Thirteenth International Conference on Grey Literature

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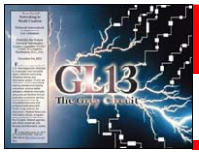

The Grey Circuit

From Social Networking to Wealth Creation

Conference Program

Abstract Book

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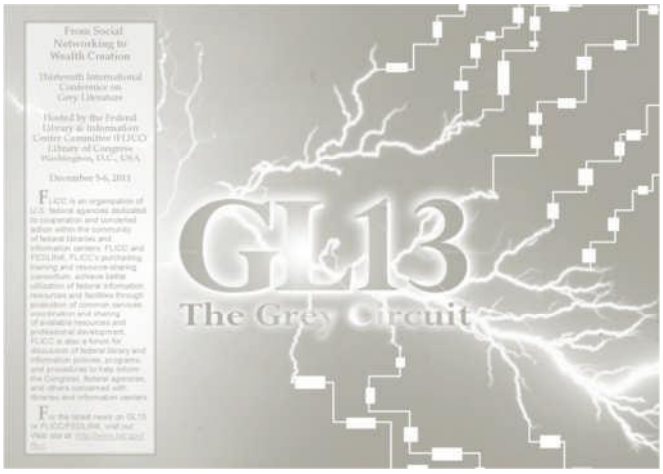

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GL13 Conference Program and Abstracts
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Foreword

The Grey Circuit

From Social Networking to Wealth Creation

Social networking is the way the grey literature community remains connected in the 21st century. It encompasses a range of social media and communication tools that enable subject based communities to create, review, process, publish, and make grey literature openly accessible to public domain. Social networking is not new to grey literature, in fact it is inherent to this field of information. What's new however are the technologies available to global grey literature communities in developing, monitoring, and sustaining valued information resources and services. In this context, social networking becomes a mechanism both used and applied by grey literature communities in the processes of knowledge generation and ensuing wealth creation. The Thirteenth International Conference on Grey Literature is beholden to its title: The Grey Circuit, from Social Networking to Wealth Creation. The imagery in the conference logo rekindles the spirit of Franklin in which the uncontrolled discharge of lightening transfers power to controlled networked circuits. Today, in the spirit of science, grey literature communities are called to demonstrate their know-how and merit to wider audiences.

Dr. Dominic J. Farace
Grey Literature Network Service

Amsterdam,
December 2011

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CNR, National Research Council
Italy

Dominic J. Farace
GreyNet, Grey Literature Network Service
Netherlands

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OPENING SESSION

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Jens Vigen, Director CERN Library, European Organization for Nuclear Research, Switzerland

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Marilyn J. Davis, OSTI-DOE and Lance Vowell, IIA Inc., United States

10.30 -11:00 Morning Break

11:00 – 12:30

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MUMFORD ROOM, MADISON BUILDING

Chair, *Robin Harvey, FLICC-FEDLINK; Library of Congress, United States*

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POSTER SESSION AND SPONSOR SHOWCASE

WEST DINING ROOM, MADISON BUILDING

(See Posters, pages 41-91)

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CONFERENCE RECEPTION

MUMFORD ROOM, MADISON BUILDING

Official Welcome, *Dr. Anchi Hoh, Asian Division, Library of Congress*

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MUMFORD ROOM, MADISON BUILDING

Chair, *Blane K. Dessy, FLICC-FEDLINK; United States, Stefania Biagioni, Institute of Information Science and Technologies; National Research Council, Italy and Dominic J. Farace, GreyNet International, Netherlands*

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FLICC-FEDLINK, Federal Library Information Network
Robin Harvey;
Library of Congress, United States

FedGrey, A Working Group on Grey Literature
Blane K. Dessy and H. Kerwin;
Library of Congress, United States

PROGRAM OUTLINE

DAY 1 Monday	*DAY 2 Tuesday*
Registration Desk Open 8:30-9:00 AM *Including Coffee and Tea Service* *Foyer to Mumford Room, Madison Building, 6th Floor 101 Independence Ave SE, Washington D.C.*	**Registration Desk Open** 8:30-9:00 AM *Including Coffee and Tea Service* *Foyer to Mumford Room, Madison Building, 6th Floor 101 Independence Ave SE, Washington D.C.*
Opening Session 9:00-10:30 AM *Welcome Address, Keynote Address, Opening Paper* *Mumford Room, Madison Building*	**Session Two** 9:00-11:00 AM **Special Collections** *09:00-10:00 Mumford Room, Madison Building* *10:00-11:00 Geography and Map Division, Madison Bldg.*
Morning Break 10:30-11:00 AM *Beverage Service in Mumford Foyer*	**Morning Break** 11:00-11:30 AM *Beverage Service in Mumford Foyer*
Session One 11:00-12:30 PM **Social Networking** *Mumford Room*	**Session Three** 11:30-1:00 PM **Open Access and Wealth Creation** *Mumford Room*
Lunch ***12:30-1:30 PM*** **Dining Room A, Madison Building** **Box Lunches and Poster Set-ups**	**Lunch** 1:00-2:00 PM *Box Lunches in Mumford Room*
Introductions to Posters 1:30-2:30 PM *Mumford Room* *Two minute briefings by Sponsors & Poster Presenters*	**Session Four** 2:00-3:30 PM **Data Frontiers** *Mumford Room*
Pause *Final Poster Set-ups in West Dining Room*	**Pause**
Poster Session 2:30-4:30 PM *West Dining Room, Madison Building* *Poster Presentations and Sponsor Showcase*	**Closing Session** 3:30-4:00 PM *Mumford Room* *Reports from Chairpersons, Conference Handoff, Farewell*
Conference Reception 5:00-6:30 PM *Madison Hall, Madison Building*	**Post-Conference LC Tour** 4:00-5:00 PM *Jefferson Building*

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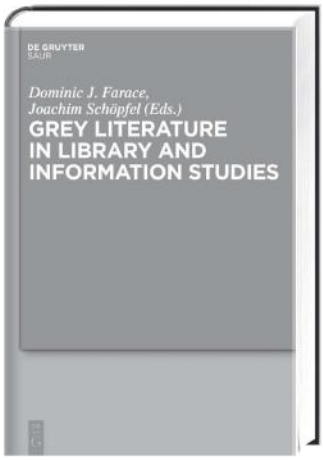

Dominic J. Farace and Joachim Schöpfel (Eds.)

GREY LITERATURE IN LIBRARY AND INFORMATION STUDIES

2010. vi, 282 pages
Hardcover RRP € 89.95 [D] / US$ 126.00. ISBN 978-3-598-11793-0
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.

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Section Five: Future Trends in Grey Literature
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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)*

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Keynote Address

Mixing black and white makes grey:
The spectrum of scientific exchange over time

Jens Vigen
European Centre for Nuclear Research, CERN, Switzerland

Exchange of scientific theories and experimental results between human beings have always taken place; initially carried by the oral tradition, then in writing, so followed by print and now we are well into in the digital era with all its opportunities, pitfalls and challenges.

Scientific exchange, on an advanced level, was originally restricted to a very limited subset of the entire population. With the invention of the printing press, this was gradually changed and made science available to the masses. However, in some cases stiff pricing schemes are still restricting parts of the scientific exchange to academics affiliated with wealthy institutions - a situation that unfortunately also has been carried forward into the digital age.

Today, two decades after the invention of the World Wide Web, there is no reason that not all scientific information shall not be available to anybody interested. But ..., there is always a but. Who shall cover the costs? And the information that is freely accessible today might be gone tomorrow, i.e. who shall ensure the curation of material stored in scientific blogs and what is being exchanged through social media? We have moved from a scheme with highly limited exchange to a world with a maximum of exchange - always building on knowledge gained by the previous generations; but to which extent will our current exchange be passed on to future generations? The keynote will discuss which formal structures have to be in place to ensure scientific exchange over time.

Bionote

Jens Vigen is the Head Librarian of the European Organization for Nuclear Research, CERN, based in Geneva, Switzerland. Over the ten last years he has been deeply involved in designing digital library services. In parallel to developing new services for members of the particle physics community, he has a particular interest for redesigning business models in the digital era for purchasing of library materials. Recently his activities have been strongly focused on establishing models for open access journal publishing. Before joining CERN, Jens held a position at the library of the Norwegian University of Science and Technology. In addition to his library qualifications he has a master degree in civil engineering; geodesy and photogrammetry. Email: jens.vigen@cern.ch

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Opening Paper

Science-Forums.net

A Platform for Scientific Sharing and Collaboration

Marilyn J. Davis, OSTI-DOE
Lance Vowell, IIA, Inc., United States

Purpose / Goal
The beta website of Science-Forums.net, was developed by Information International Associates, Inc. (IIa), in partnership with the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Scientific and Technical Information (OSTI). Leveraging scientist/researcher information contained in databases managed by OSTI, Science-Forums.net will enable scientists to easily collaborate on a scientific topic of interest. In addition to potential commercial applications, the functionality of Science-Forums.net is well suited to OSTI's family of scientific and technical information websites, supporting communications on topics related to DOE research and development.
The overall objective of the research project, entitled Interactive Peer-to-Peer (P2P) Scientific Communication in the Digital Library Environment Project, was to research and identify web-based tools and other concepts that would foster online interaction and collaboration among scientists and researchers with the purpose of facilitating scientific discovery and innovation.

Method / Procedure
During Phase I, the methods used included (1) a survey of available technologies (2) analysis and prioritization of technologies (3) design and planning of foundational tool for online interaction (4) development and implementation of approaches for obtaining feedback from researchers and scientists (5) research into privacy and communications examples and guidelines to address government privacy and survey requirements.
In Phase II, the primary focus has been the further (1) development of the foundational tool into a beta-ready site available for feedback from a test group of previously identified and admittedly interested researchers and (2) refinement of the privacy policy and user terms and conditions documents.

Costs
Counting Phase I and II funding, the current research project cost is $450,000.

Anticipated Results
With the beta site ready for near-term feedback from the DOE research community, the development team is optimistic that the site will be as attractive and functional as our internal testing has suggested it will be, scientists will find it a useful and innovative way to communicate, and scientific discovery will be further advanced as a result.

Bionotes

Marilyn ("Lynn") J. Davis is an information scientist and account executive for the U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE) Office of Scientific and Technical Information (OSTI) in Oak Ridge, Tennessee. She serves DOE, other government agencies, and other organizations by developing solutions to provide access to DOE scientific and technical information meeting their specific needs. Examples of her successful solutions and collaborations include managing an historic legacy digitization project for the U.S. DOE Geothermal Technologies Program (www.osti.gov/geothermal); developing new media services for the DOE National Science Bowl to lay and build upon a foundation for fostering engagement among students, teacher, parents, community, academic sponsors, and the media around an annual nationwide academic competition that tests students' knowledge in all areas of science (www.osti.gov/nsbjournal); and leveraging the abundance of scientist/researcher contact information in OSTI databases to facilitate peer-to-peer communication, collaboration, and sharing between and among scientists (www.Science-Forums.net). Ms. Davis has a Bachelor of Science from James Madison University and a Master of Science in Information Sciences from the University of Tennessee. Email: DavisL@osti.gov

Bionotes (continued)

Lance Vowell is currently employed by Information International Associates and assigned to the U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE) Office of Scientific and Technical Information (OSTI) contract as the Contract/Program Manager. In this capacity, Mr. Vowell is responsible for all phases of IT support ranging from requirements gathering, deployment and product maintenance. Mr. Vowell has been instrumental in the development of core application framework that has markedly reduced application development time and maintenance costs at OSTI. Vowell has served as a technical resource and/or Principal Investigator on six Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) grants for the DOE on topics including "Contextual Spell Checking in the Digital Library Environment", "Mobile Device Applications in the Digital Library Environment" and "Interactive Peer to Peer Scientific Communication in the Digital Library Environment"; two Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR) grants for DOE and the U.S. Department of Defense; and is currently serving as a technical advisor on an DOE Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research (EPSCoR) grant, "Exploiting the Use of Social Networking to Facilitate Collaboration in the Scientific Community". Email: VowellL@osti.gov

#GL13ScienceForums

Motivation/Justification

Hypothesis that Web 2.0 technologies can promote:

- Collaboration
- Information exchange
- Global networking among scientists (peer-to-peer)
- Scientific discovery and innovation

1 BACKGROUND

Science-Forums.net

#GL13ScienceForums

Motivation/Justification (cont'd.)

We believed that scientific researchers would want to collaborate in a different manner than that provided by the typical social network such as Facebook, LinkedIn, Second Life or Twitter

We also wanted the system to support a broad range of both published and grey information types such as technical reports, theses, research notes, research papers in progress

2 BACKGROUND

Science-Forums.net

#GL13ScienceForums

Primary Goal

Speed the diffusion of scientific knowledge by enabling improved web 2.0 communications among scientific and research communities.

- Ease implementation of peer-to-peer communications
- Enable informal content creation of both comments and discussion
- Create formal published and grey literature
- Provide mechanisms to access, import, share, view, and cite other published and grey literature

3 PHASE I

Science-Forums.net

#GL13ScienceForums

Other Potential Benefits

- Facilitate retrieval of scientific and technical information by librarians and other information professionals
- Apply concept to traditional government research agencies, universities, pharmaceutical companies, and all organizations involved in scientific research

4 PHASE I Science-Forums.net

#GL13ScienceForums

User/Subject Matter Expert Input Sought

- Interviewed hand-selected Focus Group
- Identified larger group to provide regular feedback

5 PHASE I Science-Forums.net

#GL13ScienceForums

Major Focus Areas

During 3 years of research:

- Determined high-level requirements for system
  - Simplicity and ease of use
  - Information security
- Conducted survey of commercial off-the-shelf/open source systems
- Produced prototype for evaluation

6 PHASE I Science-Forums.net

#GL13ScienceForums

Prototype Development

- Noted considerable change in landscape of peer-to-peer collaboration between Phase I and Phase II surveys
- Determined significant number of shareware or open source products were highly customizable and would meet many of the project requirements out-of-the-box

7

PHASE II

Science-Forums.net

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Technology

- **Platform**: Considered Ning, Drupal, Mambo, Joomla!, Taverna and SupportMaster; *Drupal was chosen*
- **Open Access Standards**: Chosen to import documents in the Library function since a major part of the functionality of the system is a repository (library) for scientific research information
- **Web-based content management system:** Research and development led to building a system to enable self-forming groups, where researchers can create useful web-based communities around scientific topics of interest to those groups
- "**Science-Forums.net**": The name given the website and system by the Project Team

Science-Forums.net

8

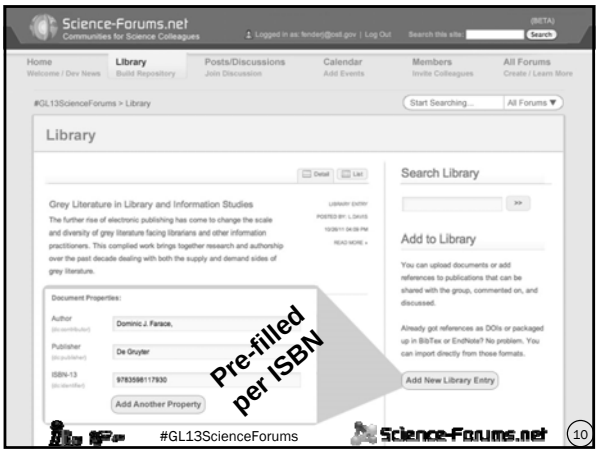
PHASE II

Science-Forums.net

#GL13ScienceForums

Science-Forums.net

9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#GL13ScienceForums
Science-Forums.net
10

Science-Forums.net
Communities for Science Colleagues
Home
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Posts/Discussions
Calendar
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All Forums
#GL13ScienceForums
Exploring options/benefits for tweeting #GL13ScienceForums at the GL13, The Grey Circuit: From Social Networking to Wealth Creation, http://www.textrelease.com/gl13abstracts/openingsession.html
Most Recently Added
GL13 Conference, Dec 5-6, 2011
12/05/11 (All day)
GL13 Conference, The Grey Circuit: From Social Networking to Wealth Creation
Tweeting #GL13ScienceForums
Assertion: Tweeting about the hashtag #GL13ScienceForums before, during, and after the GL13 conference, The Grey Circuit: From Social Networking to Wealth Creation, Dec. 5-6, 2011, will benefit the GL13 conference, conference attendees, the authors of the Science-Forums.net: A Platform for Scientific Sharing and Collaboration as they learn
Calendar
Content Updates
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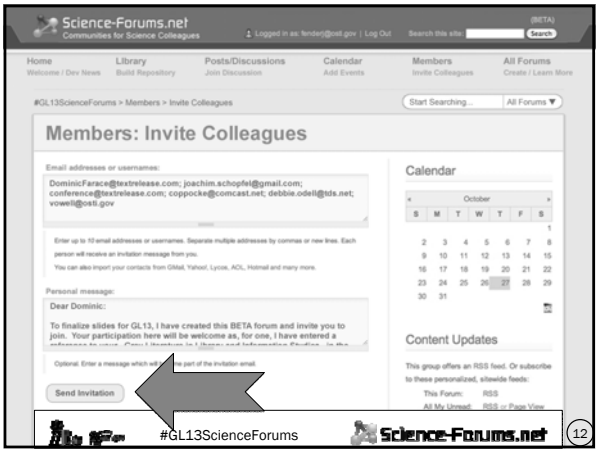
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Email addresses or usernames:
DominicFarace@textrelease.com; joachim.schopfel@gmail.com; conference@textrelease.com; coppocke@comcast.net; debbie.odell@tds.net; voweli@osti.gov
Personal message:
Dear Dominic:
To finalize slides for GL13, I have created this BETA forum and invite you to join. Your participation here will be welcome as, for one, I have entered a
Send Invitation
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Social Networking: Product or Process and What Shade of Grey?

Julia Gelfand and Anthony Lin
UCI Libraries, United States

Social networking which debuted in 1997 is now an established and common method of communication with much variation and is increasingly related to and supportive of academic publishing, scholarship and generating new information. Some of the most mature and popular sites are Facebook, Bebo, Twitter, Linked-In and Plaxo plus many more specialized examples. As many professional societies and individuals choose to develop a presence on social networking sites (SNSs), the utility of them has become more valuable and ubiquitous.
With emerging forms of technology to provide personal space and networking opportunities, the sites gain a new presence blending information products with new means to be discovered and searched. This paper explores how academic libraries are implementing a range of social networking activities to augment their online presence through traditional websites and launch new ways for their users to find, discover, access, navigate, evaluate, create and apply content. Libraries are also extending access with greater mobile optimized sites for Smartphones (iPhone, Droid, and Blackberry) and other emerging technologies that enhance information to grow richer content in utilizing and managing data, images, audio and streaming media. Library collections and services are being transformed due to electronic publishing, data curation, preservation and archiving efforts in order to allow users dependable and 24/7 access to resources with potential for interactive communication. In an increasingly global and mobile society, the new social communication mediums reduce boundaries, transcend the digital divide and invite more transparency and participation by shadowing the grey parameters in the scholarly community and redefining publishing outputs and opportunities. This evolution did not happen without cautious regard to intellectual property, privacy and confidentiality. The new by-products are not always tangible but remain instructive and promote innovation within communication as a new adopted and accepted form of authorship and creative expression. By adding the social communication features of this kind of networking that promotes introduction, networking, commentary, critique, discourse, sharing, and the building of new communities, grey content is enhanced and the sources of access multiply with an open and entrepreneurial future for SNSs.

Bionotes

Julia Gelfand has been engaged with Grey Literature for nearly 20 years and has written and spoken extensively about the role of grey literature as it aligns with contemporary publishing and its role in library collections. She has explored the new fringe of grey literature in virtual worlds, evidence-based practices and now in social media and is interested in how it will be tracked, preserved and archived.
She is the Applied Sciences & Engineering Librarian at the University of California, Irvine where she has been a member of the staff for over 30 years and is actively involved in collection development, scholarly communication, and e-science activities at national and international levels. Email: jgelfand@uci.edu

Tony Lin is the Research Librarian for Business at the University of California, Irvine. He holds a MIS from the University of Michigan-Ann Arbor, School of Information. At the University of California, Irvine, he utilizes and actively explores new ways to use emerging library technologies to effectively deliver reference services to both on-campus and distance education users. In addition to his work with emerging technologies, he also works closely with small business owners and entrepreneurs to form business plans, perform competitive analysis, and market research for local and regional businesses. His many interests include Geographic Information Systems, US Government Information, and institutional data repositories. Email: ablin@uci.edu

Social Networking: Product or Process and What Shade of Grey?

Presentation at the Thirteenth International Grey Literature Conference (GL13)
Washington, DC
5 December 2011

Julia Gelfand

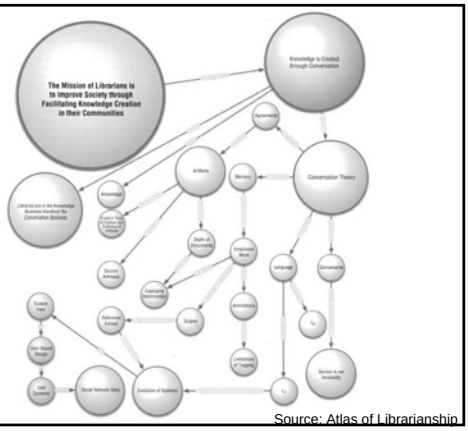
University of California, Irvine

And

Anthony (Tony) Lin

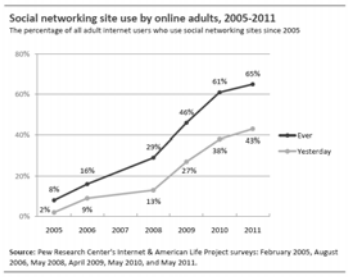
Irvine Valley College

Source: Morrison | Forrester

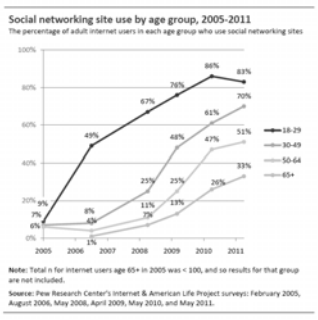


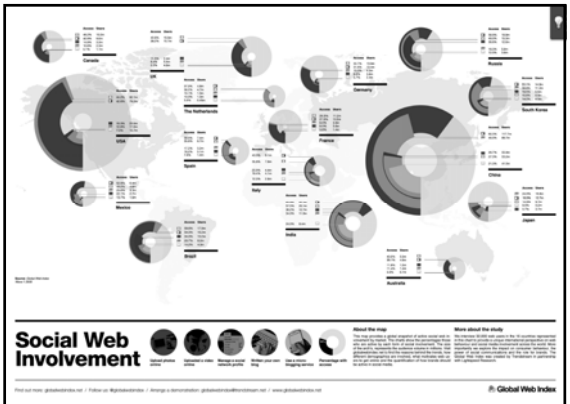
Source: Atlas of Librarianship

Social Network Use at All Time High



Social Network Use by Age Group





Source: Global Web Index

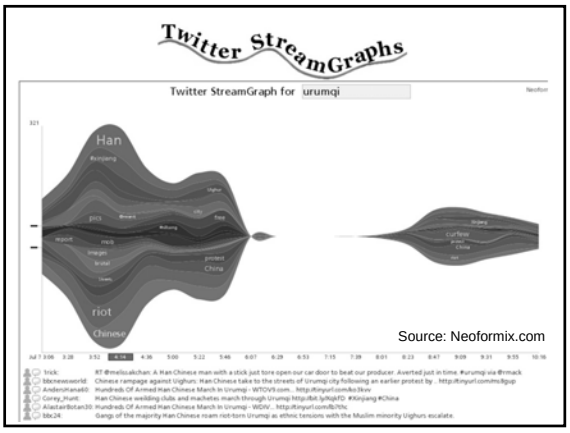
Facebook Livestream - NYPL

Source: NYPL Facebook Page

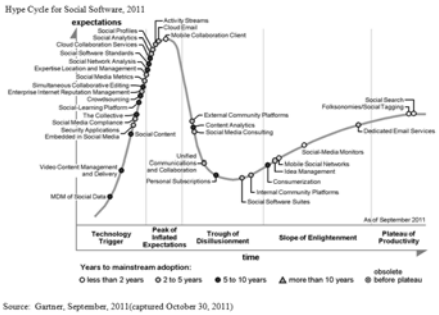
2010 Educause Student Internet Activities

Using College Library's website	94%	Weekly
Presentation software	93%	Monthly
Text messages	90%	Daily
Social networking websites	90%	Daily
Course or learning management systems	90%	Several times per week
Spreadsheets	86%	Monthly
Instant Messaging	71%	Several times per week
Graphics Software	67%	Monthly
Using Internet from handheld device	50%	1Daily
Voice over Internet (VOIP) from computer	47%	Monthly
Following or updating microblogs	43%	Several times per week
Contributing content to video websites	42%	Monthly
Contributing content to wikis	40%	Monthly
Video creation software	40%	Monthly
Contributing content to blogs	36%	Once per quarter/semester
Audio creation software	34%	Monthly
Online multiuser computer games	27%	Once per quarter/semester
Social bookmarking/tagging	25%	Weekly
Online virtual worlds	9%	Once per quarter/semester

Source: Educause



Gartner Hype Cycle for Social Software



Source: Gartner, September, 2011(captured October 30, 2011)

Social Networking Data

- Average Facebook user has 130 friends
- Over 25 billion pieces of content shared on Facebook each month
- Over 200 Million active users of Facebook via mobile phones
- In late 2010, Twitter had over 100 Million registered users with 300,000 signing up each day
- Twitter received 180 Million unique visitors monthly with over 600 million searches daily
- Twitter averages 55 Million tweets daily; 637 tweets a second
- YouTube gets 2 billion views a day; 3rd most visited website
- 24 hours of video being uploaded to YouTube every minute

Source: Discovery Research Group

Knowledge Communities In Grey

Claudia Marzi
Institute of Computational Linguistics, National Research Council, Italy

The dynamic nature of modern human social interactions, and the increasing capability of wireless and mobile devices for creating and sharing contents, open up the opportunity for a wide dissemination of information through complex knowledge sharing systems.
The development of digital technologies and the continuous evolution of telecommunication networks are rapidly heading our society towards a culture of participation and to a more and more interactive communication. Adaptive networking protocols and data management systems are fostering pervasive information and communication environments.
In this context, subject based communities offer the steadily increasing availability of ubiquitous accessible information. Networking communities, focussed on supporting relationships and content sharing, act at the same time as providers and users of all kind of grey literature materials in a highly distributed and collaborative scenario. Collaboration networks are thus becoming a key element in the advancement and dissemination of knowledge in scientific domains as well as in diverse aspects of everyday human life.
In this sense, social media at best enhance new frontier ideas and highly innovative contents; they offer the enormous potential to transform research, and research results, into a knowledge co-creation process.
As the shared knowledge components build cognitive ties, there is no real sharing of knowledge without a common understanding of it. Large amounts of structured information have to be managed, and generation and assimilation of knowledge have to be facilitated. The unlimited universe of data and information available on the web need to be identified, classified, analyzed, filtered, so as to enhance the generation and assimilation of new knowledge.
Knowledge needs to be represented, standardized and distilled from multiple sources. Tagging on a web scale provides a potentially useful source of metadata, and paves the way to automated post-processing services such as information retrieval, and acquisition of concepts from large document repositories. In other words it creates an environment conducive to knowledge transfer.
In the full version, particular emphasis will be laid on technologies in natural language understanding and knowledge management for providing structured, intelligent access to the continuously evolving content generated on-line in a pervasive collaborative environment. In particular, the work will focus on exploring the interaction/synergy between different modes/tools for knowledge acquisition and representation: from highly structured, standardized and objective knowledge information systems based on ontological hierarchies and relations to more dynamic, subjective tools for volatile knowledge representation such as word clouds and concept maps.
This approach will highlight current automated tools for concept acquisition and ontology learning that are conducive to an incremental approach to content access and management, to establish a fruitful bridge between modes of knowledge sharing/creation and dynamic, incremental approaches to automated knowledge acquisition and representation.

Bionote

Claudia Marzi Position: Researcher (CNR Tecnologo) PhD student in Acquisitional and Computational Linguistics, University of Pavia. Laurea degree in Modern Languages (English) at Pisa University in 1998, with the dissertation "The power of words: language creativity in Edgar Allan Poe's narrative". Since 2001 working at the Institute for Computational Linguistics "A. Zampolli" (ILC), National Research Council (CNR), in Pisa. She contributed to many national (funded by Italian Ministry of Research) and international (funded by European Commission) projects. Programme Coordinator of the European Science Foundation Research Networking Programme "The European Network on Word Structure. Cross-disciplinary approaches to understanding word structure in the languages of Europe". Member of board at Institute for Computational Linguistics. Main areas of interest: Document and knowledge management; Second language acquisition; Child language; Computer modelling of the Mental Lexicon. Email: claudia.marzi@ilc.cnr.it

Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche

KNOWLEDGE COMMUNITIES IN GREY

Claudia Marzi

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

INTRODUCTION

The dynamic nature of modern human social interactions, and the increasing capability of wireless and mobile devices for creating and sharing contents, open up the opportunity for a wide dissemination of information through complex knowledge sharing systems.

The web offers a steadily increasing availability of ubiquitous accessible information.

In this context, social networks can enhance fore-front ideas and highly innovative contents;
⇨ they offer an enormous potential to transform research, and research results, into a knowledge co-creation process.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- To what extent can Social Networks provide a real opportunity for sharing knowledge and generating and disseminating novel information?
- Can they really be supportive of a steady flow of technical and scholar writing, or do they only provide a general communication channel for ephemeral communication exchanges?
- Is there a specific added value in the way Social Networking can foster people's interest in sharing and building information?
- Is interactive, informal and ubiquitous information exchange developing a new social framework for the creation of public-domain knowledge?

RESEARCH RATIONALE

- ☆ Knowledge needs to be represented, standardized and distilled from multiple sources.
- ☆ The Information Extraction literature provides different modes and tools for knowledge acquisition and representation: from highly structured, standardized and objective knowledge information systems based on ontological hierarchies and relations to more dynamic, subjective tools for volatile knowledge representation such as word clouds and concept maps.
- ☆ Technologies in Natural Language understanding offers an objective measure of the information density of a text document or document collection and ways to map out its distribution/development through the document(s). This makes it possible to compare the information structure across texts and get a sense of their level of content sharing and knowledge coherence.

METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

Words are the basic building blocks of language productivity, establishing the most immediate connections between language and our conceptualisation of the outside world. Besides, they represent complex interface units, which are not only parts of larger constructions such as phrases or sentences, but are themselves, in all European languages, made up out of simpler meaningful sub-lexical constituents, such as roots and affixes.

Natural Language Processing tools can augment text documents with layers of mark-up data, making the hidden linguistic structure of the document overtly represented and accessible

The input text is segmented down into words and multi-word structures, mutually linked through syntactic relations

Salient terms are identified in context, to provide access keys to the basic contents of the document

Words are the basic building blocks of language productivity establishing the most immediate connections between language and our conceptualisation of the outside world. Besides, they represent complex interface units, which are not only parts of larger constructions such as phrases or sentences but are themselves, in all European languages made up out of simpler meaningful sub-lexical constituents, such as roots and affixes.

AUTOMATED CONTENT ANALYSIS

⇨ Linguistic meta-data of this kind provide a jumping-off point for the acquisition of more and more abstract representations of the document content:

- ☆ words are structured into terms,
- ☆ terms are grouped into conceptual classes,
- ☆ concepts are linked together through vertical (taxonomical) and horizontal (ontological) relations.

EXPERIMENTAL EVIDENCE

We sampled text excerpts from:

- ☆ general-purpose social networks (based on friendship relations and social proximity)
- ☆ specialized subject-based communities (based on content sharing and supporting relationships)

The collected corpora were augmented with layers of linguistic mark-up, ranging from sentence tokenization and part-of-speech tagging, to term/concept identification and dependency annotation*. In particular, we focused on:

- ⇨ automated extraction of the most salient terms and their degree of subject-specificity,
- ⇨ assessment of the syntactic complexity of embedding texts.

* Text analysis tools: http://www.ilc.cnr.it/dylanlab/

IN DETAIL

- ☆ Content-words are evaluated on the basis of their degree of domain-specificity (i.e. when their frequency in the corpus is significantly higher than their frequency in a general-purpose reference corpus).
- ☆ The syntactic complexity of corpus texts is measured as the length of chains of dependency links and the average head-complement word-distance (as an objective measure of morpho-syntactic complexity).
- ☆ Overall lexical coherence is estimated as the number of novel words incrementally introduced by each newly posted comment, weighted by the length of it.

RESULTS

• No domain specific terms • Syntactic simplicity, low difficulty level, short sentences.	**Social networks**
• Domain specific terms (single and multiple) • More complex syntax, longer sentences, medium readability level.	**Subject-based communities**

DISCUSSION

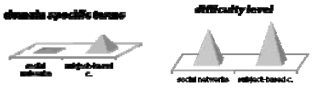
The medium of social Networks tends to make communication simpler, with:

- shorter sentences than in traditional texts
- high/medium-frequency words
- simpler syntax (one verb per sentence)
- high readability

with no guarantee of knowledge sharing

In case of strong interaction between medium and content, we observe

- domain-specific terms
- high lexical coherence
- more levels of syntactic embedding
- high/medium readability



CONCLUDING REMARKS (I)

NLP tools for content analysis and Information Extraction establish a direct relation between modes of knowledge creation/sharing and dynamic, incremental approaches to automated knowledge acquisition and representation:

- they allow us to assess the content of a text in terms of its level of readability, domain-specificity, lexical coherence and density of its conceptual maps;
- they can be used to measure not only the effectiveness of a text in conveying information but also the extent to which this information is structured in terms of shared knowledge.

CONCLUDING REMARKS (II)

- **Subject based communities**, focused on supporting relationships and content sharing, act at the same time as providers and users of all kind of Grey Literature materials in a highly distributed and collaborative scenario, and represent a conducive environment for knowledge transfer.
  They can represent – as **collaboration networks** – a key element in the advancement and dissemination of knowledge in scientific domains as well as in diverse aspects of everyday human life.
- General-purpose **social networks**, reflecting either friendship or superficial relationships, tend to generate ephemeral information and to create a superficial and mosaic knowledge.

To sum up, ***Social Networking*** is a medium with a strong potential, a house of cards powerful and delicate at the same time

Using Social Media to Create Virtual Interest Groups in Hospital Libraries

Yongtao Lin,
Tom Baker Knowledge Centre;

Kathryn M.E. Ranjit,
Health Information Network Calgary, Peter Lougheed Knowledge Centre, Canada

Introduction - Social networking has positively impacted the realm of human interactivity. Libraries have traditionally been viewed as a place for research and information seeking. Web 2.0 technologies, such as blogs and Instant Messaging (IM), are starting to change users' experiences of current library services. In this quality improvement study we aim to examine whether the opportunity for enhanced researcher-librarian interaction that Web 2.0 tools provide creates a synergistic experience for health research interest groups. In addition, we will explore if these tools increase efficiency in obtaining information and/or improve quality and quantity of research evidence.

Method - This study was conducted by two hospital librarians working in tertiary hospitals. An email was distributed to the health care professionals from these two sites, inviting participation in two online research interest groups, Clinical Practice Guidelines and Patient Safety. A pre-survey of participants was intended to assess the comfort level of this group with Web 2.0 tools and gauge their level of use both professionally and personally. We created a virtual interest group environment to incorporate the following Web 2.0 tools into the existing library website: user blogs, enabling commenting to facilitate a knowledge-sharing atmosphere; chat software to assist with easy access to acquired information; and Delicious tagging for a more systematic documentation of grey literature. A post-survey will be conducted after three months in order to re-evaluate the participants' experiences with social media, in particular with the online interest group environment.

Research Implications - Findings from this study can be used to illuminate future trends into the discoverability of grey literature with social media tools and establish a basis for integrating Web 2.0 tools in library websites and services.

Bionotes

Yongtao Lin has been a Health Information Network librarian, working at the Tom Baker Cancer Knowledge Centre since 2008. She provides library services to support health care professionals in their evidence-based practice. The library is also part of a provincial patient-centered education strategy that supports cancer patients and their families. She was a librarian with hospital libraries in rural Nova Scotia for a few years before working with the University of Calgary. Her prior experience being an instructor has led her to integrate education into various aspects of library programs. Yongtao is interested in the impact of grey literature in health care and a strong believer of evidence-based practice. Email: yolin@ucalgary.ca

Kathryn M.E. Ranjit is a librarian at the Peter Lougheed Knowledge Centre, Health Information Network. She received her MLIS and BMSc from the University of Western Ontario. She enjoys the challenges of providing quality information service to health care professionals, patients and families and seeks to implement evidence-based decision making in her practice. Her current areas of research include web development to facilitate the online access to health information and the use of social media for online reference. She is also an advocate for the impact of health literacy on health care.
Email: kathryn.ranjit@ucalgary.ca

Health Information Network Calgary

Using Social Media to Create Virtual Interest Groups in Hospital Libraries

Kathryn M. E. Ranjit, MLIS

Yongtao Lin, MLIS

13th International Conference on Grey Literature, Library of Congress, USA, December 5-6, 2011

University of Calgary Libraries and Cultural Resources

Alberta Health Services

Background

- Two acute care sites in large urban city
- Health care organization with social media policy in development
- Two librarians who are already actively involved with health research groups: Clinical Practice Guidelines (CPG) and Patient Safety (PS)
- Grey literature in CPG and PS
- Librarians with a keen interest in learning how social learning enriches information creation

Purposes of Study

To examine whether the opportunity for enhanced researcher-librarian interaction that Web 2.0 tools provide creates a synergistic experience for health research interest groups

To examine the role of social networking in the processes of knowledge generation and sharing

Methodology

- Recruitment to two Virtual Interest Groups
- Pre-Survey
- Post-Survey
- Data analysis

Project Phases:

- Three social media tools
- In person training

Pre-Survey

- 25 responses
- Most with previous experience using social media tools
- Major uses: Communication, information sharing
- Barriers to use: Workplace access limited, time constraints, discomfort with medium, privacy issues
- Training required in creating good online content and using these tools

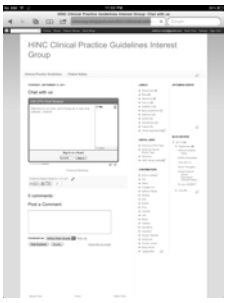
Blogs

- Gateway platform, all other tools accessed from here
- Share resources, questions to group, etc.
- 21 participants, 20 posts

Wealth Creation - Information shared:
•Article review
•Guideline review tools
•Favourite free resources including websites
•Department newsletter

Chat

- 4 live chat sessions
- Connect with group virtually
- Troubleshoot issues



Who participated?

- KM specialists in guideline development
- Researcher in psychosocial oncology
- Health researcher/project coordinator
- IT support in population health research

Wealth Creation – Information Shared in Chat

• Recent developments related to the interest group topic	Ex. Guidelines developed, use in patient care, etc.
• Reflections and discussions about recent posts	Ex. Comparison of CPG evaluation tools
• Interest group resource sharing	Ex. Key journals for use in CPGs
• Discussions about the use of Social Media for specific information sharing purposes	Ex. How groups are using Twitter, reaching different user groups
• New Social Media tools to explore	Ex. New chat software, Yammer

Delicious

- Bookmarks for free resources
- Created 3 tag lists to share: CPG, PS, Social Media
- Resource sharing in virtual interest groups
- Value implicit when experienced in person

Post-Survey

- 7 responses
- Full participation = increased comfort
- Barrier to participation: Time constraints
- Positive experience
- Increased awareness in how information sharing is enriched by these tools

Conclusions

- A third interest group evolved for Social Media
- Time for participation in an interest group is greatest barrier
- Increasing awareness and comfort with social media important first step
- Social media becomes more and more vital in research communication
- Information is created, shared and enhanced in social media environments

Future Directions

- Sufficient interest to keep these interest groups active
- Participants to facilitate new interest groups, librarians become participants
- More Social Media training
- More awareness of grey literature in research interest groups

Information-seeking behaviour of Slovenian researchers: implications for information services

Polona Vilar and Primož Južnič
University of Ljubljana, faculty of Arts, Slovenia

Purpose – Our study examined the information seeking behaviour of researchers in Slovenia to reveal the development of information services for this specific group of users. They were surveyed as to their use of different information sources, which provide necessary information for their work. Other similar studies concluded that electronic resources have become indispensable for research, and have a profound effect on information behaviour, but varying from methods and types of material used.

Design/methodology/approach – As part of a broader project an online questionnaire will be distributed to a sample of 850 researchers in Slovenia, based on SICRIS database that contains data about 4250 active researchers - faculty members and researchers employed at research institutes. The sample will include humanities researchers, social scientists and natural- and life science researchers. Topics of the questionnaire are user experience with electronic journals and other information sources, as theses and dissertations, preprints and other grey literature material.

Hypotheses/Findings – Researchers use a variety of information resources ranging from popular Internet search engines to specialized bibliographical databases, from electronic journals to grey literature resources. We expect that they make little use of traditional library services and instead perform many traditional library functions internally. The extent of use of different information resources varies on the basis of scientific specialty.

Practical implications – While a large number of studies have measured the use of print/electronic journals and have surveyed users, few studies have extended the study to involve other information resources.

Bionote

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-lj.si

Polona Vilar and Primož Južnič, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia

Information Behaviour of Slovenian Researchers: Implications for information services

Introduction

- Last decades have changed the way scientific information is spread.
- Practically all publications are now available online.
- There is an evident and rapid trend towards the development of different information behaviour by scientists:
  - What information resources they are using, how and when.

Presented

- Results of a part of extensive survey of Slovenian scientists which investigated their information behaviour (preferences, opinions, use)
- We focus on
  - Use & preference of information sources,
  - Types of information sources used (grey lit.!),
  - Impact of ICT on information-related activities.

Basic description of respondents

- 195 respondents / 119 acceptable
- 46,5% female
- Age structure:

Age	%
20-30	27.6
31-40	36.7
41-50	17.3
51-60	12.2
above 60	6.1

- Research area (ARRS classif.):

Research area	%
Natural Sciences	25.2
Social Sciences	17.6
Technical Sciences	16.8
Humanistic Sciences	12.5
Interdisciplinary Research	10.9
Medicine	10.1
Biotechnology	6.7

Information behaviour – general /1

- Heavy use of formal resources, BUT also intensive use of grey sources:
  - patents, standards, reports (35.3% often/always, 24.2 occasionally),
  - dissertations (51.5% occasionally, 25.3 often)
  - e-archives, repositories (27.6% often/always, 38.5% occasionally)

Information behaviour – general /2

- They strongly rely on personal contacts
  - For acquisition&exchange of information 33.4% often/always, 44.4 occasionally)
  - Also for acquisition of resources (23.6% often/always, 47.3% occasionally)
  - Most contacts & communications are with colleagues abroad

Information behaviour – general /3

- Not enthusiastic with library services
  - 41.2% use library ocasionnaly, 35.1% never/almost never, 50% never use ILL
  - BUT: 53.5% use OPAC/COBISS often/always; 44.8% often/always start search with OPAC

= all in trend of current scholarly information behaviour

Some surprising findings

- They hardly use
  - social networks (84.8% never/almost never), blogs (82.8% never/almost never), forums (64.6% never/almost never),
- Poor use of
  - preprints (50.5% never/almost never), email alerts (37.4 never/almost never), cross-search services (60.2% never/almost never)
- Open-access materials not very popular
  - 58.3% people cite these below 20%

= so, are they not quite typical contemporary scholars?

Closer look

- Younger researchers strongly prefer electronic tools, formats, communications
- Gender has no impact
- Research area has some impact:
  - *Natural Sciences*: use research papers, dissertations, use raw data, cite higher proportion of scientific literature
  - *Social Sciences*: cite higher proportion of scientific literature
  - *Technical Sciences*: use raw data, use standards, patents
  - *Humanistic Sciences*: use research papers, dissertations, prefer p-sources, cite higher proportion of scientific literature and lower share of e-sources and lower share of open-source materials
  - *Interdisciplinary Research*: use e-archives
  - *Medicine*: use websites
  - *Biotechnology*: use research papers, dissertations, prefer e-sources

To sum up

- Researchers are independent & innovative in ways to get & use information
- They are often quite similar to general public:
  - Intensive use of web search engines and websites as information sources, want information immediately, happy only with full-text, don't visit libraries
- BUT: They are more concerned with relevance judgement than general public
- Use of grey literature is intensive, but dependent on the field of study:
  - Technical and natural sciences more kin to use GL as the source for their research

Implications for information services

- Rethinking of library services relevant to researchers
  - Relevant: OPACs (with access to full-text), provision of access to e-journals, setting up e-archives, approach data curation
  - Not so relevant: cross-search services, traditional services
- Rethinking of design of information tools to become more innovative
- Co-operation with search engines developers

Thank you!

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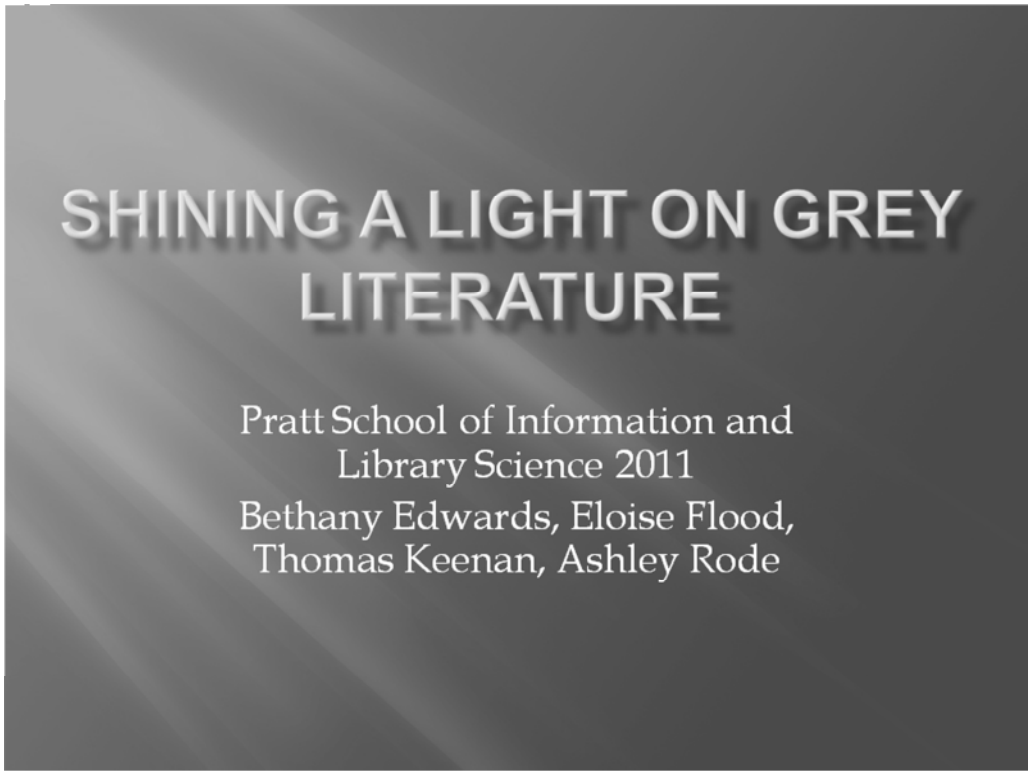
Shining a light on grey literature

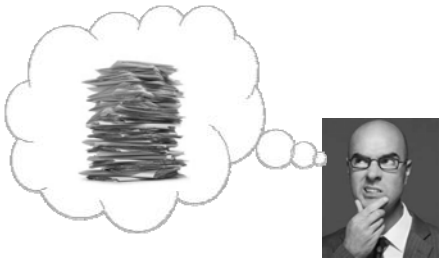
Bethany Edwards, Eloise Flood, Thomas Keenan, Ashley Rode
Pratt School of Information and Library Science 2011

Pratt



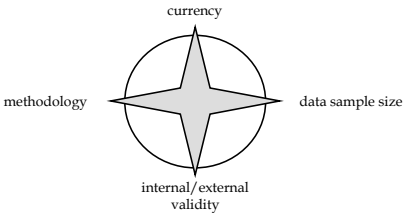
The Problem

There is a large and growing body of grey literature that has not been reviewed.



The Proposition

Short, easily-digestible reviews add a layer of evaluative metadata for easier navigation.



The People

We are library science graduate students in a class on scholarly communications.

The Process

After collectively reviewing hundreds of documents, we developed a succinct assessment template.

The Process

The Patterns

Dependency on Regional Libraries for Grey Literature: Perceptions of Researchers in Engineering Sciences and Technology

N. Chowdappa
BMS College of Engineering, Bangalore, India

L. Usha Devi
Bangalore University, India

C.P. Ramasesh
University of Mysore, India.

V.R. Shyamala
Government PU College, Mysore, India

While highlighting the strength of Grey Literature collection in the engineering institutions recognized for research in the state of Karnataka, the study focuses on the extent of dependency of (i) faculty, (ii) researchers and (iii) librarians on the regional libraries for grey resources. In the present study, response have been sought as to the frequency of access, discipline-wise use of grey collection, gender-wise awareness of Grey Literature available in the holdings of the regional libraries and the extent of borrowing facilities extended by the libraries.

Further, the research study focuses on the inter library cooperation among the 65 engineering research institutions on one hand, and the perceptions of the faculty and research scholars as to the cooperation and assistance rendered by the library staff in getting Grey Literature on inter-library lending service, on the other. The study also covers the feedback of the faculty and researchers on notifying new arrivals of Grey Literature on the institution website, and the need for conducting orientation programmes for better access and use of Grey Literature available in the holdings of the regional libraries. The summary of findings depicts that an overwhelming majority of the researches opine that the libraries either individually or jointly have to notify new arrivals on the website and further there is felt-need for the conduct of orientation progammes covering the following issues.

- Availability of up-to-date GL collections in the regional libraries.
- Facilities extended by the libraries for external members.
- Access to digital repositories of GL in the network environment.
- Modus operandi of availing information services in an effective way.

The present study furnishes statistical details pertaining to the resource sharing programmes, including the facilities extended to the individual external members. .

Bionotes

Narayanappa Chowdappa obtained a Post-Graduate Degree in Geo-science and Master's Degree in Library and Information Science from Bangalore University, Bangalore with a distinction. Obtained Doctorate degree for his Thesis on "Organization and Use Patterns of Grey Literature in Engineering Research Institutions" from the University of Mysore, Mysore in Library and Information Science, serving as Chief Librarian at BMS College of Engineering, Bangalore for the last 26 years. Special interest includes promoting the use of grey literature among faculty and researchers in engineering discipline. Responsible for organization of 22 professional and extension programs for Teachers and Librarians in Science and Technology. He served as resource person in library and information science, and Academic Counselor for Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi and presently holds the position of President, AKELPA - All Karnataka Engineering College Library Professionals Association, Bangalore. Areas of professional interest are: Scholarly Communications, Facilitating Research Programs and Reference Service. Email: ncbmsce@yahoo.co.in

Bionotes (continued)

L. Usha Devi obtained her Bachelor's Degree in Science and Master's Degree in Library and Information Science from the University Of Mysore, Mysore, She has been serving as Assistant University Librarian at Bangalore University, Jnana Bharathi, Bangalore for the last 28 years. Ushadevi has also secured Master of Philosophy Degree in Library and Information Science. She has contributed 12 research papers at various National and International seminars and conferences .She is a life member of professional associations/ organisations: Indian Library Association, Indian Association for Special Libraries and Information Centres, Indian Association for Teachers in Library and Information Science and Karnataka Library Association. Her areas of research interest are Library User Study and Organisation and Use of Grey Literature.

C.P. Ramasesh obtained Master's Degree in Philosophy from the University of Mysore in 1976 with specialization in Vedanta Philosophy. He also obtained a Master's Degree (1978) and Doctorate Degree (1989) in Library and Information Science from the University of Mysore. Ramasesh is the recipient of Dr. S.R.Ranganathan Memorial Gold Medal for securing first rank in the Master's Degree. He served as professional librarian for three decades and is responsible for the 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 University Librarian of the University of Mysore and supervising research programmes in the field of 1) Grey Literature 2) Institutional Repositories of Heritage Collection and 2) Use Pattern of Online Journals. Email: cpramasesh@gmail.com

V.R. Shyamala obtained her Master's Degree in Zoology from the University of Mysore. She has been trained in IT applications at the Centre for Information Science and Technology, University of Mysore. She has served as faculty for almost two decades. Presently, working as the Principal at the Government P.U.College, M.G.Koppal, Mysore. Shyamala has managed library services while she was serving as faculty at various colleges. She has inclination to organize and manage library resources on modern lines. She has delivered special lectures on e-resources and application of ICT to educational institutions. Her areas of special interests are: Reproductive Biology, Philosophy, Professional Ethics and Library Collection Development. Email: shyamalasesh@gmail.com

DEPENDENCY ON REGIONAL LIBRARIES FOR GREY LITERATURE : PERCEPTIONS OF RESEARCHERS IN ENGINEERING SCIENCES AND TECHNOLOGY

N. CHOWDAPPA
BMS College of Engineering, Bangalore, India
L. USHA DEVI
Bangalore University, India
C.P. RAMASESH
University of Mysore, India.
V.R. SHYAMALA
Government PU College, Mysore, India

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

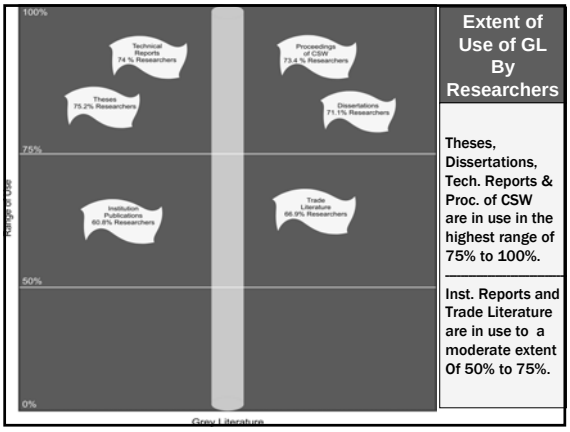
TO FIND OUT / IDENTIFY:

1. **USE PATTERN OF VARIOUS GREY LITERATURE**
2. **EXTENT OF DEPENDENCY ON RL FOR GL**
3. **CONSTRAINTS IN USING REGIONAL LIBRARIES (RL)**
4. **NEED FOR DIGITIZATION AND RESOURCE SHARING**
5. **TRAINING REQUIREMENT OF RESEARCHERS**

METHODOLOGY

QUESTIONNAIRES WERE ADMINISTERED TO

1. **65 Chief Librarians**
2. **1270 Researchers in Engineering Sciences & Technology working in the 65 Engineering Research Centres.**
3. **Percentage of response obtained is 84.6**



Extent of Use of GL By Researchers

Theses, Dissertations, Tech. Reports & Proc. of CSW are in use in the highest range of 75% to 100%.

Inst. Reports and Trade Literature are in use to a moderate extent Of 50% to 75%.

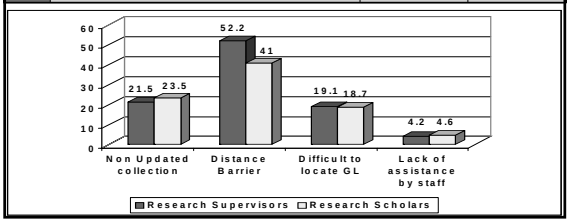
ACTIVE USERS OF REGIONAL LIBRARIES		
S. No.	**Disciplines of Research**	**Percentage**
01	Civil Engineering	32.5%
02	Mechanical Engineering	30.2%
03	Electrical and Electronics Engineering	39.2%
04	Electronics & Communication Engineering	35.4%
05	Computer Science and Engineering	29.4%
06	Chemical Engineering	54.2%
07	Textile and Silk Technology	21.1%
08	General Science	38.6%
09	Business Administration	55.6%
	AVERAGE NUMBER OF USERS	**37.35%**

37.35% of the researchers rely upon regional libraries for GL. Comparatively more number of researchers from Chemical Engineering & Management Sc. use regional libraries.

Dependency of Librarians on GL of RL							
S. No.	**Types of GL**	**Extent of Dependency**					**Total**
		100%	**75%**	**50%**	**25%**	**Nil**	
1	**Theses**	**5 7.7%**	**13 20.0%**	**16 24.6%**	**21 32.3%**	**10 15.4%**	**65 100%**
2	**Dissertations**	**3 4.6%**	**15 23.1%**	**18 27.7%**	**22 33.8%**	**7 10.8%**	**65 100%**
3	**Institutional publications**	**3 4.6%**	**13 20.0%**	**15 23.1%**	**23 35.4%**	**11 16.9%**	**65 1005**
4.	**Trade literature**	**3 4.6%**	**11 16.9%**	**17 26.2%**	**19 29.2%**	**15 23.0%**	**65 100%**
5.	**Technical reports**	**5 7.7%**	**7 10.8%**	**24 36.9%**	**22 33.8%**	**7 10.8%**	**65 100%**
6.	**Proceedings of CSW**	**3 4.6%**	**12 18.5%**	**19 29.2%**	**23 35.4%**	**8 12.3%**	**65 100%**

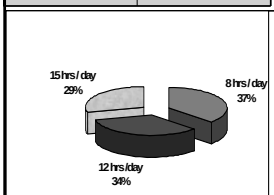
Lower dependency of librarians on regional libraries(RL) is depicted Reliance on Tech. Reports and Proc. of CSW is comparatively high

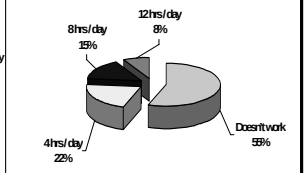
RESEARCHERS ON CONSTRAINTS IN USING GL OF REGIONAL LIBRARIES			
S. No.	**Category of Constraints**	**Research Supervisors**	**Research Scholars**
01	Non up-to-date collection	21.5%	23.5%
02	Distance barrier & Lib. Timings	52.2%	41.0%
03	Difficult to locate GL	19.1%	18.7%
04	Lack of assistance by staff	4.2%	4.6%



RESPONSE ON THE EXTENT OF UP-TO-DATE COLLECTION						
Category of GL	Extent of up-to-date collection					Total
	100%	75%	50%	25%	Nil	
Theses	168 13.2%	351 27.6%	452 35.6%	176 13.9%	123 9.7%	1270 100%
Dissertations	201 15.8%	346 27.2%	470 37.0%	188 14.8%	65 5.1%	1270 100%
Institutional Publications	246 19.4%	309 24.3%	334 26.3%	323 25.4%	58 4.6%	1270 100%
Trade Literature	123 9.7%	352 27.7%	379 29.8%	347 27.3%	69 5.4%	1270 100%
Technical Reports	222 17.5%	383 30.2%	421 33.1%	212 16.7%	32 2.5%	1270 100%
Proceedings of CSW.	242 19.1%	364 28.7%	450 35.4%	181 14.3%	33 2.6%	1270 100%
RESEARCHERS: GL Collection lacks up-datedness to a little extent. Trade Literature & Inst. Publications are slightly out-dated.						

Weekdays - LIBRARY HOURS - Weekends				
Library Hours	No. of Libraries	Library Hours	No. of Libraries
8 hrs / day	24	Doesn't work	36
12 hrs /day	22	4 hrs / day	14
15 hrs / day	19	8 hrs / day	10
Total	***65***	12 hrs / day	05



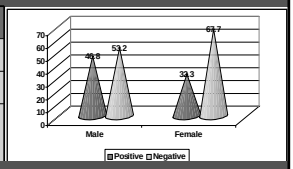


EXTENT OF COOPERATION EXTENDED BY LIBRARIANS		
S. No.	Extent of Cooperation	Percentage
1	Highly cooperative	56.0%
2	Cooperative	39.5%
3	Slightly cooperative	4.0
4	Not at all cooperative	0.5%
	Total	100%

RESEARCHERS ON THE NEED OF ORIENTATION (O.P.)/TRAINING							
Sl. No.	Category of Response	Research Supervisors		Research Scholars		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Strongly agree	159	46.8	345	37.1	504	42.0
2	Agree	158	46.5	499	53.7	657	50.1
3	Agree to a little extent	18	5.2	79	8.5	97	6.8
4	Disagree	5	1.5	7	0.8	12	1.1
1. Cooperation and assistance rendered by librarians is appreciated 2. Large segment of researchers intends to attend O.P.							

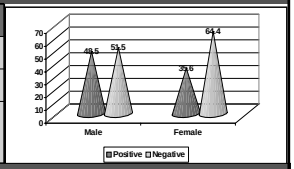
RESEARCH SCHOLARS ON KNOWLEDGE OF GL OF RL

S. No.	Response	Male	Female
01	Positive	46.8%	32.3%
02	Negative	53.2%	67.7%
	Total	667 (100%)	263 (100%)



RESEARCH SUPERVISORS ON KNOWLEDGE OF GL OF RL

S. No.	Response	Male	Female
01	Positive	48.5%	35.6%
02	Negative	51.5%	64.4%
	Total	295 (100%)	45 (100%)



1. Large percentage of researchers are not aware of GL available in RL.
2. Female respondents representing 66.05% are unaware of GL of RL.

DEMAND FOR NOTIFYING NEW ARRIVALS OF GL ON THE WEBSITE

Sl. No.	Category of GL	Positive Responses in Percentage		
		Research Supervisors	Research Scholars	Total
1	Theses	93.2%	93.5%	93.4%
2	Dissertations	92.1%	91.2%	91.6%
3	Inst. publications	86.5%	86.7%	86.6%
4	Trade literature	85.0 %	85.9%	85.5%
5	Technical reports	91.8%	92.8%	92.3%
6	Proceedings of CSW	93.8%	92.4%	93.1%
	Average percentage	90.4%	90.4%	90.4%

Overwhelming majority representing 90.4% demand for notifying the new arrivals of GL on the institution web sites. Presupposes need of creating Institutional Repositories.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

1. Active users of regional libraries (RL) stands at 37.35%.
2. Theses, tech. reports and proc of CSW are used to a greater extent.
3. Performance of library staff is appreciated.
4. Large percentage of female researchers are unaware of the GL collections of RL.
5. Immediate need of creating Institutional Repository is noticed.
6. Lower dependency of librarians on RL is depicted.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Steps need to be initiated to up-date collection in the libraries.
2. Libraries have to be kept open on weekends to facilitate research.
3. O.P. be conducted for researchers on facilities and services of RL
4. Notify the new arrivals of GL on the institution web sites.

what is grey?

The Central Registry of Publication Activity - CREPC

Information source of grey literature produced at slovak universities

thesis DISSERTATION and HABILITATION

proceedings SCIENTIFIC and CONFERENCE

studies SCIENTIFIC and RESEARCH

research reviews FINAL and CONTINOUS

works PUBLISHED at the INTERNET

preprints

ABOUT CREPC:

- established in 2007 as a development project of Ministry of Education of the Slovak Republic
- the main objective: comprehensively register publication activities of the Slovak universities in electronic form
- the grey objective: evidence of grey literature produced at slovak universities
- material and technical support: The Slovak Centre of Scientific and Technical Information
- softver solution: product of SVOP Ltd.
- content: 165 933 bibliographic records
- public access: www.crepc.sk

CONTACT:
The Slovak Centre of Scientific and Technical Information
Lamačská cesta 8/A, 811 04, Bratislava, Slovak Republic

Supported by national project:
Európska únia
Operačný program VEDA A VÝSKUM
National Infrastructure for Technology Transfer Support in Slovakia – NITT SK http://nitt.cvtisr.sk
Supporting research in Slovakia / The project is co-funded by the EU

The Central Registry of Publication Activity – Information source of grey literature produced at Slovak universities

Marta Dušková, Ľudmila Hrčková, and Ján Turňa
Slovak Centre of Scientific and Technical Information, Slovak Republic

The Central Registry of Publication Activity (CREPC) was established in 2007 by Ministry of Education of Slovak Republic. The main objective is to comprehensively register publication activities of the Slovak universities in electronic form. The Slovak Centre of Scientific and Technical Information (CVTI SR) was authorised by Ministry of Education of Slovak Republic to administer CREPC and secures material and technical support for it. Softver solution was originally developed by SVOP, Ltd.

According to the Library Act No. 183/2000 Coll. the Slovak Centre of Scientific and Technical Information is also the deposit library and the co-ordinator for processing grey literature in Slovakia – grey literature documents are accessible through its library and information services; information on grey literature, produced at Slovak universities is publicly accessible in CREPC database – www.crepc.sk.

CREPC represents the bibliographic database of the Slovak universities publication activities. All Slovak public universities (20 of 20), some state universities (2 of 3) and some private universities (3 of 11) contribute to the CREPC database. Results of publication activities are considered in the breakdown of state budget subsidies for public universities yet.

The database contains 165 933 records of publication activities (2007 – 2010), many of these are grey literature documents. Documents are included in the database according to publication activity categories as defined by the Directive 13/2008-R for bibliographic registration and categorization of publications, artistic activities and responses. CREPC enables to search documents according to author, university, document title, publication year, source document title, key words, publication activity category, etc. Grey literature documents contained in CREPC database shows this table:

Grey Literature in The Central Registry of Publication Activity		
Document type	**Source document**	**Territory**
Studies, Reviews	Proceedings	foreign, national
Scientific works	Proceedings	foreign, national
Experts works	Proceedings	foreign, national
Papers	Proceedings	foreign, national
Abstracts of Scientific works, Abstracts of Experts works	Proceedings	foreign, national
Conference Posters, Survey works, Experts Traslations	Proceedings	foreign, national
Preprints of scientific works	-	foreign, national
Final research reports, Research works, Projects	-	foreign, national
Research studies and works, Reports on solved tasks	-	foreign, national
Thesis, Habilitation thesis	-	national
Standards, Norms	-	national

The main objective of The Slovak Centre of Scientific and Technical Information is to integrate to CREPC also other Slovak scientific and research institutions and organisations as well as Slovak Academy of Sciencies and make CREPC as a unique and comprehensive source of information on publication activities in Slovakia. Other options how to use and develop CREPC are considered within the national project National Infrastructure for Technology Transfer Support in Slovakia – NITT SK (http://nitt.cvtisr.sk/) .

Bionotes

Marta Dušková studied library and information science at Comenius University in Bratislava (Slovakia). Since July 2010 she works in the Slovak Centre of Scientific and Technical Information in Bratislava (Slovakia) - Publication Evaluation Department. She deals with grey literature and The Central Registry of Publication Activity. She coordinates activities associated with obtaining and making grey literature available and cooperates with the processing and verification data publications included in The Central Registry of Publication Activity.

Ľudmila Hrčková studied translation-interpretation (russian-swedish) at Comenius University in Bratislava (Slovakia). In the years 1984-2010 she worked as a head of Information Centre and Medical Library in National Institute of Rheumatic Diseases in Piešťany (Slovakia). Since April 2010 she works in The Slovak Centre of Scientific and Technical Information in Bratislava (Slovakia) as a head of Electronic Information Resource Department and Publications Evaluation Department. She coordinates activities associated with obtaining and making e-resources available. She also deals with the processing and verification of data of publications of universities in Slovakia included in The Central Registry of Publication Acitivity.

The Central Registry of Publication Activity
C R E P C

Information source of grey literature produced at Slovak universities

Marta Dušková – Ľudmila Hrčková
Slovak Centre of Scientific and Technical Information

C R E P C *origin*

- **Established:**
  - *In 2007 as development project of Ministry of Education of the Slovak Republic*
- **Main objective:**
  - *register publication activities of the Slovak universities in electronic form*
- **Material and technical support:**
  - *The Slovak Centre of Scientific and Technical Information*
- **Softver solution:**
  - *Original softver product from SVOP, Ltd.*

C R E P C *database*

- **Type:**
  - *Bibliographic database*
- **Number of records:**
  - *163 933 records (2007 – 2010)*
- **Accessibility:**
  - www.crepc.sk *(only slovak version)*
- **Searching by:**
  - *author, university, document title,*
  - *publication year, source document title,*
  - *key words, publication activity category, etc.*

CREPC database

Basic search

Advanced search

Searching results

C R E P C *what is grey?*

- **Grey literature in CREPC:**
  - *Studies, Reviews, Papers*
  - *Scientific and Experts works*
  - *Abstracts of Scientific and Experts works*
  - *Conference Posters, Survey works, Experts Traslations*
  - *Preprints of scientific works*
  - *Final research reports, Research works, Projects*
  - *Research studies and works, Reports on solved tasks*
  - *Dissertation and Habilitation thesis*
  - *Standards, Norms*

C R E P C *contributing*

- **Who?**
  - *Slovak universities (public 20 of 20, state 2 of 3, private 3 of 11)*
- **What?**
  - *All categories of publication activity by Directive 13/2008-R for bibliographic registration and categorization of publications, artistic activities and responses*
- **Why?**
  - *State budget subsidies for public universities*
  - *Research and development results evaluation*

C R E P C *development*

- **The Slovak Centre of Scientific and Technical Information ´s objective:**
  - *integrate to CREPC also other Slovak scientific and research institutions and organisations as well as Slovak Academy os Sciencies ,*
  - *create CREPC as a unique and comprehensive source of information on publication activities in Slovakia.*
- **Other possibilities of use:**
  - *considering within the national project* ***National Infrastructure for Technology Transfer Support in Slovakia – NITT SK*** (http://nitt.cvtisr.sk/).

Contact

The Slovak Centre of Scientific and Technical Information

Lamačská cesta 8/A, 811 04, Bratislava, Slovakia

www.cvtisr.sk

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The New York Academy of Medicine

At the heart of urban health since 1847

NYAM's Grey Literature Report: How Social Networking Adds Value for Users

Danielle Aloia, Ying Jia, Latrina Keith, Lisa Genoese, and Elizabeth Taylor
New York Academy of Medicine, United States

Since 1999 the New York Academy of Medicine Library has been aggregating grey literature, through print and web, in health and science policy, public health, health of vulnerable and special populations (i.e. children, women, uninsured, elderly) and in those areas of general medicine and disease in which the Academy has research interests. The focus is on research material, not consumer health material. The Grey Literature Report (www.greylit.org) is a bimonthly publication of The New York Academy of Medicine Library alerting readers to new grey literature publications. In addition to this alert service, all resources are added to and indexed in our Online Catalog, and since April 2011 they have also been added to our new searchable database. The redesigned Grey Literature Report was launched in the spring of 2011. The redesign includes the creation of a new searchable database based on Drupal as well as a brand new web interface. This paper will describe the major features of the administrative module of the database and reflect on the improved public side. Features such as the item entry function and provision of communication workflow between members of the NYAM Grey Literature Team will be introduced. On the public interface, a description of the improved search functionality and the ability of users to limit search results will be highlighted. The concentration of the paper will be on the ability of users of the Report to generate and communicate feedback to the Grey Literature Team and to the grey community and the potential for the creation of partnerships with other libraries and librarians worldwide to contribute to the database. It will illustrate how these social networking methods add value by generating discussion among users as to the merits of the information included in the database. The same methods also raise public awareness of new communities of grey literature.

Bionotes

Danielle Aloia received her MSLS from Catholic University of America, in Washington, DC, in 2005 while working on the AgeLine Database at AARP. She has over 20 years of experience in all varieties of libraries. She has been involved with collecting, evaluating, and cataloging grey literature since 2006 at both AARP and the United States Dept. of Transportation. Currently, she manages the Grey Literature Report, produced by the New York Academy of Medicine. Email: daloia@nyam.org

Ying Jia, BA, MLS, the Head of Technical Resources of the New York Academy of Medicine Library, is a member of the Grey Literature Project team. Email: yjia@nyam.org

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NYAM'S GREY LITERATURE REPORT: HOW SOCIAL NETWORKING ADDS VALUE FOR USERS

Danielle Aloia, Ying Jia, Trina Keith, Lisa Genoese , and Elizabeth Taylor
The New York Academy of Medicine Library

The New York Academy of Medicine

Grey Literature Report
Fill the gaps in your public health research

Background

Since 1999 the New York Academy of Medicine (NYAM) Library has been aggregating grey literature, through print and web, in health policy, public health, health of vulnerable and special populations, global health, and aging. The focus is on research materials, not consumer health information.

The Grey Literature Report (www.greylit.org) is produced bimonthly by the NYAM Library alerting readers to current grey literature publications. In addition to the newly developed database, all resources are added and indexed in the Online Catalog.

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Grey Literature Report
Fill the gaps in your public health research

New Database Features

Administration Module:
•Material collection
•Material cataloging
•Collaboration between NYAM team and external contributors

Public Interface:
•Search limits
•Tag items with thumbs up or down
•Make comments

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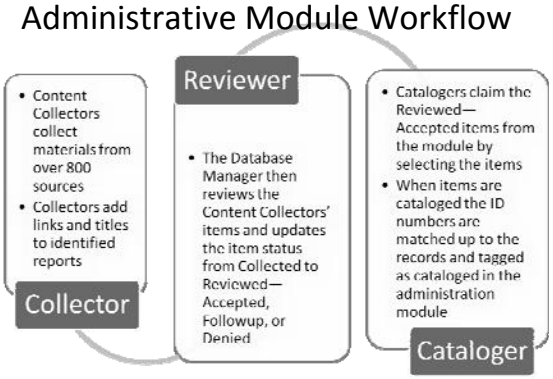
Grey Literature Report
Fill the gaps in your public health research

Administrative Module Workflow



Public Interface

- Multiple Search options
- Tag items for Facebook or Twitter
- Download MARC or BibText
- Create RSS for specific search alerts
- Give thumbs up or down and make a comment

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Grey Literature Report
Fill the gaps in your public health research

Questions, comments?

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From Unprocessed Unknowns to Digital Diffusion: Uncovering Grey Literature at the Center for the History of Psychology

Jodi Kearns and Cathy Faye
Center for the History of Psychology, The University of Akron, United States

Lynn Willis
PsycEXTRA, The American Psychological Association, United States

Collection Description: The Center for the History of Psychology (CHP) at The University of Akron is home to a special collection of grey literature that documents the history of psychology and related human sciences. The collection is comprised of 4000 paper-and-pencil tests; 15,000 organizational newsletters, white papers, conference programs and proceedings, and membership directories; and 8,000 US military technical reports. These data, covering a broad variety of contemporary and historical topics, are an untapped but immensely useful resource for historical research, as well as contemporary meta-analytic studies and general literature reviews.
Problem/Goal: The central goal of CHP was to find a way to make these unknown materials available to scholars from a variety of fields. Digitization and mass distribution was the clearest solution. However, CHP lacked financial resources necessary for such a large project. CHP therefore partnered with the American Psychological Association (APA) to uncover, process, digitize, and provide access to its largely unknown grey literature documents.
Method/Procedure: A CHP librarian was hired to manage the project. Digitization was conducted onsite using rented equipment. Scanned images were uploaded to the APA server for processing and assignment of metadata in order to provide access to the digital documents via PsycEXTRA, a searchable, digital repository widely used in the psychology community. CHP processes included archival arrangement, organization, and processing.
Costs: APA contracted with vendor Kirtas for onsite digitization. Costs were split between the grey literature project and a concurrent book scanning project. Two scanners were rented and two full-time technicians were hired to scan and then process files at a remote location. PDF files were then accessioned into PsycEXTRA and all files were investigated for copyright restrictions. First to be released in PsycEXTRA were files in the public domain and files for which agreements had been reached with copyright owners. APA indexed and released documents in PsycEXTRA and to CHP for onsite use. Documents remain held in dark archives until permission is acquired from copyright owners for release.
Results/Case Study: The CHP/APA scanning project represents an attempt to build a partnership between subject-specific special collections and the disciplines with which they are most closely aligned. This partnership has proven to be a very successful one, resulting in the digitization and distribution of 20,000 documents from the CHP Grey Literature collection. The documents will be available onsite at the CHP, through the PsycEXTRA database, and on the CHP website.

Bionotes

Jodi Kearns is the Digital Projects Manager at the Center for the History of Psychology at The University of Akron. She earned her PhD in Information Science from the University of North Texas. She also serves as Assistant Professor at Kent State University School of Library and Information Science. Jodi has authored and coauthored articles on the nature of library information, particularly regarding Shannon's Information Theory. Her 2008 book Doing Things with Information, with Brian O'Connor and Richard Anderson, encapsulates recent explorations in these areas. Email: jkearns@uakron.edu
Cathy Faye is the Assistant Director of the Center for the History of Psychology at The University of Akron. She received a Master's degree in psychology from York University in Toronto Canada in 2005 with a specialty in the history of psychology and related sciences. She is currently pursuing a doctoral degree in the same field. She has authored and coauthored articles on the history of psychology as well as articles exploring research topics in contemporary psychology. Email: cfaye@uakron.edu
Lynn Willis is the Content Development Manager for PsycINFO, a suite of databases produced by the American Psychological Association. Her interest in gray literature dates back to when she was chasing stories on government technology as a science writer. Currently she sits on the Board of Directors of NFAIS. Email: lwillis@apa.org

GreyNet International
A Back Office Report 2011

Dominic Farace and Jerry Frantzen
TextRelease/GreyNet, The Netherlands

This 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. GreyNet, Grey Literature Network Service, was founded in 1992 and re-launched 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 International Conference Series on Grey Literature provides a unique opportunity for open discussion on the future of GreyNet International.

Thirteenth International Conference on Grey Literature

GreyNet International: A Back Office Report 2011

Contents:

Part I: Company Information
1. Leadership in the field of Grey Literature
2. Partnerships and Agreements
3. Member Organizations and Sponsors

Part II: Products, Services, and Professional Initiatives
4. Program and Conference Bureau
5. International Conference Series on Grey Literature
6. Summer Workshop Series on Grey Literature
7. GreyNet, Grey Literature Network Service
8. GreyNet Serial and Non-Serial Publications
9. GreyNet's Collection in the OpenGrey Repository
10. Research Initiatives in Grey Literature
11. Educational Initiatives in Grey Literature
12. Annual GreyNet Award and Banquet

Part III: Use and User Statistics
Part IV: Financial Indicators
Part V: SWOT Analysis
Part VI: GreyNet Timeline

The Grey Circuit - From Social Networking to Wealth Creation
Library of Congress, Washington D.C. USA, 5-6 December 2011

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

Grey Literature Between Tradition and Innovation: Is There a Continuum?

Gabriella Pardelli, Sara Goggi, Manuela Sassi
Istituto di Linguistica Computazionale, "Antonio Zampolli"
CNR, Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche

This study wants to explore ways of social media communication for Grey Literature. In particular it describes the role of social media in relation with traditional channels and how social media applications can be used for Grey.

From the 5th century, when monasteries started to be built in Western Europe, the transcription of ancient literary works was made in one of the abbey rooms called 'scriptorium'. This method for the replication of knowledge aimed at retrieval and conservation rather than at divulgation: there was a selection of the works to bequeath and preference was given to Latin classics, religious works and some heathen works as well.

This Medieval way of knowledge was preservative rather than popular and was addressed to a niche of a few users: its main merit was to pass on knowledge from age to age and transmit it to our time Information Society (IS). Information Society is a computer-based society which spreads knowledge, meets on social networks, establishes realities such as Wikipedia and Facebook thus reducing the world into a global village.

Information is meant as knowledge and becomes a new form of wealth, since productivity and welfare are influenced by the management and the transmission of information. The Medieval "scriptorium" is somehow rebuilt on the web with a kind of new transcription system called "digitalization": knowledge is not only created but also disseminated for being then shared. The computer-based culture offers to people the opportunity for a cultural growth while technology creates new professions every day and enriches the traditional crafts with new contents.

Nowadays on the web there is a rapid growth of new ways of learning dictated by the massive information exchange and the shared knowledge: "The web is immense, free and available by mouse-click. It contains hundreds of billions of words of text and can be used for all manner of language research" (Kilgarriff and Grefenstette, 2003).

Internet has become a universal repository where users, by means of web-based interfaces, can extract information from documentation. But not only: the web makes available to users what is called "social networking", that is a tool of interactive approach, a collective voice and a new way of communicating. The interactive nature of this tool makes information expand and creates an added value which enlarges knowledge.

Discussion and shared interest for knowledge is the adhesive of the social network members: it is a sort of modern literary salon where the meetings have a "free" and spontaneous nature, participants have a common socio-cultural background and the participation itself is the intrinsic purpose. This said, the importance of social networks lies just in the richness of relations – human, cultural, scientific, and economic - which can be developed.

Is the web – alongside with its new ways of social media communication - the modern form of medieval "scriptorium"? How do the social media applications relate to Grey Literature and how can they be employed for research on Grey?

Is there a continuum? Answering to these questions will be the scope of this article.

Bionotes

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). Email: gabriella.pardelli@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

GP1

GREY LITERATURE BETWEEN TRADITION AND INNOVATION: IS THERE A CONTINUUM?

Gabriella Pardelli, Manuela Sassi, Sara Goggi
Istituto di Linguistica Computazionale "Antonio Zampolli", ILC
Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche CNR- Pisa, Italy

Starting questions

- Why Social Media, now?
- Why Social Media for Grey, now?
- Why Grey Literature between tradition and innovation: is there a continuum?

Why Social Media, now?

In January 2010, *The Economist* published a special report on social networking titled "A world of connections": on page 14 we read: "This democratization of technology is driving the socialisation of the web and fundamentally changing the way that people interact with one another, as well as with businesses and governments".

… Why Social Media, now?

- The use of technology becomes democratic;
- Technology is available and easily accessible to most people regardless of age, culture, country and economic condition;
- This is the first time in history that a free system of communication increasingly becomes a flow of information through space and time;
- This process does not duplicate knowledge as it happened in the medieval 'scriptorium' nor store it: it is a simple transmission of news and events happened all over the world, a stream of thought which relates all those who are connected.

Why Social Media for Grey, now?

Over the last decade both Grey Literature and traditional literature underwent the transformation of the communication channels of scientific information:

- the aim is to concentrate knowledge for then disclose, disseminate and share it with citizens: obviously the purpose is no longer to conserve and preserve knowledge for transmission to a niche of few users as it used to be in the Middle Ages;
- by means of the social networking sites system (SNSs) – the new added value to production and expansion of knowledge – Grey Literature is involved as well, but how? Groups of Grey Literature scholars with common interests and goals discuss, ponder and compare with new methodologies and new type of information for trying to retrieve/define new paradigm;
- the consequence has been a drastic change of the editorial look which became increasingly headed towards electronic publication on the web;

Why Grey Literature between tradition and innovation: is there a continuum?

Internet has become a universal repository where users, by means of web-based interfaces, can extract information from documentation. But not only: the web makes available to users what is called "social networking", that is a tool of interactive approach, a collective voice and a new way of communicating. The interactive nature of this tool makes information expand and creates an added value which enlarges knowledge.

In this modern XVIIIth century-like literary salon, culture is created and spread around with the purpose of establishing clusterings of contents and objectives. For sure a new Grey generation is born and the answer to the question " why social media for Grey, now" is very simple: "It is just moving with the times"

…Why Grey Literature between tradition and innovation: is there a continuum?

Discussion and shared interest for knowledge is the adhesive of the social network members: it is a sort of modern literary salon where the meetings have a “free” and spontaneous nature, participants have a common socio-cultural background and the participation itself is the intrinsic purpose. This said, the importance of social networks lies just in the richness of relations – human, cultural, scientific, economic - which can be developed.

Is the web – alongside with its new ways of social media communication - the modern form of medieval “scriptorium”? How do the social media applications relate to Grey Literature and how can they be employed for research on Grey?

The use of Single Terms in Grey Literature (about Social Networking)

ID	single terms	relevance
1	knowledge	100.0%
2	networking	95.1%
3	content	76.0%
4	library	75.5%
5	web	71.3%
6	database	71.3%
7	literature	71.2%
8	user	70.8%
9	information	68.8%
10	tool	68.6%
11	communication	67.0%
12	access	60.4%
13	community	59.5%
14	environment	51.9%
15	research	51.4%
16	sharing	50.7%
17	site	50.6%
18	health	49.1%
19	representation	45.4%
20	technology	42.9%

The use of relevant multiple terms in Grey Literature (about Social Networking)

ID	relevant multiple terms (general purpose relevance)	relevance
1	grey literature	100.0%
2	ability of user	60.4%
3	new searchable database	60.4%
4	interest group	52.4%
5	presence blending information product	42.4%
6	community of grey literature	40.2%
7	discoverability of grey literature	39.2%
8	kind of grey literature	38.6%
9	interactive communication	38.1%
10	social networking	38.1%
11	incremental approach	38.1%
12	mode of knowledge sharing/creation	38.1%
13	range of social networking	38.1%
14	concept from large document	38.1%
15	area of general medicine	38.1%
16	many more specialized example	38.1%
17	communication with much variation	38.1%
18	tool for volatile knowledge	38.1%
19	online research interest group	38.1%
20	realm of human interactivity	38.1%

The use of Domain-Specific Multiple Terms in Grey Literature (about Social Networking)

ID	domain-specific multiple terms (text-dependent relevance)	relevance
1	grey literature	100.0%
2	social networking	100.0%
3	ability of user	100.0%
4	new searchable database	100.0%
5	interactive communication	100.0%
6	incremental approach	100.0%
7	interest group	100.0%

…Grey Literature between tradition and innovation: is there a continuum?

To conclude, it might be asserted that finding continuity between the old traditional way of producing and sharing Grey Literature and the current technological methods is a difficult task; continuity is rather to be found at the level of contents because Grey Literature will always be Grey literature, over time and technology.

…Grey Literature between tradition and innovation: Is there a continuum?

The tables - created by means of the linguistic tools developed within the “DylanLab: Lab for Computational Models of the Dynamics of Language and Cognition” of the Institute of Computational Linguistics - allowed a textual analysis of the abstracts and titles belonging to the 'Social Networking' session of this Thirteenth International Conference on Grey Literature.

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DTIC: Multiplying the Value / Sharing the Wealth

Phyllis A. Bell
Defense Technical Information Center,
U.S. Department of Defense, United States

The Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC) serves the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) as central facility for the acquisition, storage, retrieval, and dissemination of scientific and technical information (STI) supporting the Research and Engineering (R&E) needs of the Department. For more than 65 years DTIC has collected, processed, indexed, preserved, technical information produced by DoD through department funded Research and Development (R&D) and Science and Technology (S&T) activities. Contributions come from DoD laboratories and contractors, DoD schools and universities, Federally-Funded R&D Centers (FFRDCs), and other DoD Components. Publicly releasable items are added to the DTIC Collections and shared with other federal agencies. DTIC provides consistent online access at no charge to metadata and, where possible, the full text of the documents.
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Bionote

Phyllis Bell is Acting Director of the User Services Directorate at the Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC), Ft Belvoir, VA. For the past several years she has worked closely on development efforts to ensure that the functional requirements of customers continue to be met as DTIC products and services are upgraded. Previously, Mrs. Bell was the director of the U.S. Department of Transportation Library and served 17 years in the US Air Force Library System. She received a B.S. in Library Science from Mansfield University, PA and a MLS from the University of Pittsburgh. Email: PBell@dtic.mil

GEO: a special collection for Earth Science community

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

Cecilia Giussani
Institute for Geosciences and Earth Resources,
CNR, National Research Council, Italy

Around 1960, the CNR Institute for Geoscience and Earth Resources (IGG) began to collect a bibliography of its discipline. The work method was based on the analysis of leading technical and research papers produced in the fields of applied research of geothermal energy, hydrogeology, geology, environmental geochemistry, containment of greenhouse gases, the volcanology and geophysics. The bibliography, still growing, collects descriptions of works by researchers of IGG and by national and international experts belonging to the same community. The library staff of IGG checked the indexes of print journals and conferences in subscription at the institute IGG library and the Current Contents indexes in order to select the most relevant works. The search method was based on specific keywords and descriptors. After the selection, authors of selected papers were asked for a free copy of their papers. Through the collaboration with national and international institutions they collect also grey materials such as technical and project reports has been collected. All the documents described in the bibliography have been archived in paper copy at IGG. About five years ago, there started a Project to create a Digital Library (DL) of all the documents corresponding to the bibliography items. This DL, named GEO, was born in collaboration between IGG and the CNR Institute of Information Science and Technologies (ISTI). Its objective is to collect, disseminate and promote the visibility and use of its contents not otherwise accessible.
The technology of GEO is a special instance of the PUMA DL http://puma.isti.cnr.it.

PUMA, developed by ISTI, was born to manage institutional repositories. It presently supports 51 CNR collections that contain about 34000 documents covering different disciplines. Repositories and collections are growing daily.
The system functionalities are oriented to meet the requirements of CNR researchers allowing them to easily self-archive documents of different nature and to manipulate the stored content to fulfill scientific and administrative issues. PUMA also ensures the preservation of the documents and provide worldwide easy web access. GEO manages two distinct collections: the IGG Institutional repository and the Geo-db, i.e., the repository containing documents by external scientists. The two repositories are managed separately by the system but can be viewed and searched as a unique collection through a common user interface. Presently GEO is operating and the digitization of the historical documents is daily growing.

GEO is available at http://geo.isti.cnr.it/.

Future targets are:
i) discovering and digitizing the greatest number of grey materials as possible;
ii) linking the scientific contents to related resources such as database of rough data;
iii) linking documents to related Projects, if any;
iv) linking repositories of the same discipline in order to create a knowledge based network in Earth Science. We believe that GEO is a good contribution to create the wealth knowledge to support Earth Science scientific community. We hope that the endemic shortage of funds and human resources does not slow down too the achievement of our target.

Bionotes

Stefania Biagioni 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

Cecilia Giussani has been working since 1988 in Pisa at the International Institute for Geothermal Research, today Institute for Geosciences and Earth Resources (IGG) of the CNR. From 1979 to 1992 she was the technical and scientific secretary of International School of Geothermics, organized by CNR, IILA – Italo-Latin American Institute, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and UNESCO. Since 1997 she is head of the IGG library. Ms. Giussani participated to the computerization of the bibliographic data. She manages catalogues and works in the field of digital libraries since 2005. She set up the GEO Digital Library from the IGG archive using the PUMA system. GEO DL contains bibliographic documents of over 6000 articles in the "Earth Science". GEO is accessible from the web site: http://geo.isti.cnr.it/. She is a native Spanish speaker and has a good knowledge of Italian, English and French languages. She has experience in congress organization and performs translation work from Spanish to Italian. Email: giussani@igg.cnr.it

Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche
ISTITUTO DI GEOSCIENZE E GEORISORSE
DIGITAL LIBRARY

GEO: a special collection for Earth Science community

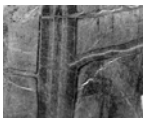
*Stefania Biagioni, *Silvia Giannini, **Cecilia Giussani
*CNR-ISTI, **CNR-IGG
Pisa, Italy

GL13 Conference, 5-6 December 2011, Washington DC - USA

The GEO Project

From the IGG Collection to GEO Digital Library*

- A common target of the CNR IGG and CNR ISTI** is to create a digital library to disseminate and promote the visibility and the use of its contents not otherwise accessible



**Institute for Geosciences and Earth Resources of the CNR*
http://www.igg.cnr.it
***Institute of Information Science and Technologies of the CNR*
http://www.isti.cnr.it

The origin

A Collection on Earth Science

- Based on Articles and Grey Literature (GL) by national and international experts
- Born at the beginning of the '60s in the Center of Geothermal Studies (CNR, Pisa)
- Developed since 1970 by the International Institute of Geothermal Research
- Now managed and enhanced by IGG

The origin (cont.)

Collection contents

Technical and research papers produced in the fields of applied research:

- geothermal energy
- hydrogeology
- geology
- environmental geochemistry
- containment of greenhouse gases
- volcanology
- geophysics

The origin (cont.)

Bibliographic sources identified by

- Searching by specific keywords and descriptors
  - owned journals, conferences, books
  - Current Contents indexes
  - Technical and Project Reports (GL)
- Selecting the most relevant works
- Acquiring and storing the selected paper materials
- Cataloguing through the library automation system

The Digital Library

Steps by steps ……

- Analysis and categorization of the contents
- Identification of papers produced by IGG authors
- Import of IGG bibliographic records in PUMA*
- Import of the remaining records in a special instance of PUMA: GEO**

**PUMA-Puma Management http://puma.isti.cnr.it*
***GEO-DL http://geo.isti.cnr.it*

The Infrastructure

PUMA

- Developed by ISTI to manage a network of institutional repositories, looking at the Open Access European vision
- Based on "open source" software and international standards, user-and-service oriented
- Operated by two independent systems, working together:
  - ✓ PUMA/OCTOPUS "Digital Library System"
  - ✓ MetaPub/MIXER "Information Retrieval System"
- Today contains 51 CNR collections covering different disciplines (IGG is one)

The infrastructure (cont.)

PUMA functionalities:

- easily self-archiving of documents
- checking the formal quality of data
- managing of the stored contents to fulfill scientific and administrative issues
- providing worldwide easy web access
- ensuring the preservation of the documents
- reusing of contents
- ensuring the interoperability with OAI-PMH protocol

The GEO DL

Sharing collections …

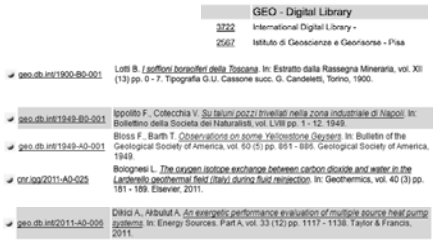
GEO DL allows the logical sharing and management of two distinct collections:

- geo-db.int (thematic) - physically located in Puma
- cnr.igg (institutional) - physically located in GEO

Librarians and users can use, view and search the DL as a unique collection through a common user interface

The collection

Browsing collections …



The collection (cont.)

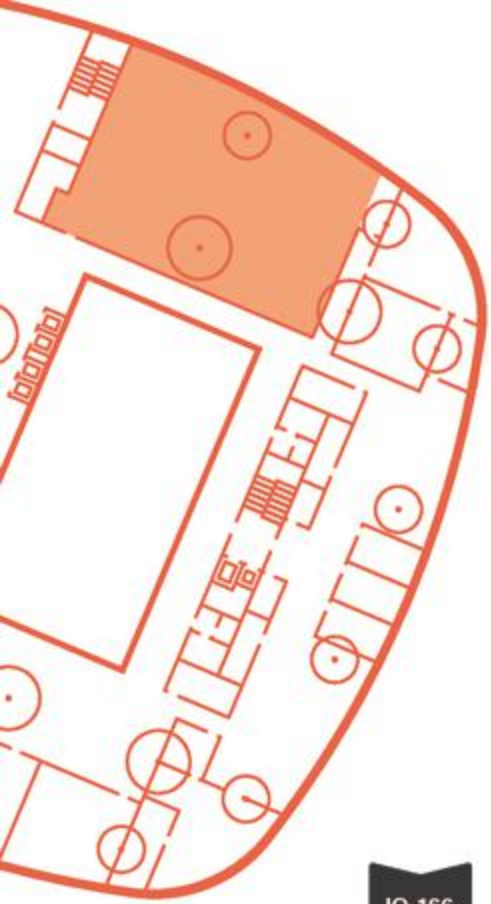
Today …

- The collection stored in paper copy at IGG consists of 10.800 bibliographic descriptions and corresponding documents (since 1900)
- GEO DL contains 6289 bibliographic records and 4661 documents (daily growing)

Future objectives

Enhancing GEO…

- Discovering and digitizing the greatest number of grey materials as possible
- Linking the scientific contents to related resources such as database of rough data
- Linking documents to related Projects, if any
- Linking repositories of the same discipline in order to create a knowledge based network in Earth Science



National Technical Library

National Technical Library (hereafter referred to as "**NTK**") is a central professional library open to public, which offers a 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 a 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 the CTU in Prague and Central Library of the ICT holdings are accessible in NTK.

For detailed information on the National Technical Library visit **http://www.techlib.cz/en/**

94 mm

As corresponds to its statutes, NTK manages – 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 fields of education, science and research. The NTK supports an education in the field of grey literature through annual seminars in the Czech Republic.

For more information on the National Repository of Grey Literature visit our project Web site **http://nrgl.techlib.cz/** and for a search **http://www.nusl.cz/**

NTK Univers

Národní technická knihovna
National Technical Library

NUŠL

A linked-data vocabulary of grey literature document types: Version 1.0

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

The poster presents the first version of the vocabulary of the types of grey literature in RDF (Resource Description Framework), which is based on an analysis of grey literature typologies and a draft version of vocabulary presented on GL12. The draft version of the vocabulary of the types of grey literature was reviewed by 14-member international working group appointed to this purpose. From January until July 6, 2011 42 comments and suggestions were accepted. Subsequently, they were incorporated by the NTK (National Technical Library) team. Changes mainly redefined some collections, some document types were merged and others excluded. The major changes concerned the following collections: monographs, informative materials, datasets and research plans. By our poster we would like to introduce the first version and discuss the possibility of using it by grey literature community. The vocabulary of the types of grey literature is publicly available on http://code.google.com/p/grey-literature-typology/.

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

NTK

A linked-data vocabulary of grey literature document types: Version 1.0

Petra Pejšová
National Technical Library, Czech Republic
petra.pejsova@techlib.cz

NTK

Starting points

- An Analysis of Current Grey Literature Document Typology presented on GL12, available
  http://www.nusl.cz/ntk/nusl-41999
- Draft version of the vocabulary of the types of grey literature presented on GL12 as poster

NTK

Working group

14 members

- Team in NTK – Pejšová, Simandlová, Mynarz
- Grey literature specialists – Vaska, Luzi, Marzi, Asserson, Crowe, Jeffery, Dušková, Newbold, Schopfel, Farace
- Ontological engineering expert - Svátek

Shedule 2011

- Open for comments until July 06, 2011
- Apply comments until September 30, 2011 – 42 comments were accepted
- Test it and publish 1st version by October 15, 2011
- Presentation on GL13, 5-6 December 2011

Main changes

- Focused on redefined some collections, some document types were merged and others excluded
- Major changes concerned monographs, informative materials, datasets and research plans collections

Before changes

```
gltype:monograph a skos:Concept ;
    skos:inScheme gltype: ;
    skos:topConceptOf gltype: ;
    skos:prefLabel "Monograph"@en, "Monografie"@cs ;
    skos:altLabel "Monography"@en ;
    skos:narrower gltype:reader, gltype:off-print ;
    skos:closeMatch bibo:Book ;
    skos:exactMatch <http://dbpedia.org/resource/Monograph> ;
    skos:definition "A monograph is a relatively short book or treatise on
    a single subject, complete in one physical piece, usually written by a
    specialist in the field. Monographic treatment is detailed and
    scholarly but not extensive in scope."@en ;
    skos:editorialNote "Taken from Reitz, Joan M. (c2004). Monograph.
    In Online Dictionary
    for Library and Information Science. Retrieved March 23, 2011, from
    http://www.abc-clio.com/ODLIS/odlis_A.aspx"@en
    .
```

NTK

After changes

```
gltype:monograph a skos:Concept ;
    skos:inScheme gltype: ;
    skos:topConceptOf gltype: ;
    skos:prefLabel "Monograph"@en, "Monografie"@cs ;
    skos:altLabel "Monography"@en ;
    skos:narrower gltype:annual, gltype:anthology, gltype:guidebook,
    gltype:handbook ;
    skos:closeMatch bibo:Book ;
    skos:exactMatch <http://dbpedia.org/resource/Monograph> ;
    skos:definition "A monograph is printed or electronic nonserial
    publication, completed in one volume or completed in the finite
    number of volumes."@en
    .
```

December 5-6, 2011 GL13, Library of Congress, Washington D.C. USA

NTK

GL types

Characters:

- Definition
- Example
- Link to another vocabulary
- Location

December 5-6, 2011 GL13, Library of Congress, Washington D.C. USA

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Used technologies

- Comtroled vocabulary in RDF (Resource Description Framework)
- Expressed as SKOS (Simple Knowledge Organisation System) concept scheme
- For project webpages is used Google Code

December 5-6, 2011 GL13, Library of Congress, Washington D.C. USA

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Linked data

- The GL vocabulary is published as linked data
- Each type is identified by IRI (Uniform Resource Identifier)
- The GL vocabulary is interlinked and mapped to other datasets, such as Biblioontology or DCMI Types

December 5-6, 2011 GL13, Library of Congress, Washington D.C. USA

NTK

Where to find?

Publicly available on:

http://code.google.com/p/grey-literature-typology/

- Click the Source tab.
- Click the Browse subtab
- Choose .rdf or .ttl format

December 5-6, 2011 GL13, Library of Congress, Washington D.C. USA

NTK

Please discuss the possibility of using the GL vocabulary on LinkedIn GreyNet Group

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I find

I order

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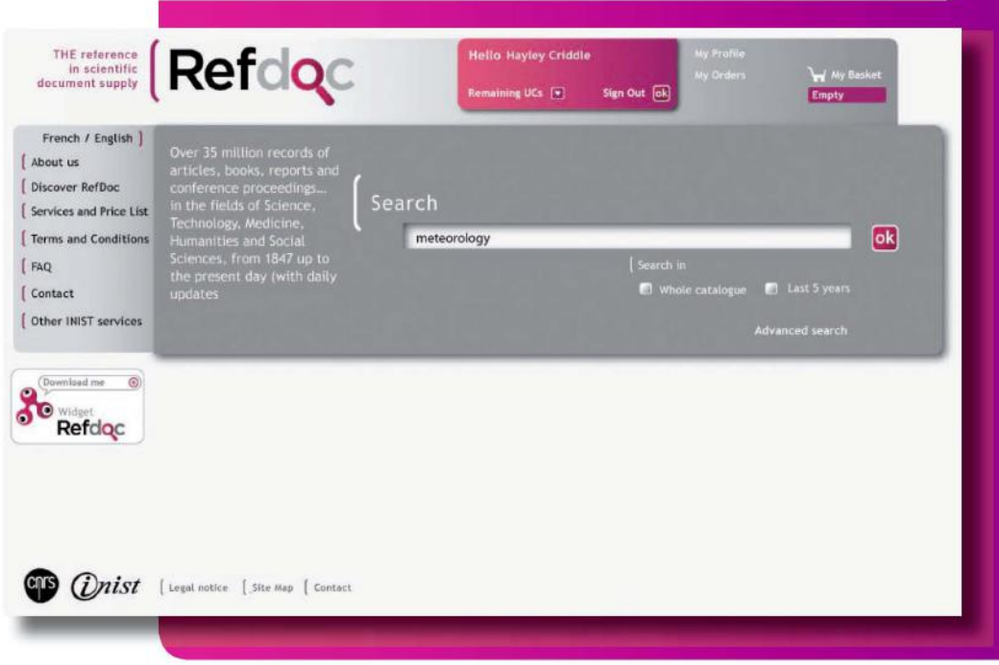

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OpenGrey
A new environment for OpenSIGLE records and European grey literature

Christiane Stock
INIST-CNRS, Institut de l'Information Scientifique et Technique
Centre National de Recherche Scientifique
France

More than 3 years after the complete launch of OpenSIGLE, the content of the European grey literature repository has found a new environment and a new name: OpenGrey. The poster presents the most important changes made with the migration and gives a first feedback on the acceptance of the new website by its users. Improved technical performances for the administration and features meeting user's demands (export of search results and records) are the most prominent changes. The graphic user interface accommodates the behaviour of the Google generation and provides relevant information at first glance or through multiple navigation facilities. New content is being added as well as links to full text available in partner repositories. The first observations of OpenGrey's usage show results both encouraging and full of surprises.

Bionote

Christiane Stock is the head of the Monographs and Grey Literature service at INIST-CNRS and manager of OpenGrey (European grey literature repository) and THESA (doctoral theses prepared in the French Grandes Ecoles). Her experience with grey literature began as a member of the Technical Committee for the SIGLE database from 1993 to 2005, and continued with the set up of the national agency for ISRN (International Standard Report Number). She then focused on making grey literature available in open access repositories with mémSIC (master's theses in information sciences) and LARA (French reports). She was a member of the AFNOR expert group who prepared the recommended metadata scheme for French electronic theses (TEF).
Email: christiane.stock@inist.fr

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Takashi Ohama
Japan Science and Technology Agency, Japan

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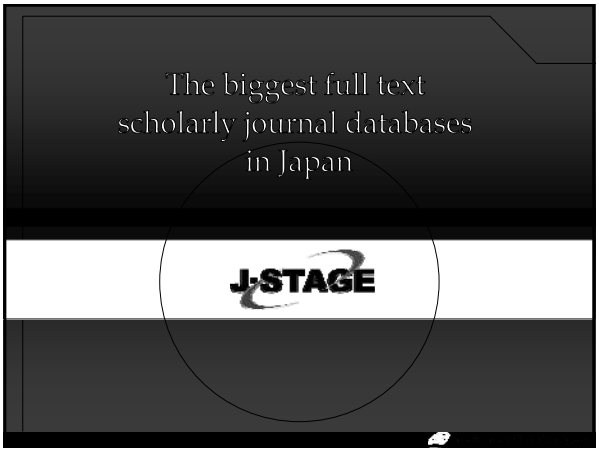
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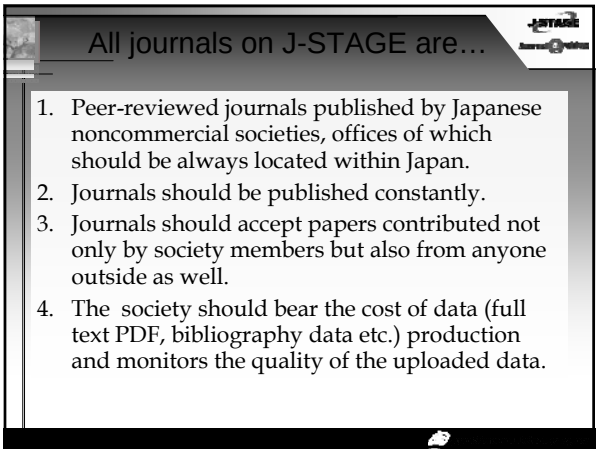
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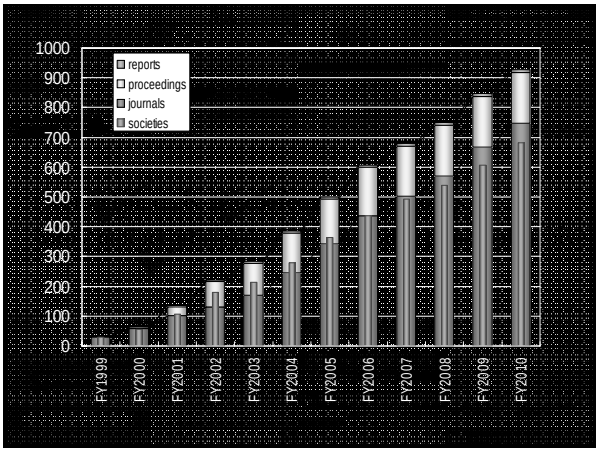
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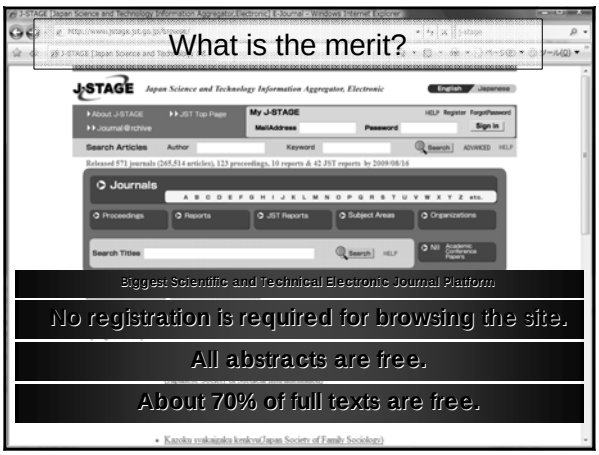
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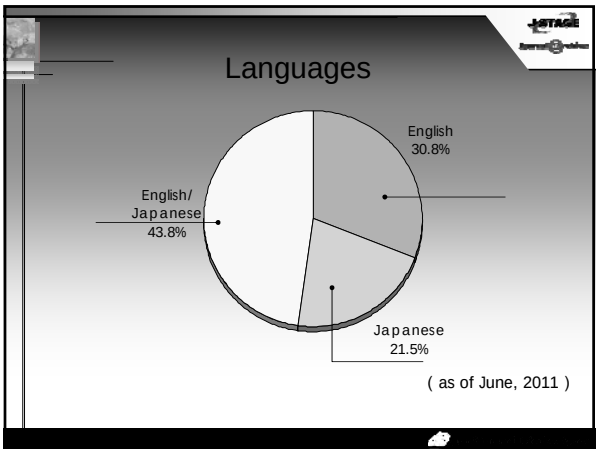
Languages
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English/
Japanese
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Japanese
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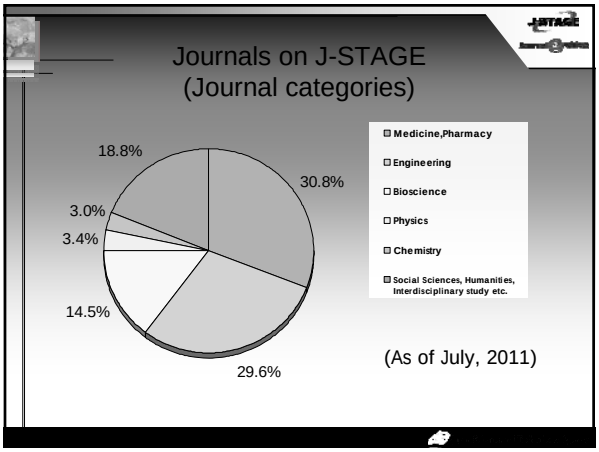
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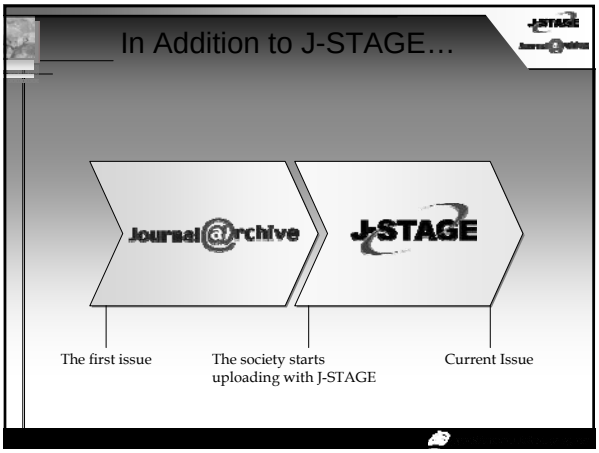
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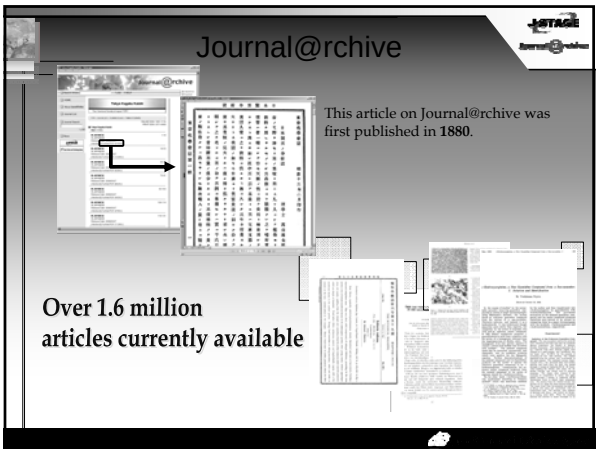
The first issue
The society starts uploading with J-STAGE
Current Issue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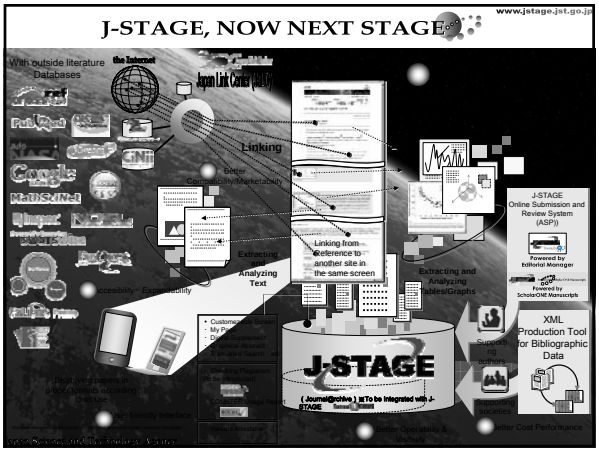
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GeoStoryteller: Taking grey literature to the streets of New York

Debbie Rabina and Anthony Cocciolo
Pratt Institute, School of Information and Library Science (SILS), United States

Introduction: GeoStoryteller is a mobile learning application that liberates myriad collections of grey literature from the confines of the library and brings them to the streets to enhance the learning experience of students. GeoStoryteller brings cultural heritage to the streets by making available digitized content and multimedia narrative using location-awareness applications.
GeoStoryteller develops new models that cultural institutions can apply to reuse and repurpose grey literature that exist within their archives and collections and use them to create new multimedia narratives that combine text, audio, photographs and augmented reality. These new models will be used for engaging youth and creating attractive informal learning environments free of traditional classroom constraints.
The first application of GeoStoryteller is currently under development as a project conducted by Pratt SILS with the Goethe Institute on New York. GeoStoryteller : iGetNY (invisible German traces in NY) will be used to learn about immigration in New York City through the eyes of German immigrants (1840-1945).

Problem/Goal: The goal of this project is to find ways to repurpose existing grey materials in the area of cultural heritage, to liberate them from the confines of the classroom or museum, and offer young audiences an interactive location-based learning experience that maintains a high level of scholarship.

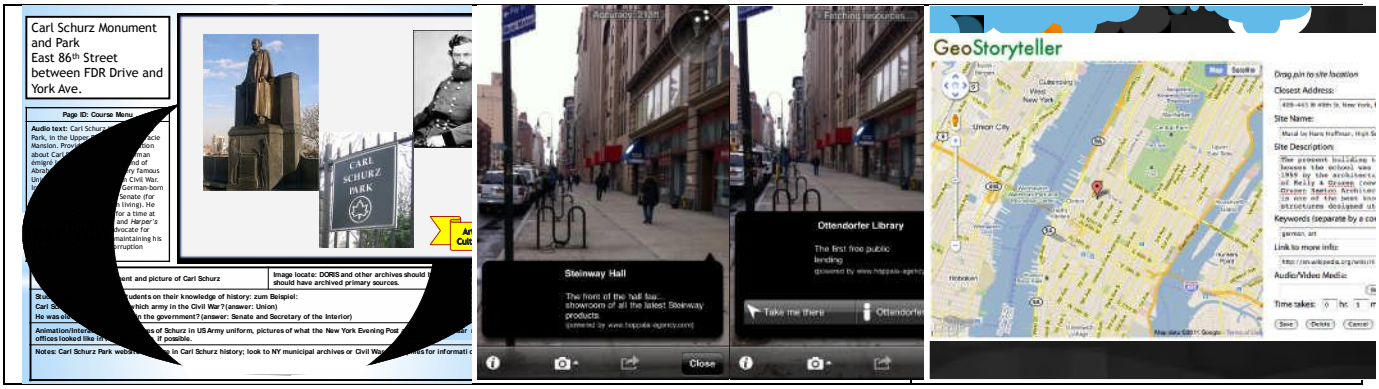
Method/Procedure: Dr. Rabina is leading the project in terms of content. This involves collecting materials (mostly currently in print) from several libraries and collections among them the New York Public Library, the archives of the City of New York, the Goethe Institute of New York and more. These materials are digitized and edited to create location-based narratives.
Dr. Cocciolo is leading the project in terms of technology. He is developing the GeoStoryteller application, which will be distributed under a Creative Commons license.
Following the development of the application and the content, two researchers specializing is user studies will join the team to assess the outcomes of the project.
We expect phase I of the project (content and software development) to continue through Fall 2011, and phase II, assessment, to be carried out in Winter 2011 and Spring 2012.

Project Costs: The Goethe Institute in funding the costs of the project, estimated at about $50,000.

Anticipated Results: We believe GeoStoryteller will enhance the use of grey literature through innovative use and repurposing in three ways:

1) Innovation in using grey literature for learning social studies and local history: GeoStoryteller is particularly useful to cultural institutions like the Goethe Institute who are interested in using the physical world and mobile telephony as a way to connect users with collections and learning materials that are mostly invisible to users due to their grey nature.
2) New knowledge through assessment: To asses the outcomes of the project, we will test the efficacy of using mobile technology to connect users with cultural heritage learning materials previously available only in special collections. One question we are interested in exploring: How does situating cultural heritage learning materials in relevant physical locations impact engagement with those materials?
3) Participatory media perspective: This project is innovative in that it recognizes the importance of user contributions. Employing a participatory media perspective, individuals can use GeoStoryteller to contribute their own stories, which further acknowledges the relevance and importance of those stories while simultaneously enriching the environment.

Screenshots: GeoStoryteller is in early stages of development in terms of content and software. Below are screenshots of the initial storyboards developed for the narrative component and of the application currently under development.



Bionotes

Debbie Rabina (Ph.D., Rutgers University) teaches Information Policy, International Information Resources and Academic Libraries and Scholarly Communication. Her research is informed by the belief that societies that exercise a policy of open dissemination of and access to information are those that allow its citizenry to achieve personal and societal goals. The aim of her research is to examine questions of how to achieve information policies and practices that will allow information to serve as an engine of renewal and growth. Email: drabina@pratt.edu

Anthony Cocciolo (Ed.D., Columbia University) has extensive experience in digital repositories, educational technology, and GIS, and teaches courses on Social Media, Digital Archives and Digital Libraries. His research interests are in the uses of emerging information and communication technologies (ICTs) to enhance libraries and education. Prior coming to Pratt, he was the Head of Technology for the EdLab and the Gottesman Libraries at Teachers College, Columbia University. He completed his undergraduate degree in Computer Science from the University of California, Riverside. Email: acocciol@pratt.edu

German Traces NYC

GeoStoryteller:

Using Mobile Technology to Promote Historical Understanding: Exploring German Traces on the Streets of New York

Debbie Rabina Ph.D. and Anthony Cocciolo Ed.D.
Pratt Institute, School of Information and Library Science

Presented at the Grey Literature 13 conference
Library of Congress, Washington D.C.
Dec. 4-6, 2011

GeoStoryteller Pratt GOETHE-INSTITUT NEW YORK

For the Goethe Institut NY

librarian Brigitte Doellgast

- Reaching out in creative ways to reach new audiences
- Engage them in themes reflecting the core mission of
- Challenge: Lack of awareness about ties between German American of the 19th Century to the city of New York

For Pratt Institute, School of Information and Library Science

Anthony Cocciolo, Assistant Professor
Debbie Rabina, Associate Professor

- Reaching out in creative ways
- Reinventing the library of the future: creating a new library experience in the streets on New York
- Challenge: Outdated ideas about what Libraries can do.

Ultimately, Where People Go for Information has Changed.

Games ≈ 124
hours per person per week

Books ≈ 98
hours per person per week

Answer:

Time to Mix. It. Up.

Create Accessible, Discoverable Content that Explains and reflects our Mission.

Librarians are: / German Traces NYC is:

Technologically Savvy.

Eager to Assist.

Intellectually Engaged with Materials.

Accessible All the Time.

How do we know this?

Well, it's librarians that came up with and created German Traces NYC, using materials made available by generations of librarians before them.

Why Mobile website:

Available to all smart devices.

Does not require frequent operating system updates.

Easy to maintain in multiple interfaces: mobile, iPad, desktop

Why YouTube & iTunes:

The Go-To Sites for Video and audio.

Universally Known.

Universally Used.

Content creation

- Original GeoStories written by librarians based on source material found in libraries, archives, historical societies, personal and corporate collections and oral histories.
- Source materials include books, newspapers, articles, photographs, lithographs, silk screens, period tour guides, eyewitness reports, data from the U.S. census and much more.

LET'S GO

www.germantracesnyc.org

Debbie Rabina – drabina@pratt.edu

Anthony Cocciolo – acocciol@pratt.edu

Acquisition and distribution of technical reports and conference proceedings on science and technology in Korea

Seon-Hee Lee, Soon-Young Kim, Beom-Jong You, and Heeyoon Choi
KISTI, Korea Institute of Science and Technology Information, South Korea

Korea Institute of Science and Technology Information (KISTI) has conducted surveys on the science and technology grey literature since 1962. According to a survey in 2006, technical reports and conference proceedings are becoming the most important grey literature for the researchers in Korea because most research results are stored in technical reports and presented at conferences. Despite their importance, these grey literatures have been in difficulty for access and acquisition. As a national science and technology information center, KISTI has put effort into acquisition and distribution of technical reports and conference proceedings on science and technology for easy access. KISTI has transformed the grey literature into the white literature to support R&D researchers.

This paper examines the acquisition and distribution status and analyzes the usage statistics for technical reports and conference proceedings in Korea. Both of the printed and electronic grey literatures are included in this study. For examination of the electronic grey literature status, records in National Discovery for Science Leaders (NDSL) and Science and Technology Society Village are used and for the printed grey literature KISTI collections are used. KISTI has acquired and distributed domestic and foreign technical reports and conference proceedings. KISTI provides metadata and the full-text of R&D technical reports (131, 324 titles) produced by government funded projects and conference proceedings (457 titles) through NDSL. The conference proceedings can also be accessed through Science and Technology Society Village in which researchers make online communities. For analysis of usage statistics for technical reports and conference proceedings, frequency of full-text download and document delivery service are used. The KISTI statistics system so called Online Analytical Processing (OLAP) shows that conference proceedings and technical reports are being used 1,661,100 times and 448,514 times respectively from March 2010 to February 2011. These statistics indicate that open access for conference proceedings and technical reports is in heavy use by the researchers in Korea.

Bionotes

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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

Acquisition and distribution of conference proceedings and technical reports on science and technology in Korea

Seon-Hee Lee, Soon-Young Kim,
Beom-Jong You, Heeyoon Choi

Korea Institute of Science and Technology Information

Contents

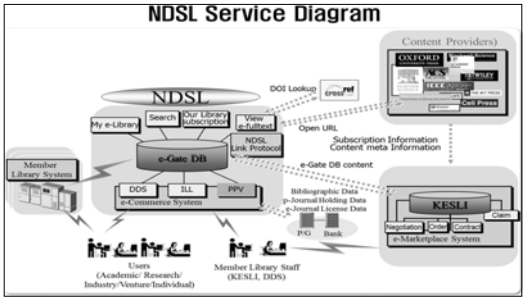
- KISTI Needs Study for Grey Literature
- Acquisition and Distribution of GL on NDSL
  - ST Conference Proceedings
  - ST Technical Reports
- New Ways for distributing GL : Social Network
  - Smart Phone and Twitter
  - NDSL Facebook Access using QR Code
  - NDSL Technical Reports on Smart Phone
- From Grey to White

KISTI Needs Studies for GL

- survey for grey literature(KISTI, 2006)
  - 38 science & technology institutes participated
  - grey literature contains cutting-edge STI for research product
  - main grey literature : technical reports, conference proceedings
  - having difficulties for grey literature
    : acquisition 36.5%, identifying & accessing 27.3%, bibliographic control 27.3%, managing 89.5%
  - most useful GL : technical reports 32%
  - most wanted format : electronic format(web) 74.5% > print
  - most wanted level of records
    : full-text 57.7%, metadata & abstracts : 32.7%
- changing users' needs and research patterns
  - expanding access point for GL more than digital library such as smart phones with social network

=> effort of accessing digital, print GL through traditional and new media

Acquisition and Distribution of ST GL on NDSL

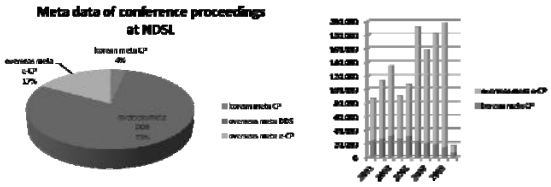


* NDSL(National Discovery for Science Leaders)

ST Conference Proceedings

	E-Conference Proceedings		Print Conference Proceedings*
	Korean Meta	Overseas Meta	Overseas Meta for DDS
Total	304,935	1,479,345	6,913,399

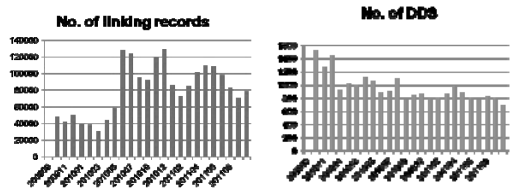
* KISTI holdings : 16,051 titles



Usage of Conference Proceedings

full-text linking vs. DDS at NDSL (2009/9-2011/11)

	full-text linking	DDS	Total
No. of records	1,921,150	22,520	1,943,670

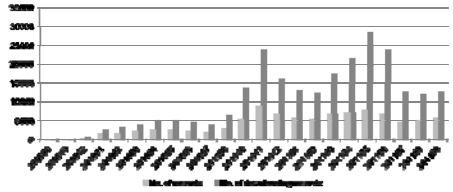


ST Technical Reports

•Domestic E-Technical Report : 132,732 Records(1983~)

from NTIS(National Science and Technology Information Service)

•Usage of E-Technical Reports(2009-2011)



*from OLAP (Online Analytical Processing, KISTI Statistics system)
** Print Technical Reports : 53,064 titles, Micro SRIM : 149,955 titles

New Ways for distributing GL : Social Network - Twitter ndsl_kr twibort

Smart phone and Twitter

NDSL Facebook Access using QR code

Book **Website** **Smart Phone screen**

NDSL Technical Reports on Smart Phone(Mobile)

http://m.ndsl.kr

NDSL Interface Technical Reports Lists Abstracts

from Grey to White

- **Continue in Effort to make White**
  - identifying, accessing and collecting GL
  - increasing meta data on the web
  - providing full-text on the web
  - using new technology : smart phone, iPad and etc.
  - participating social network
  - providing other GL : fact data, statistics etc.
  - discovering new GL
  - still utilizing Document Delivery for paper only GL
  - cooperating with other GL networks
  - adapting new research environment and channels of ST communication
  - protecting intellectual property

Thank you for listening

Describing Geography manifested through Grey Literature

Pete Reehling
University of South Florida, United States

Geography is an inclusive and evolving discipline that produces manifestations of ephemera, grey literature, and peer reviewed works.
The intention of these manifestations is to document and/or advance our "universe" geographic knowledge. Manifestations of geographic knowledge can take the form of literacy (written language), articulacy (spoken language), numeracy (mathematical concepts), and graphicacy (visual information)[1]. Collecting, organizing, and disseminating manifestations of geographic knowledge is limited by historic and contemporary metadata standards designed to describe the specific format of a manifestation (traditionally print literary works) not the knowledge that the manifestation represents. My paper will examine the various forms of geographic knowledge and propose a metadata schema that is designed to succinctly describe the types, forms, and knowledge represented by manifestations geographic inquiry and research. An anticipated result of my research is to initiate a productive discourse that addresses and resolves the lack of metadata standards and/or bibliographic control issues associated with ephemera and grey literature.

[1] Robinson, A.H. (1995), Elements of Cartography, 6th ed., Wiley, New York.

Bionote

Pete Reehling is GIS & Data Formats Librarian for the University of South Florida Libraries. Currently, he is establishing an Enterprise Geodatabase using Oracle and ArcSDE to create a central GIS repository and evaluate its effectiveness in providing GIS data to the USF GIS user community, including karst scientists. Email: reehling@lib.usf.edu

Open Is Not Enough
A case study on grey literature in an OAI environment

Joachim Schöpfel, Charles de Gaulle University Lille 3, France
Isabelle Le Bescond, University Lille 1, France
Hélène Prost, INIST-CNRS, France

Problem/goal - After years of debate on open access and grey literature, the international conference GL12 at Prague offered two different perspectives. Following Farace (2006), Marzi et al. (2011) stated that "open access is the key to knowledge" and that "web-base sharing facilities and distributed access to openly available information" are key features of grey literature. For Marzi and her colleagues, institutional repositories became the future of grey literature, and grey literature hardly exists without or beyond open access.
On the other hand, our own communication defined additional attributes for grey literature that are not necessarily linked to open access, such as intellectual property, quality and interest for collections (see Schöpfel, 2011). Institutional repositories are an interesting and important vector for dissemination of grey literature but they are not enough.
Our proposal for GL13 will contribute to the discussion on the place of grey literature in institutional repositories and, vice versa, on the relevance of open archives for grey literature. Even in an open environment, grey literature needs specific attention and "curation". Institutional repositories don't automatically provide a solution to all problems of grey literature. Our paper shows some scenarios of what could and/or should be done. The focus is on academic libraries. The development of institutional repositories by publishing organizations as a complementary and sometimes concurrent service to academic library holdings is another challenge for grey literature.
Research method/procedure - The paper is based on a review of Italian, French and other studies on grey literature in open archives. It includes an analysis of emerging standards of institutional repositories, in particular the German DINI certification. Empirical evidence is drawn from an audit of the Lille academic repository IRIS (see Schöpfel & Prost, 2011) and from ongoing work on the development of this site.
Costs related to the project - 100 hrs for audit & 100 hrs for study = approx. 5,000.00 EUR (only salary, without travel costs).
Anticipated results - Our study of the deposit of grey literature in institutional repositories will be presented in a SWOT format. Based on this analysis, our paper will provide a set of minimum requests for grey items in institutional repositories. These requests will include metadata, selection procedure, quality issues, collection management and deposit policy.
The communication is meant to be helpful for further development of institutional repositories and for special acquisition and deposit policies of academic libraries.

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Bionotes

Joachim Schöpfel is head of the department of information and documentation sciences at the Charles de Gaulle University of Lille 3 and researcher at the GERiiCO laboratory. He is interested in scientific information, academic publishing, open repositories, grey literature and usage statistics. He is member of GreyNet and EuroCRIS. Université Charles-de-Gaulle Lille 3, UFR IDIST, BP 60149, 59653 Villeneuve d'Ascq Cedex, France. Email: joachim.schopfel@univ-lille3.fr

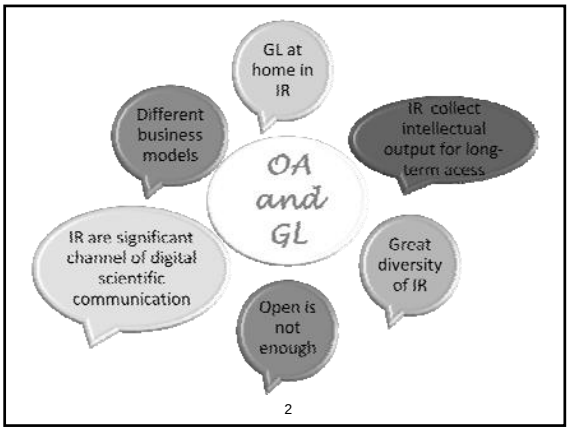
Hélène Prost works since 1995 as a librarian at INIST-CNRS and is specialised in the evaluation of collections and document supply. Actually she is preparing an interface in order to compare different databases. She obtained a Master in History in 1991 and a Master in Scientific Information in 1993. She published on statistical and bibliometric analysis of information. Email: helene.prost@inist.fr

Open Is Not Enough

Grey Literature in Institutional Repositories

Joachim Schöpfel (University of Lille 3)
Isabelle Le Bescond (University of Lille 1)
Hélène Prost (INIST-CNRS)

GL 13 – December 5-6, 2011



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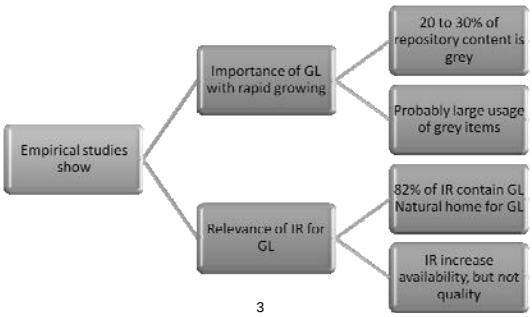
Place of GL Relevance of IR



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IRIS
Grey literature at home at Lille

Succeeds to Grisemine, the first open archive for GL in France.

A story of trial and error, search for opportunities, benchmarking, exploration and adaptation to a moving context.

4

2010-2011
Rebirth of IRIS

Clarification of strategic positionning
Audit and decision development

Installation of the ORI-OAI system :
- Compliance with French metadata standards
- Interoperability with STAR and HAL

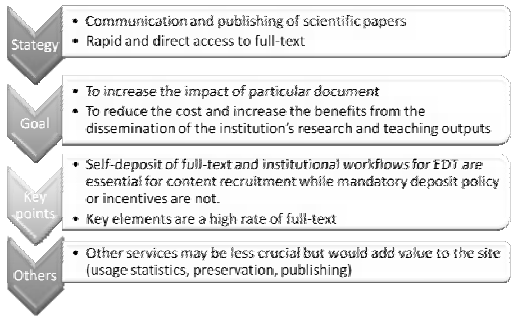
A third platform for the self-deposit of scientific production
A composite repository with two systems :
- ORI-thèses with EDT and learning objects
- IRIS with the collection of history of sciences

Work in progress
The third platform is under construction

5

GL increases the content of IR	**Poor bibliographic control**
Free availability, dissemination, visibility and referencing	**No digital curation** of metadata
Relatively **high usage**	**Problem** of **recognition**
Increased **security** and long-term accessibility vs a personal web site	Deposit is **time consuming**
Less **problem with copyright issues**	**Missing support** from institution
	Bad quality of self-deposits
SWOT	
Solution for the **processing, disseminating and archiving of EDT**	**No priority for the evaluation**
Control on research output and content includes **unpublished documents**	**Opposition** to **mandatory policy**
GL in IR **improves impact** on the web	**Lack of commitment** from **institution**
Evolution from "collection development" to "**content recruitment**"	

1. Publishing grey literature



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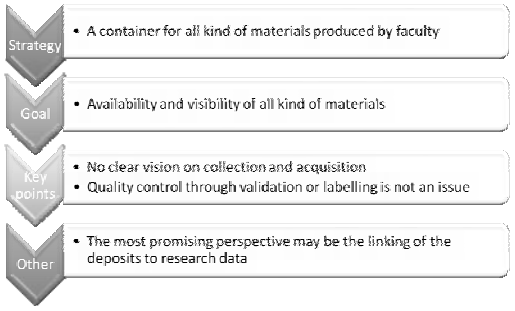
2. Special items container



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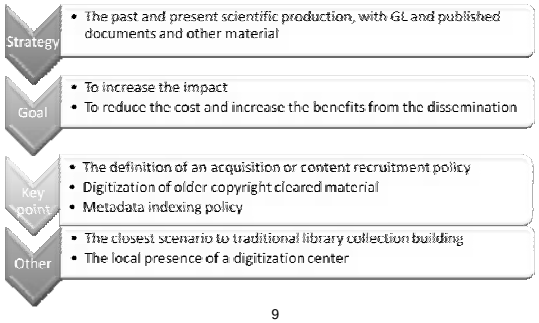
3. Scientific heritage



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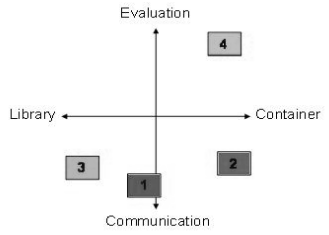
4. Institutional deposit

Strategy	• The main interest of these repositories is not collection building but evaluation
Goal	• To demonstrate the value of the institution itself • To facilitate control over scientific production and evaluation procedures
Key point	• Peer-reviewed publications will play a major role, grey literature will be less valued or appreciated
Other	• Include services (usage statistics, research assessment and monitoring, etc) • Connection to a CRIS

10

Map of four scenarios for IR with GL



11

Minimum requirements for the home of GL

12

Grey literature matters: The role of grey literature as a public communication tool in risk management practices of nuclear power plants

Cees de Blaaij
Library of Zeeland, Netherlands

In the last year, 60 countries expressed interest to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in launching nuclear programmes. 29 countries with existing programmes are planning to expand their nuclear capacity.
With the Three Mile Island incident, the Tsjernobyl and Fukushima nuclear crises it has been shown that the consequences of a catastrophic nuclear accident are huge and therefore adequate risk management is crucial.
The general objective of risk management in relation nuclear power plants is the planning to minimize the impact of any nuclear catastrophe. Risk communication towards the intended public is a vital part in the risk management approach. The question to be answered in this article is to what extent scientific information is provided by the nuclear industry, responsible governments and NGOs like IAEA as a communication tool in order to keep the public informed as to minimize the risk of a nuclear catastrophe. Is there a "best" option? Differences between countries with existing nuclear programs will be evaluated in their public information policies.

Method: Literature survey and a qualitative evaluation of government/industry websites providing public information on nuclear safety and management.

Bionote

Cees de Blaaij studied Social and Economic History at the University of Nijmegen and Library Science at the University of Amsterdam. He worked for Ernst & Young, management consultants, and the Institute for Information Law (University Amsterdam) as information professional. At the moment he is working as an academic librarian and coordinator digital services for the Public and Academic Library of Zealand, Netherlands. He took part in several GL conferences. He published several articles on issues concerning copyright in the digital environment and accessibility of grey literature on the Internet. Email: cdbl@zebi.nl

1

- Nuclear energy and risk communication
- Concept of 'Risk Society'
- Issue of Public Awareness
- CNRA Working Group on Public Communication
- Public perception model
- Issue of public trust and grey literature

2

- Relation Nuclear Power, Knowledge/Public Attitude
- Existence of 'knowledge gaps'
- Grey literature as a knowledge tool has a limited impact on risk perception
- Role of the media as outlet of information
- How to profile grey literature in relation to public perception

3

- Experiences from nuclear accidents and 'lessons learned'
- Information provided by industry and regulators
- Development of INIS: International Nuclear Information System

Management of Obsolete Grey Literature in Engineering Research Institutions

C.P. Ramasesh - University of Mysore, India.
N. Chowdappa - BMS College of Engineering, Bangalore, India
L. Usha Devi - Bangalore University, India

Paper depicts the findings of the survey research covering 65 engineering institutions which are recognised as research centres in the state of Karnataka, India. Responses have been sought from research supervisors and research scholars as to the extent of the use of obsolete grey collections. Opinions have also been captured from the chief librarians of the 65 research institutions as regards the ways of managing the obsolete grey literature. The following are the areas covered in the study in respect of obsolete grey resources available in these 65 research libraries.

- Demand for GL in engineering sciences and technology
- Grey Literature collection in English and Foreign languages
- Process of weeding-out of obsolete grey literature
- Reasons for weeding out of old GL collections
- Extent of the use of old GL collections
- Weeding-out vis-à-vis Relegation of obsolete GL collections.

The study was undertaken during 2007-2010 with the objective of understanding the pattern of obsolescence and the method followed in the libraries to manage the old GL collections in the engineering research institutions. The findings also project the practical methods followed by various libraries as to the weeding out process. Importance of old collections of GL for research vis-à-vis weeding out process adopted by the libraries have been depicted in the study based on the opinions exposed by 1270 researchers, which account for 84.6% of the total population. The summary or core of findings eventually shows that 66.4% of the research supervisors and research scholars hold the view that old collection of GL is of vital source for their research and has to be retained along with active collection in the libraries.

Bionotes

C.P. Ramasesh obtained Master's Degree in Philosophy from the University of Mysore in 1976 with specialization in Vedanta Philosophy. He also obtained a Master's Degree (1978) and Doctorate Degree (1989) in Library and Information Science from the University of Mysore. Ramasesh is the recipient of Dr. S.R.Ranganathan Memorial Gold Medal for securing first rank in the Master's Degree. He served as professional librarian for three decades and is responsible for the 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 University Librarian of the University of Mysore and supervising research programmes in the field of 1) Grey Literature 2) Institutional Repositories of Heritage Collection and 2) Use Pattern of Online Journals. Email: cpramasesh@gmail.com

N. Chowdappa obtained a Post-Graduate Degree in Geo-science and Master's Degree in Library and Information Science from Bangalore University, Bangalore with a distinction. Obtained Doctorate degree for his Thesis on "Organization and Use Patterns of Grey Literature in Engineering Research Institutions" from the University of Mysore, Mysore in Library and Information Science, serving as Chief Librarian at BMS College of Engineering, Bangalore for the last 26 years. Special interest includes promoting the use of grey literature among faculty and researchers in engineering discipline. Responsible for organization of 22 professional and extension programs for Teachers and Librarians in Science and Technology. He served as resource person in library and information science, and Academic Counselor for Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi and presently holds the position of President, AKELPA - All Karnataka Engineering College Library Professionals Association, Bangalore. Email: ncbmsce@yahoo.co.in

L. Usha Devi obtained her Bachelor's Degree in Science and Master's Degree in Library and Information Science from the University Of Mysore, Mysore, She has been serving as Assistant University Librarian at Bangalore University, Jnana Bharathi, Bangalore for the last 28 years. Ushadevi has also secured Master of Philosophy Degree in Library and Information Science. She has contributed 12 research papers at various National and International seminars and conferences .She is a life member of professional associations/ organisations: Indian Library Association, Indian Association for Special Libraries and Information Centres, Indian Association for Teachers in Library and Information Science and Karnataka Library Association. Her areas of research interest are Library User Study and Organisation and Use of Grey Literature.

MANAGEMENT OF OBSOLETE GREY LITERATURE IN ENGINEERING RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS

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University of Mysore, India
N. Chowdappa
B.M.S.College of Engineering, Bangalore, India
L. Usha Devi
Bangalore University, India

OBJECTIVES & METHODOLOGY

TO STUDY THE USE PATTERN OF GL:

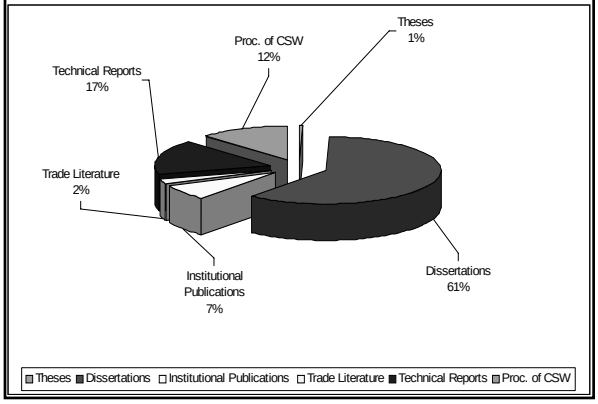
- Active Collection and Obsolete Collection
- Weeding out / Relegation Process:

1.Necessity 2.Periodicity 3.Preservation

QUESTIONNAIRE METHOD:

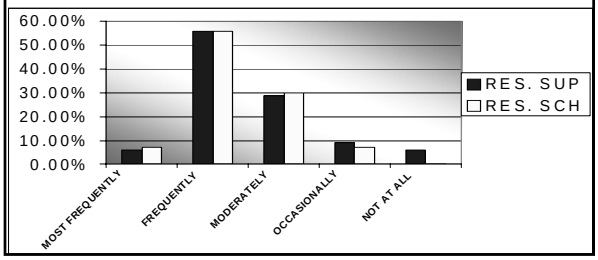
1.Research supervisors – 340
2.Research scholars – 930
Total respondents – 1270 : Percentage of Response 84.6
3.Research Centres – 65
4.Categories of GL- 6

GL Collection in the Research Centres

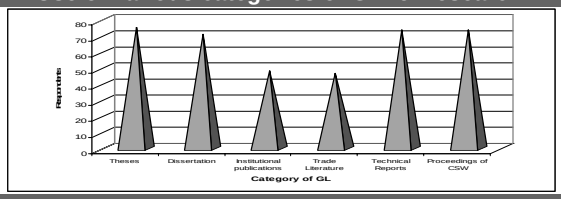


GL Collection in Foreign Languages					
SL	Libraries possessing GL In foreign languages	Govt. Inst	Aided Inst	Private Inst	Total
1	Positive response	2 (33.3%)	Nil	9 (18.0%)	11 (16.9%)
2	Negative response	4 (66.7%)	9 (100%)	41 (82.0%)	54 (83.1%)
	Total	6 (100%)	9 (100%)	50 (100%)	65 (100%)

Frequency of access to GL



Use of various categories of GL for research



Librarians on the extent of obsolete collection of GL

Category of GL	Extent of Obsolete Collection of GL				
	100%	75%	50%	25%	Nil
Theses	5	6	21	25	8
Dissertations	4	18	20	11	12
Institution Publications	4	15	19	17	10
Trade Literature	7	21	21	13	3
Technical Reports	2	7	24	22	10
Proc. of CSW	3	7	18	25	12

Response on the use of old collection of GL

Response on the use of old GL collection	Research supervisors	Research scholars	Total
Positive: Yes, useful	277 (81.5%)	661 (71.1%)	938 (73.9%)
Negative: No, not useful	63 (18.5%)	269 (28.9%)	332 (26.1%)
TOTAL	340 (100%)	930 (100%)	1270 (100%)

73.9% of the researchers opine that the old collection of Grey Literature is useful for research endeavour.

Opinion on weeding out of old GL collections

Response	Govt. Inst.	Aided Inst.	Private Inst.	Total
Yes, weed out	12 41.4%	105 28.4%	302 34.7%	419 33.0%
No, Don't weed out	17 58.6%	266 71.6%	568 65.3%	851 67.0%
Total	29 100%	371 100%	870 100%	1270 100%

A large segment of researchers representing 67% have offered negative response. However, 41.4% of the researchers representing govt. institutions have offered positive response.

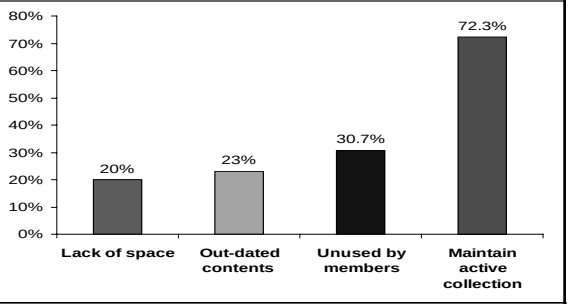
Weeding out of obsolete GL collections

(Inst. according to year of establishment)

Weeding out Process in the institutions	Year of establishment of the institutions			
	Till 1980	1981-2000	2001 onwards	Total
Yes, Weed out	9 32.1%	2 11.8%	2 10.0%	13 20.0%
No Don't weed out	19 67.9%	15 88.2%	18 90.0%	52 80.0%
Total	28 100%	17 100%	20 100%	65 100%

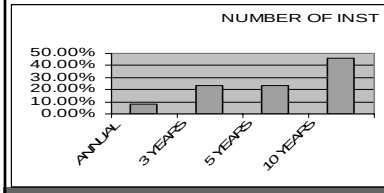
32.1% of the libraries established prior to 1981 weed out old collection of GL and only 10% among the newly established Libraries weed out old collection periodically.

Reasons for Weeding out of GL collections



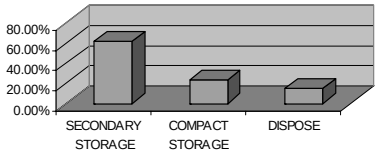
72.3% of the libraries weed out in order to accommodate/ make adequate space for active collection of GL

Periodicity in Weeding Process

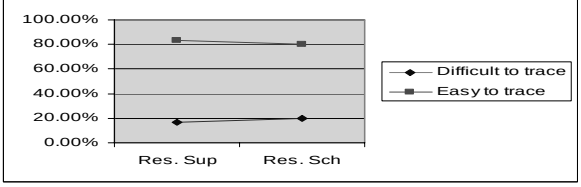


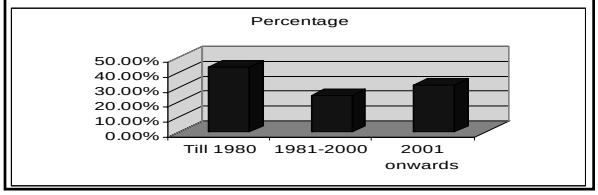
Percentage of Inst.
Annual: 7.7%
3 Years: 23.1%
5 Years: 23.1%
10 Years: 46.1%

Preservation of Obsolete GL



Response Regarding Scatter of GL





FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

1. 62.6% of the researchers frequently access GL
2. Trade literature and dissertations form major part of obsolete collections in the libraries
3. 73.9% of the users also use old collections of GL for research
4. 33% of the researchers recommend for weeding out process
5. Only 20% of the libraries weed out old GL collections periodically. Majority of these libraries were established prior to the year 1981
6. 72.3% of the libraries weed out to accommodate active collection. 20% move obsolete collections to secondary sequence.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Dissertations of students and trade literature lose value in time and may be weeded out periodically.
2. Theses, technical reports and proceedings of CSW form vital source for research. Sharing of the Proceedings of CSW is the felt need among the researchers. These sources may be taken up on priority for digitization and resource sharing programs.

Audit DRAMBORA for trustworthy repositories: A study dealing with the Digital Repository of Grey Literature

Petra Pejšová
NTK, National Technical Library, Czech Republic

Marcus Vaska
Health Information Network Calgary, Canada

The credibility of a grey literature digital repository can be supported by a specialized audit. An audit of credibility declares that the digital repository is not only a safe place for storage, providing access, and migrating to new versions of document formats, it also asserts the care of a related digital repository environment, including the mandate, typology, ingest policy, team, etc. This audit is very important in showcasing to participants and users the quality and safety of the data process. .
This paper will present DRAMBORA (Digital Repository Audit Method Based on Risk Assessment), a methodology and tool for auditing a trustworthy digital repository of grey literature. DRAMBORA is an on-line instrument which helps organizations develop documentation and identify the risks of a digital repository. DRAMBORA is accessible from http://www.repositoryaudit.eu. The paper will also summarize prevailing benefits and disadvantages of DRAMBORA.
The second part of this paper will describe the audit of the National Repository of Grey Literature (NRGL) as a trustworthy digital repository using DRAMBORA as part of creating a digital repository of grey literature in the National Technical Library (NTK). The most important outcome of the audit was represented by the identified risks connected to the repository and potentially endangering its operation, quality, image, and other features. The main principle of the DRAMBORA audit and, at the same time, its main contribution, is its iteration (i.e..its repetition after a certain time period in new conditions when the original risks are reassessed; the measurements adopted for solution are assessed and new risks are identified).

Bionotes

Petra Pejšová graduated in Information science and librarianship at the Charles University in Prague. She works currently in the National Technical Library as a head of the Digital National Technical Library, where she also leads a digitalization's projects. One of her main tasks is management of the National repository of Grey Literature in the Czech Republic. It's goal is a systematic collection, long-term archival and provision of access to specialized grey literature, especially in the areas of research and development, civil service and education as well as the business sphere and "open access" to this literature at the national level. She runs an international working group for the development of the Vocabulary of Grey Literature Types. Email: petra.pejsova@techlib.cz

Marcus Vaska is librarian at the Health Information Network Calgary (HINC), Holy Cross Site. He was a former librarian for the Physician Learning Program (PLP), a collaborative initiative between the Universities of Alberta and Calgary, funded via an Alberta Medical Association (AMA) trilateral agreement, where he was responsible for assisting physicians in their research, and addressing their perceived and unperceived learning needs. Prior to that 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

NTK

Národní technická knihovna
National Technical Library

UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY
LIBRARIES AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

Audit DRAMBORA for Trustworthy Repositories: A Study Dealing with the Digital Repository of Grey Literature

Petra Pejšová, National Technical Library, Czech Republic,
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Marcus Vaska, University of Calgary, Canada,
mmvaska@ucalgary.ca

GL13, DECEMBER 5-6, 2011

Audit for Trustworthy Repositories

- In order for a repository to be deemed trustworthy, it must meet its objectives, and contain information and material according to its mandate.
- 4 competing factors:
  - Authenticity
  - Availability
  - Confidentiality
  - Integrity

Pejšová & Vaska, GL13

Reasons Why an Audit is Done

- Maintain a sustainable, secure repository, with a user-friendly interface
- Establish and maintain a policy that will result in a long-term repository for data producers
- Solid management foundation (quality, object, data), ensuring high-quality information is continuously deposited
- Identify weaknesses and risks, overcome challenges

Existing Audit Methodologies and Tools

- Digital Repository Audit Method Based on Risk Assessment (DRAMBORA)
  http://www.repositoryaudit.eu
- Nestor Catalogue of Criteria for Trusted Digital Repositories
  http://files.d-nb.de/nestor/materialien/nestor_mat_08-eng.pdf
- Planning Tool for Trusted Electronic Repositories (PLATTER)
  http://www.digitalpreservationeurope.eu/platter/
- Trustworthy Repositories Audit & Certification (TRAC)
  http://www.crl.edu/sites/default/files/attachments/pages/trac_0.pdf

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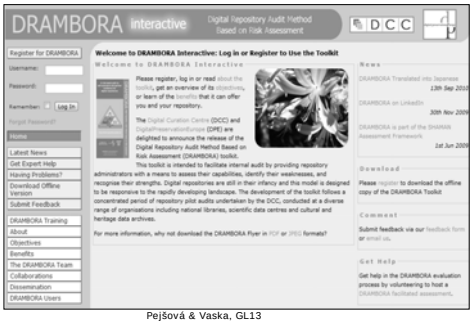
DRAMBORA: Tool & Methodology



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DRAMBORA: Advantages vs. Disadvantages

Advantages	**Disadvantages**
Online version (interactive content, internal activity)	Implementation and methodology available only in English
Methodology and implementation of tools	Does not support Czech character set - iso-8859-2/windows-1250
Descriptors and examples (ease of use, intuitive, applicable)	Read-only access not permitted
Evaluation or risk	Exporting not possible

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NRGL Audit – Mandate and Equipment

NTK status: To build a national repository of grey literature and to make the information and findings contained in the repository accessible for NTK users using modern information technology.

http://www.techlib.cz/default/files/download/id/1747/dodatek-c-1-k-zl-ntkpdf.pdf

Repository Hardware

Hardware used to run the repository software and database - SUN SUNXFIRE 4500 server, OS SOLARIS 10

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NRGL Audit – Roles

Role Name: Management

Description: Establishes strategy and objectives of the repository, Establishes strategy of the repository content provider network...

Corresponding Staff Members: Manager

Activity Responsibilities: Budget Management, Cooperation Network, Team Management, NUSL Publicity

Risk Responsibilities: Loss of Staff Members, Pilot Project End, Disaster Recovery, Partner Network Voluntary, Backup Tapes...

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NRGL Audit – Goals

Name: Best Practices

Description: Best practices for building similar cooperating institutional repositories are one of the planned outputs of the project

2010: Best practices for partners created in the technical and methodical areas, see section Constraints - Methodology of the cooperation with NUSL etc.

Functional Class(es)*: Supporting Functional Classes - Efficient & Effective Policies

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NRGL Audit – Risk Identification

- Risk identification and mapping to the corresponding roles
- Determination of the seriousness of risks
- Design risks mitigation or elimination
- Determination of the date of inspection
- Risk analysis - assessment of severity - Pareto 80/20 rule
- In 2009 16 risks were identified
- In 2010 6 new risks were identified
- Third audit is in process now

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NRGL Audit – Outputs

- Identified risks threatening the operation of the repository, its quality, responsiveness, reputation, and position
- Mapped repository - including the relevant area
- Action Plan - dates and steps to eliminate or mitigate risks

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Recommendations & Conclusions

- While no organization can absolutely guarantee long-term preservation and access, one must “advance knowledge and learning at the highest level and…convey products of its efforts to the world.”
  - Columbia University Mission Statement, 2011
- We therefore recommend that an audit be undertaken on an annual basis, identifying any associated risks, and creating an action plan to make the audit an iterative process that contributes to the trustworthiness of the digital repository.

Federal Information System on Grey Literature in Russia: a new stage of development in digital and network environment

Aleksandr V. Starovoitov, Aleksandr M. Bastrykin, Anton I. Borzykh, and Leonid P. Pavlov
Centre of Information Technologies and Systems of Executive State Authorities, Russia

The Russian Federation has inherited the federal-level information system on grey literature from the Soviet Union. The system covers the most informative kinds of grey literature - scientific research and development reports and post-graduate theses as the sources of scientific and technical information being centrally collected at the Centre of Information Technologies and Systems of Executive State Authorities (abbreviated in Russian as CITIS) in accordance with the Federal Law "On the obligatory copy of documents". The law obliges all the organizations – the collective authors of reports and persons – the individual authors of dissertations to give a free full-text copy of the documents to CITIS. In turn, the Centre is obliged not only to complete and permanently store the collection but also to disseminate the information on its content.

In the course of the past decades the system experienced several modifications in order to get adapted to the changing organizational and technological reality. In its present state the federal system combines the following three functionally separate systems run by CITIS: the traditional system for collecting, processing, storing and providing access to R&D reports and theses called the computerized information system on science and technology (abbreviated in Russian as ASINIT) that has recently been improved to store the full-text reports and dissertations in a digital form and provide full-text search and retrieval; the system for self-funded research projects registration and monitoring that was put into operation in mid-2000 to reflect a growing trend in funding R&D projects from research organizations' own financial resources; the federal register for the results of scientific and technical activities also created in mid-2000 with the idea of monitoring the life-cycle of patentogenic findings documented in scientific reports.

All the three systems are operative and fulfill their functions however rapidly changing digital and network technologies create new environment to increase the systems' efficiency and improve their services. The paper focuses on a new project in the process of development at CITIS under the auspices of the newly-started State programme "Information society (2011 – 2020)". The project is aimed at the creation of the Integral state information system on scientific research and development that is supposed to unite the three systems using unified forms of input documents so that users were to fill in the similar information only once and in interactive network conditions. The integral system will use the instruments of full-text digital documents analysis and web-technologies so that to improve data-mining and to avoid plagiarism.

Bionote

Leonid P. Pavlov graduated from Moscow Physical-Engineering Institute, Dipl. Eng. in computer systems. He is a Candidate of Sciences in informatics; and since 1976 is employed with the Scientific and Technical Information Centre of Russia (VNTIC) as Deputy Director. Main works in information systems, scientific and technical information, and grey literature. Email: pavlov@vntic.org.ru

Centre of Information Technologies and Systems of Executive State Authorities (CITIS)

- **A S I N I T**
- **Self-funded Research Registration System**
- **Federal Register for R&D Results**

United Federal Database on Research and Development (UFDB R&D)

State Programme of the Russian Federation "Information society (2011 – 2020)"

THE PAST

National Library-Information Fund
State System for Scientific and Technical Information (GSNTI)

A S I N I T

Full-text R&D Reports and Dissertations

Bibliographic and Abstracts DB

AIST

Public Telephone Lines

Dial-up

Smart terminals

THE PRESENT

UFDB R&D Information Resources
ASINIT Databases (since 1982)

R&D Reports	**Dissertations**
Registration cards – 1,2 mln Information cards – 1,3 mln	Information cards (candidate) – 560 000 Information cards (doctoral) - 80 000

Abstract Journals DB – 3,0 min documents
Information cards in English – 80 000
Algorithms and computer programs DB – 15 000 documents
Scientific organizations DB – 6 000 organizations

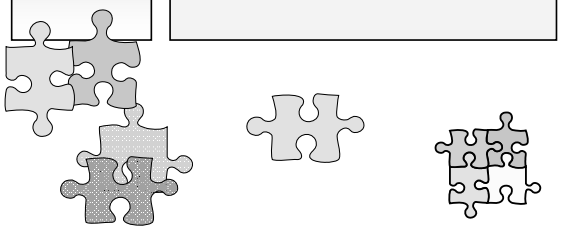
FULL- TEXT (since 1984)
R&D Reports– 800 000
Doctoral dissertations – 80 000
Candidate dissertations – 500 000

SELF-FUNDED RESEARCH SYSTEM
Database 2007 – 2011 : 1 500 documents
5 Annual Summary Reports

UNITED REGISTER FOR R&D RESULTS
Database (since 2006):
50 ministries; 15 000 state contracts; 6 000 intellectual property objects

SYSTEM'S DEFECTS TO BE ELIMINATED

- **Redundant and duplicated information in the databases**
- **Incompleteness of R&D reports registration**
- **Insufficient total computer power for full-text processing**
- **Limited analytical means of textual information processing**
- **No online interaction with other state information systems.**



THE FUTURE

The development of the United R&D projects registration system (UPRS R&D) for the projects carried out in the civil sphere with the state budget funding

SYSTEM'S DEVELOPMENT DIRECTIONS

- Unified forms of registration and information cards
- Online mode of filling-in and entering the new forms
- Formation of digital full-text databases
- Electronic signature technology introduction
- Alterations in the legal acts currently in force

MODERNIZED (1) AND NEWLY-DESIGNED (2) SUBSYSTEMS

(1): - the subsystem for reports and dissertations collecting, processing and registration;
- the digital documents repository and archiving subsystem;
- the search and retrieval subsystem;
- the abstract journals publishing subsystem.

(2): - the system's common Internet portal subsystem;
- the R&D projects in progress monitoring and content analysis subsystem;
- the subsystem for interaction with international scientific and technical information systems;
- the subsystem for integration with other Russian state information systems on science and technology.

Concluding Remarks

The System being designed provides:

- **complete R&D documents collection**
- **fast access to full-text documents and relevant information**
- **monitoring the situation in the sphere of R&D**
- **support for the federal level administrative decisions in the sphere of R&D**
- **support for prognostication in this sphere**
- **improvement in the distribution of financial means for scientific R&D**
- **reduction of the unjustified duplication and overlapping of R&D projects and dissertations.**

Enhancing diffusion of scientific contents: Open data in Repositories

Daniela Luzi, Rosa Di Cesare, and Marta Ricci, IRPPS-National Research Council, Italy
Roberta Ruggieri, Senato della Repubblica, Italy

The free availability of data gathered during research activities is becoming one of the new challenges of the Open Access Movement. New scientific instruments and technologies used in highly collaborative fields such as molecular biology, hearth and space sciences, make it possible to collect a great amount of data under different formats. Moreover, data are often associated with tools that can aggregate them as well as with direct references to the publications – conventional or non-conventional – that report the results of their analysis. Benefits of the availability of these data are evident, they pertain among others the possibility to assess research results, reproduce and re-use data to possibly draw new insight for future research.
There are an increasing number of repositories that also include datasets among the scientific results made openly available. Given the variety of scientific context in which datasets are produced as well as the diversity of dataset types, the objective of our study is to analyse this trend highlighting the main issues related to their provision, availability and preservation. In this context dataset definition, their function in providing value-added information for research, ownership of data as well as the development of a suitable infrastructure (within repositories and/or in other types of information systems) in which datasets can be best diffused and re-used are part of an ever-increasing list of issues put on the current research agenda.
Our source of analysis is the directory of Open Access Repositories (OpenDOAR) that lists international repositories under different criteria and allows different types of analyses. For the purpose of our study, we selected in the listed category "Content type" the option "datasets" that provides information on and links to repositories that contain datasets. Our survey is focused first on the identification of types of repository and institutions providing datasets, and then on the analysis of each of the 78 repositories currently reported in OpenDOAR. In particular this analysis will concentrate on:
• Dataset content (row data, spatial data, formulae, etc,);
• Data layout (spreadsheets, tables, images, etc.);
• Relation with other digital objects in the repository;
• Metadata used to describe datasets;
• Access modality
Moreover, the possible inclusion of datasets (and/or other types of digital scientific contents) in the realm of Grey may open up new perspectives and challenges in tracking the knowledge creation process as well as in the collection and preservation of value-added information considering both new available technologies and evolving needs of the scholarly communication.

Bionotes

Daniela Luzi is researcher of the National Research Council at the Institute of research on populations and social politics. Her interest in Grey Literature started at the Italian national reference centre for SIGLE at the beginning of her career and continued carrying out research on GL databases, electronic information and open archives. She has always attended the International GL conferences and in 2000 she obtained an award for outstanding achievement in the field of grey literature by the Literati Club. Email: d.luzi@irpps.cnr.it
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
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
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 CNR in research activities related to the field of grey literature and Institutional repositories.

Enhancing diffusion of scientific contents: Open data in Open Archives

Daniela Luzi, Rosa Di Cesare,
Roberta Ruggieri, Marta Ricci

Istituto di Ricerche sulla Popolazione e le Politiche Sociali

Index

- Some definitions of data and dataset
- Objectives and methods
- Results:
  - Providers
  - Archives
  - Datasets
- Conclusions

Objectives

• E-science produce a great amount of data which are shared by a growing number of users;

• Governments and international research institutions are advocating the free availability and preservation of research data, in many cases funding new research data archives;

• Increasing number of publishers require "additional material" to assess the quality of papers;

• Increasing number of Institutional repository are including datasets within their research products

ANALYSIS AND IDENTIFICATION OF:
• SCIENTIFIC DATA ARCHIVES
• ARCHIVES' MAIN FEATURES
• *AD HOC* CRITERIA FOR THE ANALYSIS
• TEST FOR METODOLOGY

What are datasets?

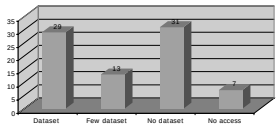
Research Data are:
- **"Facts, numbers, letters, and symbols that describe an object, idea, condition, situation or other factors". (National Research Council, Washington D.C.)**
- **"Any information that can be stored in digital form, including text, numbers, images, video or movies, audio, software, algorithms, equations, animations, models, simulations, etc." (National Science Foundation, 2005)**
- **"All research output other than documents resulting from research activities" (Data Archiving and Networked Services, NL, 2011)**

Dataset is:
- **"A logically meaningful collection or grouping of similar or related data, usually assembled as a matter of record or for research."(Online dictionary for Library and Information Science)**
- **"A set of files containing both research data and documentation sufficient to make data re-use" (University of Edinburgh)**
- **"No-text scientific and technical information (DOE)**

Methods

- **Choice of the information source: OpenDOAR;**
- **Selection of the option "dataset" from the category "content type";**
- **For each identified archive:**
  - **Search for "dataset";**
  - **Exclusion of archives with a limited number of datasets (> 5 records);**
  - **Video, audio and multimedia not considered;**
- **Identification of variables for the analysis;**
- **Use of some criteria adopted by the NSF**

The survey

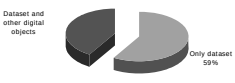


Source of analysis

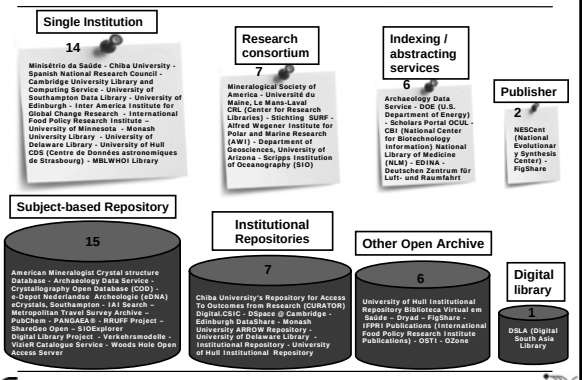
Dataset archives listed in OpenDOAR

Our sample

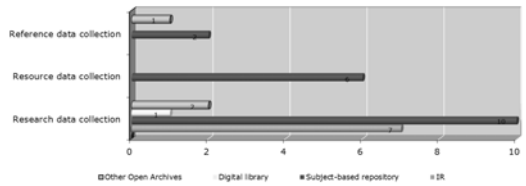
Archives containing datasets



Who are the Providers? What type of Archives?

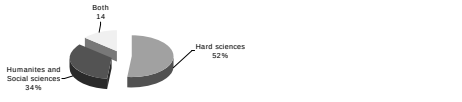


Functional categories of digital data collections

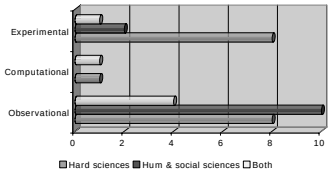


- ***Research data collections: focused research project, serves a specific group, small budget;***
- ***Resource data collections: focused on a community, serves a single science, may develop community-level standards, direct funding from agencies;***
- ***Reference data collections: serves a large set of scientific community, uses well-established standards, multiple funding sources, foresees indefinite maintenance. (National Science Foundation, 2005)***

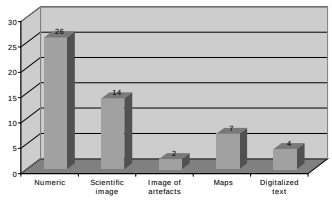
Which science area?



Data origin & Science areas



Types of dataset and format



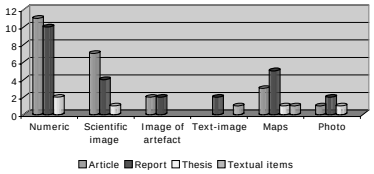
Formats:
- **Flat files (.txt, ascii, .csv)**
- **Word processor (.doc, .pdf)**
- **Image (.tiff, .jpeg, gif, .jmol,**
- **Spreadsheet (.xls)**
- **Statistical analysis (SPSS)**

Generally available in data package (.zip, .tar)

Frequent use of ReadMe files

Some research communities have developed a specific format to exchange datasets

Datasets linked with …



Only a few datasets have no association with other items

Other types of associations:
- **description of the collection**
- **description of the project**

Conclusions

Institutional repositories

- **Difficulty in the identification of datasets;**
- **Dataset categories are foreseen, but not yet fully used;**
- **The majority contains "research data collections";**
- **Generally datasets on different projects/disciplines**

Subject-based repositories

- **Specialized in datasets within a broad, specific scientific area;**
- **The majority covers hard sciences;**
- **The majority has developed community-level standards to exchange data**

Other Open Archives

- **Among Providers: Publishers and Indexing/abstracting services;**
- **Combine both datasets and other digital objects**

Digital library
Old collections transformed in re-usable datasets

Research product repositories: Strategies for data and metadata quality control

Luisa De Biagi, Roberto Puccinelli, Massimiliano Saccone, Luciana Trufelli
CNR, National Research Council, Italy

In recent years a significant effort has been spent by R&D institutions and scientific information stakeholders in general to enhance and improve the quality of Open Access initiatives and the performance of the associated services. Nevertheless much work is still needed to tackle pending data quality issues.
This paper proposes some functional and organisational solutions, based on the cooperation of all the main actors of the R&D system, which in our view should help improving quality control of data and descriptive metadata stored in research product Open Access (OA) repositories. We think that this strategy could favor a substantial innovation of the document management services offered to the scientific community and to policy makers, ensuring the interoperability between institutional repositories and Current Research Information Systems (CRIS). Particular emphasis is given to the problem of data and metadata indexing and organization with respect to unconventional research products, which represent an important asset in the field of scientific communication.

Bionotes

Luisa De Biagi received her degree in Literature and Philosophy at 'La Sapienza' Univ of Rome with a Specialization in 'Archivist-Palaeographer' (Vatican School of Palaeography, Diplomatics and Archivistics at the Vatican Secret Archive) as well as a Specialization Degree in Archivistics, Palaeography and Diplomatics (Archivio di Stato, Rome). Degree of the Vatican School of Library Sciences. De Biagi further holds a Master in 'Business Publishing' (LUISS Management – Rome). She was a member of the SIGLE Working Group and Italian Grey Literature Data-Base Working Group from 2002 and a Member of the CNR Working Group for Cedefop-Refernet Project (Consortium for Professional Education and Training coordinated by ISFOL). Member of the Commettee for Legal Deposit Acquisition at CNR Central Library, and European Association of Health Information and Libraries (EAHIL). Since 2010 is Responsible for the Italian National Referring Centre of Grey Literature at CNR Central Library 'G. Marconi' (Opensigle/Opengrey Network Project) and for the Library Functional Units 'Education and Training' and 'Cultural Activities Management', organizing didactics laboratories for students, professional training courses and teaching in professional trainings for librarians, students and users. Email: luisa.debiagi@cnr.it

Roberto Puccinelli is currently head of Section I at CNR's "Information System Office" and he's been working for CNR since 2001. He has previously worked in the private sector as system and network engineer. As adjunct professor, he has held courses for the First University of Rome "La Sapienza" ("Operating Systems II") and for the Third University of Rome ("Programming and Computing Laboratory"). He graduated in Electronic Engineering at the University of Rome "La Sapienza" and holds a master cum laude in Enterprise Engineering from the University of Rome "Tor Vergata". In the past he has worked in several research projects in the field of Grid technologies both at the national and international level (executive manager of Work Package 11 within the DataGrid project – V Framework Programme, et al.). He's currently involved in the design and development of CNR's information system. In particular, he coordinates projects for the development of application systems and is responsible for the design and implementation of CNR's data warehouse. He is also responsible for CNR's Local Registration Authority management. He's currently involved in projects regarding the design and development of research product open archives and persistent identifier registers/resolvers. He is author of several articles in the fields of Grid technologies, Autonomic Computing, Software Engineering, Open Archives and Persistent Identifiers. Email: roberto.puccinelli@cnr.it

Massimiliano Saccone graduated in Letters and specialized in Library sciences at the "Sapienza" University of Rome. He works as librarian at the Central Library of CNR. He is the responsible for Legal deposit and Open Access activities. He has participated actively in several national and international projects on Information and Knowledge Management (Digital Preservation Europe – DPE, Italian Network of National Bibliography Number – NBN, etc.). His main interests are in scholarly communications, open access, digital preservation, metadata quality control, information system interoperability.

Luciana Trufelli works as technical at the Central Library of CNR. She is responsible for Studies Office. She promotes and collaborates on many national and international projects on Information and Knowledge Management. She currently works in activities under open access, metadata quality control, and information system interoperability. She also has extensive experience in the areas of statistics and performance indicators of the R&D. Her main interests are in quality systems and institutional communication.

Research product repositories: strategies for data and metadata quality control

Luisa De Biagi*, Roberto Puccinelli, Massimiliano Saccone*, Luciana Trufelli***

***National Research Council of Italy – Central Library**
****National Research Council of Italy – IT Office**

Open Access: strategies and actions

Cooperative strategies acting at different levels

- **Political level**: effective initiatives are needed at the national and international level to favor open access to research results achieved through public funding; those initiatives should address and harmonize the interests of the **different stakeholders of the R&D system**.
- **Institutional level**: academic and research institutions should define institutional and operational policies and carry out effective and widespread **advocacy actions** in their reference communities.

  "For institutional record-keeping, research asset management, and performance-evaluation purposes, and in order to maximize the visibility, accessibility, usage and impact of our institution's research output"
- **Economic and legal level**: Open Access is not zero-cost. Economic strategies are needed to sustain open access to public research products, based on the "**author/institution pay**" model; on the legal side, the adoption of **Creative Commons (CC)** licenses should protect intellectual property rights while granting open access.
- **Technical-organizational level**: **standards** and commonly-agreed **guidelines** (based on a cooperative approach) are needed to certify **data and metadata quality**.
- **Technological level**: OA greatly benefits form the development and widespread adoption of **open standards and protocols** and from the development of modular, interoperable and open source-based **platforms for the management and diffusion of digital contents**.

OA and grey literature valorization

- Grey literature products plays a significant role in the context of the scientific production managed and diffused through Open Access archives, indexed and aggregated by the main service providers.
- Since the Seventh International Conference on Grey Literature at Nancy in 2006, GreyNet community started increasing its research activities relating to the OA effect on grey literature.
- The adoption of open standards and of OAI protocols by the international OpenGrey network favors the interoperability between the main OA repositories and the "System for Information on Grey Literature in Europe". This is a first important step in the development of cooperative networks for data and metadata certification.
- The diffusion of the international Open Access initiative can facilitate the development and coordination of cooperative networks, which can help define and implement sustainable processes and guidelines for:
  - a better quality certification of grey literature products (open peer review, open peer commentary, etc.) and of the related metadata (adoption of common metadata standards and mappings, cooperative bibliographic and authority control, versioning, persistent identification systems, etc.),
  - a better intellectual property protection especially for multimedia materials, containing a significant percent on Education, Learning and Professional Training (Creative Commons License is still weak)
  - Better information to users about copyright constraints (When and in which terms could I use it?)
  - a wider access to research products, which can improve their visibility and impact

Strategic role of cooperation

- R&D stakeholders together with IT experts must keep on working on the organizational, technological and operational levels in order to assure the interoperability between the different information and knowledge management systems, thus allowing for an effective exchange and reuse of certified data and metadata.
- In our opinion, a tighter collaboration is needed, both at the national and international levels, between the actors of the Scientific Information and Communication sector (libraries, editors/aggregators, public and private service providers, evaluation bodies, policy makers) in order to develop a network of organizational and technological infrastructures able to provide an actual interoperability between the different systems for the production, management, identification, certification and diffusion of information resources and meta-resources.

Green road: institutional and disciplinary archives

- *Green road to Open Access: an alternative strategy for the scientific communication and information*

Benefits	Criticalities
• Significant increase of visibility, usage and impact of open access products, including grey literature • Accelerated and expanded research cycle: quicker result sharing process starting from a broader base of products • Open and transparent peer review processes (carried out by the academic and scientific communities) • Metadata certification process carried out by the involved institutions (certification of own production) • Reuse of metadata for research management and evaluation • Increased intellectual property protection for grey literature (Creative Commons Public License)	• Lack of mandatory policies in many academic and research institutions • Lack of initiatives for the adoption of commonly agreed strategies and solutions (also in the field of economic sustainability - OA is not zero-cost!) • Various copyright policies depending on publisher type (green, blue, yellow) • Lack of cooperative networks for data and metadata certification → lack of interoperability between systems

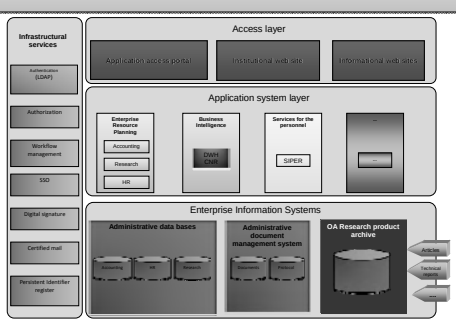
Green road interactions with other information channels

- Thanks to the stimulus provided by many institutions at the European and international level, many initiatives have been started for the creation of cooperative networks, which should design and implement systems and infrastructures for the integration of institutional and disciplinary archives in the context of international Information Systems (OpenGrey, OpenAire, etc.).
- Recently, some commercial publishers have established collaborations with institutions managing OA archives, in order to use those repositories as information sources for their data bases.
- Currently the Open Archive community is starting initiatives for the implementation of added value services, also leveraging the interoperability with other information systems (Current Research Information Systems) and bibliographic data bases, both public and commercial (e.g. OpenGrey, Web of Science, etc.)

CNR AI: a viable solution

- CNR:
  - Multidisciplinary research institution
  - 108 institutes distributed over the national territory and abroad
  - distributed hierarchical library system (Central library, research area libraries, institute libraries)
  - several digital archives but …
  - Lack of an AI
- Viable solution:
  - Build on existing experiences and tools
  - Implementation of self archiving procedures
  - Implementation of multi-level data and metadata certification processes
  - Unique repository, several access points

IA integration with CNR IS



IA processes

- Self-archiving
- Different content reviewing procedures for conventional and unconventional research products
- Multi-level verification of metadata at the local (institute-area) and central (Central library) level
- Automated production of certified publication lists for each researcher (e.g. for internal career advancement procedures)

Quality control: methods and tools

- Bibliographic standards and authority control tools are not sufficient to assure data and metadata accuracy, completeness and consistency
- Quality management systems are needed to define processes for the production and management of data and metadata, which imply commonly agreed organizational models
- Only a shared effort can guarantee:
  - Quality certification of the main data and metadata production and management processes
  - Commonly agreed bibliographic and authority control tools for metadata certification
  - Highly customizable software solutions, based on open standards and platforms

Quality control: products, processes and strategies

- OA repositories keep a large variety of products and require complex management processes (production, validation, identification, indexing, preservation, diffusion, etc.)
- Products and metadata certification imply the adoption of strategies for the development of:
  - quality control policies, which allow data usage for statistical and evaluation purposes
  - ad hoc agreements with scientific and technological information stakeholders for the development of bibliographic and authority control systems.
  - configuration management systems for continuous control of content ingestion and management workflows.
  - open platforms (see also previous slide)
  - Technological support to innovative services: identification, versioning, right management, peer reviewing, etc.

Conclusions and future work

- Initiatives for research and academic institution evaluation are being established in Italy (ANVUR VQR 2004-2010)
- Within this context, OA archives are acquiring a great relevance thanks to their role of research product management systems and institutional data sources.
- In order to assure content reliability, a common effort is required for the development of cooperative certification systems
- This will be an important challenge for all the stakeholders of the Italian R&S system and, in our view, will increase the importance the OA archives within the scientific information and communication sector.

Linking full-text grey literature to underlying research and post-publication data: An Enhanced Publications Project

Dominic J. Farace and Jerry Frantzen, GreyNet International, Netherlands;
Christiane Stock, INIST-CNRS, France
Laurents Sesink, DANS, Data Archiving and Networked Services, Netherlands
Debbie Rabina, Pratt Institute, School of Information and Library Science, United States

In a way, this project seeks to circumvent the data vs. documents camp in the grey literature community by way of a middle ground provided through enhanced publications. Enhanced publications allow for a fuller understanding of the process in which data and information are used and applied in the generation of knowledge. The enhanced publication of grey literature precludes the idea of a random selection of data and information, and instead focuses on the human intervention in data-rich environments. The definition of an enhanced publication is borrowed from the DRIVER-II project, "a publication that is enhanced with three categories of information: 1) research data, 2) extra materials, and 3) post-publication data". Enhanced publications combine textual resources i.e. documents intended to be read by human beings, containing an interpretation or analysis of primary data. Enhanced publications inherently contribute to the review process of grey literature as well as the replication of research and improved visibility of research results in the scholarly communication chain.

The goal of this project is threefold: to enhance GreyNet's existing collection of conference preprints by adding corresponding links to research data, to include commentaries i.e. post-publication data on GreyNet's existing conference preprints in metadata records, and to establish a workflow for future GreyNet enhanced publications based on the results of this project, where permanent access to full-texts and their data enriched components are made available via persistent identifiers accessible in trusted repositories.

Each of the four partnering organizations is brought together based on their expertise and tasks they will execute during the course of the project. GreyNet will work together with INIST-CNRS to devise a questionnaire and carry-out a survey among its author base in the acquisition of research data linked to conference preprints. GreyNet will facilitate data entry in the DANS Easy Repository with link backs to corresponding metadata records in the OpenGrey Repository. And, GreyNet will cooperate with Pratt Institute to establish basic criteria upon which commentaries by LIS students will be compiled and added to existing metadata records.

There are no direct costs associated with this project. Each of the four partners in the project is committed to allocate human and material resources needed to carry out their related tasks.

Not all grey literature is based on research data, and this holds for GreyNet's collection of conference preprints. While it is anticipated that GreyNet's contributing authors will be inclined to make their research data available, some data from previous years will not be retrievable. Since student commentaries are related to academic credit, this portion of the project will harvest optimal results. And, the combined results of the project will contribute to a future workflow not only for GreyNet's enhanced publications but also for other grey literature communities.

Bionotes

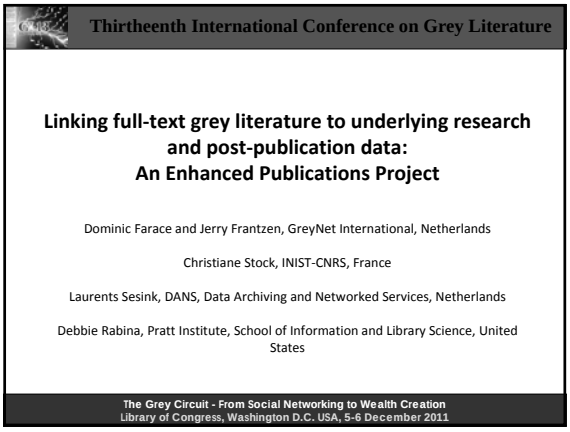
Dominic J. Farace is Director of TextRelease, an Amsterdam based information bureau specializing in grey literature and networked information. He is a native Louisianan and holds two degrees in sociology from Creighton University (BA) and the University of New Orleans (MA). His doctoral dissertation 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

Christiane Stock is the head of the Monographs and Grey Literature service at INIST-CNRS and manager of OpenGrey (European grey literature repository) and THESA (doctoral theses prepared in the French Grandes Ecoles). Her experience with grey literature began as a member of the Technical Committee for the SIGLE database from 1993 to 2005, and continued with the set up of the national agency for ISRN (International Standard Report Number). She then focused on making grey literature available in open access repositories with mémSIC (master's theses in information sciences) and LARA (French reports). She was a member of the AFNOR expert group who prepared the recommended metadata scheme for French electronic theses (TEF). Email: christiane.stock@inist.fr

Laurents Sesink (1965) studied history at the University of Utrecht and historical information science at the University of Leiden. Laurents worked during 1995-2002 at the Netherlands Institute for Scientific Information Services on different large scale Research & Development projects as senior specialist digitisation services, technical scientific programmer and coordinator of a software development group. During the period 2003-2006 he was worked as a senior policy advisor at the Dutch Academy of Sciences within the subject of scientific and administrative information. Laurents is since januari 2006 employed as an information scientist at DANS and his focus is on fundamental issues regarding accessibility to digital scientific data and how theoretical solutions can be practically implemented in the R&D projects at DANS. Email: laurents.sesink@dans.knaw.nl

Debbie Rabina (Ph.D., Rutgers University) teaches Information Policy, International Information Resources and Academic Libraries and Scholarly Communication. Her research is informed by the belief that societies that exercise a policy of open dissemination of and access to information are those that allow its citizenry to achieve personal and societal goals. The aim of her research is to examine questions of how to achieve information policies and practices that will allow information to serve as an engine of renewal and growth. Email: drabina@pratt.edu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Linking full-text grey literature to underlying research and post-publication data:
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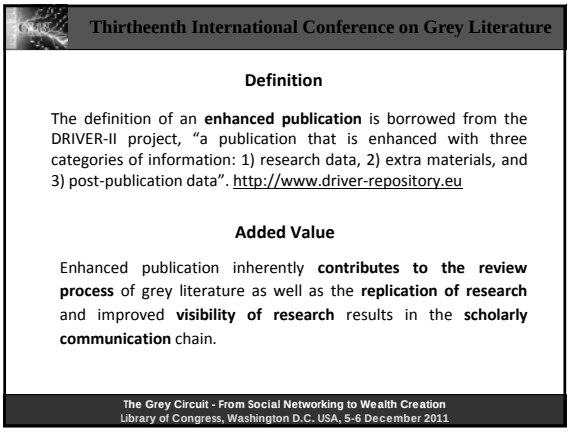
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Definition
The definition of an enhanced publication is borrowed from the DRIVER-II project, "a publication that is enhanced with three categories of information: 1) research data, 2) extra materials, and 3) post-publication data". http://www.driver-repository.eu
Added Value
Enhanced publication inherently contributes to the review process of grey literature as well as the replication of research and improved visibility of research results in the scholarly communication chain.
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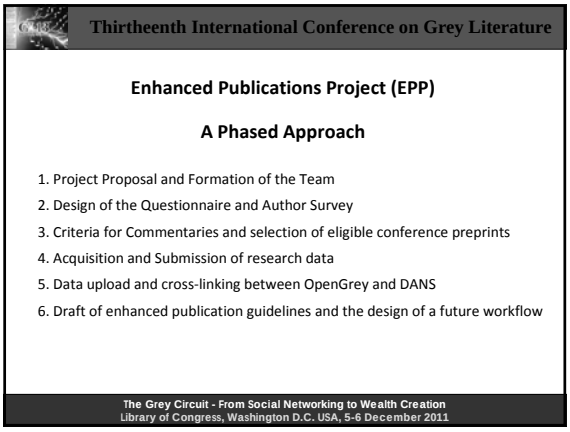
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Enhanced Publications Project (EPP)
A Phased Approach
1. Project Proposal and Formation of the Team
2. Design of the Questionnaire and Author Survey
3. Criteria for Commentaries and selection of eligible conference preprints
4. Acquisition and Submission of research data
5. Data upload and cross-linking between OpenGrey and DANS
6. Draft of enhanced publication guidelines and the design of a future workflow
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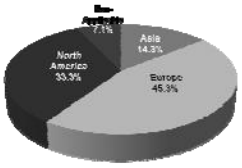
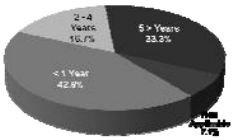
Number of (co)authors in the GL-Series	Number of first authors in the GL-Series	Number of EPP Survey Recipients	Number of EPP Survey Respondents
286	162	95	50

Respondents by Geographic Area



Author Affiliation to GL series



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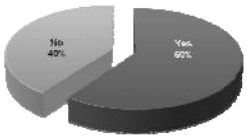
Data exchange is the norm in open access communities

1. Does one or more of your conference papers in the GL-Series base its findings on empirical or statistical data?



2. If so, would these data and/or datasets still be available in part or whole for archiving purposes?

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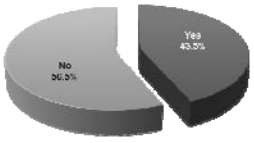
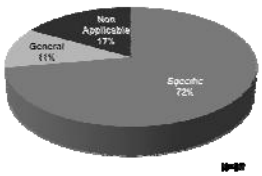
A data policy should be in place within research communities and organizations

3. Are you aware of any existing data archives or data initiatives in your country related to grey literature or other scientific publications?



4. If so, please provide the name(s) and corresponding URL(s) here?

Types of Responses



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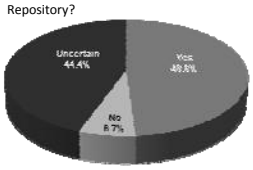
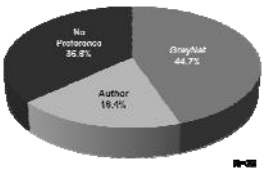
Data counts as Science Output and should be recognized in References and Citations

5. Would you be willing to submit data, datasets, or subsets to DANS that would in turn be linked to their existing metadata records in the OpenGrey Repository?



6. If so, would you prefer that GreyNet entered your retrospective data and/or datasets in DANS, or would you prefer to do this directly?



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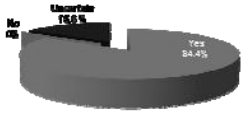
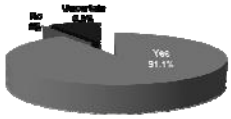
Research data should be preserved and accessible in order to enhance scholarly communication

7. Do you agree that both the data producer as well as the data user stand to benefit by submitting data, datasets, or subsets for this Enhanced Publications Project?



8. Do you think that guidelines for data entry should be available for future conference papers and other types of Grey Literature?



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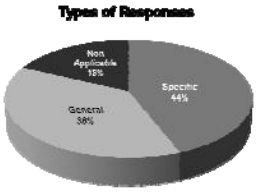
Data is disciplinary or subject based and this accounts for differences in formats used to acquire it

9. What kind of data and data formats have you used/are using in your research?



10. […] **Comments** or **Recommendations** for this Enhanced Publications Project?

"I'm a firm believer that not all data is worth archiving."

"Will your system support the preservation and migration to new platforms?"

"For many, it would need to be a local activity linked to our own sites."

"I share data with my colleagues and research teams, but I'm not sure if I would be willing to share them with anybody else at the moment?".

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Post-Publication Data
LIS Student Commentaries

Selection Process

LIS graduate students select from GreyNet's Collection of Conference Preprints those they consider of value for the research chain, that are clearly written, and that are publicly accessible via the OpenGrey Repository.

Standardized Commentary Format:
Summary Strenghts Limitations Takeaway

See also GL13 Poster,
'Shining a light on Grey literature' by Bethany Edwards, Eloise Flood, Thomas Keenan, and Ashley Rode; Pratt Institute, SLIS

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General Guidelines and Future Workflow
Applied to Research Data

"Re-use, verification and heritage are the three main reasons for preserving data, and it is possible to formulate general guidelines based on these three reasons. These general guidelines will, however, need to be adjusted to each discipline or domain. They can be used both by researchers and repositories, regardless of context. They could be part of the preservation policy of an institute, a data repository – either a thematic or institutional one – or even the policy of a research group or an individual researcher."

Selection of Research Data: Guidelines for appraising and selecting research data Heiko Tjalsma (DANS) and Jeroen Rombouts (3TU.Datacentrum), 2011. http://www.dans.knaw.nl/en/content/categorieen/publicaties/dans-studies-digital-archiving-6

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Acknowledgements

LIS Students at Pratt Institute
for their work on Commentaries

and

Authors in the GL-Conference Series,
who are submitting research data

Thanks!

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Pre-Conference Announcement

Fourteenth International Conference on Grey Literature

Tracking Innovation through Grey Literature

Rome, Italy 29-30 November 2012

National Research Council – CNR

Central Library “Guglielmo Marconi”, IRPPS Rome, ISTI Pisa

GL14 Program and Conference Bureau

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- Fostering Continuous Research and Technology Application - FORT
- Boosting innovation through capacity building and networking of science centres in the SEE region - SEE Science

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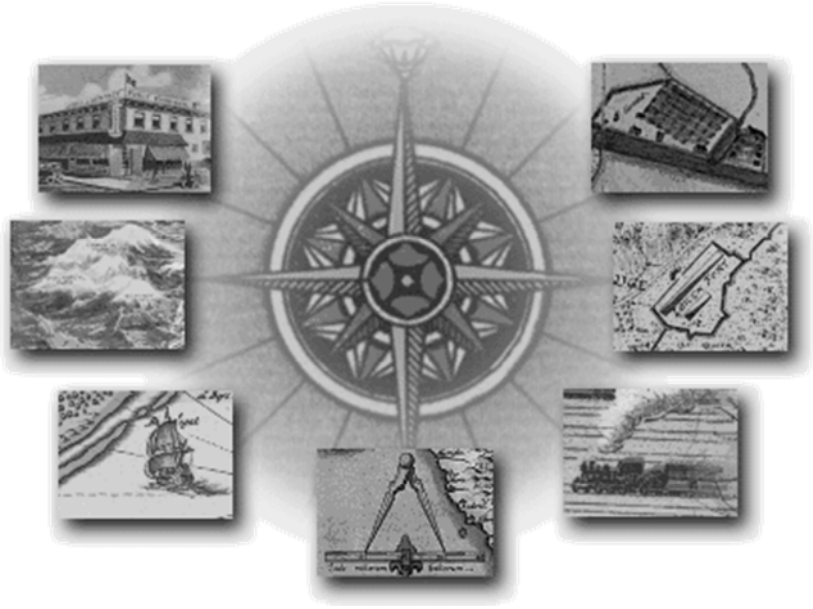
Geography & Map Reading Room
GEOGRAPHY & MAP DIVISION



The Geography and Map Division (G&M) has custody of the largest and most comprehensive cartographic collection in the world with collections numbering over 5.5 million maps, 80,000 atlases, 6,000 reference works, over 500 globes and globe gores, 3,000 raised relief models, and a large number of cartographic materials in other formats, including over 19,000 CDs/DVDs. The online Map Collections represents only a small fraction that has been converted to digital form. These images were created from maps and atlases and, in general, are restricted to items that are in public domain, meaning those which are not covered by copyright.

The Collections

The Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress provides cartographic and geographic information for all parts of the world to the Congress, Federal agencies, state and local governments, the scholarly community, and to the general public. It is the largest and most comprehensive cartographic collection in the world, numbering over 5.2 million maps, including 80,000 atlases, 6,000 reference works, numerous globes and three-dimensional plastic relief models, and a large number of cartographic materials in other formats, including electronic.

Among the earliest original maps in the collections are three manuscript portolan atlases and 19 portolan charts from the fourteenth through seventeenth centuries drawn on vellum by Italian, Portuguese, and Spanish cartographers. The excellent collection of atlases dates from a 1482 printed edition of Claudius Ptolemy's Geography and includes representative volumes of all significant publishers of atlases for the last five centuries. The atlases cover individual continents, countries, cities, and other geographic regions, as well as the world ranging in scope from general to topical.

Of particular interest to genealogists and local historians is a large collection of U.S. county and state maps and atlases published in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Atlases published during the past four or five decades and covering national, regional, state, and provincial resources form another noteworthy reference group.

The division has an excellent collection of manuscript and printed maps of colonial America, the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the Civil War, and the wars of the twentieth century. Supplementing these historical records are photo-reproductions of manuscript maps from various American and European archives. The Hummel and Warner collection include rare manuscript and printed maps and atlases of China, Japan, and Korea from the seventeenth century.

About 55 percent of the maps are individual sheets of large- and medium-scale map series and nautical and aeronautical charts published during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Official topographic, geologic, soil, mineral, and resource maps and nautical and aeronautical charts are available for most countries of the world.

The collection of single maps embraces more than two million general and special subject maps of the world and its various political entities, divisions, and subdivisions, with maps of the Americas and countries of the Western Hemisphere predominating. North America, the United States, each of the 50 states, and the largest cities are especially well represented.

Among the numerous county maps and city and town plans are some 700,000 large-scale Sanborn fire insurance maps, in bound and loose sheet volumes. The Sanborn Map Company was the dominant American publisher of fire insurance maps and atlases for over 100 years. Founded in 1867, the firm has issued and periodically updated detailed plans of 12,000 American cities and towns. Some areas are represented by as many as eight different editions. This collection constitutes an unrivaled cartographic and historic record of America's urban settlement and growth over more than a century.

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