality PDFA with Dublin core metadata will be available in redundant university repositories. A promotion campaign will publicize and generate interest within the veterinary library and grey literature communities to encourage small-scale digitization projects for governmental and institutional veterinary grey literature.
What the Future holds in store for GreyNet International: 
Findings from a Business Report 2010-2011

Dominic J. Farace and Jerry Frantzen,
TextRelease/GreyNet, Netherlands

This business report is intended to provide a comprehensive overview of the workings of TextRelease and its Grey Literature Network Service. TextRelease is an independent program and conference bureau specializing in the field of grey literature and networked information. TextRelease maintains expertise needed in knowledge and information transfer.

GreyNet, Grey Literature Network Service, was founded in 1992 and relaunched in 2003 under the leadership and direction of TextRelease. Since its relaunch, it has developed into an international network capable of serving various sectors of government, academics, business and industry as well as subject based communities producing, processing, and distributing grey literature. The mission of GreyNet, which is dedicated to research, publication, open access, and education in the field of grey literature, requires now more than ever an infrastructure commensurate to its real potential.

In order to further expand and develop future capabilities for the Grey Literature Network Service, an infrastructure other than that of a sole proprietorship is essential. While TextRelease provided a basis for GreyNet’s relaunch in 2003, it alone cannot render the needed capital and investment for GreyNet’s potential to develop and expand on the global information landscape. The ideal organization would be focused internationally and have genuine interest in the field of grey literature both in digital and print formats.

Following the example of other international organizations, the vision and direction for GreyNet would do well to model upon an infrastructure of that of an association. To this end, TextRelease seeks to cooperate with leading institutions in the transfer and registration of GreyNet as a new legal entity i.e. an international association with a designated seat of governance.

The Twelfth International Conference on Grey Literature provides a unique opportunity to discuss the future of GreyNet in a professional forum – one that has been its driving force and core business now for more than a decade.

Bionotes

Dominic J. Farace is Director of TextRelease, an Amsterdam based information bureau specializing in grey literature and networked information. He is a native Louisianan and holds two degrees in sociology from Creighton University (BA) and the University of New Orleans (MA). His doctoral dissertation in social sciences is from the University of Utrecht, The Netherlands, where he has lived and worked for the past twenty-seven years. After six years heading the Department of Documentary Information at the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences (Swidoc/KNAW), he founded GreyNet, Grey Literature Network Service, in 1993 and has since been responsible for the international GL-Conference Series. In this capacity, he serves as Program and Conference Director as well as managing editor of the conference proceedings. Since 2004, he is a Guest Lecturer on Grey Literature in the Masters Program at the University of Amsterdam; Instructor of Grey Literature via UNO Distance Education, and Editor of TGJ, The Grey Journal. Email: dominic.farace@textrelease.com

Jerry Frantzen graduated in 1999 from the College of Amsterdam in Library and Information Science. Frantzen is the technical editor of The Grey Journal (TGJ). And, since 1996, he is affiliated with GreyNet, Grey Literature Network Service, as a freelance technical consultant. Email: info@greynet.org

by

Dominic J. Farace and Jerry Frantzen

TextRelease/GreyNet, Netherlands

Twelfth International Conference on Grey Literature

TRANSPARENCY IN GREY LITERATURE

National Technical Library, Prague, Czech Republic, 6-7 December 2010

BUSINESS STRUCTURE

● In 1992, GreyNet was founded and launched by TransAtlantic, which was a sole proprietorship.
● In 1998, GreyNet became a subsidiary of MCB University Press, which was a limited company.
● In 2003, GreyNet was re-launched by TextRelease, a sole proprietorship

MISSION

"GreyNet is dedicated to Research, Publication, Open Access, and Education in the field of Grey Literature"

GreyNet Members 2010

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS:

● British Library, United Kingdom 2008 ....
● FLICC-FEDLINK, United States 2010 ....
● INIST-CNRS, France 2005 ....
● NTK, Czech Republic 2010 ....
● NYAM, United States 2005 ....

INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS:

● IIA, Inc., United States 2010 ....
● CVTISR, Slovak Republic 2010 ....
Partnerships and Agreements

- ICSTI Partnership 2009 ...
- INIST-CNRS OpenSIGLE 2007 ...
- EBSCO/LISTA-FT Journal Licensing 2005 ...
- CSA/PAIS, MLA, and LISA A&I Services 2006 ...
- SCOPUS/Elsevier, Thomas Reuters A&I Services 2009 ...
- EBSCO, Swets Subscription Agents 2005 ...
- Emerald (former MCB) Content licensing 2009
- De Gruyter|Saur Monograph 2010 ...

Transparency in Grey Literature

International Conference Series on Grey Literature

The GL Conference Series began as a biannual event in the early '90s, however with its relaunch in 2003, the conference series became an annual event. The GL Series maintains a transatlantic character alternating between Europe and North America. However, participants from recognized organizations worldwide attend.

Past and Present Sponsors:
BL, BIOSIS, CRL, CUA, CVTISR, DTIC, EAGLE, EBSCO, EU, EWI, FLICC-FEDLINK, GESIS, ICSTI, INIST-CNRS, IIA, JST, LLC, NASA, NTIS, NLE, NLM, NTK, NYAM, OSTI-DOE, Swets

GreyNet Publications

GreyNet Associate Members constitute 'Corporate Authorship' for all of its serial and non-serial publications

Serials:
- Conference Proceedings on Grey Literature, ISSN 1386-2316
- Conference Programs on Grey Literature, ISSN 1386-2308
- TGJ, International Journal on Grey Literature, ISSN 1574-1796
- GreyNet Newsletter, ISSN 1877-6035
- Workbook on Grey Literature, ISSN 2211-1425
Open Access to GreyNet’s Collections
OpenSIGLE Repository

1993-2010
Over 230 metadata records originating in the GL Conference Series including the full-text papers, PowerPoint Slides, Abstracts and Biographical Notes are now openly accessible to net-users via the OpenSIGLE Repository. This web-based resource has become a significant reference tool for GreyNet’s referral service, http://opensigle.inist.fr/handle/10068/697753

Research and Education
Over the years, GreyNet has collaborated with researchers and authors in carrying out projects that would provide sustained benefits for the international grey literature community:

1993... Bibliographic Database and Literature Reviews
1995... International Guide to Persons and Organizations
2004... Construction and Analysis of a Citation Database
2005... Author Survey on Grey Literature
2007... Design of an accredited Distance Education Course
2008... Open Access Project with GreyNet as Data Provider
2010... Study on Peer Review in Grey Literature
Twelfth International Conference on Grey Literature

Use and User Statistics
- Affiliates in over 50 countries worldwide
- Contact with 200+
- Author base exceeds 300
- Distribution List peaks
- Website page views exceed 50,000
- Etc.

Financial Indicators
Since its relaunch in 2003, GreyNet has increased and diversified its sources of revenue. Where it was initially dependent on conference fees, other sources of revenue now issue from membership fees, sponsorship fees, advertising, publication sales, journal licensing, royalties, and educational initiatives.

Sources of Revenue
- Courses/Seminar: 2007 32%, 2009 12%
- Publications: 2007 16%, 2009 10%
- Distribution List: 2007 6%, 2009 7%
- Membership: 2007 18%, 2009 2%
- Translation: 2007 0%, 2009 15%
- Sponsors and advertisers: 2007 0%, 2009 6%
- Etc.: 2007 5%, 2009 18%

Type of Infrastructure?
To serve the GL Community
- Subsidiary Company: 2007 33.3%, 2009 70.4%
- International Association: 2007 18.5%, 2009 18.5%
- Sole Proprietorship: 2007 4.3%, 2009 7.4%

Most feasible for GreyNet
- Subsidiary Company: 2007 0%, 2009 0%
- International Association: 2007 0%, 2009 0%
- Sole Proprietorship: 2007 0%, 2009 0%

Vision for GreyNet International
International Association
Managing the Access to the Scientific Grey Literature through Internet and Free Software

Clara Lanza,
ICCOM-CNR, Italy

We built three mid-size databases using some scripts in Pearl language and three free-version software packages (running under Windows XP/Apache 2 server). This system enables full automation of intranet building/upgrade process with web-display of the Grey Literature produced by our Institute. The first database is accessible by local network and contains records structured into fields and filled by the researchers and the technicians of the Institute. This database is managed by DBMan (Grossamer Threads, 1997), a Database Manager that provides a web interface to add, remove, modify and view records in a flat file ASCII database. The library staff checks for validity the database entries. The second database is set up via CISIS (BIREME/PAHO, 2003) with the previous database records. This ISIS database is managed from a web-based server WWWISIS (BIREME/PAHO, 1999) that provides a web interface to searches and displays the documents recorded. Thanks to its reduced size, this database allows the user both to see online indexes of different fields and to select from such indexes the terms to search. The additional documentation attached at each recorded document is available for online download by an intranet user or via email to the Library by an external user.

The third database contains only the titles and the keywords of the documents recorded in the first database and it is used to show documents related to the searched document. This function can be automatically activated by the user. This database is words-indexed by Isearch (CNIDR, 1994). Isearch uses an algorithm of "closeness" thanks to which the related documents are ordered by a "relevance ranking" based on statistical analysis of word frequencies (G. Salton, 1983). An interesting feature of this algorithm is that words recurring in all related documents do not increase the "ranking" of results. This system can provide a synergistic online exchange of informations among researchers of the same Institute and increases public transparency of the Grey Literature of the Institute at no additional cost besides the Hardware and Operating System costs.

Bionote

Clara Lanza graduated in Psychology from the University of Florence. The title of the dissertation was "Perceptual models in the mental representation of the number". Since 1988, she works at the Italian National Researches Council in Physical and Chemical Research Institutes in Pisa. In 2005, she obtained from the University of Rome "Tor Vergata", a master degree as "Expert in indexing of paper-electronic documents into digital environment". Involved in several international scientific projects, her main interest are models of document workflow automation in a Digital Library. In this field, she has published several technical reports and articles presented to conferences. Currently she is Head of scientific documentation of the Institute. E-mail: lanza@iccom.cnr.it
MANAGING THE ACCESS TO THE SCIENTIFIC GREY LITERATURE THROUGH INTERNET AND FREE SOFTWARE

OUTLINE
- Hardware & Software
- Workflow of grey literature documents
  - Input grey literature documents (intranet)
  - Modify grey literature documents (intranet)
  - Real-time updating of the CDS/ISIS database (intranet)
  - Search documents on the CDS/ISIS database
  - Display & navigate among documents
  - Show related documents on the CDS/ISIS database
- Conclusions

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ciera.lanza@iccom.cnr.it

HARDWARE & SOFTWARE

HARDWARE: P.C. Intel Pentium 4, 3.2 GHz, 3.00 GB of RAM.

SOFTWARE:
- Microsoft Windows XP Prof. v. 2002 Service Pack 3
- Apache/2.2.28 mod_perl/2.0.3 Perl/v5.8.8. c/1.1
- DBMan v.2.05 Gossamer Threads Inc. 2000, Canada
- Isearch-cgi 1.21 CNIDR 1994, USA
- CDS/ISIS Interface v5.26 BIREME/PAHO 2006, Brasil
- WWWisis v.3.3 BIREME/PAHO 1999, Brasil
- GenisisWeb v.3.2.1 UNESCO, Paris, France

Free software downloadable at: http://library.ipcf.cnr.it/pubutil

GL12, Prague, 2010
ciera.lanza@iccom.cnr.it

WORKFLOW OF GREY LITERATURE DOCUMENTS

DBMan software allows any Author to add, view and change, on-line, his own documents. The system, in turn, creates the other two databases that can be used by anyone on Internet for searching and viewing any document.

GL12, Prague, 2010
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INPUT GREY LITERATURE DOCUMENTS (INTRANET)

A Popup Window supports the filling of Authors, Supervisors and Publishers fields.

DBMan on-line Add Form, structured in fields, supports the opportunity of storing additional electronic files: .doc, .pdf, … etc.

MODIFY GREY LITERATURE DOCUMENTS (INTRANET)

DBMan Modify Form allows Authors to modify, at any time, their records. It also allows to update the attached file.

Software Security:
- User id / password
- file lock.

REAL-TIME UPDATING OF THE CDS/ISIS DATABASE (INTRANET)

Apache/Pearl CGI scripts monitor the execution of three programs.

FANGORN: through a fields specification file, converts the new records in ISO-2709 format.

CISIS: adds ISO-2709 new records to Isis master file and executes a full inversion.

CNIDR: indexes every word of the title / keywords of the new records. This allows to quickly implement many sophisticated ranking orders.
SEARCH DOCUMENTS ON THE CDS/ISIS DATABASE

WWWISIS - World Wide Web server for ISIS, supports CGI queries to CDS/ISIS database. These queries are made through many user friendly Web interfaces.

The Web interfaces have been made with the GenisisWeb software (available and free of charge on the UNESCO FTP site).

Each query can contain several terms taken from either one or more indexes. Results are approximate only when the query contains terms taken from more indexes.

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DISPLAY & NAVIGATE AMONG DOCUMENTS

GenisisWeb allows both to download the files attached to the document (intranet) and to navigate among documents thanks to hyperlinks activated on some indexed fields.

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SHOW RELATED DOCUMENTS ON THE CDS/ISIS DATABASE

When a user chooses to view the abstract of a document, using the database word-indexed CNDIR, he can also view all the documents related to it activating the link: “Show related documents”.

CNDIR uses an algorithm of “closeness” thanks to which the related documents are ordered by a “relevance ranking”, based on statistical analysis of word frequencies (G. Salton, 1983).

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Today, the scientific work of a researcher is, in part, done on a computer connected to the Internet, so the idea is to facilitate and make efficient the online exchange of researcher’ scientific results with colleagues of the same Institute (even anonymously on the intranet).

In the intranet of the Institute is easy to share databases of information without the constraints of copy-write, credentials, etc. Provided, however, that all the documentation is accessible in electronic form, including the download of theses, technical reports, etc., and that these databases are easily and frequently updated.

To do this we used different software, all free, that can be configured easily and freely. The system can provide a synergistic online exchange of information among researchers of the same Institute and increase public transparency of the Grey Literature of the Institute.
Publishing the vocabulary of the types of grey literature as linked data

Jindřich Mynarz, Petra Pejšová, and Tereza Simandlová
National Technical Library, Czech Republic

The formulation of the vocabulary of the types of grey literature in RDF (Resource Description Framework) provides an explicit conceptualization of the domain of grey literature. This type of modelling harnesses the expressive power of ontology languages for RDF data format and its flexible and extensible nature. Formalized in this way, the vocabulary serves as a means to describe grey literature resources in a structured, machine-readable manner.

Adopting linked data publishing model affords the re-use and light-weight integration of the vocabulary with other vocabularies via links. The vocabulary built in this way can re-purpose existing vocabularies and re-purpose their concepts by putting them in a new context. This may lead to tighter integration of grey literature within the Web and make it easier to be discovered.

Bionotes

Petra Pejšová studied information science and librarianship at Charles University. She works as an information specialist in the State technical Library, Czech Republic. Actually she is leading a project Digital Library for Grey Literature – Functional model and pilot. Email: petra.pejsova@techlib.cz

Jindřich Mynarz has got a bachelor's degree in Library and information science at the Institute of Information Studies and Librarianship, Charles University in Prague, and he continues with New media studies accredited at the same university. He works at the Development of electronic services department at the National Technical Library in Prague, Czech Republic. The main focus of his work is on library data and their transformation to more web-compatible data models and their exposing in conformance with linked data principles. Other areas of interest include knowledge organisation systems, particularly in the ways in which they can be used in linked data setting, and in user interfaces that can be built to access library data. Email: jindrich.mynarz@techlib.cz
Our mission is to support the development of science, technology and education in the Slovak Republic.

- Operating and improvement of complex information systems for research and development - Central Information Portal for Research, Development and Innovation. (more info: www.vedatechnika.sk)

- Popularization of science and technology in the Slovak Republic - The National Centre for Popularization of Science and Technology in Society. (more info: www.vedatechnika.sk)


- Library and information activities - national information center for support of science and technology and specialized scientific public library of the Slovak Republic. (more info: www.cvtisr.sk)

- Methodical and analytical activities, which are aimed at supporting the management and evaluation of research, development and higher education for the Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sport of the Slovak Republic.

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National Repository of Grey Literature in the Czech Republic

Petra Pejšová and Iveta Fürstová,
National Technical Library, Czech Republic

The paper introduces and describes the current state of the collection and disclosure documents of grey literature in the National Repository of Grey Literature (further referred as NRGL). At the beginning will be recall the definition of grey literature and describe the role of the National Technical Library (henceforth the NTK) in the collection of grey literature in the Czech Republic. The main part of the paper is focused on a current system of collecting and making a partner network of grey literature accessible.

The NTK is the central professional library dedicated to science and technology. The NTK aims to collect grey literature and to complement the role of the National Library of the Czech Republic, whose main task is to collect and preserve "white" literature. The NTK was the only active contributor and national coordinator of the SIGLE activities in the Czech Republic, but the SIGLE finished its activities in 2005. After the termination of the SIGLE, the NTK began with an initiative of collecting grey literature at the national level. The implementation of this initiative began in 2008 with the support of the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic in the framework of research and development projects.

At the conference this paper will present the collection and access to the documents of grey literature at national level to support science, research and education. The aim of this project is to create a network of cooperating partners, which produce the grey literature in the Czech Republic. We are building a partnership network for support to collect the documents of grey literature. Main sources are from the field of science and research, there are key partners the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic and Grant Agencies. The Czech universities are the key partners in education area and the area of government is represented by institutions of state administration. For support partnership network we created methodology, rules, web pages (http://nrgl.techlib.cz) and organize trainings.

In conclusion a scheme of a software solution will be described. The software solution is composed of an open source software CDS Invenio used as a digital repository and ESP FAST used for user interface. There will be a demonstration of the user interface that is focused on intuitive access. It means to help users to refine a search through navigations as text filters and visualized data. User interface of the National Repository of Grey Literature is accessible on-line at http://www.nusl.cz. English version is also available.

Bionote

Petra Pejšová studied information science and librarianship at Charles University. She works as an information specialist in the State technical Library, Czech Republic. Actually she is leading a project Digital Library for Grey Literature – Functional model and pilot. Email: petra.pejsova@techlib.cz
Extending the “Facets” concept by applying NLP tools to catalog records of scientific literature

Eugenio Picchi and Manuela Sassi,
Institute of Computational Linguistics

Stefania Biagioni and Silvia Giannini,
Institute of Information Science and Technologies, CNR, Italy

The prototype of an "intelligent" navigation system, which has been implemented on the contents of PUMA (http://puma.isti.cnr.it), a digital library of scientific literature, is presented. The system has been implemented by integrating our core textual search engine (known as DBT) with the TextPower (TP) technology. TP is based on NLP techniques and linguistic resources and provides tools specialized for the evaluation, analysis, classification and browsing of scientific literature.

TP extends the facet concept by extracting “field + content” pairs not only from structured fields but also from free text, eg. abstracts, using a linguistic-statistical approach to annotate relevant terminology, named entities, etc. The enriched text can be queried, analysed, and classified using a new version of the DBT System known as "DBT&Facets".

DBT&Facets has been implemented on the full bibliographic records of the documents archived in the PUMA digital library of the Italian National Research Council (CNR). PUMA is a user-focused, service-oriented infrastructure which manages 30 CNR institutional repositories containing about 25,000 published or open access documents in a wide variety of disciplines. In an open domain like scientific documentation, our approach based on the criteria of "semantic similarity" is useful – and perhaps more objective than one based on hierarchical elements - as it makes it possible to link different types of information, also across domains if necessary.

DBT&Facets is an advanced search tool that permits the user to query and refine their results, and to identify particular relations between them. The aim of the project has been to structure a knowledge system of domain-specific information which assists the user by suggesting possible directions for their search.

Bionotes

Eugenio Picchi graduated in Computer Science, at Pisa University, is Research Director at the Institute of Computational Linguistics (ILC) of the National Research Council. He is currently responsible for the research line "Computational models and tools for research in humanities, with a special focus on linguistic and literary disciplines and on lexicography". From 1972 to 1983 he was responsible of the Systems and Programming Division of the Linguistics Section of CNUCE (Pisa). Since 1983 he has been responsible of the Division "Methodologies and Tools for Lexicology and Computational Linguistics" of ILC. In the last few years he has been scientific director of national and international projects, among which: "International Network of Linguistics Data-Bases and Workstations" and "New Technologies for Language Engineering", within the Project "Natural Languages Processing"; ILC Unit of Research of Esprit Basic Research Actions “Aquilex - Acquisition of Lexical Knowledge for Natural Language Processing Systems”, Action n. 3030; ILC Unit of Research of European Project MULTEXT “Multilingual Text Tools and Corpora”. He has also been Technical Manager of CNR in the European Project "EUROSEARCH" for an European Federation of multilingual WEB browsers and Scientific Director of the Project “Italian-Arabic bilingual Corpora and Tools” within the CLUSTER "Computational Linguistics: monolingual and multilingual Researches", funding by Italian law 488/98. He has authored/co-authored a number of publications dealing with Computational Linguistics. Email: eugenio.picchi@ilc.cnr.it

Manuela Sassi graduated in Foreign Languages and Literature at Pisa University, 110/110 cum laude. Since 1974 she has been working in Pisa at the Institute for Computational Linguistics of the National Research Council. Her interests and experiences range from linguistic to textual data processing and in providing linguistic resources on-line. She has been responsible for many national projects and has participated in numerous international projects. Email: manuela.sassi@ilc.cnr.it
Bionotes (continued)

Stefania Biagioni is graduated in Italian Language and Literature at the University of Pisa and specialized in data processing. She is currently a member of the research staff at the Istituto di Scienza e Tecnologie dell’Informazione “Alessandro Faedo” (ISTI), an institute of the Italian National Research Council (CNR) located in Pisa. She is head librarian and member of the ISTI Networked Multimedia Information Systems Laboratory (NMIS). She has been the responsible of ERCIM Technical Reference Digital Library (ETRDL) and currently of the PUMA (PUblication MAnagement) & MetaPub, a service oriented and user focused infrastructure for institutional and thematic Open Access repositories looking at the DRIVER vision, http://puma.isti.cnr.it. She has coauthored a number of publications dealing with digital libraries. Her activities include integration of grey literature into library collections and web access to the library’s digital resources, including electronic journals and databases. She is a member of GreyNet since 2005. Email: stefania.biagioni@isti.cnr.it

Silvia Giannini graduated and specialized in library sciences. Since 1987 she has been working in Pisa at the Institute for the Science and Technologies of Information "A. Faedo" of the Italian National Council of Research (ISTI-CNR) as a librarian. She is a member of the ISTI Networked Multimedia Information Systems Laboratory (NMIS). She is responsible of the library automation software “Libero” in use at the CNR Research Area in Pisa and coordinates the bibliographic and managing activities of the ISTI library team. She cooperates in the design and development of the PUMA (PUblication MAnagement) & MetaPub, an infrastructure software for institutional and thematic Open Access repositories of published and grey literature produced by CNR. Email: silvia.giannini@isti.cnr.it
Extending the “Facets” concept by applying NLP tools to catalog records of scientific literature

'E. Picchi, 'M. Sassi, **S. Biagioni, **S. Giannini

*Institute of Computational Linguistics
**Institute of Information Science and Technologies
CNR, Italy

The contest
National Research Council of Italy - CNR

Institute of Computational Linguistics
DBTificio Laboratory
Models and methods for the natural languages processing, monolingual and multilingual prototype applications

Institute of Information Science and Technologies
Networked Multimedia Information Systems Laboratory & Library
Digital Library management systems

The target
The target is to present the prototype of an “intelligent” navigation system named DBT&Facets, which has been implemented on the full bibliographic records of the documents archived in the PUMA digital library of the Italian National Research Council (CNR) http://puma.isti.cnr.it

The system has been implemented by integrating the core textual search engine (known as DBT and developed by ILC) with the TextPower (TP) technology.
http://serverdbt.isti.cnr.it/stoDBT/
PUMA repositories

PUMA is a user-focused, service-oriented infrastructure which manages an increasing number of CNR institutional repositories containing about 25,000 published or open access documents in a wide variety of disciplines.

PUMA archives the metadata (qualified DC + administrative metadata) and the full texts of the following document types:

- Published literature: journal article, conference and workshop paper, book and contribution to book, guest editorial
- Grey Literature: conference presentation, workshop and meeting paper, communication poster/abstract, pre print, technical report, project report, internal note, PhD thesis, guest editorial, other materials (e.g., courses, tutorials etc.)

TP-Text Power Technology

TP is based on NLP techniques and linguistic resources used to create tools for the evaluation, analysis, classification and browsing of information related to the domains of scientific literature.

The extraction of implicit knowledge from the texts through which TP can enrich the documents, is a specialization of the "Facets" technology.

The “facet” concept...

... is peculiar of Archives and Library Science field, but is also used in information retrieval systems. In Library Science the term "facet" identifies the elements of a structured material such as library catalogs, which are characterized by the code of the field and its contents.

TP extends the facet concept by extracting “field + content” pairs not only from structured fields but also from free text, e.g., abstracts, using a linguistic-statistical approach to annotate relevant terminology, named entities, etc. The enriched text can be queried, analysed, and classified using “DBT&Facets”
...The prototype

DBT&Faets is an advanced search tool that permits the user to query and refine their results, and to identify particular relations between them.

PUMA Multidisciplinary Repositories

Ca. 25000 enriched by and elaborated by

“Intelligent” navigation system

The prototype query sample

The Puma query sample

The prototype query sample 1
Conclusions

In an open domain like scientific documentation, our approach based on the criteria of "semantic similarity" is useful—and perhaps more objective than one based on hierarchical elements—as it makes it possible to link different types of information, also across domains if necessary.

The aim of the project has been to structure a knowledge system of domain-specific information which assists the user by suggesting possible directions for their search.
Usage assessment of an institutional repository
A case study

Hélène Prost, INIST-CNRS;
Isabelle Le Bescond, University of Lille 1;
Joachim Schöpfel, University of Lille 3, France

Goal
This research project is a follow-up study of our survey conducted in 2009 on the policy in favor of open archives in France, their usage statistics and the proportion of grey literature in these archives. Many studies have attested the value and interest of the deposit of publications in an open archive: rapid publishing and dissemination, better visibility and greater impact of researchers and institutions. However, the metrics of use of these archives are seldom assessed, the procedures are dissimilar, despite recommendations and draft standards of recent studies and projects on usage statistics. Our poster will present results of a log files analysis applied to usage statistics of an institutional repository, IRIS, the institutional repository of the Lille 1 university (France). The successor to one of the first open archives in France, Grisemine, IRIS includes 1180 mostly grey documents. PhD theses represent 53%. Other items are research reports and older material (articles) on the History of Science.

Procedure
Our work will address three points:
1. Using the Urchin software, we follow the method of log analysis advocated by David Nicholas (CIBER, UK). We will study how the assessment criteria are found or not among the various statistics proposed by Urchin.
2. The criteria are divided into three main themes: activity metrics, such as the number of pages viewed, number of documents downloaded, the time for a session; information seeking features defining the type of documents and the way research is conducted; finally characteristics of users, such as their geographical origin and institutional affiliation.
3. We will assess the interest and feasibility of these criteria. We also establish a bilingual glossary for the main terms and concepts of usage assessment. And we propose an analytical procedure to encourage the practice of measuring the use of open archives.

Anticipated results
This study will highlight the usage statistics of institutional open archives. Based on the recommendations of the COUNTER project and the CIBER team, the poster will improve the understanding of these statistics; use of grey literature in an open archive will become more transparent.

Bionotes
Hélène Prost works since 1995 as a librarian at INIST-CNRS and is specialised in the evaluation of collections and document supply. Actually she is preparing an interface in order to compare different databases. She obtained a Master in History in 1991 and a Master in Scientific Information in 1993. She published on statistical and bibliometric analysis of information. Email: helene.prost@inist.fr
Isabelle Le Bescond is librarian at the Lille1 University Central Library, Science and Technology, since 2005. She is currently responsible for developing the digital library Iris. She has served in different University Libraries (Paris, Strasbourg) since 1994. She studied German language and literature. Email: isabelle.le-bescond@univ-lille1.fr
Joachim Schöpfel obtained his Ph.D. in psychology from the Hamburg University in 1992. During his studies in psychology, he participated in research on bilingual children of Turkish immigrants in Hamburg, of the German minority in Denmark, and in a French-German High School in Versailles, France. From 1991 to 2008, he worked at the French Institute for Scientific and Technical Information (INIST-CNRS) in different positions in database production and library management, at last as head of the e-publishing and document supply department. During the same time, he was lecturer at the University of Nancy. At present, he is senior lecturer in information and communication sciences at the Charles de Gaulle University of Lille 3. He published on GL, document delivery, digital libraries, scientific publishing, usage statistics and professional development. Email: joachim.schopfel@univ-lille3.fr

3 http://iris.univ-lille1.fr/
ISO Standards for Quality Education and Training for Facilitating Access to Grey Literature

C.P. Ramasesh, University of Mysore and N. Chowdappa, BMS College of Engineering, India

Education and training are the essential part of the service sector. The effectiveness of the information services always relies upon the quality of training. Application of standards is essential for quality maintenance and quality assurance in library and information centres. Customer requirements are becoming more and more stringent now-a-days, expecting the retrieval of precise information, relevant information and timely information. In order to achieve the ‘customer delight’, libraries have to adopt quality standards.

GL has been assuming greater importance since the recent past, especially for researchers in the disciplines of engineering sciences and technology. With the intention of systematic organization of GL and facilitating wider access to the grey sources in a networked environment, education and pragmatic training is viewed as an essential programme for professional librarians and information scientists. In the realm of engineering and technological fields, it is expected to work with experience and become familiarized and specialized. What is expected of the professional staff is to be familiar with the following:

1. Creating databases of GL --- Union lists, New arrivals' lists, etc.
2. Building digital repositories of GL
3. Augmenting the resource sharing programmes
4. Facilitating access in a networked environment
5. Exploiting the GL available in the local libraries
6. Organising the extension programmes.

From the point of the above programmes, training is needed for professionals to facilitate access to GL. In order to increase the level of the user satisfaction and to continually improve upon the performance of service providers in libraries, specialized training and imparting education is found a prerequisite condition for librarians who are involved in visualizing, acquiring, organizing and facilitating access to GL collection. The paper mainly focuses on the issues to be considered for quality education and training for those who facilitate access to GL and render services in libraries especially retrieving GL collections. The present study deals with the performance of the professionals and the modus operandi of training at the Centre for Information Science and Technology, University of Mysore, under ISO 9001 standards for quality monitoring system. In the present study responses have also been sought from the professional librarians who work at the 65 Recognised Research Centres of the engineering institutions in the State of Karnataka, India as to the need of training and the present level of knowledge and skills to facilitate access to GL collections available at national level. Paper also explains how ISO standards will be useful to continually improve the level of education and training and points out various advantages of quality procedures prescribed in the standard and the process of quality assessment.

Bionotes

N. Chowdappa obtained a Post-Graduate Degree in Geo-science and Master's Degree in LIS from the Bangalore University, Bangalore with a distinction. Submitted Doctoral Thesis on "organization and use patterns of grey literature in engineering research institutions" to the University of Mysore, Mysore for the award of Doctoral Degree in LIS. Serving as Chief Librarian at BMS College of Engineering, Bangalore for the last 26 years. Special interest in promoting the use of grey literature among faculty and researchers in engineering discipline. Responsible for the organization of 22 professional and extension programmes for Teachers and Librarians in Science and Technology. Served as resource person in library and information science, and Academic Counselor for Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi. Presently holding the position of President, AKELPA - All Karnataka Engineering College Library Professionals Association, Bangalore. Areas of professional interest are: Scholarly Communications, Facilitating Research Programmes and Reference Service. Email: ncbmsce@yahoo.co.in

C.P. Ramasesh obtained Master's Degree in Philosophy from the University of Mysore in 1976 with specialization in Vedanta Philosophy. Also obtained Master's Degree (1978) and Doctorate Degree (1989) in Library and Information Science from the University of Mysore. Recipient of Dr. S.R. Ranganathan Memorial Gold Medal for securing first rank in the Master's Degree. Served as professional librarian for three decades and responsible for organization of several extension programmes. Worked as the Deputy Director of Centre for Information Science and Technology (CIST), Mysore and coordinated for the implementation of Quality Procedures under ISO 9001 Standards of Quality Management System. Compiled Quality Manual, delivered special lectures and served as Quality Auditor/ Performance Auditor at CIST. Presently serving as Deputy Librarian at the University Graduate Library, University of Mysore and supervising research programmes in the field of 1) Grey Literature and 2) Online Journals.
ISO STANDARDS FOR QUALITY EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR FACILITATING ACCESS TO GREY LITERATURE

By
C.P. Ramasesh
Deputy Librarian
University of Mysore, Mysore, India

N. Chowdappa
Chief Librarian
B.M.S. College of Engineering, Bangalore, India.

ISO – 9001 STANDARD

Implement QMS for productivity, profitability and performance

MISSION OF ISO:
✓ International standardization to facilitate world wide ex-change of products and services
✓ ISO: Nick Name derived from “isoi” – means Equal, Uniform, Consistent. Quality of performance has to be consistent

Education Ministry (India) gets Rs. 445 billion – A Big Boost

FOCUS:
✓ Encourage “Quality Research” and “Brain Gain Policy”
✓ Quality Assessment and Accreditation is Mandatory
✓ Organise Teacher Capacity Building and Employable Skill Development Programmes

GL at University Library

Technical Reports: 27%
Proceedings of CIST: 9%
Institutional Publications: 16%
Theses and Dissertations: 30%

GL at CIST Library

Technical Reports: 13%
Proceedings of CIST: 7%
Institutional Publications: 23%
Project work and Dissertations: 48%
NEED FOR QUALITY EDUCATION
- To achieve, improve and sustain quality education
- To gain confidence of customers
- To encourage creativity
- To improve products / services continually
- To achieve students’ delight
- To achieve global competitiveness
- Products / services work better and last longer

- Centre for Information Science and Technology (CIST) offers Five Post Graduate P.G. Courses.
- Conducts User Education / O.P. for Librarians and Students

O.P.  
CIST 
Librarians

Feedback

CIST 
Librarians

QUALITY MANUAL:
Vol. 1  About the organization, organization chart, functions & services: Quality policy and quality objectives
Vol. 2  Procedure for conduct of teaching / orientation programme
Vol. 3  Procedure for support services: Admission procedure, Review meetings, Library management, Equipment maintenance & Audit
Vol. 4  Format for capturing statistics / information (to ensure uniformity and consistency)
Half-yearly user education / orientation programmes.

FEED BACK FROM STUDENTS (QUESTIONNAIRE)

Name ……………………. Course …………………… Year ……………………

E = Excellent (81-100%), G = Good (61-80%), S = Satisfactory (41-60%), N = Need to Improve (up to 40%)

01 Teaching Performance
02 Teaching Methodology
03 Library Resources and Services
04 IT Infrastructure Facilities
05 Extension Programmes
06 Counseling and Security
07 Performance of Individual Faculty

Name ……………………..  Paper ………………………………

Tuesday 8:45-10:30
CRITERIA-WISE PERFORMANCE OF CIST (2009)

Average performance of CIST is: 70%

CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT IN LIS (E & G RATINGS)

Collection of Information Resources / GL in the Library
Organisation of GL and Browsing Facility
Performance of the Library Staff

PERFORMANCE AUDIT

ISO Slogan: “Say what you do; Do what you say; Show the records”

- You are going to define the objectives, set the procedures, fix the responsibilities and time target
- ISO Auditors will verify for compliances – may come across deviations / non-compliances

Corrective action
Preventive Action
PROOF OF QUALITY SERVICES
Quality Records / Best Practices

1) O.P – Attendance signed by the students
2) Certificate of lesson plan
3) Circulation and reference statistics
4) Distribution of courseware / library guide
5) Conduct of extension programmes
6) Inter-library lending statistics
7) Feedback analysis report
8) Circulation of new arrival lists
9) Sources recommended and actual procurement
10) Creation of library blogs – projecting holdings & services
11) Handling customer grievances

FOCUS ON PRINCIPLES OF QMS

1. Student focused organization
2. Develop leadership qualities
3. Involvement of people
4. Process approach
5. Systems approach
6. Continual improvement
7. Factual approach to decisions
8. Mutually beneficial supplier relationship

CONCLUSION

- Customer / student becomes the hub of all planning and programming of activities of the organization
- Fix the individual responsibility and time target to accomplish the expected task
- Implementation of QMS ensures continual improvement in performance and thereby meet the expectations of customers
- Overcome human slip-ups and system deficiencies through corrective and preventive measures
- Library resources, including grey resources are exploited to the maximum extent through constant quality auditing procedures

THANK YOU
January 2010 – all scientific and technical information available in just 3 CLICKS

Over 35 million records of articles, books, reports and conference proceedings from 1847 up to the present

DISCOVER ALL THE FEATURES AND FUNCTIONS AVAILABLE AT www.refdoc.fr
From OpenSIGLE to OpenGrey
Changes and Continuity

Christiane Stock and Nathalie Henrot
Institute for Scientific and Technical Information, INIST-CNRS
France

First presented at the GL8 conference in New Orleans 2006 as a prototype, OpenSIGLE went life in December 2007. After 3 years of existence, the results are beyond all expectations. OpenSIGLE has become a reference source for grey literature, and its user community has grown constantly, especially from outside Europe. The integration of the GL conference preprints into the repository from 2008 onwards not only added research papers on the topic of grey literature to its contents, but also permitted OpenSIGLE to be accepted in the “Directory of Open Access Repositories” (OpenDOAR).

In spite of the success of OpenSIGLE it’s not wise to rest on one’s laurels. The change of name to “OpenGrey” signifies a shift in the content of the repository as well as in its physical appearance. Besides providing a new look and a more convenient technological environment, OpenGrey closes the gap between the close of the SIGLE database and today, including recent records and links to the full text.

The paper presents the new website which includes numerous facilities requested by users such as OAI-PMH, the possibility to export records and an improved access to the document itself. OpenGrey also takes into account a changed user behaviour, where visitors arrive after searching Google or Google Scholar and want all relevant information at a glance. The paper further explains input procedures and gives other information for the ongoing updates of the repository. Finally we call former SIGLE members and new partners to contribute to OpenGrey.

The costs for the development of the new website are entirely supported by INIST and part of ongoing activities.

Bionotes

Christiane Stock is the Head of the Monographs and Grey Literature service at INIST, in charge of the repositories LARA (reports), mémSIC (master’s theses in information sciences) and OpenSIGLE. Member of the Technical Committee for the SIGLE database from 1993 to 2005, she also set up the national agency for ISRN (International Standard Report Number). She is member of the AFNOR expert group who prepared the recommended metadata scheme for French electronic theses (TEF). Email: christiane.stock@inist.fr

Nathalie Henrot graduated in History, then in Information Sciences from the University of Tours in 1988. She has been working for the INIST-CNRS for seventeen years, more specifically at the Monographs & Grey Literature Section from 1993, for congress proceedings acquisition. She is now the user administrator in the OpenSIGLE project. Email: henrotn@inist.fr
Integration of an Automatic Indexing System within the Document Flow of a Grey Literature Repository

Jindřich Mynarz and Ctibor Škuta,
National Technical Library, Czech Republic

The Web empowered the authors of grey literature to publish their work on their own. In case of self-published works their author is also their indexer. And because not many of the grey literature authors are professional indexers, this may result in poor or no indexing.

Even though the Web made publishing easier, indexing is still hard. Nevertheless, we believe that the Web technologies and machine learning algorithms may help to reduce the cognitive overhead involved in indexing, and make it eventually as easy as publishing on the Web is.

To help overcome the issue of quality and consistency of subject indexing automatic indexing systems can be used. Given enough full-texts already equipped with the terms from the controlled vocabulary that is to be used, machine learning algorithms can be employed.

Our aim is to provide human-competitive automatic indexing to authors and producers of grey literature. We demonstrate how an automatic indexing system based on machine learning can be integrated into the document flow in an open source digital repository of grey literature. We build upon open source tools and a controlled subject heading vocabulary available in an open standard format.

We will be using Maui Indexer as automatic indexing system, CDS Invenio as digital repository software, and Polythematic Structured Subject Heading System (PSH) as knowledge organisation system. Both Maui Indexer and CDS Invenio are open source, and CDS Invenio's modular architecture makes it possible to extend it with new functionality. Maui Indexer works with controlled vocabularies expressed in Simple Knowledge Organisation System format in which the PSH is available.

From these components combined we will try to put together a solution for automatic indexing aimed at grey literature in the Czech language environment. Maui Indexer is domain and language independent so it is possible to adapt it for the field of Czech grey literature. The document samples we will test on will come from the National Repository of Grey Literature which is maintained by National Technical Library of Czech Republic.

In the end, we will discuss integration of the automatic indexing component from the user perspective and sketch out how the user can interact with it through the user interface. Also we will provide details around the actual realization of the proposed system. The conclusion will deal with the evaluation of benefits of the implemented system for grey literature authors.

Bionotes

Jindřich Mynarz has got a bachelor’s degree in Library and information science at the Institute of Information Studies and Librarianship, Charles University in Prague, and he continues with New media studies accredited at the same university. He works at the Development of electronic services department at the National Technical Library in Prague, Czech Republic. The main focus of his work is on library data and their transformation to more web-compatible data models and their exposing in conformance with linked data principles. Other areas of interest include knowledge organisation systems, particularly in the ways in which they can be used in linked data setting, and in user interfaces that can be built to access library data. Email: jindrich.mynarz@techlib.cz

Ctibor Škuta is working in the Department of Polythematic Structured Subject Heading System (PSH) at the National Technical Library, Czech Republic. His tasks mainly involve the automation of processes related to the administration of PSH and cooperation on other projects with the Development of Electronic Services Department. At the same time, Škuta is studying Applied Informatics in Chemistry at The Institute of Chemical Technology in Prague. His professional interests are programming (Python, Java, XML technologies), data mining, and semantic web. Email: ctibor.skuta@techlib.cz
Integration of an Automatic Indexing System within the Document Flow of a Grey Literature Repository

Jindřich Mynarz, Ctibor Škuta
National Technical Library

Grey Literature 12 Conference, 7.12. 2010

Indexing of Grey Literature

• self-publishing, self-indexing
• the Web made publishing easier, can it make indexing easier as well?
• make non-professional indexing better through technology
• increase grey literature visibility and support navigation interfaces

Automatic Indexing

• conditional on full-text availability
• machine learning based on analysis of language corpora
• automatic term assignment
• automatic suggestions of indexing terms lessen the cognitive overhead involved in indexing
• human feedback to correct the obvious mistakes
Implementation
- re-use of existing components
  - combination and extension
- open source, open formats

subject headings system + digital repository
+ automatic indexer + text corpus + glue code
= automatic indexing system

Subject Heading System
- Polylethic Structured Subject Headings System
  - universal Czech-English controlled vocabulary managed and used at the National Technical Library
  - expressed in RDF data format via SKOS vocabulary

Digital Repository
- CDS Invenio
  - open source, modular architecture
  - extensions to the interface for entering new documents and the search interface
**Automatic Indexer**

- Maui Indexer
  - automatic term assignment with a controlled vocabulary
  - extensions for Czech language (stemmer, stopwords)
  - indexing model for Czech language with usage of PSH

**Text Corpus**

- National Repository of Grey Literature
  - maintained by the National Technical Library
  - aggregates documents from partner institutions
  - in some cases, metadata are created by the users

**Glue Code**

- code to tie all pieces together
- web services
  - loose coupling
  - re-use of existing code
User Interface Design Considerations

- opt-in indexing procedure
- suggest indexing headings
- autocomplete headings’ fragments
- learn by example — show example documents indexed with the heading in question
- extending search interface

Further Possibilities and Challenges

- indexing must be reflected in end-user interfaces
- continuous enhancements of the individual parts of the document processing pipeline
- user-generated indexing
- feeding back into the development of the subject headings system

Thank you for your attention!

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mailto:ctibor.skuta@techlib.cz
Current Status and Issues in Collection and Dissemination of National Technical Reports in Korea - Improvement through the use of the National Science and Technology Information Service (NTIS)

Jae-Soo Kim, Hee-Yoon Choi, Inseok Song, Kiseok Choi and Sung-Jin Jhun,
KISTI, Korea Institute of Science and Technology Information, Korea

NTIS is a national integrated science platform that aims to improve the effectiveness of national R&D activities from the planning stage to stage of applying the result. The service was planned and developed for three years before being opened to the public since March 2008. The service provides various information on National R&D projects in Korea such as budget, participant, equipment and result information including the research output such as technical report, patent, academic paper of each project. Technical Reports on National R&D projects are submitted to certain institutes such as the ministry in charge, National Central Library and Korea Institute of Science and Technology Information (KISTI). However, unlike in other systems, users can gain access to information on the project that the technical reports was written on as well as on the participants of the project and the equipment used for the project through NTIS.

In this paper, we discuss the roles and functions of NTIS in the standardization and dissemination of technical reports on national R&D projects in Korea. We will also explain about the Single Sign On (SSO) and user rights management function, as well as the Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) we have adopted for the operation and management of the national R&D information service including the technical reports. We will also identify major functions of the service and address detail implementation issues in this paper.

Bionote

Hee-Yoon Choi is the director of Knowledge Information Center at Korea Institute of Science and Technology Information (KISTI), sponsored by the Korean government. Before coming to KISTI, she worked for POSCO Research Institute (POSRI) as the Director of Knowledge Asset Center. She is involved in various other projects such as serving as the Editor-in-Chief of a quarterly academic journal called "Information Management Research", the vice president of Korea Knowledge Innovation Association and the Public Relations Chief of WLIC 2006 Seoul. She is also the vice president of ICSTI (the International Council for Scientific and Technical Information) which is the unique forum for interaction between S&T information organizations all over the world. Her particular areas of interest are knowledge ecology, knowledge management, scholarly communications and collection development. She holds masters and PhD in Library & Information Science from Yonsei University in Korea, and post-master degree from Dominican University in United States. Email: hychoi@kisti.re.kr
Current Status and Issues in Collection and Dissemination of National R&D Reports in Korea (Improvement through the use of the National Science and Technology Information Service)

Jae-Soo Kim, Hae-Yoon Choi, Insook Song, Kiseok Choi and Sung-Jin Jhun

Knowledge Information Center
Korea Institute of Science and Technology Information (KISTI)

Introduction

- National R&D Reports
  - Report submitted as the result of a National R&D Program
- National Science and Technology Information Service (NTIS)
  - A system that collects and services National R&D program information
  - Provides information on the project (budget, date etc.), participating researcher, outcome and equipment/facility
  - User group include policy makers in the government, researchers in both public and private sector, college students, and the general public

Initiative – The Problem and the Solution

- Situation before the Initiative (The Problem)
  - National R&D Reports were being collected without standardization by the 15 different ministries in charge
  - Reports were being collected in off-line publication format
  - Results of National R&D Programs were not being disseminated and shared among the research community in Korea
Initiative – The Problem and the Solution

• Key Idea behind the Initiative (Why)
  – National R&D Reports are the result of R&D activities performed through public funding
  – National R&D Report is a major infrastructure and key intellectual property required to promote the level of National Science and Technology
  – The collection and diffusion of the reports through Standardization is required

• Key benefits resulting from the Initiative (The Solution)
  – National R&D Reports are collected and serviced to the public in a standardized format
  – Users can access information on the researcher in charge of the project, participating researchers, the other outcome of the project (patent, SW etc) as well as the R&D report article itself
  – Researchers can refer to the results of similar research and expand on such results to make further progress themselves

National R&D Reports Management System

• A system build to collect and manage National R&D Reports
• KISTI is designated as the institute in charge of collecting and managing national R&D reports by the Korean government
• National R&D Reports registered through the system are mapped with the National R&D project information on NTIS to provide a one-stop service to users
Obstacles

• Rules and Regulations
  – Ambiguity
    • Does not specifically designates the priorities and process for
      the submission of the R&D Reports
  – Close up of Information
    • About 60.1% of all the National R&D Reports are not open to
      the public
  – Distributed System
    • Multiple number of institutes are designated to collect and
      manage R&D Reports according to their ministry in charge

Obstacles

• Information Dissemination System
  – Passive Collection System
    • Only collects R&D Reports submitted voluntarily on-line by
      the researchers or, through delivery of books
  – Unfriendly User Interface
    • Users have a hard time going through the on-line process for
      registering their R&D reports

Improvements through NTIS

• Make efforts to enhance the Process for
  collecting National R&D Reports
  – Centralized Collection System
    • Designate KISTI as the main institute in charge of collection
      and management of R&D Reports
  – Consistency in Rules and Regulations
    • Standardize the process for submitting R&D Reports
      throughout the ministries
  – Promote Openness of Information
    • Openness of Information promotes effectiveness of
      Government
Improvements through NTIS

- Improvement of the National R&D Report Management System
  - Responsiveness to User Requirements
    - Survey users on the difficulties in using the system for easier access and registration process
  - Divide and Conquer
    - Minimize the functions provided by the service through eliminating additional services and concentrate on the collection and management of the information
Find the Piece That Fits Your Puzzle

The Grey Literature Report from The New York Academy of Medicine

Focused on health services research and selected public health topics, the Report delivers content from over 750 non-commercial publishers on a bi-monthly basis.

Report resources are selected and indexed by information professionals, and are searchable through the Academy Library’s online catalog.

Let us help you put it all together; subscribe to the Grey Literature Report today!

For more information visit our website: www.greyliterature.org or contact us at: greylithelp@nyam.org

The New York Academy of Medicine
At the heart of urban health since 1847
A Profile of Italian Working Papers in RePEc

Rosa Di Cesare, Daniela Luzi, Marta Ricci and Roberta Ruggieri
Institute of Research on Population and Social Policies, IRPPS/CNR, Italy

RePEc (Research Papers in Economic) is one of most important disciplinary repositories, which covers different aspects of research in Economics, and gathers the largest collection of working papers. Founded in 1997, it provides users with a variety of services, ranging from searching facilities for document (IDEA database) as well as research institutions profiles (EDIRC, Economics Departments, Institutes and Research Centers) to a provision of access statistics for items and authors (LogEC) as well as citation analysis of RePEc items (CItEc). This decentralized repository is primarily based on an interconnected network of over 1000 interoperable archives supported by an eclectic mix of participants, from the major commercial publishers, university presses, research centres, central banks to university departments in 70 countries worldwide.

These features make RePEc a comprehensive archive for the variety of participants, contents and service provided, which have been the object of different types of analysis. In our perspective, the active collaboration among different research institutions makes it possible to analyse RePEc also from the point of view of the propensity of institutions to make their research results freely available, their commitment in preserving them as well as giving visibility and value in particular to their GL collections. This represents one of the central issues to identify policies carried out by research institution in promoting the open access availability of research results, building their own Institutional Repository and/or diffusing their scientific contents within larger disciplinary contexts.

The large collection of RePEc working papers (more than 340,000 at the time of this writing), its provision of data organised by countries, participating institutions as well as GL collections gave us the possibility to carry out analysis on the Italian working papers. The paper intends to provide first an overview of the Italian participations in RePEc in terms of number of working papers produced by the different institutions and subject covered according to RePEc categories, comparing this data with those submitted by other European countries. Afterwards, a selection of institutions taken from the list of RePEc “Top 25% Institutions in Italy” is analysed in order to describe and compare RePEc collections with the ones currently available on their institutions' websites, in terms of:

- Types of collections;
- Temporal coverage;
- Disciplinary coverage;
- Access modes.

This analysis allows us to have important indications on the strategies adopted by the different Italian research institutions in making their scientific production freely available in order to outline best practices that can promote Open Access in Italy.

Bionotes

Rosa Di Cesare is responsible for the library at the Institute for research on populations and social policies of the National Research Council (CNR). She worked previously at the Central library of CNR where she became involved in research activities in the field of Grey literature (GL) as member of the Technical Committee for the SIGLE database. Her studies have focused on the use of GL in scientific publications and recently on the emerging models of scholarly communication (OA and IR). Email: r.dicesare@irpps.cnr.it

Roberta Ruggieri is librarian at the Senate of the Republic where she is responsible for the supervision of a digitalization project on Senate parliamentary print documents for the I to X Legislature. Her activity in managing digitalization project also includes document addition and classification in the electronic Senate catalogue. From 2004 she has been collaborating with the Institute for research on populations and social policies of the National Research Council (CNR) in research activities related to the field of Grey literature and Institutional repositories. Email: biblio.irpps@irpps.cnr.it

Marta Ricci has an undergraduate degree in Humanities and a Master degree in Library Science from the University of Rome “Tor Vergata” with a thesis on bibliometric tools and citation analysis. She had an internship experience in the library of the Italian Prime Minister's office (Chigi’s Library), where she was responsible for the Inventory of part of the library collections. Currently she is collaborating with the library of the Institute for Research on Population and Social Policies of the Italian National Research Council (CNR), in the field of GL. Email: biblio.irpps@irpps.cnr.it
A profile of Italian Working papers in RePEc

Rosa Di Cesare, Daniela Luzi, Marta Ricci, Roberta Ruggieri
Istituto di Ricerche sulla Popolazione e le Politiche Sociali

Index

- What is RePEc?
- Why RePEc?
- Which type of analysis?
- Which results?
- Which conclusion?

What is RePEc

Informal organisation of economists
Interconnected network of interoperable archives
Eclectic mix of participants: commercial and academic publishers
Access to: journal articles, working papers, book book chapters, software components
Freely available web-based services
Objectives

Analysis of the Italian Working papers in RePEc related to the information providers

Identifying attitudes of Italian institutions in the field of Economics in the diffusion of free access contents within:
• disciplinary repository
• institutional repository
• websites

Methods

Sources

& Top 25%

Italian GL providers

Working papers

Institutional repositories

Local Websites

Availability of:
• RePEc series
• Other WP series
• Other GL documents

RePEc Italian Working papers in an international context

WPs in RePEc by Countries

Online WPs by main European countries
Italian institutions participating in RePEc & Top 25%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Providers</th>
<th>Series initiation</th>
<th>Top 25%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>University department</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>35.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University center</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>22.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University faculty</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>15.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Association &amp; Society</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>9.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Research center</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>19.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Foundation</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>6.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Government</td>
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<td>Total</td>
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Best ranked providers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Providers</th>
<th>WP</th>
<th>On-line WP</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>University department</td>
<td>6671</td>
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<tr>
<td>University center</td>
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<td>Research center</td>
<td>1663</td>
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<tr>
<td>Foundation</td>
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<td>1380</td>
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<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Association &amp; Society</td>
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<td>71</td>
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<td>Total</td>
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Top 25%

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<tr>
<th>Providers</th>
<th>WP</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>University department</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>32</td>
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<tr>
<td>University center</td>
<td>10</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>University faculty</td>
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<tr>
<td>Research center</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundation</td>
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<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International organization</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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</table>

Italian Working papers in RePEc

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Providers</th>
<th>WP</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>University center</td>
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<td>University faculty</td>
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<td>Research center</td>
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<tr>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>88</td>
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</table>

Best ranked producers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Providers</th>
<th>WP</th>
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<tbody>
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<tr>
<td>University center</td>
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<td>University faculty</td>
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<td>Research center</td>
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<tr>
<td>Foundation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>88</td>
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</table>

Series provided by the Top 25% institutions

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<th>Series</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>%</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>96</td>
<td>69.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>29.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>92.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The majority of institutions register 1 WP series

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Providers</th>
<th>Top 25% Providers</th>
<th>WP Providers</th>
<th>Series listed in RePEc</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>University department</td>
<td>45</td>
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<td>71.1</td>
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<td>University center</td>
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<td>University faculty</td>
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<td>Research center</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td>Foundation</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>International organization</td>
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<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>78.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RePEc Series in IRs and websites

Temporal coverage

Availability of RePEc WP series in IRs and websites

Other WP series and/or GL in IRs and/or websites

Conclusions

- Academic institutions are the major RePEc participants;
- University and Research centres are the core of the Top 25%;
- WPs positively influence the evaluation of institutions
- Top 25% institutions produce 72% of the total number of WPs;
- IRs do not represent a preferential channel of WP diffusion
- A few RePEC series;
- Incomplete temporal coverage;
- Scarce visibility of WP series;
- Websites mirror well the scientific production
- Almost total correspondence with RePEC series & temporal coverage;
- Variety of GL documents

GL12 Transparency in Grey Literature, Prague, 6-7 December 2010
Creating value from the world’s information

- Scientific and Technical Information Management
- Open Source Intelligence Research
- Information Technology Services
- Library and Information Center Management
- Records and Technical Documentation Management
- Education and Training Program Administration

Information International Associates, Inc (IIa)
P.O. Box 4219
1055 Commerce Park Drive, Suite 110
Oak Ridge, TN 37830
Phone: 865.481.0388  Fax: 865.481.0390
E-mail: inquiry@iiaweb.com
Scientific Data: Increasing Transparency and Reducing the Grey

Bonnie C. Carroll and June Crowe
Information International Associates Inc., United States

The foundation for all scientific research begins with data, however most raw data is not publicly available. Past practices safeguarding scientific data, such as the data used to create technical reports in the post WWII era, as well as the metadata used to describe this data are major obstacles in the efficient collection, management, and accessibility of scientific grey literature. Furthermore, modern information technologies are enabling increasing amounts of data creation and opportunities to transform and apply such data in innovative ways.

We will provide an overview of the current scientific data landscape, primarily in the United States with regard to both policies and tactical approaches to better scientific data management and access. This includes how to improve bibliographic control (a metric for the definition of grey) as well as approaches to make data sets more usable. Since few scientific data sets are commercially produced, the historical framework for differentiating grey literature must adapt to new ways of making scientific data sets less grey.

To illustrate how the identification, collection, management and access to scientific data is increasingly less grey, we will examine a few case studies from communities of practice including medicine, earth sciences, and biodiversity. We will examine what has been done to make them less grey and more discoverable, and the policies that are driving the change. We will conclude with a look to the future – the policies and technologies that will facilitate additional progress.

Keywords: Scientific data, Information policies, Grey Literature, Data Discovery, Open Data

Bionotes

Bonnie C. Carroll, President of Information International Associates, Inc. (IIa), supports government and industry in managing information as a strategic resource. She is Secretariat Director of CENDI, the federal scientific and technical information (STI) managers’ group and Consultant to USGS, supporting the development of the National Biological Information Infrastructure and the OSTP Biodiversity Informatics Working Group to promote interagency coordination of national and international biodiversity informatics initiatives. For over 3 decades, she has participated in research and development projects including a major assessment of STI in the U.S. for the National Science Foundation; the development of a topography of STI systems for the Library of Congress; and the development of a system to provide input to the DOE’s Energy Science and Technology Database. She helped develop a National Information Strategy for the Kingdom of Jordan and has done special studies for the International Atomic Energy Agency, UNESCO and the World Bank. Before starting IIa, Ms. Carroll worked at DOE’s Office of Scientific and Technical Information as Director of Program Development and International Activities and Deputy and Acting Assistant Manager for Information Services. She worked with contract research companies, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, and Cornell University. She served as President of the American Society for Information Science & Technology and as Chair of the American Association for the Advancement of Science Section on Information, Computing and Communications. Ms. Carroll is currently the US National Representation to International CODATA under the auspices of the International Committee for Science (ICSU) and is on the editorial board for the journal Information Services and Use. She has an MS from Columbia University and a BA from Cornell University. Ms. Carroll has been active in grey literature research and management dating back to the early 1990s. Email: bcarroll@iiaweb.com

June Crowe is the Senior Researcher and Group Manager, Open Source Research Division at Information International Associates, Inc. (IIa). She received her AMLS from the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor and her M.Ed. in geographic education from the University of Georgia, Athens. She has extensive experience in the management and operations of library services across government, public, academic, and special libraries. At IIa she manages the open source research division which focuses on medical, socio-cultural, science and technology and business research. Her primary interests are open source information in Grey Literature, digital repositories, and open source intelligence tools. Email: jcrowe@iiaweb.com
The Drivers: Why Scientific Data?

Empowered by an array of new digital technologies, science in the 21st century will be conducted in a fully digital world. In this world, the power of digital information to catalyze progress is limited only by the power of the human mind. Data are not consumed by the ideas and innovations they spark but are an endless fuel for creativity. A few bits, well found, can drive a giant leap of creativity. The power of a data set is amplified by ingenuity through applications unimagined by the authors and distant from the original field.

- Technology is enabling -- Push
- Data Intensive Science is the future -- Pull

What’s the Challenge?
Data Complexity: Heterogeneity and Volume

- Reference or experimental collections needed in many disciplines for integrated projects.
- Reference collections needed to understand, communicate, and innovate.
- Small datasets = 1 MegaByte.
- Printed materials in the Library of Congress = 10 TeraBytes.
- Atmospheric Radiation Measurement (ARM) Data Archive = 41 TeraBytes.
- Large Hadron Collider (LHC) = 15 PetaBytes (annually).
- All worldwide information in one place = 1 ExaBytes.
Who are the Publishers of Scientific Data?

- Traditional Publishers
  - Professional Society (ESA, OSA, IUCr*)
  - Commercial (ProQuest – Deep Indexing)
- Repositories / clearinghouses / data archives
  - Dryad*
  - DataNet
- Information Analysis Centers
  - ORNL*
- Research Centers and Researchers
  - Data Explorer*
  - Mercury*
  - Data.gov

* More to follow

Key Thrusts that Reduce the Gray

Top Down
- Developing Data Policy
- Data Management Planning

Bottoms Up
- Data Citation
  - Communities of Practice (Crystallography, Ecology)
  - CODATA
  - Persistent Identification of Data Sets
  - DataCit

From the Side: Discovery tools are developing
- Semantic Web

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From the Side: Discovery tools are developing
- Semantic Web
Interactive Science Publishing:
A Joint OSA-NLM Project

- To evaluate the educational value of ISP used within actual scholarly journal articles
- To explore the problems of archiving this medium
- To develop an interactive software and curated database infrastructure "Interactive Science Publishing"
- To give authors the ability to submit their own databases and ISP-enables figures in actual peer-reviewed journal articles
- To give readers and editors the ability to view, analyze, and interact with source data published in conjunction with an article

Dryad’s Repository

- What are the goals?
  - Preserve underlying data in a paper at time of publication.
  - Lower the burden of data sharing with a one-stop data-deposition via handshaking with specialized repositories.
  - Assign globally unique identifiers to datasets, thus enabling data citations.
  - Allow end-users to perform sophisticated searches over data.
  - Allow journals/societies to pool resources for one repository.
  - Enable bidirectional search and retrieval with data repositories from related disciplines.

A Department of Energy Approach

- Data Sets
- Data Citation
- DOI
- OSTI
- Dryad
- NCSU
- UNM/LTER
- Yale University
- Partner Journals
  - Ecology
  - Paleontology
  - Population genetics
  - Physiology
  - Systematics
  - Genomics

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  - Enable bidirectional search and retrieval with data repositories from related disciplines.
Interagency Case Study
Oak Ridge National Laboratory

- Major Center for Environmental Scientific Data Management
  - responsible for archiving, managing, and distributing data
  - for enabling the distribution, use, and analysis of this data.

- Data Repositories
  - Atmospheric Radiation Measurement Archive
  - Carbon Dioxide Information and Analysis Center
  - ORNL Distributed Active Archive Center

- Mercury Metadata Repository

---

Mercury Metadata Clearinghouse Architecture

- Single portal
- Numerous search capabilities
- Search sharing functions (RSS, Web Services)
- Metadata has link to data, which reside at node

---

Making Data Sets Less Grey

- Policy, Culture and Management
  - National Policy - government taxpayers funded projects should be accessible
  - Enhanced metadata
  - Journals supporting links to some published data sets
  - “People getting the message that data has to be accessible.”
  - Increased involvement of libraries and lifecycle management of data
  - Younger generation post data as they go – expectation that data should be shared

- Technology Trends and Applications
  - Digital object management technology
  - Growth of scientific workflow software
  - Adaptation of “netcentric” way of doing business
  - Use of embedded links in publications
  - Increased number of portals serving data sets
Key Background to Where We Are Today*

* There are many reports that cover scientific data. These show a direct lineage to national policy.
Developing small worlds of e-science: using quantum mechanics, biological science, and oceanography for education and outreach strategies for engaging research communities within a university

Plato L. Smith II,
Florida State University, United States

The paper will use text, diagrams, screenshots, models, and developing e-science digital collections at Florida State University (FSU) Libraries as an experimental approach in developing a digital preservation management policy strategy that promotes current and future use of FSU Libraries digital assets. Scientific research from quantum mechanics, biological science, and oceanography research disciplines will be used as digital collection development and preservation models for education and outreach strategies for engaging disciplinary research communities at FSU.

The project will explore the use of standards-based description and the ingest, access, data management, and preservation functional entities of the open archival information system (OAIS) reference model as they relate to digital collection development and preservation of early works on quantum mechanics by Paul A.M. Dirac such as his 1926 hand-writing dissertation and other keen insights from primary source materials on quantum mechanics, biological science images of biological silica, and oceanography technical reports. Select materials from these research disciplines will be digitized, cataloged, and made available online via libraries public access catalog (OPAC), OCLC WorldCat, and DigiTool institutional repository (IR) along with being preserved via the Florida Digital Archive (FDA) and/or MetaArchive. The project will also explore the use of open-source software developed at the University of Florida used for the Digital Library of the Caribbean (dLoc) for the creation of Metadata Encoding Transmission Standard (METS) files for ingest into FDA and DigiTool (digital content management system).

The paper will reference Purdue's work on digital curation profile development for research discipline-specific communities and propose a theory of metatriangulation that maps the Reference Model for an Open Archival Information System (OAIS) CCSDS 650.0-P-1.1 (Pink Book) Issue 1.1 August 2009, The DCC Curation Lifecycle Model, and Boyers Model of Scholarship in the development of a digital preservation management policy strategy for interdisciplinary consideration and research community engagement.

The project will exhibit FSU Libraries’ local collaboration with the Department of Biological Science, Department of Earth, Ocean, & Atmospheric Science, Special Collections and Dirac Science Library; regional collaboration with Florida Center for Library Automation (FCLA); and national/international collaboration with MetaArchive Cooperative for data management and/or preservation.

Bionote

Plato L. Smith II is currently Head of the Digital Library Center Department at Florida State University with rank of Associate University Librarian, my career in research libraries includes over 7 years total Association of Research Libraries experience with 5 years of increasing managerial responsibilities at Florida State University. As the Digital Library Center Department Head at Florida State University since June 2005, I manage major aspects of library’s digital collections development, institutional repository, digital assets management system, oversee scanning and digitization projects, and serve as FSU’s statewide digital initiatives subcommittee (DISC) representative, Council of State University Libraries DISC Chair, and technical expert and Co-PI on the grant funded MetaArchive project (LOCKSS), a multi-institutional digital preservation partnership funded by the Library of Congress NDIIPP program. Working closely with special collections, technical services, faculty, librarians, and systems staff, some projects have included digitization of electronic theses and dissertations, special collections materials, and various intellectual output of the University community to provide value to the Libraries and the University. Email: psmithii@fsu.edu
Developing small worlds of e-science: using quantum mechanics, biological science, and oceanography for education and outreach strategies for engaging research communities within a university

Twelfth International Conference on Grey Literature - NTL
National Technical Library, Prague, Czech Republic, 6-7 December 2010

Florida State University Libraries – USA
Plato L. Smith II
psmithii@fsu.edu

Table of content

- Models – Open Archival Information System (OAIS), DCC Curation Lifecycle, Boyer's Model of Scholarship
- Research Disciplines – Physics, Biological Science, and Earth, Ocean, & Atmospheric Science
- Representation – Metadata Encoding Transmission Standard (METS) Creation Tool (testing)
- Preservation – Florida Digital Archive (FDA) & MetaArchive
- Dissemination – OPAC, OCLC WorldCat, DigiTool
- Continuation – Horizon Issues, Ideas, & Plans

Models – Open Archival Information System (OAIS), DCC Curation Lifecycle, Boyer’s Model of Scholarship

- International Standard Organization (ISO) OAIS – “provides a framework for understanding and increased awareness of archival concepts needed for Long Term digital information preservation and access; provides a framework for describing and comparing different Long Term Preservation strategies and techniques” (CCSDS, 2009).
- DCC Curation Lifecycle – “provides a graphical, high-level overview of the stages required for successful curation and preservation of data from initial conceptualisation or receipt” (DCC, 2010).
- Boyer's Model of Scholarship (Nibert, 2008)
  - Discovery – Build new knowledge through traditional research
  - Integration – Interpret the use of knowledge across disciplines
  - Application – Aid society and professionals in addressing problems
  - Teaching – Study teaching models and practices to achieve optimal learning

Tuesday 13:00-14:30
Research Disciplines – Physics, Biological Science, and Earth, Ocean, & Atmospheric Science

- Physics – quantum mechanics (Dr. Paul A.M. Dirac)
  - 1000 digitized objects
  - OCLC WorldCat, OPAC, DigiTool accessible
  - FDA & MetaArchive preserved (in process)
- Selected Materials Digitized
  - Key lectures, handwritten 1926 dissertation & 1930 1st ed. "Principles of Quantum Mechanics,
    photos, national society certificates from around the world, deteriorating negatives to name a few.

Honorary Fellow Certificate, Institute of Physics, Great Britain, December 14, 1971

Research Disciplines – Physics, Biological Science, and Earth, Ocean, & Atmospheric Science - cont.

- Biological Science – Dr. A.K.S.K. Prasad
  - 14 images open-access (online); SEM/LM images; thousands (offline)
  - OCLC WorldCat, OPAC, DigiTool accessible
  - FDA & MetaArchive preserved (Diatomscapes I & II collections)
- Earth, Ocean, & Atmospheric Science
  - various FSU faculty/scientists
  - 21 tech reports open-access
  - OCLC WorldCat, OPAC, FDA & MetaArchive (in process)

Dr. Prasad’s research - PC-D2K87243 Cerataulus smithii SJB-Gulf_002

Representation – Metadata Encoding Transmission Standard (METS) Creation Tool (testing)

- "Developed by UF integrated in their processes with an origin around 2005 and in use since then by UF. Recently rebranded and repurposed for larger consumption and use."
- Open-source SobekCM Online METS metadata creator/editor tool
- Creates OAG SIF & AIP for FDA
- Used by University of Central (UCF)
- Currently being tested by Florida International University (FIU) and Florida State University (FSU)

FSU began testing: 2010-11-04

Tuesday 13:00-14:30
**Preservation – Florida Digital Archive (FDA)**

- FDA – FSU joined 2009
- Digital preservation strategy
- OAIS open-source software
- OAIS conformance (METS SIP, AIP)
- Checksum AIP required
- Requires FDA agreement (free)

**Preservation – MetaArchive**

- MetaArchive – FSU joined 2005
- Distributed digital preservation strategy
- LOCKSS open-source software
- OAIS conformance (SIP, AIP)
- Requires XML plugins, manifest page, conspectus DB entry
- Requires cooperative agreement (fee)

**Representation – Metadata Encoding Transmission Standard (METS) Creation Tool (testing) – cont.**

METS creation data entry

Bibliographic information – metadata standards, checksums, & FDA preservation options

METS creation tool checksums demo example of Paul Dirac certificate tiff file images

**Preservation – Florida Digital Archive (FDA)**

- FDA – FSU joined 2009
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- OAIS open-source software
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- Requires XML plugins, manifest page, conspectus DB entry
- Requires cooperative agreement (fee)
Dissemination – OPAC, OCLC WorldCat, DigiTool

- FSU OPAC Diatomscapes record
- OCLC WorldCat Diatomscapes record

Dissemination – OPAC, OCLC WorldCat, DigiTool – cont.

- FSU Libraries DigiTool Diatomscapes record

Continuation – Horizon Issues, Ideas, & Plans

- Submitted a FSU Faculty Research Library Materials (FRLMG) for acquisition of digital curation/preservation publications 2010-10-25
- Submitted iConference 2011 proposal 2010-10-29
- Submitted IASSIST 2011 proposal 2010-11-03
- Develop a FSU Libraries Data Management Plan
  - Metadata, Data, Content, Submission, and Preservation Policies
  - Register policies in OpenDOAR & develop OAI base URLs
- Develop & register Open Access Repository Material Archiving Policies with ROARMAP (Registry of Open Access Repository Material Archiving Policies)
- Publish, promote, and preserve FSU faculty research
- Improve organization, digitization, workflows, preservation & collaborations
- Apply & secure grant funding in 2011 for development & curation
Invenio: A Modern Digital Library System for Grey Literature

Jérôme Caffaro and Samuele Kaplun,
European Organization for Nuclear Research, CERN, Switzerland

Invenio is an integrated digital library system originally developed at CERN to run the CERN Document Server, currently one of the largest institutional repositories worldwide. It was started over 15 years ago and has been matured through many release cycles.

Invenio is a GPL2 Open Source project based on an Apache/WSGI+Python+MySQL architecture. Its modular design enables it to serve a wide variety of usages, from a multimedia digital object repository, to a web journal, to a fully functional digital library. The development strategy used to implement Invenio ensures it is flexible in any layer. Being based on open standards such as MARCXML and OAI-PMH 2.0 its interoperability with other digital libraries is guaranteed.

Being originally designed to cope with the CERN requirements for digital object management, Invenio is suitable for middle-to-large scale digital repositories (100K~10M records). Invenio has been chosen by several big institutions or projects. Among them it is about to be used to serve the SPIRES High Energy Physics information through the recently launched INSPIRE service, that will become the repository of reference for high energy physics. It is used by the EPFL (the Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne) to power Infoscience, their institutional repository. ADS (the SAO/NASA Astrophysics Data System) has expressed interest to move to an Invenio-based platform, while starting a collaboration at the data level between astrophysics and high energy physics worlds. For example in Spain, Invenio is already used by the Dipòsit Digital de Documents (DDD) (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona) and by the "Repositorio Digital de la Universidad de Zaragoza" (University of Zaragoza). Recently the European Commission has chosen Invenio to become part of two important projects D4ScienceII, and OpenAIRE, with the latter having the goal to set up a portal where all the EC funded research project documents will be available.

This presentation will introduce the different features of Invenio, their usage in the CERN context and how other institutions and projects are also driving some of its development.
A Modern Digital Library System for Grey Literature

Jérôme Caffaro
Samuele Kaplun

http://invenio-software.org

What is Invenio?

Free, open-source (GNU GPL) repository software

Context

1954 CERN (European Center for Nuclear Research) is born. 12 initial member states (20 + 15 observers today; About 10'000 persons; > 500 universities)
1989 Tim Berners-Lee invents the Web at CERN.
1991 SPIRES (SLAC) first database available on the web.
1993 CERN Preprint Server on the Web: institutional repository.
1996 CERN Library Server (weblib): added books, periodicals and "other material".
**Context**

2000 CERN Document Server: multimedia material, internal notes


2006 changed name to CDS Invenio

2007 started collaboration with SPIRES

2008-2010 many new features, optimizations, change of development model and code stabilization for Invenio 1.0

started collaboration with NASA-ADS

[Jerome Caffaro & Samuele Kaplun, CERN Document Server team]

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**Shaped by grey literature**

- Grey literature is a major channel of communication in the High-Energy physics community

- CERN is the world's largest particle physics laboratory, and has developed Invenio as a mean to archive produced material and make it accessible to the largest possible audience


[Jerome Caffaro & Samuele Kaplun, CERN Document Server team]

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**Feature—Full Digital Library**

- Librarian & Admin tools
- Collaborative tools
- Multi-lang
- Fast search & Browse
- Alerts (emails, RSS)
- Commenting + reviewing
- Multiple file formats support
- OpenURL, MARCXML, EndNoteXSLT, OpenSearch, BibTeX
- Web journals, OCR, and more...

[Jerome Caffaro & Samuele Kaplun, CERN Document Server team]
Invenio for grey literature

A case study:
CERN Document Server
(powered by Invenio)
• Reports, notes
• Slides, posters
• Photos, videos (movies, rushes, lectures, etc.) & audio archives
• Museum objects
• Agreements, contracts
• etc.

Data: 2nd November 2010

> 1'000'000 records
> 700 collections

Jerôme Caffaro & Samuele Kaplun
– CERN Document Server team

GL12
Twelfth International Conference on Grey Literature [7th December 2010]

Invenio for grey literature

• MARCXML as core metadata format
• Flexible to adapt to about any material
• Understood and loved by our librarians
• Same powerful cataloguing tool to curate grey and non-grey material
• Flexible metadata-formatting layer
• Map your material to any HTML/XML representation

Jerôme Caffaro & Samuele Kaplun
– CERN Document Server team

GL12
Twelfth International Conference on Grey Literature [7th December 2010]

Invenio for grey literature

• Customizable workflows engine
• Handle complex workflows
• Living documents are immediately searchable and made available in their dedicated collection
• Support for authors or community-based revision of files and metadata
• Possibility to integrate with commenting system

Jerôme Caffaro & Samuele Kaplun
– CERN Document Server team

GL12
Twelfth International Conference on Grey Literature [7th December 2010]

Tuesday 13:00-14:30
Invenio for grey literature

- Powerful search engine
  - Support large repositories
  - "Google-like" search speed
  - Simple and advanced search syntax.

- Collaborative tools
  - Commenting and reviewing system
  - Notifications (email, RSS) of new material or new comments
  - Support for groups and sharing of material

- Interoperability
  - Harvest and disseminate using OAI-PMH
  - Multiple/customizable exports
  - SWORD export (coming soon)

- Integrated digital library
  - One system: IT infrastructure simplified; easier maintenance
  - Does not cost more to actively support grey material in addition to other library material

Conclusion

- Invenio is designed from the ground for a community heavily relying on grey literature.
- Invenio is an established, open-source software for diverse medium to large sized repositories.
GL Transparency: Through a Glass\(^1\) Clearly\(^2\)

Keith G. Jeffery, Science and Technology Facilities Council, United Kingdom
Anne Asserson, University of Bergen, Norway

GL (Grey literature, interpreted here as grey objects) is very heterogeneous in content, form and quality. Most GL objects evolve through a workflow. Some of these phases involve some form of evaluation or peer review, commonly internal within the management structure of an organisation and possibly involving external advice, including from ‘friendly peers’ via an e-preprint mechanism. Unlike white literature the evaluation process is commonly unrecorded and undocumented. This leads to accusations that grey literature lacks quality and transparency. This paper proposes how the GL community can overcome this – generally unfounded – accusation, building on our previous work.

A GL repository records the intellectual property of that organisation (2004). We have demonstrated that effective use of this resource requires that the metadata is formalised (1999, 2004) – more precisely in a CERIF-CRIS (Common European Research Information Format – Current Research Information System) (2005). The GL is then available in the context of the work of the organisation and/or its stakeholders managing strategy, evaluation, funding and cost-accounting, innovation and knowledge transfer and public information (2005). This provides user-evaluated assurance on the quality and relevance of the grey object. CERIF provides temporally-based relationships between grey objects (and white objects) thus recording evolution of the object during the workflow – hence provenance. This concept was further refined as ‘Greyscape’ (2007) and the technologies for interoperability – in order to provide the underpinning homogeneous access to the heterogeneous repositories - surveyed (2008). Efficiency of using CERIF was outlined in (2009). Using advanced hyperactive objects (2006) is postponed until the requirement is realised by the community.

CERIF-CRIS provides the capability for greater quality and transparency through novel methods of evaluating quality, provenance and review including Web2.0 recommender-type systems as well as conventional review mechanisms. CERIF-CRIS provides the way to overcome criticism of GL.

The key messages are:

1. formal metadata associated with grey literature repositories improves relevance and quality;
2. transparency requires recording the workflow phases of a grey object within the context of a research information system;
3. a solution – CERIF – exists already which covers these requirements.

Bionotes

Keith Jeffery is currently Director, IT and International Strategy of STFC (Science and Technology Facilities Council), based at Rutherford Appleton Laboratory in UK. Previously he was Head of Business and Information Technology Department with a staff of 140 supporting over 360000 users, developing software for business and science and doing leading edge R&D. STFC hosts the UK and Ireland Office of W3C and develops and supports the largest OA (Open Access) institutional repository in UK. Keith is a Fellow of both the Geological Society of London and the British Computer Society. He is a Chartered Engineer. He is an Honorary Fellow of the Irish Computer Society. He is president of euroCRIS (www.eurocris.org) and of ERCIM (www.ercim.org) and holds three honorary professorships. He has extensive publications and has served on numerous programme committees and research grant review panels. He has particular interests in ‘the research process’ and the relationship of hypotheses, experiments, primary data and publications based on research in information systems, knowledge-based systems and metadata. Email: k.g.jeffery@rl.ac.uk

Anne Asserson holds a Cand. polit. with a Masters in Information Science from the University of Bergen, UiB. She has been working with Research Documentation, and has participated in substantial parts of CRIS developmental work, locally and nationally. Anne Asserson has been part of the establishing and implementing of a Research Documentation system, Fdok http://www.ub.uib.no/fdok/sok/, at the UiB. For several years she was the chairwoman of the Steering Group of the national CRIS system and project secretary of a National system for academic administration. Anne Asserson is presently representing UiB in the national group that is implementing a new national research documentation system, FRIDA. She has also participated in The CORDIS funded European-wide project on "Best Practice" 1996. She was a member of the working group set up in 1997 that produced the report CERIF2000 Guidelines (1999) www.cordis.lu/cerif, coordinated by the DGXIII-D4. euroCRIS is now the custodian of the CERIF model www.eurocris.org. Anne Asserson is a member of the Best Practice Task Group. Email: anne.asserson@fa.uib.no

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\(^1\) Grey Literature Architecture for Sustainable Systems
\(^2\) “For now we see through a glass, darkly”. The Bible: 1 Corinthians xiii, 12
GL Transparency: Through a GLASS Clearly

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Structure

• The Challenge
• Background
• The Hypothesis
• Proposed Architecture
  – Metadata
  – Workflow
  – Architectural Solution
• Conclusion

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The Challenge

• THE ACCUSATION

• GL documents (objects) lack transparency
• (and implicitly quality)

• THE SOLUTION

• Formal metadata
• Workflow
• Recording provenance
• Recording context

Transparency is defined in physics as the property of allowing light to pass through a material while more generally it implies openness, communication, and accountability. The latter meaning is used in this paper.

Contention: Metadata

Dublin Core (DC) and (MARC) – are insufficient for the purposes of:

• Discovery
• Management
• Utilisation
• Understanding
• Re-purposing
• Contextualising
• Provenance
• Preservation/curation
• Quality assessment

Explanation w.r.t. GOs (Grey Objects)

• Existence of relevant GOs
• Organising optimally GOs
• The content of the GO
• A different use of the GO
• GO related to e.g. Project, group
• The processing steps of the GO
• GO available and understandable
• Compare the GO

Contention: Workflow

• unless GL material is collected in the context of a research workflow of services acting on the GL:
• the threshold barrier to collection is high and discourages those producing the GL from providing the metadata (or even the source material);
• associated contextual information is lost including any quality controls or peer review, or information allowing reputational judgement – thus transparency, so essential for confidence and trust in the information, is also lost;
Background: Previous Work

- The need for formal metadata to allow machine understanding and therefore scalable operations (Jeffery 1999)
- The enhancement of repositories of grey (and other) publications by linking with CRIS (Jeffery and Asserson 2004)
- The use of the research process to collect metadata incrementally reducing the threshold barrier for end-users and improving quality in an ambient GRIDs environment (Jeffery and Asserson 2005)
- An architectural model for scalable, highly distributed, workflowed repositories of GL based on hyperactive ‘intelligent’ documents (Jeffery and Asserson 2006)
- ‘Greyscape’ based on the hypothesis that grey literature is the foundation for the knowledge economy (Jeffery and Asserson 2007)
- An analysis of interoperability architectures among research information systems ‘INTEREST’ (Jeffery and Asserson 2008).
- A proposal that Grey Literature should be seen within the context of e-Science supported by a CERIF-CRIS (Jeffery and Asserson 2009)

Hypothesis

The ‘transparency problem’ can be solved easily by two technologies for which implemented examples are used widely:

- Formal metadata associated with grey literature repositories improves relevance and quality;
- Recording the workflow phases of a grey object within the context of a research information system records provenance;

The solution – CERIF – exists already which covers these requirements.

GLASS: Grey Literature Architecture for Sustainable Systems

Architectural Solution

SERVICES
- Discovery
- Management
- Utilisation
- Understanding
- Re-purposing
- Contextualising
- Provenance
- Preservation/curation
- Quality Assessment

METADATA
- Schema
- Descriptive
- Restrictive
- Navigational
- Contextual
- Provenance
- Curation/Preservation

© Keith G Jeffery, Anne G S Asserson 2010
**Conclusion**

- The proposed GLASS architecture achieves transparency through several mechanisms:
  - encouraging the provision of full metadata using CERIF to cover all aspects of the grey data object thus maximizing the potential utilisation and providing information relating to integrity and quality;
  - encouraging the provision of full metadata using CERIF to cover all aspects of services thus maximizing the potential utilisation (including in composed services) and providing information relating to integrity and quality;
  - through CERIF defining metadata with formal syntax (for reliable computer processing) and declared semantics (for computer or human understanding);
  - through CERIF providing a data model which records the data/time interval associated with any relationship between two base entities. This provides automatically a provenance track and also can be used for non-functional aspects such as security, privacy, rights restrictions;
From Social Networking to Wealth Creation

Thirteenth International Conference on Grey Literature

Hosted by the Federal Library & Information Center Committee (FLICC)
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C., USA

December 5-6, 2011

FLICC is an organization of U.S. federal agencies dedicated to cooperation and concerted action within the community of federal libraries and information centers. FLICC and FEDLINK, FLICC's purchasing, training and resource-sharing consortium, achieve better utilization of federal information resources and facilities through promotion of common services, coordination and sharing of available resources and professional development. FLICC is also a forum for discussion of federal library and information policies, programs, and procedures to help inform the Congress, federal agencies, and others concerned with libraries and information centers.

For the latest news on GL13 or FLICC/FEDLINK, visit our Web site at http://www.loc.gov/flicc.
Appendices

List of Participating Organizations 136

Index to Authors 137
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arizona State University, ASU</td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMS College of Engineering</td>
<td>India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Czech Republic</td>
</tr>
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<td>United Kingdom</td>
</tr>
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<td>Czech Republic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centre National de Recherché Scientifique, CNRS</td>
<td>France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles University</td>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dalhousie University, DAL</td>
<td>Canada</td>
</tr>
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<td>EBSCO Publishing</td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
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<td>Switzerland</td>
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<td>Federal Library and Information Center Committee, FLICC</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Library Information Network, FEDLINK</td>
<td>United States</td>
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<td>United States</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institut de l'Information Scientifique et Technique, INIST</td>
<td>France</td>
</tr>
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<td>Italy</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Istituto di Linguistica Computazionale, ILC</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea Institute of Science &amp; Technology Information, KISTI</td>
<td>Korea</td>
</tr>
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<td>United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Library of the Academy of Sciences</td>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Czech Republic</td>
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<td>Ministry of Culture</td>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multidata</td>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Czech Republic</td>
</tr>
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<td>United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PricewaterhouseCoopers, PwC</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
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</tr>
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<td>Finland</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Netherlands</td>
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<td>Japan</td>
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<td>Université Charles de Gaulle Lille 1</td>
<td>France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
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<td>Norway</td>
</tr>
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<td>University of Calgary</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Ljubljana, UNI-LJ</td>
<td>Slovenia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>India</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Index to Authors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>129</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asserson, Anne</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lanza, Clara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biagioni, Stefania</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burford, Nancy</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Le Bescond, Isabelle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Luzi, Daniela</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caffaro, Jérôme</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrigan, Esther</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carroll, Bonnie C.</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choi, Hee-Yoon</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choi, Kiseok</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chowdappa, N.</td>
<td>55, 89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clement, Gail</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cossarini, Danielle</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crowe, June</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dessy, Blane K.</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Di Cesare, Rosa</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MacDonald, Bertram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>49, 61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marzi, Claudia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Moberly, Heather</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mynarz, Jindřich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>79, 96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Myohanen, Lea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Myšková, Petra</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nakajima, Hidemitsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Papik, Richard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
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<td>Pardelli, Gabriella</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pejšová, Petra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>34, 79, 81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Picchi, Eugenio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Polčák, Radim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
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<td>Prost, Hélène</td>
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<tr>
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<td>88</td>
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<td>Ramasesh, C.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>55, 89</td>
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<td>Ricci, Marta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Ruggieri, Roberta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Sassi, Manuela</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>24, 82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Schöpfel, Joachim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19, 88</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
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<td>79</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>101</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
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<td>49</td>
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<td></td>
<td>95</td>
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<tr>
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<td>39</td>
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<td>Wells, Peter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>49, 61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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TWELFTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GREY LITERATURE  
Prague, Czech Republic 6-7 December 2010

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**Forthcoming February 2011**

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