Open Access to Grey Resources

INIST-CNRS
Nancy, France
5-6 December 2005

SEVENTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GREY LITERATURE

Conference Program and Abstracts

ISSN 1385-2308

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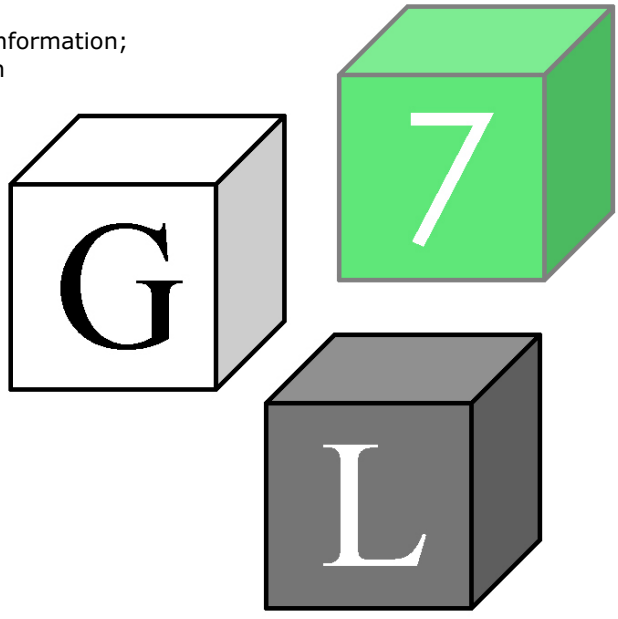

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GL7 Conference Program and Abstracts
Seventh International Conference on Grey Literature : Open Access to Grey Resources, 5-6 December 2005 / compiled by D.J. Farace and J. Frantzen. – Amsterdam : TextRelease, December 2005. – 142 p. ; 30 cm. – Author Index. – (GL-conference series, ISSN 1385-2308 ; No. 7)

This program book contains the schedule for the conference sessions, panels and roundtables. The titles and abstracts of the papers as well as information on the authors are provided. When available, copies of the PowerPoints are also included in notepad format.

ISBN 90-77484-05-1 €35,00
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Foreword

Open Access to Grey Resources

Open access to information is the key to knowledge, both in its generation and transfer. This is based on the principles of science, the economics of free enterprise, and the management of valued resources in a global environment. Recently, open access to grey resources has been mandated by the grey literature community. And, this mandate must be analysed and understood in its multiple aspects – thus enabling implementation in the information policies and activities of organizations in both public and private sectors.

The Seventh International Conference on Grey Literature focuses on this theme and approaches it via the lines of communication and logistics. Often, the elements of communication are so embedded and pervasive that they are taken for granted; however, GL7 must look at information systems and networks, partnering and OAI, as well as, curriculum development and current research in this field. Likewise, the logistical components require rethinking and adaptation. Here, we must focus on repositories and collections, information retrieval and document delivery, as well as quality assessment issues.

From now until the Opening Session, what lie ahead is the vision, know-how, research and findings of information professionals and specialists committed to grey literature. Your contribution to this conference program is genuinely welcome.

Dr. Dominic J. Farace
Grey Literature Network Service

Amsterdam,
December 2005

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Daniela Luzi
National Research Council, Italy

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Monday, 5 December 2005

A R R I V A L S , R E G I S T R A T I O N S ***9:00 – 10:00***

O P E N I N G S E S S I O N **10:00-11:00**

Chair: J. Schöpfel, Institut de l'Information Scientifique et Technique, INIST/CNRS - France

Welcome, Opening

Inaugural Address
Dr. Laurent Romary, Centre National de Recherche Scientifique, CNRS - France

Open archives and SIGLE participation in Italy: Is there a subtle link between the two experiences? Daniela Luzi, Rosa Di Cesare, and Roberta Ruggieri - IRPPS/CNR - Italy

M O R N I N G B R E A K ***11:00 -11:30***

S E S S I O N O N E **11:30 -13:00**

Chair: D. Luzi, National Research Council, CNR/IRPPS - Italy

Grey in the R&D Process
K.G. Jeffery, CCLRC – Rutherford Appleton Laboratory - United Kingdom
A. Asserson, University of Bergen, UiB - Norway

Assisting scientists to make their research results world wide freely available: An experience begun in the 90's
S. Biagioni, Institute of Information Science and Technologies, ISTI/CNR – Italy

Grey Literature: Problems and Prospects for Collection Development in E-environment
M. Natarajan, National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources, NISCAIR - India

L U N C H ***13:00 –14:00***

P A N E L O N E **14:00 -15:30**

Chair: J. Gelfand, University of California, Irvine, UCI – United States

Repositories, Tools for NGOs Involved in Public Health Activities in Developing Countries
J. Crowe and G. Hodge, Information International Associates, IIa - United States

A Survey of Open Access Barriers to Scientific Information: Providing an Appropriate Pattern for Scientific Communication in Iran
M. Ghane, Regional library of Science and Technology, RLST – Iran

Open Access to Grey resources: Opportunities and challenges in India
M. Tripathi , H.N. Prasad, and S.K. Sonker, Banaras Hindu University, India

Patterns of Research Output produced by Scholarly Communities in South Korea
H. Hwang, H. Choi, and T. Seo, Korean Institute of Scientific and Technical Information;
S.-S. Lee, Pusan National University, South Korea

A F T E R N O O N B R E A K ***15:30 - 16:00***

R O U N D T A B L E S **16:00 - 17:30**

I **Curriculum Development and Research on GL**	**II** **Theses and Dissertations**	**III** **Repositories and Collections of GL**	**IV** **Quality Assessment of Grey Literature**
Facilitator: J. Gelfand, UCI – USA	*Facilitator:* C. Stock, INIST – FR	*Facilitators:* K. Jeffery, CCLRC – UK G. Siegel, PSU – USA	*Facilitator:* P. De Castro, ISS – IT
Discussion Papers:	***Discussion Papers:***	***Discussion Papers:***	***Discussion Papers:***
J. Gelfand, USA D. Farace, et al., NL/FR D. White, et al., USA	I. de Torres, et al., ES D. Boudia, et al., FR Vijayakumar, et al., Antigua/India J. Cuvillier, FR S. Grésillaud, FR	P. Pagano, et al., IT S. Lambert, et al., UK Ramos-Lum, et al., USA F. Jones, et al., USA P. Erwin, USA	P. De Castro, et al., IT M. Weber, CH C. de Blaaij, NL C. Boukacem, et al., FR J. Schöpfel, FR

R E C E P T I O N ***18:30 – 19:30***

Tribute: Yizkor Books as Holocaust Grey Literature
Prof. Gretta E. Siegel, Portland State University, USA

Tuesday, 6 December 2005

REGISTRATION DESK OPEN ***9:00 - 9:30***

SESSION TWO **9:30-11:00**
Chair: Anne Asserson, University of Bergen, UiB - Norway

Towards a Continuum of Scholarship: The Eventual Collapse of the Distinction Between Grey and non-Grey Literature?
M.A. Banks, New York University School of Medicine, NYU - United States

International Nuclear Information System: 35 years of successful international co-operation
T. Atieh, A. Tolstenkov and R. Workman, International Atomic Energy Agency, IAEA – Austria

Challenges for Collections in New Collaborative Teaching and Learning Environments: Does Grey Literature Fill a Void? J. Gelfand, University of California, Irvine, UCI – United States

MORNING BREAK ***11:00 -11:30***

PANEL TWO **11:30 -13:00**
Chair: C. de Blaaij, Library of Zeeland, Netherlands

J-STAGE: System for Publishing and Linking Electronic Journals
M. Wada, Japan Science and Technology Agency, JST - Japan

Sorting out the mess: How OECD re-published 1000 working papers properly
T. Green, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, OECD – France

PsyDok: Electronic Full text Archive for Psychological Documents
U. Herb, Saarland University and State Library, Germany

LARA – Open Access to Scientific and Technical Reports
C. Stock and E. Rocklin, Institut de l'Information Scientifique et Technique, INIST - France

LUNCH ***13:00-14:00***

ROUNDTABLES *(Continued)* **14:00 - 15:30**

I **Curriculum Development and Research on GL**	**II** **Theses and Dissertations**	**III** **Repositories and Collections of GL**	**IV** **Quality Assessment of Grey Literature**
Facilitator: J. Gelfand, UCI – USA	*Facilitator:* C. Stock, INIST – FR	*Facilitators:* K. Jeffery, CCLRC – UK G. Siegel, PSU – USA	*Facilitator:* P. De Castro, ISS – IT
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AFTERNOON BREAK ***15:30 -16:00***

CLOSING SESSION **16:00 –17:00**
Chair: D.J. Farace, Grey Literature Network Service, GreyNet - Netherlands

Reports from the Roundtable Facilitators
Julia Gelfand, Christiane Stock, Keith G. Jeffery, Gretta E. Siegel, and Paola De Castro

Conference Evaluation
Dr. Dominic J.Farace
Program and Conference Director

Farewell
Dr. Joachim Schöpfel
GL7 Host and Sponsor

PANEL SESSIONS - ROUNDTABLES

ROUNDTABLE I CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH ON GREY LITERATURE

Facilitator: J. Gelfand, University of California, Irvine, UCI – United States

Challenges for Collections in New Collaborative Teaching and Learning Environments: Does Grey Literature Fill a Void? J. Gelfand, UCI - USA

Access to Grey Content: An Analysis of Grey Literature based on Citation and Survey Data D.J. Farace, J. Frantzen, and A.K. Boekhorst - Netherlands; J. Schopfel and C. Stock - France

Grey literature, peer review, and the interdisciplinary study of school and community violence: Sorting what's best for human development D.L. White and Susan R. Driscoll, GWU – USA

ROUNDTABLE II THESES AND DISSERATIONS

Facilitator: C. Stock, Institut de l'Information Scientifique et Technique, INIST - France

The accessibility to doctoral theses in Spain: A political change and a reconsidering of its nature I. de Torres Ramirez, University of Granada; M. Ayuso-Garcia, University of Murcia - Spain

TEF: Metadata for French dissertations D. Boudia and R.M. Gómez de Regil, INSA de Lyon - France

Introducing Electronic Theses and Dissertations in Universities: An Indian Perspective J.K. Vijayakumar, American University of Antigua; T.A.V. Murthy and M.T.M. Khan - India

Indexing grey resources: considering the usual behaviour of library users and the use of Dublin Core metadata using a database of specialised vocabulary J. Cuvillier, Université Paris 8, Le laboratoire Paragraphe, groupe Document Numérique et Usages, France

An innovative concept to disseminate scientific communications S. Grésillaud, INIST – France

ROUNDTABLE III REPOSITORIES AND COLLECTIONS OF GREY LITERATURE

Facilitators: K.G. Jeffery, CCLRC – Rutherford Appleton Laboratory - United Kingdom
G.E. Siegel, Portland State University, PSU – United States

Managing OA Multimedia Multi-type Digital Documents in the OpenDLib Digital Library Management System P. Pagano and D. Castelli, Istituto di Scienza e Tecnologie dell'Informazione "A.Faedo " - Italy

Grey Literature, Institutional Repositories, and the Organisational Context
S. Lambert, B.M. Matthews and C.M. Jones, CCLRC, Rutherford Appleton Laboratory - United Kingdom

Entering Grey Waters: Challenges and Solutions of Providing Access to Non-traditional literature in an Aquarium's library M. Ramos-Lum and S. Vogel, Cabrillo Marine Aquarium - USA

Yizkor Books as Holocaust Grey Literature
F. Jones, New York Public Library and G.E. Siegel, Portland State University, USA

Building a Digital Commons for Cyber Security Resources
P. Erwin, Institute for Information Infrastructure Protection/Dartmouth College, USA

ROUNDTABLE IV QUALITY ASSESSMENT OF GREY LITERATURE

Facilitator: P. De Castro, Istituto Superiore di Sanità, ISS - Italy

Uniform requirements for Grey literature? Proposal for the adoption of a "Nancy style" P. De Castro and S. Salinetti, ISS - Italy

Grey Literature in Public Administration: An Example of a Specific Quality Assessment System M. Weber, SFOPH - Switzerland

Public funded research and Open Access: Perspectives and policies C. de Blaaij, Library of Zeeland, ZEBI - Netherlands

Access and document supply: a comparative study of grey literature
C. Boukacem, University of Lyon; J. Schopfel, INIST – France

MetaGrey Europe, A Proposal in the aftermath of EAGLE-SIGLE
J. Schopfel, INIST – France

Inaugural Address

Laurent Romary

Dr. Laurent Romary is a Scientific and Technical Information Officer with CNRS. Born in 1964, Romary received his PhD in computational linguistics in 1989 and his 'Habilitation' thesis in 1999. For several years, he has led the 'Langue et Dialogue' research team http://www.loria.fr/equipes/led/ at Loria Laboratory and conducted various projects on man-machine dialogue, multilingual document management, and linguistic engineering. He has participated in numerous national and international projects related to the representation and dissemination of language resources and on man-machine interaction. In particular, he coordinated the MLIS/DHYDRO, IST/MIAMM, and e-Content/Lirics Projects. He was the editor of ISO 16642 (TMF – Terminological Mark-up Framework) under TC37/SC3, and is currently Chairman of the ISO Committee TC37/SC4 on Language Resource Management. Romary is also a member of the TEI Council (Text Encoding Initiative http://www.tei-c.org and is involved in the open access movement.

The way to open resources

Laurent Romary, CNRS

- Research papers
  - All types (Conferences, journals, grey literature etc.)
  - Classical media vs. Online publications
  - *Strong institutional needs*
- Research data/digital resources
  - Databases (e.g. genomics, chemistry, etc.)
  - Semi-structures documents (e.g. corpora and lexica in the humanities)
  - *Required for faster scientific progress*

Research papers at CNRS

- Institutional repository as a way towards open access
  - Win-win situation between the researcher and the institution
    - Researchers: bring the scientific content
    - Institution: brings the infrastructure (money!) and validation (documentary expertise)
  - Overall strategy
    - Added value through quality and services
    - Foster open access within the institutional repository

Quality

- Quality of information
  - Systematic check of metadata descriptions by a librarian
  - Institutional acknowledgement
  - Wide coverage
    - Cf. annual CNRS production: ~ 20 000 papers
- Quality of infrastructure provision
  - Long-term archiving environments
  - Wide dissemination

Services

- To our researchers
  - Quality, accessibility, longstanding archives, reporting aid (annual assessment, lab assessment), legal support
- To the institution
  - Quality, wide coverage of lab production, better evaluation, prospective tools
- To the research (and tax payer) community
  - Quality, wide accessibility of the French (multidisciplinary) research production

Basic roles in the workflow

- Researcher
  - Provides basic metadata information
  - Provides the actual content (file)
  - Expresses a will with regards OA
- Librarian
  - Checks and improve metadata
  - Validates the researcher's will (legal constraints)
- Research manager
  - Approves the inclusion of the publication in the institutional repository

Rich metadata

- Multiplicity of MD configurations, from researcher to open archives
- Impossibility to standardize one single format
  - Solution: implements an ISO 11179 compliant MD registry ensuring semantic interoperability across standards (DC, HAL DTD, TEI, RDF, …)
- Additional services:
  - Diary of researchers, laboratories (multi-institutional)
  - Typology of scientific domains (in-house?)
  - Multidisciplinary terminological database

Implementation

- The HAL platform (CCSD; http://ccsd.cnrs.fr)
  - Coupled to ArXiv
  - Mechanisms allowing the creation of views (stamping) and collections
  - Already widely used in specific communities (Physics); PhD theses
- Several experiments
  - Large laboratory (350) with librarian in Nancy
  - Cluster of institutions (INRIA, CNRS, Univ. J. Fourier) with three documentation centers
  - Humanities laboratory with "remote" librarian at INIST

Digital resources

- Wide variety of resource types
  - Community specific approach (e.g. standards)
- High technical level required
  - Specific creation and maintenance methods
- Less copyright constraints
  - Replaced by privacy issues (humanities) and specific maintenance and distribution models
- Policy — win-win strategy again
  - Include resource production and dissemination in academic evaluation criteria
  - Support the development of resources through a network of competence centres

Summary

- Institutional repositories to leverage open access
  - One single infrastructure - Several views
  - Two policy levels
    - Mandatory contribution to IR
    - Encourage contribution to OA
- Institutions should put emphasis on quality and services
  - What is good for the institution is good for open access
- Beyond OAI
  - More standardization efforts on data description and representation

Rejoinder

Open archives and SIGLE participation in Italy: Is there a subtle link between the two experiences?

Daniela Luzi, Rosa Di Cesare and Roberta Ruggieri
Istituto di Ricerche sulla Popolazione e le Politiche Sociali , IRPPS-CNR, Italy

What is the Italian position on the Open Access Initiative (OAI)? What are the core issues and who are the principal leaders in the debate? What kinds of policy initiatives are being carried out, and which actions foster the development of experiences, projects and products, aiming for the free access of the results of scientific communication? Is it possible to trace a direct or indirect thread among the current initiatives and experiences of the Italian GL producers who participated in the SIGLE database?

The aim of this paper is to answer these questions, presenting an overview of the different Italian OA experiences, with reference to both implemented operative systems and running projects, as well as to the main issues that are being dealt with by the Italian participation in the international OAI movement.

The article will therefore analyse, describe and compare those experiences, the different systems developed and/or in progress - institutional repositories, thematic e-print archives, OA-based digital library systems, or, citing Peter Suber's terminology, other OA vehicles. In detail, the institutional frame within which the initiatives are being carried out will be examined, together with the co-ordination, which makes the Italian participation in the international OA movement a fruitful opportunity for exchange along the different roles and tasks of the (scientific) communication chain. Regarding the implemented systems, different organisation models supporting the creation of the information system will be compared, as well as the services offered to the internal and/or external scientific community, the types of documents made freely accessible and the software used.

The group who are working on this paper are also interested in evaluating whether and to what extent the Italian producers participating in SIGLE have contributed to fostering new ways of sharing and diffusing information sources produced within their organisations.

Author Information

Rosa Di Cesare was born in Civita d'Antino (AQ) in 1952 and graduated from "La Sapienza" University in Rome in 1982. She received her diploma in Librarianship from the Vatican Library in 1996. She worked in the Central Library of National research council (CNR), where she started to become involved in research activity in the field of Grey literature (GL). Member of the Technical Committee for the SIGLE database from 1995 to 2001, she is presently responsible for the Library at the Institute of research on population and social policies (IRPPS) of the National research council. Her studies have focused on citation analysis and on the use of GL in scientific publications.

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.

Roberta Ruggieri was born in Taranto in 1974 and graduated from "La Sapienza" University in Rome in 2002. She is presently a student at the same University in Information science course. She is having training at the Library of the Institute of Research on Population and Social Policies of the National Research Council.

Open archives and SIGLE participation in Italy: Is there a subtle link between the two experiences?

Rosa Di Cesare, Daniela Luzi, Roberta Ruggieri
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Is there a link between the experiences of developing an Open Archive and of participating to SIGLE database?

SIGLE | Great differences in: | **OA/ IR**

SIGLE		OA/ IR
Start: 1985	• Periods of development	~ 1995/ 2002
Distributed input	• Organisation in collecting data	Self-archiving
Centralised access	• Technologies used	Web

Common features:

- Similar aims
- Creation of the conditions of successful initiative

- GL and institutional/discipl. coverage
- Building a network
- Attracting/convincing to participate
- Introducing a cultural change

… other common features:

From GL point of view:
- diffusion and visibility of documents produced within an Institution
- entitled to be part of the research output to be evaluated
- tendency to preserve other types of GL (learning objects, data sets...)

From IRs point of view:
Ideal complete coverage of the scientific production of an Institution in terms of:
- Research
- Teaching
- Cultural life

Only the integration and presence of both GL and Conventional literature can make the IRs alternative and/or complementary to commercial publishers

Aim of the paper

Outline the Italian initiative in IRs

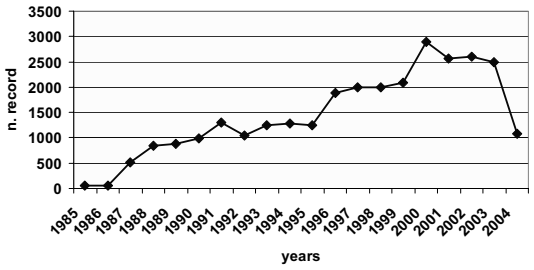
- data providers
- organisation & technical aspects
- improvements in interoperability and integration of resources

Analysis of the possible changes in the Italian contribution to SIGLE

- trends in the Italian input
- Italian GL producers &
- document types

- Lesson learned from SIGLE organisation
- Identify best practice to promote IRs

Italian contribution to SIGLE



Italian GL producers in SIGLE

	1985-1994	1995-2004	Growth index
University	306	10,906	34.6
Research institutions	7,702	9,450	0.2
Governmental institutions	39	781	19.0
Foundations & Res. Centers	153	682	3.5
Associations & Societies	423	413	0.0
Total	**8,196**	**22,303**	**1.7**

Italian contribution is mainly technical-scientific

Stable or occasional GL contributors?

No. of documents	Universities	Research institutions	Governm. institutions	Associations & Societies	Foundations & Res.Centres	Other	Total	%
<10	10	20	93	78	32	29	262	71,8
11 -200	37	9	21	5	5	0	77	21,1
201-400	11	1	0	0	1	0	13	3,6
401-1000	6	1	0	0	0	0	7	1,9
1001-4000	1	3	0	0	0	0	4	1,1
>4001	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0,5
	65	**36**	**114**	**83**	**38**	**29**	**365**	**100,0**

Italian input by GL producers and types of documents

GL producers	1985-1989		1990-1994		1995-1999		2000-2004		Totale	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Universities	5	0.2	301	5.1	2,892	30.7	8,014	62.2	11,212	36.8
Research institutions	2,315	99.1	5,387	91.8	5,465	58.0	3,985	30.9	17,152	56.2
Governmental institutions	13	0.6	26	0.4	347	3.7	434	3.4	820	2.7
Foundations & Res.Centres	0	0.0	153	2.6	471	5.0	211	1.6	835	2.7
Associations & Societies	2	0.1	3	0.1	202	2.1	211	1.6	418	1.4
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	43	0.5	28	0.2	71	0.2
Total	2,335	100.0	5,870	100.0	9,420	100.0	12,883	100.0	30,508	100.0
Types of documents										
Academic or progress reports	2,001	85.7	5,319	90.7	6,005	65.1	4,649	39.9	17,974	61.8
Dissetation	2	0.1	31	0.5	1,678	18.2	6,363	54.6	8,074	27.8
Conference	238	10.2	385	6.6	838	9.1	131	1.1	1,592	5.5
Mischellaneous	0	0.0	0	0.0	644	7.0	490	4.2	1,134	3.9
Other*	93	4.0	129	2.2	54	0.6	13	0.1	289	1.0
Total	2,334	100.0	5,864	100.0	9,219	100.0	11,646	100.0	29,063	100.0

Italian Repositories: some data

Italian implementation of IRs is still at a developmental stage
The majority of Italian universities have signed the Berlin Declaration

18 Repositories
- 14 Institutional repositories
- 4 disciplinary repositories

10 universities
4 research institutions
1 international disc.repository

No. of documents	No. of Repositories
< 60	**5**
60 - 200	**3**
201 - 400	**3**
401 - 600	**3**
601 - 900	**0**
901 - 2000	**2**
>2000	**2**

Italian Repositories: some features

The main role is played by the university library services
- implementation & management
- data control
- … sometime document submission

- Good opportunity to integrate internal and external resources
- emerging of librarians' new competencies

Value added experiences and/or projects:
- integration with University Press
- link to the evaluation systems of research output (including GL)
- setting up of committees for peer-review

- Increase the impact of research output
- Enhance the quality of open access documents

Types of documents in Italian IRs

Repositories	Monographs/ b.chapters	Journal articles	Proceedings	Reports	Pre-print	Thesis	Didactic materia -	Other	Total	
									No.	%
Bologna Univ. Ams							94,6	11,5	464	6,1
Bologna Univ. Acta	50,0	0,1	41,9		10,7	0,3			990	13,1
Bologna Univ.	0,2	0,1	0,3	0,4	3,6	0,0		5,2	25	0,3
Florence Univ.	23,9	4,0	2,9	14,4	1,8	7,9		17,7	497	6,6
Messina Univ.		6,4	1,9		0,0				269	3,6
Naples Federico II Univ.	1,1		0,1		25,4				49	0,6
Trento Univ.	0,8	1,1	0,6	70,4	0,6	2,4		5,2	583	7,7
E-Lis	9,7	48,3	48,5	10,9	57,4	7,0	2,9	43,8	2.952	39,1
CNR Bologna Res. Area		0,0	1,0	0,1	0,6	0,1		1,0	22	0,3
Institute of Social	13,8	2,5	2,2			0,0	2,5	15,6	222	2,9
STOA'	0,4	0,1	0,7	3,6		1,3			52	0,7
SISSA (two		37,4	0,1			7,6			1.434	19,0
Padova Univ.						39,3			309	4,1
Pisa Univ.						7,2			119	1,6
Roma La Sapienza Univ.						19,1			150	2,0
TOTAL	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	8.137	100,0
%	5,8	45,1	21,5	8,8	2,1	8,8	5,9	1,2	99,2	

Concluding remarks

Italian input to SIGLE

- Technical scientific content
- Main contribution by research institutions, even if decreasing
- Universities are highly represented by theses

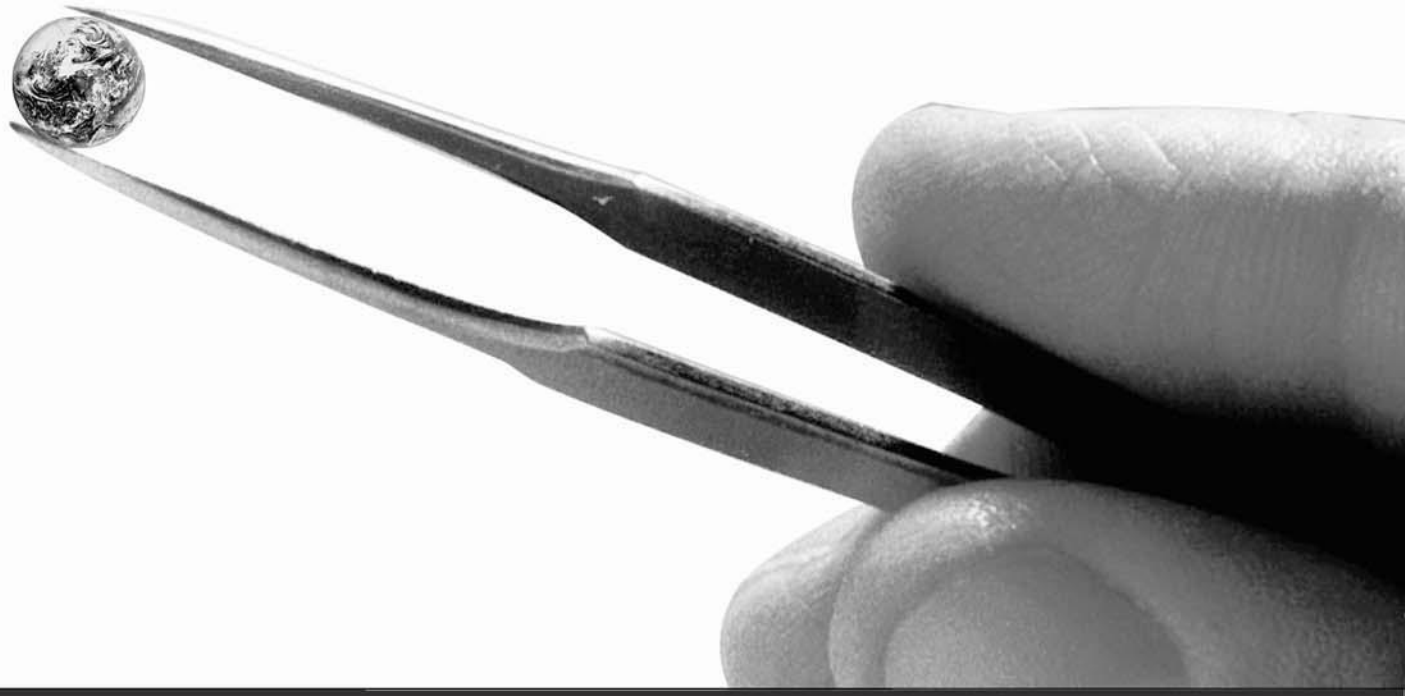
Italian IRs

- Few Italian IRs
- few IRs with consistent number of documents
- not complete coverage of the entire institution
- imbalance between LG and conventional Literature

- Take advantage of the network built through SIGLE participation
- SIGLE reference centres could support open access to GL produced by small institutions or occasional producers

Support of cultural change to improve scientific open access

What else?



Publicis Nancy - 03/05

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Grey in the R&D Process

Keith G. Jeffery
CCLRC Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, United Kingdom

Anne Asserson
University of Bergen, UiB, Norway

The rate of acquisition of data, its structuring into information and its interpretation as knowledge is increasing rapidly. There are more active researchers now than ever and the output of white publications per researcher is increasing. The output of grey publications is orders of magnitude greater. Past techniques of experts (librarians) cataloguing manually with metadata each publication do not scale. The problem is to find ways to manage this resource.

The hypothesis is in 4 parts: (a) that the R&D process itself provides some context for managing the information; (b) that linking the records of the process to the publications provides this context; (c) that questions of curation and provenance are addressed automatically in such an environment; (d) that such an environment integrates grey and white literature and other R&D outputs such as software, data, products and patents.

At UiB the emphasis of the work has been on assessment of the research output - especially publications - linked in context with records of the researchers, their organisational units, and related CRIS (Current Research Information System) information (the FRIDA system which is mostly CERIF-compatible).

At CCLRC the emphasis of the work has been on the production of an open access repository of publication outputs from the organisation (ePubs), linked to the CERIF-compatible CDR (Corporate Data Repository) CRIS and thus to other research outputs with associated metadata.

The recording of the data provides the context including the workflow of the R&D process, history and provenance. Grey documents produced as early ideas are captured in a temporal and organisational context, just as well as white publications, via the linked repository. CERIF allows, in a multidimensional framework, deduction or induction of relationships between documents – for example between a grey internal report and a white published paper - and with other research outputs. Furthermore, relationships between documents can be expressed explicitly: references and / or citations can be recorded. In this way a rich context for understanding the R&D output is provided, including versions, history and provenance.

Recording facts once in a structured R&D process environment and then re-using them in many ways reduces - by automated provision assistance - the need for user input of metadata to describe research outputs (especially grey literature) and thus addresses the scalability problem.

Author Information

Keith Jeffery is currently Director, IT of CCLRC (Council for the Central Laboratory of the Research Councils), based at Rutherford Appleton Laboratory in UK and head of Business and Information Technology Department with a staff of 140 supporting over 360000 users, developing software for business and science and doing leading edge R&D. The department hosts the UK and Ireland Office of W3C and develops and supports the largest OA (Open Access) institutional repository in UK. Keith is a Fellow of both the Geological Society of London and the British Computer Society. He is a Chartered Engineer. He is an Honorary Fellow of the Irish Computer Society. He is president of euroCRIS (www.eurocris.org) and vice-president of ERCIM (www.ercim.org) and holds three honorary professorships. He has extensive publications and has served on numerous programme committees and research grant review panels. He has particular interests in 'the research process' and the relationship of hypotheses, experiments, primary data and publications based on research in information systems, knowledge-based systems and metadata.

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

Grey in the R&D Process

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Introduction

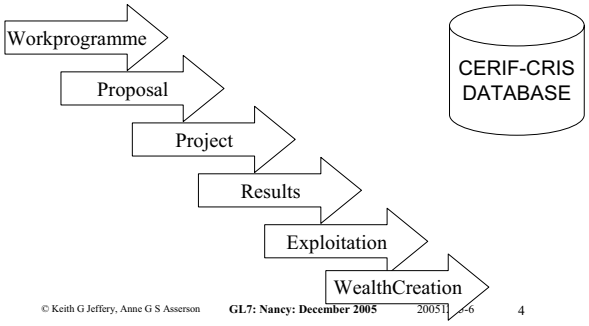
- The Problem: Tidal wave of publications, products, patents (especially datasets)
- The hypothesis is in 4 parts:
  - (a) that the R&D process itself provides some context for managing the information;
  - (b) that linking the records of the process to the publications provides this context;
  - (c) that questions of curation and provenance are addressed automatically in such an environment;
  - (d) that such an environment integrates grey and white literature and other R&D outputs such as software, data, products and patents.

The Difficulty and Solution

- **Formidable threshold barrier**
  - **the information is difficult to collect**
  - **end-user interface to systems presents a high threshold barrier (little KE support)**
- **Ill-structured user environment**
  - **the end-user commonly works in an ill-structured environment ; metadata recording:**
    - **not done,**
    - **done without sufficient attention,**
    - **simply forgotten;**
- **Much Information demanded all at once**
  - **demand for a large amount of information all at once**

- **Use the Process**
  - **Build progressively the metadata corpus using small incremental data input steps at first instant metadata available**
  - **e.g. as a publication is conceived, submitted, accepted and published.**

The R&D Process: CERIF-CRIS



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Research Process: Input Output

PROCESS STEP	SUB-PROCESSES	INPUT	OUTPUT
Workprogramme	Economic, Societal, Technology Foresight	World/Country state, world/country models, technology predictions, solicited advice	ProgrammeName Funding OrgUnit Person responsible Workprogramme document
Proposal	Idea, review previous work, Objectives, Method, Resources and Dependencies	Previous results, previous projects, finance, human resources	Title Abstract Person(s) OrgUnit(s) Proposal Document
Project	Project management	Previous results, previous projects, finance, human resources	Title Abstract Person(s) OrgUnit(s) Funding Project Plan

a= process, a = data, a = white literature, a = grey, a = both

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Research Process: Input Output

PROCESS STEP	SUB-PROCESSES	INPUT	OUTPUT
Results	Initial result, internal review, peer review, registration or publication	Previous results	Person(s) OrgUnit(s) Project(s) Product(s) Product Description (e.g, publication reference metadata)
Exploitation	Results, business plan, finance, marketing, production, selling	Marketing information, economic information	Person(s) OrgUnit(s) Business plan Finance Data Marketing Data Production Data Sales Data
Wealth Creation	Marketing, employment, production	Marketing information, economic information	Person(s) OrgUnit(s) Annual Reports/Accounts Employment Records Dividends Records

a= process, a = data, a = white literature, a = grey, a = both

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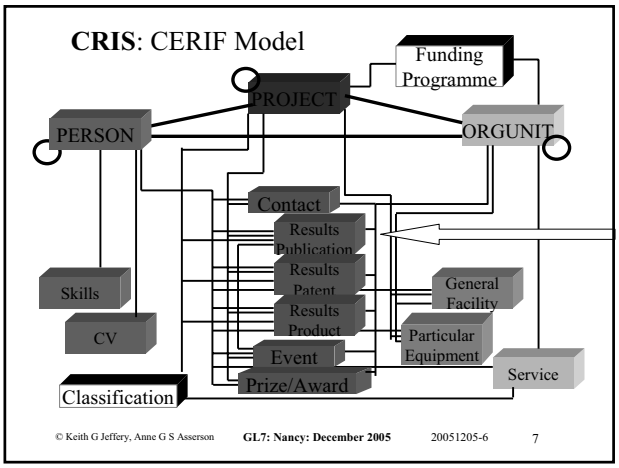
CRIS: CERIF Model
Funding Programme
PROJECT
PERSON
ORGUNIT
Contact
Results Publication
Results Patent
Results Product
Skills
CV
General Facility
Particular Equipment
Event
Prize/Award
Service
Classification
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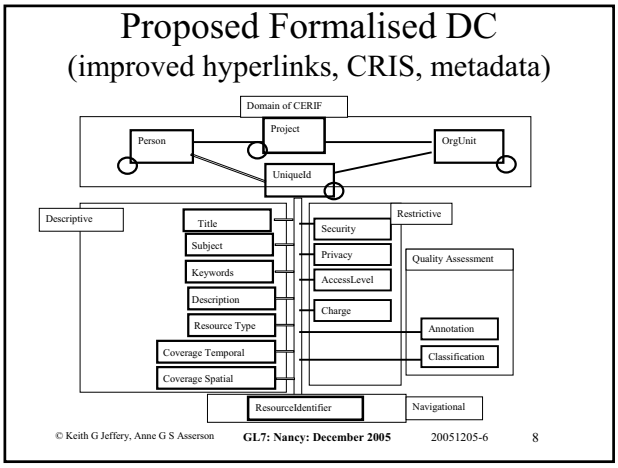
Proposed Formalised DC
(improved hyperlinks, CRIS, metadata)
Domain of CERIF
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Person
OrgUnit
UniqueId
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Title
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Keywords
Description
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Coverage Temporal
Coverage Spatial
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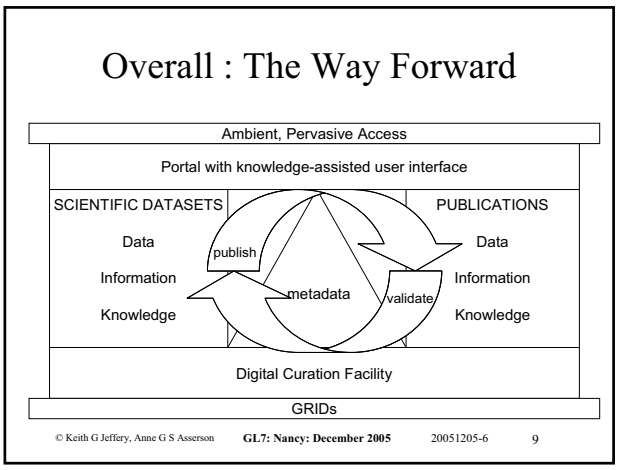
Overall : The Way Forward
Ambient, Pervasive Access
Portal with knowledge-assisted user interface
SCIENTIFIC DATASETS
Data
Information
Knowledge
publish
metadata
validate
PUBLICATIONS
Data
Information
Knowledge
Digital Curation Facility
GRIDs
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With

- Workflow Support
- Cooperative Working Facilities

- ➔ better R&D
- ➔ wealth creation
- ➔ improvement of the quality of life

Conclusion

- Supporting the **Research Process** with ICT

• **Overcomes the problems**
  • **End-user threshold barrier**
  • **End-user volume barrier**

• **Puts Research Publications in context**
  • **Grey ➔ White**
  • **Related to CRIS data**

• **Positions research organisations for the 'new world'**   • **GRIDs & Ambient computing**

Assisting scientists to make their research results world wide freely available: An experience begun in the 90's

Stefania Biagioni
Institute of Information Science and Technologies, ISTI
The Italian National Research Council, CNR, Italy

The aim of the European Research Consortium for Informatics and Mathematics (ERCIM) "Digital Library Initiative" was to promote the development of digital library technology in Europe. Since 1996, a series of research-oriented activities, mainly sponsored by the DELOS (http://delos-noe.iei.pi.cnr.it/) Working Group, have thus been organized, e.g. workshops, conferences, collaborative studies on DL-related research issues. However, towards the end of 1997, ERCIM also decided to undertake an implementation activity by setting its own digital library up to provide open access to grey literature: the ERCIM Technical Reference Digital Library (ETRDL).

The aim of the digital library (DL) is to assist ERCIM scientists to make their research results world wide immediately available, and provide them with appropriate on-line facilities in order to access the technical documentation by others researchers working in the same field.
The prototype was implemented as part of NCSTRL (the US Networked Computer Science Technical Reference Library, developed by a US Consortium led by Cornell University) and developed, extending the Dienst system, to meet the requirements of the European IT scientific community. The DL was also used as a test-bed for ERCIM scientists working on DL related research issues.

The ETRDL collection consists of all kinds of grey literature (technical reports, pre-prints, proceedings of conferences or workshops available free, theses, project deliverables, etc.) and is managed by a set of interoperating servers. Pilot server sites were set up at more than half of the 14 ERCIM national labs.

The first operational DL was released in 1998; after a one-year period of testing and refining, the service was available for the ERCIM Librarians and scientists and for the general public at (http://dienst.isti.cnr.it/).

Different instances of the ETRDL system with personalized extensions have been developed for the marine biology area of science: e.g. LVDL - Laguna of Venice DL -"Vallisneri Library" of the University of Padova (I) (http://laguna.isti.cnr.it/) and MeCME - Mediterranean Costal Marine Environment DL-IAMC of CNR Taranto (I) (http://mecme.isti.cnr.it/) Both the open access repositories cover up similar fields of interest and classify the documents according to the same semantic descriptors (ASFA Thesaurus, Library of Congress Classification).

While ETRDL repositories remain unchanged, applications will be managed by the new software system OpenDlib (http://www.opendilb.com), developed at ISTI-CNR, supporting more advanced functionalities and the OAI protocol.

The history and the subsequent steps of ETRDL development together with the actual services and future common developments will be described.

Open Access to Grey Resources
Nancy, France 5-6 December 2005 INIST-CNRS
Seventh International Conference on Grey Literature

Assisting scientists to make their research results world wide freely available: an experience begun in the 90s

Stefania Biagioni
Institute of Information Science and Technologies (ISTI)
Italian National Research Council (CNR)

An experience begun in the 90s

1996 CNR (ISTI) is appointed as coordinator of the

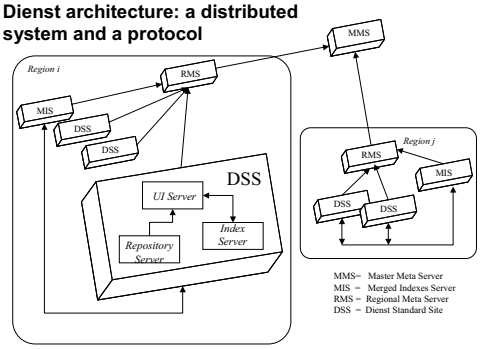
"Ercim* Digital Library Initiative" and is given the task of creating a research community in the Digital Library (DL) field in Europe.

One of its activities** is setting its own DL up to assist scientists to rapidly access, disseminate, manage and preserve over long term their intellectual output, in digital format, world wide over the web.

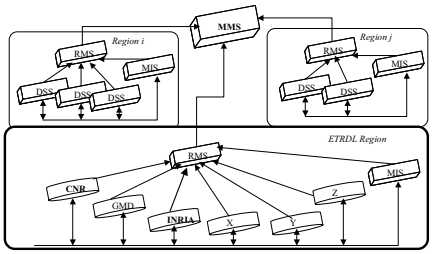
*European Research Consortium for Informatics and Mathematics

**project funded by: ERCIM and DELOS Working Group on DL (ESPRIT Long Term Research Programme - LTR No. 21057)

Dienst architecture: a distributed system and a protocol



Dienst --> ETRDL region



NCSTRL ETRDL

additional functionality to meet the European needs

- Multilingual information access
  - user interface localization
  - different character set manipulation
  - cross language search
- Search and Browse
  - Browsing extensions by subject (ACM, MSC, Free keywords)
  - Search extensions by subject, date, language, type
  - more complex query structures
- Services
  - submission, withdrawal
  - administration

Today: it is an operational service

- **ETRDL** is an institutional repository which collects, manages and disseminates documents of CS and Maths (actuallly working at CNR) integrated in the context of library information systems

  moreover, exchanges metadata with centralized CNR grey literature database

  Together with **PUMA-DL**, a special instantiation to collect published works with controlled access, realizes the bibliography of some CNR Institutions

- **ETRDL-DEMO** has been set up for training courses

Today: special instantiations in the field of Marine Biology

- **MeCME DL - Mediterranean Costal Marine Environment** is a Digital Llibrary made up in order to collect multidisciplinary documentation concerning scientific studies in the Mediterranean coastal areas and in particular in the Southern one, including also specific studies on Taranto Gulf. (Library of the Institute Talassografico "A. Cerruti"- IAMC-CNR) **http://mecme.isti.cnr.it**
- **LVDL - Laguna di Venezia DL** is a multidisciplinary archive created in order to collect the multidisciplinary documentation arising from the scientific studies on the Lagoon of Venice. (Vallisnery Library, Palazzo Grassi and Hydrobiological Station in Chioggia, Geology, Paleontology and Geophysics Library (University of Padova) Naturalistic Observatory of the Lagoon and the Natural History Museum of Venice, Department of Environmental Sciences of the Ca' Foscari University of Venice). **http://laguna.isti.cnr.it/**

Nancy 5-6 December 2005 GL7 7

Evolution: migration to OpenDLib
(http://www.opendlib.com)

OpenDLib: the new DL service system, OAI compliant, developed at ISTI following to the experience made

- allows to create a digital library easily, according to the requirements of a given user community, by loading or harvesting the content to be managed

Nancy 5-6 December 2005 GL7 8

Evolution: migration to OpenDLib

OpenDLib is a federation of services which offers:

Main functionality of a digital library
submission, description, store, access, distribution, long term preservation, peer-review, administration

Users management service:
registration, maintaining of users profiles, authentication, authorization

Personalization service:
construction and dynamic modification of personalized virtual views of the information space

Infrastructure service
shared management and dynamic configuration of services

Nancy 5-6 December 2005 GL7 9

Evolution: migration to OpenDLib

Type of documents:

- a powerful and flexible document model capable to represent
  - multi-edition, structured, multimedia documents that can be disseminated in multiple manifestation formats
- and allows any document to be associated
  - with multiple metadata descriptions in different formats and include semantic relationships with other documents and parts of them

Virtual collections:

- Information space is organized in collections
- Collections are virtual and dynamically defined by authorized users
- Collections content is updated automatically
- Access rules and services may be associated to a collection

Conclusions

ETRDL powered by OpenDLib advantages:

- •Metadata and documents can be reused
- •OAI compliancy
- •Curation: automatic migration towards new formats and metadata
- •Archiving: preservation on an updated support, advanced according to current technologies
- •Dynamic management of collections (also harvesting from other collections)
- •Management of document relationships

Get in touch with …

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Carlo Carlesi - ISTI CNR (carlo.carlesi@isti.cnr.it)
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MeCME
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Grey Literature: Problems and Prospects for Collection Development in E-environment

Munusamy Natarajan
National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources, India

Literature written during the various stages of research and development projects is published in various forms. A large number of documents are made available commercially in the form of journal articles and books. However, there are other types of publications that are not so easily available through commercial channels, called the grey literature (GL). They may contain comprehensive, concrete, and up-to-date information on research findings. Most of them are published officially at a later stage, detailed information on techniques, methods, measured values, and details of experiments are frequently omitted. For such details of importance for further research, the grey literature is often the first and only source of information. This article deals with history and production of GL by government agencies, professional organizations, research centers, universities, public institutions, special interest groups, and associations and societies whose goal is to disseminate current information to a wide audience. Discusses the role played by System for Information on Grey Literature (SIGLE) is a bibliographic database covering European grey literature in the fields of pure and applied natural sciences, technology, economics, social sciences, and humanities with efforts made by different countries / organizations like IFLA, BLDSC to acquire and access the same. The need for standards is also stressed for easy cataloguing and access in a network environment

The digital environment and the networking capability enabled the e-prints as one of the grey literature. The goal is to create many e-print archives in India and the formats to follow for easy access with retrieval software for partnership. Some of the premier e-print archives like ArXiv, hosted by Los Alamos National Laboratory, in the area of scholarly publishing alternatives; CogPrints, hosted by the University of Southampton in the U.K., focused mainly on papers in Psychology, Linguistics and Neuroscience; and NCSTRL (Networked Computer Science Technical Reference Library) is an international collection of computer science research reports are discussed with the advantages of e-prints. Suggested to have one central repository for e-print archives and to have a national agency for collecting the grey literature and making them available for access to any one, from anywhere, at anytime. Library professionals should take interest in creating the collection of grey literature in print and e-format.

GREY LITERATURE: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS FOR COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT IN E-ENVIRONMENT

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Phone: 91-011-26863521, Fax:26862228
E-mail: m_natarajan@hotmail.com

INTRODUCTION

- Searching and accessing GL always a great challenge
- Due to ICT, shortfalls in library acquisitions budget - brought to the significance of GL
- Identification of and access to GL as more and more urgent – 1st International GL
- Growth of Internet and self publishing via WWW
- Enhanced access, online distribution to any number of users.
- Discusses problems & prospects of collection development and access in e-environment

DEFINITIONAL ANALYSIS – Grey Literature

- Publications issued by government, academia, business & industry, in print and e-formats
- Not controlled by commercial publishing
- Scientific GL - newsletters, reports, working papers, theses, govt.documents, bulletins, fact sheets, conference proceedings & other publications distributed free.
- Semi-published literature which is not formally listed or priced but is nevertheless in circulation – Keenan
- Information resources that do not categorically fall into what is available via standard traditional or commercial publishing channels.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL

- Contain comprehensive, concrete, and up-to-date information on research findings.
- Detailed information on techniques, methods, measured values and details of experiments are frequently omitted, even when published at later.
- US NTIS issues over 70,000 “unpublished” reports p.a.
- British Library authorities produce around 50,000 documents p.a.
- System for Information on Grey Literature (SIGLE) makes it available approximately 35,000 European reports p.a.

- CERN Library has very important collection of GL with more than 350,000 documents.
- By Open Archive, they framed a submission mechanism for a long-term storage & preservation system with management policy.

These show that the production of GL is increasing.

- Problems to promote - unwillingness & inability on the part of producing organizations to promote their output - for libraries who wish to collect it and for end users.
- Collected through establishing personal contact, collection agents, developing exchange arrangements, undertaking acquisition tours, making use of embassy services in foreign countries, etc.

COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT

Need for a clear government policy which would require:

(1) Legal deposit

(2) Funding and

(3) National documentation centers in sectoral fields: e.g. agriculture, S&T, social science, medicine, etc.- Japhet Otike (U. K)

"The availability of the content of a GL document largely depends on the policy of the generating institution. Institutions may exercise their authority as to whether or not all of their documents should be made [available] for public knowledge. However, their existence should be known." - Pratibha Gokhale (India).

ACQUISITIONS PROCEDURES

- Direct electronic submissions
- Downloading from other GL servers
- Digitization of paper documents
- Exchange with other labs (Annual reports)
- Web Submission options:
  - Bibliographic Notice Input/Update
  - Fulltext document Transfer or Link (TeX, Word, PDF, HTML)
  - Revised version Transfer
  - Alert an e-mail distribution list
  - Forward to Printshop and Mail Office
  - Ask for approval (internal & scientific notes)

ELECTRONIC ENVIRONMENT

→Web and other digital technologies are changing – collection development

→Web-based systems are becoming available for accepting deposits of papers.

→Make institutions easier to discover, manage & preserve.

→Possible to share information globally by compliance with a standard metadata harvesting protocol.

→Julia Gelfand pointed out that science policy sites, scientific protocols, and scientific journalism are examples of GL available on the Web,

INDIAN SCENARIO OF E-PRINTS

Few research institutes - IISc, IITs, IIMs, few scientific organizations have started creating their GL in e-form.

Mostly the software used is either e-prints or Dspace.

Information Library and Network of UGC has started collecting the Theses and Dissertations and making them available in e-format.

The Vidyanidhi (Meaning 'Treasure of Knowledge' in Sanskrit) Project is to facilitate the creation, archiving and accessing of doctoral theses.

It is envisioned to evolve as a national repository and a consortium for e-theses through participation and partnership with universities, academic institutions and other stake holders.

It developed a mechanism for depositing and accessing digital thesis from anywhere, anytime.

It is developing software tools and information resources for e-publishing, archiving and accessing academic research.

ADVANTAGES

- ❖Easy to post, bypass the slow review/publishing process
- ❖Inexpensive to prepare, available freely without subscription fees
- ❖Easy to distribute, easy to search
- ❖Can be rapidly updated, corrected or extended
- ❖Wider access to research material, higher impact for research material
- ❖Papers which are freely accessible are cited more readily
- ❖Safe long-term storage and facilitation of research sharing

DRAWBACKS

Coordinated national bibliographic control is lacking and access is not optimal
Internet publishing is only in its nascent stages
Most of GLs are not accessible from National level libraries
Lack of an organised "one stop shop" or portal to this knowledge.

LEGAL ISSUES

- **breach of confidentiality and official secrets;**
- **personality and image rights;**
- **data protection, copyright and database right;**
- **moral rights, defamation;**
- **obscenity and race hate material;**
- **contempt of court; and trade marks and domain name disputes.**

CONCLUSION

- **GL provides information for making decisions**
- **www.greynet.org has been launched, assisting students, librarians, publishers and researchers in the study, use and production of GL.**
- **The International Journal on Grey Literature (now The Grey Journal) was launched - to serve as a forum for discussions of all aspects of GL**
- **Collection depends on the co-operation and co-ordination**
- **Introducing a common IR portal for GL - by having some policy at national level to deposit the e-copy.**
- **The countries collection can be made available.**
- **Library professional should take initiative to acquire, process, and have bibliographic control and use of all the information sources available in the form of GL.**

Repositories, Tools for NGOs Involved in Public Health Activities in Developing Countries

June Crowe
Information International Associates, Inc., IIa, USA

The search for public health information in developing countries can be both complex and frustrating. Even though such information may be considered "open source," in many countries it may be difficult to obtain, especially if governmental web sites are not readily available or completely viable, either not functioning at all or only functioning intermittently. In addition, the health information available from the site may be out of date. Many developing countries experience events that have a tremendous impact on the access to public health information. If a country has experienced political instability, natural disaster, civil strife, or other events, the existing medical system could easily be overwhelmed, with resulting health information being minimal at best.

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) play an important role in global health activities and health research. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), between 70–95% of health services are reported to be delivered by NGOs in emergency situations. Over 150 NGOs are listed as having official relations with the WHO. However, the activities and health information of these NGOs is not always easily accessible or easily found on the Internet. Standard sources for public health literature such as the National Library of Medicine's PubMed database, the New York Academy of Medicine's Grey Literature Database, the Centers for Disease Control's CDC database, and the WHO's databases are primary resources for world health information. However, these resources generally do not contain NGO grey literature.

IIa has performed medical information research on more than 60 developing countries using open source literature. The information required for these studies ranged from health infrastructures and health personnel statistics to public health policies, available medical programs and their specialties, gender inequities, and medical publications, to the general quality of health care.

Based on this experience, the concept of repositories for NGO public health information is presented. Repositories are digital collections that capture, preserve, and provide access to the intellectual output of an institutional community. This presentation provides an overview of the benefits of such repositories, highlights the need for such repositories for NGO data, and presents some examples that partially fulfil this need.

Results/Conclusions:
Although health related information from NGOs is not always readily accessible, such data is often useful in providing greater insights into the existing public health system in these countries. A repository for NGO data on public health information in developing countries would benefit all researchers interested in this topic.

Grey Lit Repositories: Tools for NGOs Involved in Global Public Health Activities

June Crowe, Sr. Researcher
and
Gail Hodge, Sr. Information Scientist

INFORMATION INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATES (IIA)
www.iiaweb.com

IIa: an information management, systems, and technology company

- Founded in 1988
- Small, woman-owned
- Headquartered in Oak Ridge, Tennessee
- 180 employees across the U.S., France, and the United Kingdom

15th Anniversary, 2003

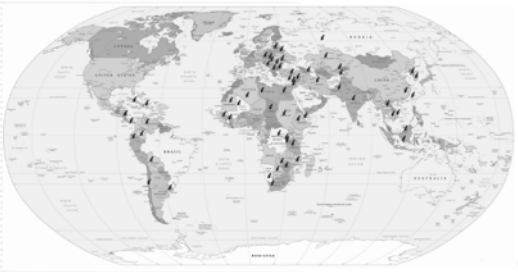
Information International Associates, Inc.
www.iiaweb.com

IIa's Public Health Research

- Open Source Information Research Services since 1998
- Involves status of medical capabilities in developing countries
- Need for increased efficiency, reliable sources, and well-documented references

Information International Associates, Inc.
www.iiaweb.com

Map of Over 60 Country Assessments Studies Developed by IIa



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Importance of Grey Lit from Public Health NGOs

- NGOs and their information products are key to public health in developing countries

Pakistan Healthcare Facilities

Facility Type	Public Sector	Private Sector	Totals
Hospitals	906	626	1,532
Dispensaries	4,590	340	4,930
Rural Health Centers	550		550
Basic Health Units	5,308		5,308
MCH Centers (Maternal/Child Centers)	862	300 (maternity homes)	1,162
TB Clinics	285		285
Totals	12,501	1,266	13,767

- Grey lit from NGOs is often difficult to find

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Possible Solution: Repository

- Digital collection that captures and preserves the intellectual output of an institution, agency or organization
- Benefits
  - Data collection and coordination
  - Could support the building of health capacity in developing countries
  - Knowledge management tool for NGOs

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Challenges & Barriers to Repository Implementation

- NGO organizational structure
- Policies for collection development
- Funding and politics
  - Funding often targeted toward the main mission and not to information management
  - Competition for funding among NGOs

Repository Models

- PubMed Central - http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov
- Dspace at MIT - https://dspace.mit.edu/index.jsp
- Greenstone – http://www.greenstone.org
- Association of Learned and Professional Society Publishers – (ALPSP) - http://www.alpsp.org/default.htm
- Google Scholar - http://scholar.google.com/

Observations about Models

- Software is available for basic development – most is open source
- Submission and/or harvesting approaches for capturing grey lit need to be considered
- Consistent approach to metadata is important
- Multi-lingual interfaces are needed

Examples

- USAID - www.usaid.gov
- Global Fund - www.globalhealth.org
- British Library of Development Studies - BLDS - http://blds.ids.ac.uk/blds/
- Conservation International - www.conservation.org
- Human Info NGO - http://humaninfo.org
- European Commission - http://europa.eu.int/index_en.htm
- World Health Organization (WHO) - http://www.who.int/en/

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Observations of Examples

- Most are searchable by geographic area and have project reports
- Some are subject oriented; i.e., Human Info NGO, Global Fund
- BLDS – Library that collects in many areas; documents not always free nor current
- Mega sites like the WHO and EU have vast resources and pointers to documents
- With the exception of BLDS, none of these organizations really collect and preserve for the future

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Conclusion

- Grey lit from NGOs is a vital component of public health and medical care information, particularly in developing countries
- Public health NGOs would benefit by having one or more repositories of grey literature

- Relevant repository models exist
- There are significant barriers and challenges
- There are significant benefits to public health research community and to people world-wide

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A Survey of Open Access Barriers to Scientific Information:
Providing an Appropriate Pattern for Scientific Communication in Iran

Mohammadreza Ghane
Regional library of Science and Technology, RLST, Iran

It is more than 300 years that scholarly communication depends on the refereed printed-based scientific journals. Internet and World Wide Web are changing current scientific publishing system. Despite the opportunities for expanded global sharing of knowledge brought by the new technology, there are several barriers to access scientific publications. Authors publish for accessing to their findings. Access barriers, price crisis and permission crisis, hinder research impact. High cost of journals and libraries' budget cutback lead to cancellations of journal titles by university libraries that hamper readers' access to scientific knowledge. Periodical inflation is far higher than the headline rate of inflation around the world and is intensified in developing countries.

Consequences of problems are that: A-majority of scientists in different countries is unable to access the research findings of the peers. B- researchers are unable to publish their own research. C-scientists haven't professionally many incentives to work, consequently affect national science.
Accordingly, the purpose of this survey is to gather the views of academics in Iran toward open access barriers to scientific information and providing an appropriate pattern for scientific communication in Iran. It is expected that:

1. Academics' views toward open access are generally positive.
2. There is no significant difference between authors' views as producers and consumers of scientific articles.
3. Academics know price crisis and permission crisis as the main barriers to scientific information.
4. Existing publishing process system reduces access speed and delay access to research findings.

Methodology
This research by using survey research presents the findings of academics' view in Iran on open access and its four channels, with a focus on providing an appropriate pattern for scholarly communication in Iran. A web-based questionnaire will be designed which is largely base on closed-ended questions. Among 60 universities in Iran 25 universities that their faculty members are more than 200, will be selected. Sampling method is stratified random sample. After piloting and testing on faculties in Shiraz University, the HTML version of questionnaire will distribute to a randomized sample of 8838 academics in four categories (Engineering, Science, Humanities, Agriculture and Veterinary) from various disciplines and universities.

Invitations will be sent out by email to academics in each category, explaining the purpose of the survey and asking them to complete questionnaire online. Gathered data which present in figures and tables will be analyzed through descriptive statistics (demographic) and inferential statistics (T test, Chi-square test) to investigate academics' awareness of open access and its four channels (Self-Archiving, institutional Repositories, Subject-based Repositories, and Open Access Journals as a new model of scholarly communication in Iran), their attitudes toward copyright law, and the reasons why (or not) they choose to publish through an open access outlet.

AUTHOR INFORMATION

Mohammad Reza Ghane (B.A., M.A., Ph.D.) is faculty member of Regional Library of Science and Technology (RLST) which is located in Shiraz, Iran .He was assistant for administrative and financial affairs from 1993 to 1998 and has been assistant for research affairs since 1999.He has taught courses at graduate and postgraduate levels He graduated with B.A. in English Language and Literature from Shiraz University, Iran in 1985. He completed an M.A. in Library and Information Science at Shiraz University in 1991. In 2001 he was awarded a scholarship to carry out a PhD in Library and Information Science, University of Tehran, Iran. He has great interest in Open Access Movement and published an article and had presentation on this area. His PhD thesis is carrying out on "Procedures for Providing an Appropriate Pattern for Iranian Universities Academics' Open Access to Scientific Information".

A SURVEY OF OPEN ACCESS BARRIERS TO SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION: PROVIDING AN APPROPRIATE PATTERN FOR SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION IN IRAN

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STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

1. ARL Statistics show that the average annual increase of the serial unit cost was 9% between 1986 and 2003 and the consumer price index for the same period increased 64%.Serial unit costs have been increasing much faster than inflation and library budgets for the past 16 years.
2. Spiral pricing levels of scientific journal and library budget cutback exert restrictions on institutions in providing the needed information.
3. Serial pricing crisis and permission crisis put restrictions on scholars in their scholarly findings.
4. Consequently, great numbers of scientists in the world, specially in developing countries, are unable to access the research findings they need. According to ARL statistics this gap has widened since 1986.
5. Scholars are losing their control on a system that they created.
6. New opportunity for scholarly communication brought about by Internet and www.
7. This study intents to survey academics of Iranian universities on their attitudes toward open access publishing and providing an appropriate pattern for scholarly communication.

METHODOLOGY

1. This case study is a part of a survey at national level.
2. The survey population consist of Shiraz University academics.
3. According to Faculty Members in Iranian Higher Education Institutes, years 2003, 377 doctorial faculties were employed in Shiraz University.
4. Subject discipline: Humanities, Science, Engineering, Agriculture & Veterinary.
5. Sample size is 50 by using 95% confidence levels and 12.9% confidence interval. Sample size is calculated from a preliminary sample population variance which is estimated 0.05 ($s^2 = 0.05$) according to the formula $2 Z_{\alpha_2} S/\sqrt{n} = 0.129$

DATA COLLECTIONS AND ANALYSIS

1. The survey instrument was a questionnaire which was sent to the respondents' address and 41 returned.
2. Descriptive (demographic data) and inferential (chi – square test) statistics were conducted using SPSS Software.
3. The analysis of the data collected from the returned questionnaires has been presented in table and graphs.

RESULTS

Demography of respondents

Table 1: Demography of Respondents

Subject discipline	Engineering 24.39%	Science 31.71%	Humanities 31.71%	Agriculture & Veterinary 12.20%
Academic status	Full Professor 12.20%	Associate Professor 19.51%	Assistant Professor 68.29%	–
Years in academia	5 years or less 17.07%	6-10 Years 21.95%	11-15 Years 26.83%	More than 15 years 34.15%
NO. of research papers	10 or less papers 48.65%	11-40 papers 40.54%	41-70 papers 8.10%	Over 70 papers 2.70%

RESULTS CONT.

Table 2: Views on Open Access Channels

Degree of acceptance / OA Channels	Strongly agree %age	Agree %age	No comment %age	Disagree %age	Strongly disagree %age
Open Access Publishing	**43.59**	**48.72**	7.69	–	–
Self-Archiving	**22.50**	**40**	30	7.50	–
OA Journal	**30**	**40**	22.5	7.50	–
Institutional Repository	**23.68**	**31.58**	**42.11**	2.63	–
Subject Repository	**20.51**	**41.03**	**35.90**	2.56	–

RESULTS CONT.

Table 3: Familiarity with Open Access Publishing Models

Degree of Familiarity / OA Publishing Models	Very high %age	High %age	No familiarity %age	Low %age	Very low %age
Self-Archiving	7.40	**17.60**	30	**37.50**	7.50
OA Journal	9.75	**29.27**	29.27	**26.83**	4.88
Institutional Repository	5.26	**21.06**	36.84	**31.58**	5.26
Subject Repository	5.13	**28.21**	25.64	**38.46**	2.56

RESULTS CONT.

Table 4: Academics' Awareness of Copyright Law

Degree of Awareness / Copyright law	Very high % age	High % age	No familiarity % age	Low % age	Very low % age
Awareness	2.56	10.26	**51.28**	28.21	7.69

Table 5: Academics' Attitudes Toward Copyright Law

Degree of acceptance / Copyright law	Strongly agree % age	Agree % age	No comment % age	Disagree % age	Strongly disagree % age
Knowledge distribution	5.41	**48.65**	**29.73**	13.51	2.70
Access restriction	2.94	11.76	**41.18**	**44.12**	..
Assignment to publisher	7.69	**46.15**	**33.33**	12.82	..

RESULTS CONT.

Table6: open access materials usage comparison

Open access material usage	As- authors		As-users		
	Agree %	Disagree %		Agree %	Disagree %
View on screen freely	**86.49**	5.4	$\alpha = 0.05$ $P = 0.059$	**92.5**	5
View on screen conditionally	34.29	**42.86**	$\alpha = 0.05$ $P = 0.001$	33.33	**47.22**
Print freely	**83.33**	13.89	$\alpha = 0.05$ $P = 0.003$	**89.47**	2.63
Print conditionally	39.39	**42.42**	$\alpha = 0.05$ $P = 0.002$	39.39	**45.45**
Anybody-Any purpose	40	**42.5**	$\alpha = 0.05$ $P = 0.000$	**43.59**	41.02
Educational & Research purpose	**51.38**	35.9	$\alpha = 0.05$ $P = 0.000$	**55.26**	36.84

RESULTS CONT.

Table 7: percentage of respondents' views on journal pricing and permission crisis

	PPV %	SL %	Subscription fees %	Journal price increase %
Strongly agree	13.16	7.89	10.81	25
Agree	**55.26**	**55.26**	**54.03**	**60**
Disagree	10.53	13.16	10.81	5

DISCUSSION

Table 9: Academic views on four channels of open access publishing

Four channels / Subject disciplines	Self-archiving 62.5%		Institutional repository 55%		Subject-based repository 60%		Open access journal 70%	
	Agree %	Rank	Agree %	Rank	Agree %	Rank	Agree %	Rank
Humanities	40	1	33.3	2	29.2	2	32.1	2
Science	20	3	38.1	1	37.5	1	35.7	1
Engineering	24	2	13.4	3	20.8	3	14.3	4
Agriculture & Veterinary	16	4	13.4	3	12.5	4	17.9	3

DISCUSSION CONT.

Table10: Academics familiarity with four open access channels

Four channels	Very high %	High %	NO familiarity %	Low %	Very low %
Self-archiving	7.4	17.6	30	37.5	7.5
Open access journal	9.75	29.27	29.27	26.83	4.88
Institutional repository	5.26	21.06	36.84	31.58	5.26
Subject-based repository	5.13	28.21	26.64	38.46	2.56

- **What do academics think about copyright?**
- **Open access materials usage comparison**
- **Serial pricing crisis and permission crisis**
- **Academics' reasons for not publishing in open access models**

CONCLUSION

The results of this study proved previous findings concerning open access movement. Academics of Shiraz University (Iran) in spite of their low awareness of open access movement significantly agreed to use open access vehicles for their publications. Their first choice in new pattern of publishing is **OPEN ACCESS JOURNAL** and the second one is **SELF-ARCHIVING**. Subject-based repository and institutional repository are at the third and fourth place respectively. It seems that universities should think more about the two last. The lack of awareness of copyright law is an important issue that should be considered in the near future by academics and their institutions. What is clear is that academics current view on open access is strongly rooted in the world of print, and we still have quite a long road ahead.

Open access to Grey resources: Opportunities and challenges in India

Dr. Manorama Tripathi, Prof. H.N. Prasad and S.K. Sonker
Banaras Hindu University, India

Grey literature includes an extensive range of materials that cannot be found easily through conventional channels such as publishers but which is frequently original and usually recent. It is produced more quickly and has greater flexibility. Grey literature comprises newsletters, reports, bulletins and so on. It has tremendous importance in all the fields of the universe of knowledge but it is particularly significant in science and technology.

In India, there are 2900 research and development organizations and many of these organizations have several laboratories under them. It has 310 universities, which have more than 73,000 teachers; the student community includes 60,516 researchers; 816,335 postgraduates; 7,862,588 graduates. Every year an amount of 50 billion rupees is spent on research and development here. India is the third largest scientific and technical manpower in the world. It accounts for 3%of the world's publication output. It is also estimated that there are 3000-4000 active scientists in India working in about 2000 laboratories. These organizations generate significant number of internal research publications including technical reports, manuals, progress reports, and presentations. Such documents contain very valuable and often detailed information like observations, conclusions, analyses and primary data, which at times constitute the key research output and intellectual capital of the organizations. (This information is Grey literature) These publications are not accessible to the researchers outside that particular organization.

The present study suggests a model for providing accessibility thereby facilitating visibility, legitimacy to the grey literature, which is generated at Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi. It proposes a model of interoperable online institutional digital repository of research publications of Banaras Hindu University for effective capture, preservation and access to them.

The study suggests that different research and development organizations should set up their own institutional repositories and all the technical reports, lab reports, project reports should be submitted to them. (Which should be hosted online). It further stresses that the repositories should be OAI complaint; these should make themselves available for metadata harvesting. The study also highlights the role of librarians in this connection. They ought to undertake awareness campaign; must impart the importance of availability of Grey information at the right time to the right person.

Author Information

Dr. Manorama Tripathi was born in India in 1972. She graduated from Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi., India. She was a Senior Research Fellow at B.H.U.,Varanasi. She taught at Delhi University for two years. Her areas of specialisation are Classification, Information seeking behaviour. She intends to pursue research in-Open access to Grey literature. She has over 10 papers to her credit.

Prof.H.N. Prasad was born in 1958.He graduated from Banaras Hindu University., Varanasi. He started his career as a Lecturer in1982 from Banaras Hindu University. His areas of specialisation are Information needs and user behaviour; Information systems. He has 42 papers and 4 books to his credit.

Open Access to Grey Literature: Challenges and Opportunities in India

By

Dr. Manorama Tripathi

Prof. H. N. Prasad

Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

Mr. S. K. Sonker

BBAU (A Central University), Lucknow

Introduction

- Grey literature includes an extensive range of material that cannot be found easily through conventional channels such as publishers but which is frequently original and usually recent.
- It is produced more quickly and has greater flexibility. Grey Literature comprises news letters, theses, project reports, bulletins and so.
- It has tremendous importance in all fields of the universe of knowledge but it is particularly significant in the field of science and technology .

Strength of Banaras Hindu University

- Three Institutes, 14 Faculties, 124 Departments, 14 Disciplinary centers
- 15000 students and 2000 teachers
- Library collections
  - 8,39,920 books
  - 1,09,186 (bound volumes) journals
  - 1362 Current journals
  - 9250 Ph.D Theses
  - 7201 manuscripts
  - United Nations, Government publications,
  - staff publications, rare and out of print books, local History collections

Institutional Repository

- The Institutional Repository, as a concept, is to capture and make available as much of the research output of an institution (i.e. a university) as possible.
- In the first instance this might include material such as research papers and electronic versions of documents such as theses, but may also include many of the digital assets generated by normal campus life, such as administrative documents, course notes, or learning objects. etc

Enabling Technologies for OAP

- Intel/Pentium server
- Leased line 512KBS for internet connection
- Open source DL/repository software
- GSDL, eprint.org, DSpace, CDSWare (OAI compliant)
- Open source software for online journals and conference publishing
- JS of PKP project (OAI compliant)
- Metadata schemes, name spaces, vocabularies
- OpenArchives – Interoperability framework (OAI-PMH Protocol for metadata harvesting)
- XML – information structuring / exchange

Submission of documents

- ✓ **Registration of institutional users (authors)**
  - For document submission and other privileged use.
  - User authentication.
  - Profile set up.
- ✓ **Documents file format**
  - PDF
  - HTML
  - JPEG
  - GIF

Accessibility

- Access will be provided to the documents over the web.
- Requirements
  - Hardware
    - Computers with Internet connectivity
  - Software
    - Operating system software
    - Application software

OAP and India

- Open access examples:
  - 11 journals of the Indian Academy of Sciences
  - UDL project - IISc
  - Vidyanidhi – theses – University of Mysore
  - Data sets – NCL, Pune
  - 4 journals from INSA
  - Metadata: INDMED, INFLIBNET
- OAI-compliant repository
  - eprints@iisc – IISc

Challenges

- Development of national level harvesting services
- Preservation for long term access
- Essential and desirable features of repository software, infrastructural requirements
- Technology Obsolete
- Administration and Maintenance

Opportunities

- It puts together research output of the institution.
- It provides accessibility and visibility to the institution's research output.
- It provides accessibility to important raw data, preliminary findings-Grey literature which is otherwise difficult to obtain.

Continued

- It facilitates instant global communication of research work done at the institution.
- It facilitates preservation of Grey literature, research results for posterity.
- It bestows improved research and development (R&D) productivity.

Conclusion

- Grey literature has lot of significance for academic and research community
- It can significantly contribute to the quality of research output
- Setting up of institutional repositories and providing Open Access to Grey Literature can really be a big and productive step in this direction

Patterns of Research Output Produced by Scholarly Communities in Korea

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Open Access is a new trend in the scholarly communication paradigm. The purpose of our study is to identify this new trend, to develop a model by subject areas of open-access-based knowledge/information flow, and to further seek a way to facilitate the communication process in scholarly communities in Korea. To this end, types of research outputs that are produced as a result of R&D activities are reported here.

Also, research patterns and levels of understanding toward information sharing are investigated. Data are collected through surveys, in-depth interviews, as well as telephone interviews. The survey population consists of registered KISTI customers; and, the major areas of analysis include the types of research outputs, publishing objectives, awareness on copyrights, information sharing, preservation of information, and the respondents' opinions and experiences of trusted-digital archives.

The 7th Int'l Conference on Grey Literature

Patterns of Research Output Produced by Scholarly Communities in Korea

December, 5th – 6th , 2005

H. K. Hwang, H. Y. Choi, T. S. Seo,
Korea Institute of Science and Technology Information
S. S. Lee, Pusan National University

The 7th Int'l Conference on Grey Literature

Outline

1. Introduction
2. Related works
3. Definition of research output
4. Survey results and data analysis
5. Conclusion
6. Direction for future study

The 7th Int'l Conference on Grey Literature

1. Introduction

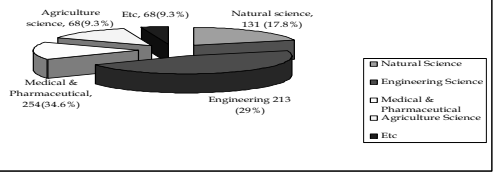
- To Develop a model by subject areas of open access based knowledge/information flow
- To Further seek a way to facilitate the communication process within and among scholarly communities in Korea
  - A. Because open access has different characteristics according to the different academic fields or local fields.
    - In Korea,
      - ✓ No commercial publisher
      - ✓ Prefer to contribute a research output to a foreign journal
- Focus of presentation
  - A. The Number of production by types of research outputs
  - B. Comparison of output patterns of engineering and science fields
  - C. Motive of publishing
  - D. Copyright holder
  - E. Intention to open-use of research output
  - F. Preserving research output
  - G. Trusted digital archive

1. Introduction

- The Number of STM academic society in Korea

	Agriculture	Medical & Pharm.	Natural	Engineering	Etc	Total
Society	68	254	131	213	68	734

<The Number of Academic Societies for the year of 2004>



<source : *Statistics of Academic Society for the year of 2004*. Korea Research Foundation. http://www.krf.or.kr>

2. Related Works

- JISC Author Study (Key Perspectives Ltd. 2004, 2005)
  - A. Study of authors who had published their work in open access journals, and compared and contrasted non-open access author
  - B. Study of Author self-archiving behavior
- Targeting Academic Research for Dissemination and Disclosure: TARDIs Project (Hey, Jessie M.N. 2004)
  - A. To build a sustainable multidisciplinary institutional archive of e-Prints to leverage the research created within Southampton University
- University of Rochester IMLS Grant (2004)
  - A. Faculty members' need in connection with their research activities.
  - B. Grey Literature in Different Disciplines
- Construction of the SciTech Knowledge Sharing System based on Open Access (S.Lee, H. Hwang, H.Kim, K.Joung, M. Seol 2004)
  - A. Model of Korea national open access portal as an online public library for research output

3. Definition of Research Output

- Definition of research output

A. All types of information resources produced from the scientific research activities, which can be divided into four phases: learning, proposing, performing and publishing.

a. Performing phase
- presentation materials, technical memos, drawings of apparatuses, data sets, meeting records, questionnaires, data sheets, and travel reports

b. Publishing phase
- theses, papers, posters, articles, books, technical reports, patent specifications as well as standard specifications, guide books of products and technologies, and program source codes

4. Survey Results and Data Analysis

- Number of production by types of research outputs
  - A. The most popular output type :
    - a. Technical report, presentation material
  - B. Many Korea researchers are involved in projects sponsored by government or other funding organizations
  - C. The most popular output format :
    - a. Word processor (HWP, MS Word, PDF, PPT, RTF, XLS, Txt, LaTeX)
    - b. Multi-media (MPEG/MPG, WAV, AVI, MOV)
    - c. Web page (HTM/HTML, XML, ASP, PHP,JSP, DHTML)
    - d. Image (JPG, GIF, BMP, TIF, Postscript, EPS)
    - e. Database (RDB, NDB, OODB, ORDB)
    - f. Program (C/C++, Visual Basic, Java, FOR)
    - g. Design, Modeling, Visual (CAD/CAM, GIS, Molfiles)

4. Survey Results and Data Analysis

- Intention to Open Access of Research Output
  - A. .
  - B. *Do you think it is beneficial to share your own research output with colleagues before publishing formally.*
    - ✓ 75% of Korean Researchers think that sharing their research outputs with colleagues before publication is HELPFUL
  - C. *By which methods, do you share your research output with research colleagues.*
    - ✓ The way of sharing Korea researchers prefer is
      - Off-line : research club, lab seminar (29.7%)
      - E-mail (17.2%)
      - Communities website (13.5%)
      - Affiliate's Homepages (11.7%)
      - printed material via fax or postal mail (11.2%)
      - In-company intranets (knowledge management system) (9.9%)
      - Online sharing including personal homepages (5.7%)

5. Conclusion

- Types of research output
  - A. The most common output type among Korean researchers was found to be technical reports and the next common was found to be s presentation material
  - B. Researchers in engineering field produce more than those in science field in case of ;
    - peer reviewed papers, conference papers, patents, technical reports, and proposals
  - C. Science researchers produce more
    - Conference posters, presentation materials, and experiment materials
  - D. However, in terms of both peer-reviewed and conference papers,
    - Science researchers were dominant with respect to output per researcher
- Publishing objectives
  - Main reason for publishing their research output was found to be that it was a requirement of their affiliations.
- Awareness regarding copyrights
  - The first copyright holders of researcher's outputs should be themselves and the organizations that employ them.

5. Conclusion

- Information sharing
  - A. Most Korean researchers think that sharing their research outputs with colleagues before publishing is helpful
  - B. The preferred method of sharing for Korea researchers is off-line.
    - ✓ Diverse online sharing tools are also used, but the rates are at very low levels compared to the rates of other countries
- Preservation of information
  - Korean researchers preserve their research outputs mainly on the hard-disc memory in their personal computers (48.3%)
- Trusted-digital archive
  - A. Many Korean researchers want institutional repositories for reserving some of their research outputs
  - B. Korean researchers prefer their own or governmental organizations over other bodies as an authority of a trusted-digital archive.

6. Directions for future study

- This is primarily an initial study to tap into the possibility of developing an open access archive in the Korea scholarly environment especially in the science and engineering fields
- A more specific study can follow with an aim to discover these same possibilities in more specific academic fields
  - *Nano-technology, IT Technology, Bio-technology as well as others.*

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Towards a Continuum of Scholarship: The Eventual Collapse of the Distinction Between Grey and non-Grey Literature?

Marcus A. Banks
New York University School of Medicine, NYU, USA

The open access publishing movement has begun to enhance the availability of research published in peer-reviewed journals, and has a bright future. Valuable grey literature also deserves extensive exposure, but in too many cases it languishes unnoticed. In contrast to journal literature, the grey literature of any field appears on an inconsistent basis. This inconsistency hinders indexing of this material, which is why grey literature appears sparingly in bibliographic databases. Scholars who utilize customary search methods are unlikely to discover resources that could be vital to their research.

A common means of increasing access to grey literature is the development of discipline-specific portals to this literature. Although this activity is a tribute to the importance of grey literature, scholars must be aware of these portals in order to utilize them. A more comprehensive solution would be to integrate access to grey literature within the databases that scholars already consult.

These databases already identify peer-reviewed articles. The open access movement is a political endeavor to enhance retrieval of those materials that are easy to identify but not to obtain. With a focus on the grey literature of public health, this paper will suggest similar political steps that are necessary to enhance access to materials that would be easy to obtain if they could only be identified.

Shifting from a political to technological analysis, I will propose that the development of openly accessible institutional repositories represent an exciting possibility for both the preservation and retrieval of grey literature. For the first time, scholars would be able to obtain the full range of materials relevant to a project within one search session, in addition to formal papers. Development of robust repositories would obviate the political struggle necessary to challenge the current hierarchy between non-grey and grey literature.

The paper will present several case studies of institutional repositories, including a description of start-up costs and barriers to adoption. It is essential to acknowledge the hurdles facing development of institutional repositories, while at the same time proclaiming their great potential. Widespread adoption of such repositories would portend a transition from a paradigm of a hierarchy of evidence to that of a continuum of scholarship. Along this continuum it will no longer be necessary or possible to differentiate between grey and non-grey literature.

Author Information

Marcus A. Banks was an Associate Fellow of the US National Library of Medicine (NLM) from 2002-2003. NLM is a component of the US National Institutes of Health. The fellowship provides a detailed introduction to the important role for NLM in the preservation and dissemination of medical information. During his year at NLM Marcus became interested in the opportunities available for improving scholarly communication, as well as the challenge of preserving content that is born digital. As a corollary interest, Marcus grew interested in the challenge of improving access to the grey literature that is scattered across the Web. Since leaving NLM Marcus has published and presented about how the open access publishing movement can serve as a model for improved access to grey literature.

International Nuclear Information System: 35 years of successful international co-operation

Tagrid Atieh, Anatoli Tolstenkov and Robert Workman
International Atomic Energy Agency, INIS, Austria

The International Nuclear Information System (INIS) was established in 1970 as the international mechanism for exchanging information in the fields of peaceful uses of nuclear sciences and technology. International co-operation and decentralization are the distinguished features of this system, which allow achieving maximum coverage, overcoming cultural and language barriers and giving every INIS Member the right to access the nuclear relevant information of all other INIS Members. Currently INIS consists of 113 countries and 19 international organizations.

INIS produces, maintains, and preserves Member States knowledge in the fields. There are two main INIS products: the INIS bibliographical database, which contains ~2.5 million records and the INIS NCL (Non Conventional or Grey Literature) unique collection containing ~620,000 full-text documents (380,000 on microfiche and 240,000 in electronic form) on 63 languages.

INIS has continuously facilitated the access to nuclear information worldwide through the direct distribution of its bibliographic database and collection of Grey Literature to INIS National Centres, through the INIS database on the Internet and on CD-ROM and through the delivery of full text of individual documents of Grey Literature via the INIS Document Delivery Network.

The system has been instrumental to support the national nuclear program, and thousands of scientists, researchers and universities students are using INIS products to retrieve current and historical nuclear information.

For the last several years INIS is becoming one of the major contributors to the world nuclear knowledge management activities. While INIS will continue to preserve the nuclear scientific and technical information for future needs, INIS central role will continue to focus on knowledge repository based on full text resources from the INIS Grey Literature collection.

Author Information

Robert Workman is a practitioner in Information Management and Knowledge Management. He has over 35 years experience mostly gained in research, technological and industrial environments. He has worked in the chemical, water and nuclear industries in the UK. His early career was spent managing a Research Library for ICI, then managing an integrated Library and Information Service for the Northumbrian Water Authority. There was ample opportunity for him to work directly with customers and to gain insights into the importance of the management and exploitation of internal information within an organisation. This aspect of his work was developed further during over 20 years with British Nuclear Fuels plc. In addition to creating the UK Nuclear Industry's major knowledge base (Corporate Memory), he acquired a practical understanding of the significance of tacit knowledge and went on to create a methodology that would facilitate its capture. He developed the concept of a "Knowledge Package" into a practical tool, which linked tacit and explicit knowledge on a given topic. In April 2005 Robert took on responsibility for the management of nuclear knowledge within the International Atomic Energy Agency. One of his key deliverables is to ensure that the International Nuclear Information System (INIS) – the world's major repository of information on nuclear science and technology - is continually developed using the latest technology and is marketed fully to the worldwide nuclear community.

Taghrid Atieh has been working at the INIS and Nuclear Knowledge Management Section at the IAEA since 1993 as the Leader of Capacity Building & Liaison Group. The Group is responsible for: the provision of products and services to Member States; for assisting national INIS centres in building their capacity to support the respective national nuclear program; and for the promotion and marketing. Ms. T. Atieh is a Council Member of the European Association of Information Services (EUSIDIC). Prior to Joining the IAEA Taghrid was representing her country in INIS in her capacity as the national INIS liaison Officer.

Anatoly Tolstenkov was born in USSR in 1951 and graduated from the Moscow States University in 1974. He has solid background in the areas of nuclear physics, computer sciences and information technology and holds Ph.D. in Physics & Mathematics from the Institute for High Energy Physics. Mr. Tolstenkov joined the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in 1986. Until 2001 he was a systems analyst and responsible for the development and maintenance of various IAEA nuclear information systems. Since 2002 he is deeply involved in IAEA nuclear knowledge preservation activities and in 2005 was appointed Head of International Nuclear Information System Unit. Mr. A.Tolstenkov is the author of over 25 articles.

International Atomic Energy Agency

International Nuclear Information System

35 Years of Successful International Co-operation

T.Atieh, A.Tolstenkov, R.Workman

Seventh International Conference on Grey Literature
Nancy, France, 5-6 December 2005

1

International Nuclear Information System

Established in 1970

The first international computerized system on peaceful uses of nuclear science and technology

A pioneer in the area of nuclear knowledge preservation

International Nuclear Information System

Philosophy

- International Co-operation
- Decentralized Responsibilities
- National Focal Point: National Liasion Officer
  - collect literature
  - process in compatible way
  - input to the System
  - output distribution
- Central Co-ordinator: INIS Secretariat
  - guidelines, rules, formats
  - authorities
  - quality checking
  - output products

International Nuclear Information System

Two Main INIS Products:

1. **INIS Bibliographical Database**
   (Over 2.6 million indexed references)

2. **INIS Full-Text Collection**
   (Over 620,000 documents on 63 languages)

International Nuclear Information System

Tree Main Directions:

- **Improving Efficiency of the System**
- **Improving Access to the INIS GL Collection**
- **Developing Partnerships**

International Nuclear Information System

Improving Efficiency of the System:

- **Computer-Assisted Indexing (CAI)**
- **Automated Metadata Extracting**
- **Multilingual Thesaurus**
- **XML**

International Nuclear Information System

Improving Access to the INIS GL Collection:

- Digitization of the INIS Microfiche
- Direct Access to full-texts
- INIS Document Delivery Network
- DOI & PURL Technologies
- Advanced Retrieval Technology
- Multilingual Support

International Nuclear Information System

Developing Partnerships:

- INIS National Centres
- Digital Libraries
- Publishers & Information Providers
- ETDE, NEA, EPO
- Universities

International Nuclear Information System

Future Directions in Nuclear Knowledge Preservation:

- Preserving Web-based Information Resources
- Links to Nuclear Information Sources
- Developing Nuclear Knowledge Packages
- Developing Topical Subsets of the INIS GL Collection

Challenges for Collections in New Collaborative Teaching and Learning Environments: Does Grey Literature Fill a Void?

Julia Gelfand
University of California, Irvine, UCI, USA

Academic institutions around the globe are introducing and launching bold new teaching initiatives that utilize technologies in the classroom and for remote teaching. The emphasis on distance learning is but one example of this. However, the focus of this paper is to explore the collaborative nature of teaching, learning and studying where faculty and students have to be aware of access to information and the new course management and bibliographic software options to share information while promoting collaborative and group work. The disciplines of business/management and engineering were at the forefront of such work. But, the increasing use of evidence-based management, project design, and case studies common in medicine and other applied fields suggests that more changes in classroom teaching styles are forthcoming. This paper suggests that information needs may be more complex in the future. Grey literature and content found in non-traditional collections such as in repositories, in databases and on courseware platforms will be more prevalent. Influencing commercial products in this direction is common but organizing library collections to lend to such a variety of teaching practices will be an ongoing challenge in a more technology focused learning environment where teaching and learning is done in small groups.

Two primary case studies will be used to demonstrate how faculty are relying differently on content in classroom teaching. One, a medical informatics course, will be described where evidence-based principles are the foundation and how post-graduate medical students use information resources to manage a patient-care case; and the second example will be an undergraduate engineering project design course, where students have to research, plan, design and construct a product. In both of these examples collaborative group work is the teaching method.

The conclusions of this paper will demonstrate that technology is what lends to a collaborative course having a theory, research, writing, and evaluation component and where students must form teams or groups. The information needs that are now required include the ability to integrate technology to research, capture, evaluate, document, present, and archive the process of the course and to create the product or final assignment. Utilizing resources such as grey literature contribute to the successes of these case studies.

Author Information

Julia Gelfand has been a librarian with the University of California, Irvine Libraries since 1981. She has been tracking the grey literature movement since the late 1980s and has participated in all of the previous GL conferences and has published and presented widely on different topics in grey literature. Her particular interests are in scholarly communications, electronic publishing, collection development, bibliography of science and technology, and she thinks that with more emphasis on networking and digital libraries, Grey Literature has a very interesting future. She is currently the chair of the IFLA Science & Technology Section and vice-chair/chair-elect of the ALA ACRL Science & Technology Section.

J-STAGE: System for Publishing and Linking Electronic Journals

Mitsutoshi Wada
Japan Science and Technology Agency, JST, Japan

Since 1999 Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST) has been operating J-STAGE (Japan Science and Technology Information Aggregator, Electronic), a system helping academic societies in Japan to create and publish their own electronic journals. J-STAGE supports the entire process of online publishing: submission / reception of research papers, peer review, judgment, editing, and loading articles on the web site. Users can search and retrieve articles by keywords or their bibliographic data, and they can view their abstracts and references, and can also download the full texts in PDF format.
Access policy of each journal is decided by its publisher society. Most of the journals on J-STAGE are now freely accessible, but some journals require authentication to read full text.
As of the end of March 2005, about 200 journals and 80 proceedings are currently published and about 130 thousand articles are loaded on J-STAGE. Number of accesses to top page in a year is about 2,900,000, and more than 250,000 PDF are downloaded per month.
In 2002, JST launched JST Link Center, which links electronic articles each other by accumulating linking data of electronic journals in cooperation with overseas linking organizations. Using JST Link Center, research papers released on J-STAGE are linked to articles on various worldwide electronic journal sites and bibliographic databases via CrossRef, PubMed link, ChemPort, and JOISLink. Links to the citing articles from the original cited articles have been now available among the articles on J-STAGE and the participating publishers in CrossRef's Forward Linking.
JST has released new services like My J-STAGE, advance publication, HTML full text publication, and pay-per-view system.
JST plans to collect more academic journals published in Japan on J-STAGE. The immediate target is more than 500 titles by the end of fiscal year 2006. JST also plans cooperation with Google to lead more users to J-STAGE.

Author Information

Mr. Mitsutoshi Wada is Manager of Electronic Journals Division, Department of Literature Information of Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST). Since 2003, he is in charge of the electronic journal system J-STAGE. He joined JICST (former JST) in 1985, and had been working for computer systems development and networking. He graduated from Shizuoka University in Physics, and obtained a master degree from the Graduate School of Science of Kobe University.

J-STAGE: System for Publishing and Linking Electronic Journals in Japan

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Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST)

7th International Conference on Grey Literature
6 December, 2005

About J-STAGE

Japan Science and Technology Information AGgregator, Electronic

- Free platform of electronic journals for academic societies in Japan ***since October 1999***
- Used by ***327 academic societies***
- Hosts ***245 journals***, ***89 conference proceedings***, ***6 reports***, and ***40 JST reports***
- About ***163,000 articles*** are published
- More than ***300,000 PDFs*** are downloaded per month
- Gets the Japanese government budget about ***1.2 billion Japanese Yen*** for each fiscal year

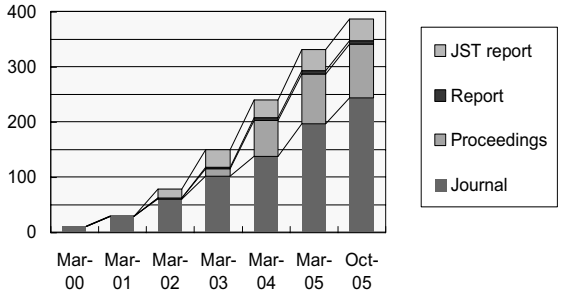
1

J-STAGE

- Helps academic societies in Japan to publish their electronic journals
  - free of charge for use
  - can be customized for each academic society
  - copyrights are still held by the academic societies
- Disseminates STM information to the world
  - everyone can access without any registrations
  - abstracts can be viewed freely
  - full text access is controlled by each academic society (free access, id/password or IP address authentication)
  - supports many functions: errata, electronic supplements, full-text search, reference linking, new arrival alert
- Supports all processes of electronic publishing
  submission/reception of manuscripts, peer-reviewing, judgment, editing, loading articles on the web site

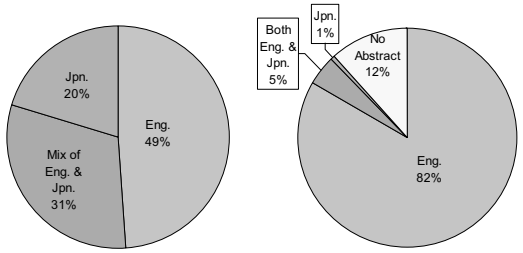
2

Number of Titles on J-STAGE



3

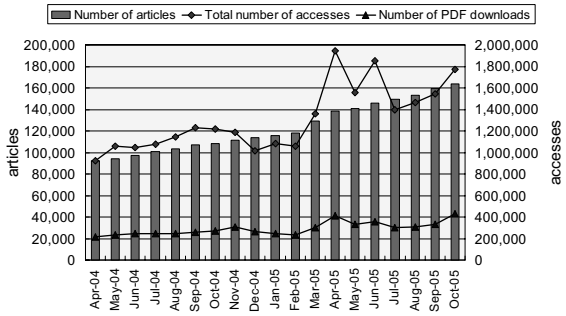
Language of Journals on J-STAGE



(As of the end of October 2005)

4

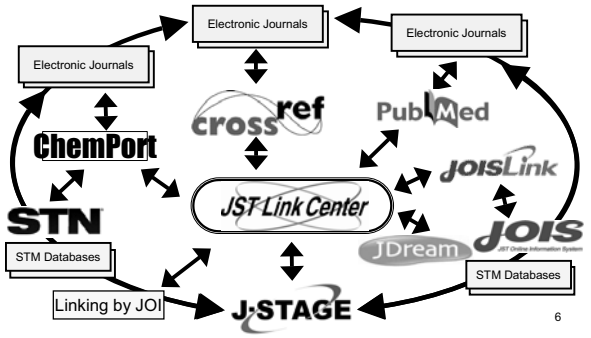
Number of Articles on J-STAGE and Number of Accesses to J-STAGE



5

Linking via JST Link Center

Enables linking between electronic journals and bibliographic databases



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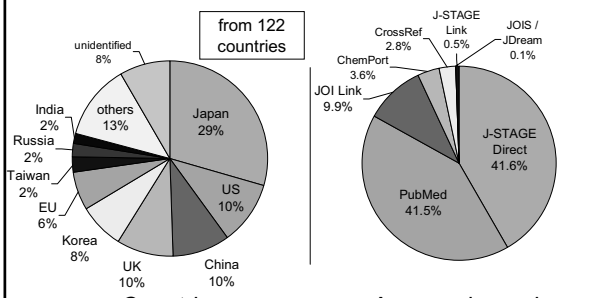
User Distribution of J-STAGE

(April 2004 ~ September 2005)



7

Future Plans

- Encouraging more journals to use J-STAGE
  - **500 titles** by the end of fiscal 2006
- Extension of links to other sites
  - cooperation with **Google**
  - participation in **CrossRef Search**
  - provision of **OpenURL** interface
- Back Issue Digital Archiving Initiative
  - production of back file data back to the first issue
  - major 500 titles in five years
- More New Functions
  - alert mail when an article is cited
  - usage reports in **COUNTER*** format
    * **C**ounting **O**nline **U**sage of **N**e**T**worked **E**lectronic **R**esource

8

Sorting out the mess: How OECD re-published 1000 working papers properly

Toby Green
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, OECD, France

This story begins with a room-full of librarians laughing at a newly hired representative of OECD Publishing (me!). Their mirth was a result of their frustration that is the OECD's working papers and trying to find them on the main OECD website.

OECD puts out a large amount of grey literature, among which are its working papers. To date, OECD has released just under 1,000 working papers, dating back in the 1980s.

Nearly all of these working papers are freely available via the main OECD website – except they are put there by any one of 18 different web-editors and consequently loaded in any one of 18 subtly different ways. There is little web-editorial management, so the working papers are often presented among other documents. The result is a mess. It's this mess that is the root of the librarians' frustration (and presumably that of readers too.)

Stung by the librarian reaction and wanting to make it easier for a wide audience to access them, OECD Publishing determined to sort things out. The project involved: identifying and gathering all working papers; digitizing those that were only available in print form; defining and creating suitable metadata for each paper; building a metadata database; building a workflow for future papers; designing and building a new web-portal and a system to feed third-party sites (such as Repec).

The project took some unexpected directions. Initially it was thought that OECD had six working paper series. The project brought to light an additional five series.

The cost and complexity of the project proved greater than initially thought. Costs grew as the number of working papers needing to be managed grew (re-creating structured metadata for nearly 1,000 working papers from scratch was outsourced to China!) and the programming needed to house the metadata and build the website to 'publishing' standards took longer than forecast.

The lessons learned have been interesting. Firstly, it is more complex to sort out a 'mess' of grey literature than one might expect (is 'mess' the collective noun of grey literature?). Secondly, the very act of sorting out the mess prompts authors to throw more papers into the pot – they seem to welcome the arrival of a managed system. Thirdly, setting up a system to manage the publication process for a working paper is no less complex than a system to publish a journal.

With the site not yet launched (due end June 2005), it is too soon to judge whether the OECD representative will be able to hold his head high next time he's in a room-full of librarians – time will tell!

PsyDok: Electronic Full text Archive for Psychological Documents

Ulrich Herb
Saarland University and State Library, Germany

The Saarland University and State Library (Saarlaendische Universitaets- und Landesbibliohek SULB) runs the Special Subject Collection Psychology which is part of an information system for the supra-regional literature supply in Germany. With the increasing opportunities for electronic information the following question emerged for the Special Subject Collection: how can a contribution to the availability and preservation of electronic documents particularly with regards to grey literature be made? In autumn 2002 SULB and the Institute for Psychology Information (Zentrum fuer Psychologische Information und Dokumentation ZPID, Germany) launched a project named „Digital Psychology Information"(DPI), which was funded by the German Research Society (Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, DFG). The aim of DPI was to improve the availability and accessibility of psychological electronic information. Therefore SULB established the fulltextserver PsyDok (http://psydok.sulb.uni-saarland.de).

To date PsyDok is the only subject-specific fulltextserver in Germany. In order to supply a persistent and stable electronic location of its documents, PsyDok offers a persistent identifier for each document. This persistent identifier is named Uniform Resource Name (URN), each URN is registered by the German National Library (Die Deutsche Bibliothek, DDB). URNs are comparable to the Digital Object Identifier (DOI) or Persistent URL (PURL). With the allocation of URNs the persistent availability and quotability of the documents is guaranteed. PsyDok is a registered data provider of the Open Archives Initiative (OAI) and a certified DINI-Server. The Deutsche Initiative fuer Netzwerkinformation (DINI, engl: German Initiative for Networkinformation) developed a variety of standards fulltextservers have to comply with in order to become a certified DINI-Server. DINI intends to make electronic publishing with fulltextservers more serious and reliable, the DINI-Certificate is a mark of quality. PsyDok offers many interfaces to disciplinary and multidisciplinary retrieval- and informationsystems. The documents are listed in the psychology subject gateway PsychLinker and in PSYNDEX (an abstract database of psychological literature of German-speaking countries), Diploma Theses are additionally listed in the Diploma Theses Database of ZPID. PsyDok-documents can be found via OAI-based search engines, in supraregional, nationwide and subject-specific OPACs, in Fulltext-Searchengines and in vascoda (an internet portal for scientific information in Germany). PsyDok-documents are also listed in WWW-Searchengines where they produce very high rankings. These different mechanisms guarantee a maximum of visibility and a rapid and global scientific flow of information. PsyDok fits the principles of "Open Access". Many different document types may be published, but PsyDok focuses particularly on diploma theses, dissertations, professorial dissertations and grey literature.

Author Information

Ulrich Herb studied Sociology at Saarland University in Germany. He is employed at Saarland University and State Library, which is not only the local University and State Library for Saarland but also the special subject collection library for the discipline Psychology in Germany.
He headed different projects dealing with free of charge electronic scientific information in the field of Psychology like the virtual psychology library and Digital Psychology Information DPI. In addition to the above mentioned projects he engaged in a number of initiatives dealing with the aspects of nationwide information supply both disciplinary and interdisciplinary. Today his major tasks are digital publishing in general, development and management of electronic publishing services (regional at Saarland University and supra-regional for the psychologist's community in Germany), alternative publishing models and Open Access.

PsyDok: electronic full-text archive for psychological documents

Saarland University and State Library

Seventh International Conference on Grey Literature: Open Access to Grey Resources, Nancy, 6th December 2005

Ulrich Herb
Saarlaendische Universitaets- und Landesbibliothek (SULB)/
Saarland University and State Library, Germany

Scientific information supply in Germany

Scientific information supply is based on a **distributed, supra-regional system** of **special subject collections**. These are building **collections** of subject related scientific literature that are **as complete as possible.**

Since 1966 **Saarland University and State Library** (**SULB**) hosts the special subject collection **psychology**.

1998: special subject collections start considering resources on the WWW by establishing **virtual libraries**. These provide **a central entry point** for subject specific information on the www (mostly via subject gateways and metasearch engines).

Saarland University and State Library

Usually virtual libraries **do not collect or save** any information. They often suffer from the **ephemerality** of online information.

Ulrich Herb
Saarlaendische Universitaets- und Landesbibliothek (SULB)/
Saarland University and State Library, Germany

The availability of information

PsyDok was established within the joint project **Digital Psychology Information (DPI)** of **SULB** and the Institute for Psychology Information (**ZPID**).

The aim of DPI was to improve the **availability and accessibility** of psychological electronic information.

DPI was funded by the German Research Foundation (**DFG**).

Saarland University and State Library

PsyDok **offers much more than long term availability** of electronic psychological documents.

Ulrich Herb
Saarlaendische Universitaets- und Landesbibliothek (SULB)/
Saarland University and State Library, Germany

PsyDok: a subject specific repository

PsyDok …

- is the nationwide and **central digital repository** for digital scientific psychological documents in Germany
- is an **Open Access** service
- guarantees **citeability, long term preservation,** long term **usability**, **digital durability**
- boosts the **value of electronic documents** (especially grey literature) within the scientific discourse
- offers **maximized visibility** and **dissemination**
- is integrated in numerous **disciplinary** and **multidisciplinary retrieval systems**

Ulrich Herb
Saarlaendische Universitaets- und Landesbibliothek (SULB)/
Saarland University and State Library, Germany

PsyDok: document types

Most PsyDok documents belong to the genre **Grey Literature**.

Document types:
diploma and master theses, dissertations, professorial dissertations, preprints, teaching material, psychological scales, reports, proceedings etc.

Monographs, bookchapters, journals and articles from journals may be published as well.

Each document obtains a **persistant identifier** in form of an Uniform Resource Name (URN) which guarantees **citeability**.

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Saarlaendische Universitaets- und Landesbibliothek (SULB)/
Saarland University and State Library, Germany

PsyDok: quality and standards

PsyDok is not a genuine publication platform: SULB can not influence the production of documents or their quality.

Nevertheless **quality control** can be derived from the nascency of a document:

By **Editorial Review** (with institutional series), by **document type** (with dissertations, professorial dissertations), by **later publication** (with preprints), by the **publishing houses** (with postprints), by **recommendation** (with diploma and master theses).

Psydok is a registered data provider within the **Open Archives Initiative** (**OAI**).

PsyDok features the **certificate** of the German Initiative for Networkinformation (**DINI**).

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Saarland University and State Library, Germany

PsyDok: dissemination

PsyDok offers a **maximum of visibility and dissemination:** It is well integrated in many disciplinary and multidisciplinary retrieval systems.

Mulitdisciplinary: OAI-based search engines, Karlsruhe Virtual Catalogue, OASE, OPUS-Metasearch, Google Scholar, CiteSeer, Scirus & Scirus Repository Search, vascoda. PsyDok documents produce high rankings in www-searchengines.

Disciplinary: subject gateway PsycLinker, search engine PsychSpider, abstract database PsyndexDiploma Theses database, OPAC of SULB.

Planned: integration into social science search engine (SOSIG), Psychcrawler (APA), PsycExtra (APA's GL-Database)

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PsyDok: the future

Elements to be implemented:

- a print-on-demand service
- a creative commons license management
- a multilingual layout
- a cross-lingual search option
- the APA's PsycINFO Classification Categories and codes
- accurate statistics providing information about a documents usage
- techniques for citation counting and citation linking

Ulrich Herb
Saarlaendische Universitaets- und Landesbibliothek (SULB)/
Saarland University and State Library, Germany

Thank you for your interest!

Further information:
PsyDok Homepage
http://psydok.sulb.uni-saarland.de

Email
u.herb@sulb.uni-saarland.de

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LARA - Open access to scientific and technical reports

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

INIST has a longstanding practise of collecting and referencing grey reports. Its collection of 60000 government funded reports or institutional research papers is made available through traditional document supply.

Today reports are a minor issue in French repository projects. That's why INIST decided to create a national repository for grey reports: LARA (libre accès aux rapports scientifiques et techniques). Its aim is to allow direct and open access to the documents through the internet and to increase their visibility for the scientific community.

The project includes the identification of the report producers, negotiations and finally written agreements. It covers retrospective deposit of native electronic reports, the current production, but may also include the digitization of older print documents.

INIST will use the DSpace platform as basis for the repository. This choice implies the use of qualified Dublin Core metadata, harvesting facilities according to the OAI-MH protocol, and monitoring of formats (in the context of perennial access).

Besides contacts with the organizations, other points currently addressed in the project are technical issues like the customization of the platform and the creation of appropriate workflows. Legal aspects (contracts, licenses, etc.) concern not only the authors, but also their institutions and the end-user. French law and practice holds some particularities in this field.

LARA must be seen in the framework of the engagement of CNRS in the open access movement (CNRS signed the Berlin declaration in 2003). Together with OpenSIGLE, the free access project for the SIGLE database, it will be integrated in a new European project based on the use of meta-search-engines.

Author Information

Christiane Stock graduated from the University of Freiburg in 1984. She joined INIST-CNRS the French Institute of Scientific and Technical Information in 1989. Member of the Technical Committee for the SIGLE database since 1993, she also set up the national agency for the ISRN (International Standard Report Number). Today she is the head of the monographs and grey literature section at INIST.

Challenges for Collections in New Collaborative Teaching and Learning Environments: Does Grey Literature Fill a Void?

Julia Gelfand
University of California, Irvine, UCI, USA

Academic institutions around the globe are introducing and launching bold new teaching initiatives that utilize technologies in the classroom and for remote teaching. The emphasis on distance learning is but one example of this. However, the focus of this paper is to explore the collaborative nature of teaching, learning and studying where faculty and students have to be aware of access to information and the new course management and bibliographic software options to share information while promoting collaborative and group work. The disciplines of business/management and engineering were at the forefront of such work. But, the increasing use of evidence-based management, project design, and case studies common in medicine and other applied fields suggests that more changes in classroom teaching styles are forthcoming. This paper suggests that information needs may be more complex in the future. Grey literature and content found in non-traditional collections such as in repositories, in databases and on courseware platforms will be more prevalent. Influencing commercial products in this direction is common but organizing library collections to lend to such a variety of teaching practices will be an ongoing challenge in a more technology focused learning environment where teaching and learning is done in small groups.

Two primary case studies will be used to demonstrate how faculty are relying differently on content in classroom teaching. One, a medical informatics course, will be described where evidence-based principles are the foundation and how post-graduate medical students use information resources to manage a patient-care case; and the second example will be an undergraduate engineering project design course, where students have to research, plan, design and construct a product. In both of these examples collaborative group work is the teaching method.

The conclusions of this paper will demonstrate that technology is what lends to a collaborative course having a theory, research, writing, and evaluation component and where students must form teams or groups. The information needs that are now required include the ability to integrate technology to research, capture, evaluate, document, present, and archive the process of the course and to create the product or final assignment. Utilizing resources such as grey literature contribute to the successes of these case studies.

Author Information

Julia Gelfand has been a librarian with the University of California, Irvine Libraries since 1981. She has been tracking the grey literature movement since the late 1980s and has participated in all of the previous GL conferences and has published and presented widely on different topics in grey literature. Her particular interests are in scholarly communications, electronic publishing, collection development, bibliography of science and technology, and she thinks that with more emphasis on networking and digital libraries, Grey Literature has a very interesting future. She is currently the chair of the IFLA Science & Technology Section and vice-chair/chair-elect of the ALA ACRL Science & Technology Section.

Access to Grey Content: An Analysis of Grey Literature based on Citation and Survey Data

Dominic J. Farace and Jerry Frantzen
GreyNet and Boer & Croon, Netherlands

Joachim Schöpfel and Christiane Stock
INIST-CNRS, France

Albert K. Boekhorst
UvA, Netherlands; UP, South Afirca

Grey literature, an area of interest to special librarians and information professionals, can be traced back a half-century. However, grey literature as a specialized field in information studies is less than a decade old. At GL'97 in Luxembourg, grey literature was redefined "as information produced on all levels of government, academics, business and industry in electronic and print formats not controlled by commercial publishers (i.e. where publishing is not the primary activity of the producing body)." The subject area was broadened and the need for continuing research and instruction pursued. The results of an online survey carried out in 2004 compared with survey results a decade prior indicate two changes: (1) a move to more specialization in the field of grey literature and (2) a move to more balance in activities related to research and teaching as compared with the processing and distribution of grey literature. It is not that the activities of processing and distribution are today of less concern, but technological advances and the Internet may have made them less labour intensive. The burden that grey literature poised to human resources and budgets appears to have been reduced enough that the benefits of the content of grey literature is discovered. And this discovery of a wealth of knowledge and information is the onset to further research and instruction in the field of grey literature.

This research project is a follow-up or second part of a citation research. The first part was carried out last year and the results were presented in a conference paper at GL6 in New York. Citation analysis is a relatively objective quantitative method and must be carefully implemented (Moed, 2002). Thus, in an effort to expand the results of our initial analysis beyond the realm of the GL Conference Series, an Author Survey will also be implemented in this follow-up study. The empirical data gathered from the online questionnaire will be compared with the updated data from the Citation Database to which the citations in the GL6 Conference Proceedings will have been added. Comparative data from the comprehensive citation database (estimated 1650 records) and the data from the online author survey would then allow for a clearer demonstration of the impact of this research. Where only part of the impact of research is covered by citation analysis alone (Thelwall, 2002).

This research will allow for tracking the life of a conference paper as well as the application and use of its content within and outside the grey circuit. Further gain would be a better profile of the GL authors, who are the source of GreyNet's knowledge and information base. This in turn could lead to the subsequent development of services that are in line with the needs of authors and researchers in the field of grey literature. For example, a citation style for grey literature, where special analysis of hyperlinked citations would provide an opportunity to address the problem of the disparity of web-based grey literature in the context of open archives.

Author Information

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-nine 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, Faculty of Humanities. He is Guest Editor for PRQ, Publishing Research Quarterly and the editor of The Grey Journal.

Jerry Frantzen graduated in 1999 from the College of Amsterdam in Library and Information Science. He is presently employed with Boer and Croon Strategy and Management Group in Amsterdam and is technical editor of The Grey Journal

Joachim Schöpfel graduated from the University of Hamburg in 1984. A research assistant and lecturer at the University of Hamburg, Department of Developmental and Educational Psychology, from 1985 to 1990, he obtained his Ph.D. from the same university in 1992. He is presently head of the library and document delivery department at the French Institute of Scientific and Technical Information and teaches Culture and Society (1992-2001) and Documentation (from 2001 on) at the University of Nancy. He is member of the UK Serials Group, associate editor of TGJ, a member of the Editorial Board for Interlending & Document Supply, and a member of the former EAGLE, European Association for Grey Literature Exploitation.

Christiane Stock graduated from the University of Freiburg in 1984. She joined INIST-CNRS the French Institute of Scientific and Technical Information in 1989. Member of the Technical Committee for the SIGLE database since 1993, she also set up the national agency for the ISRN (International Standard Report Number). Today she is the head of the monographs and grey literature section at INIST.

Albert K. Boekhorst (1943) studied sociology at the University of Amsterdam. Since 1987 he is working at the dept of Information Science at the same university. He is visiting professor at the University of Pretoria (South Africa) and also teaches at the University of Peking (China) and at the Pedagogical University of Tallinn (Estonia). He teaches courses on the role and infrastructure of information and knowledge in organisations. In his research he concentrates on theoretical aspects of the role of information in societies in general and the access to information more specifically. Information literacy is a special field of interest in this context. More information on his work is to be found at www.hum.uva.nl/akb. Comments to boekhorst@uva.nl

SEVENTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GREY LITERATURE

Access to Grey Content

An Analysis of Grey Literature based on Citation and Survey Data

Dominic J. Farace and Jerry Frantzen
GreyNet and Boer & Croon, Netherlands

Joachim Schöpfel and Christiane Stock
INIST-CNRS, France

Albert K. Boekhorst
UvA, Netherlands; UP, South Africa; TU, Estonia

SEVENTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GREY LITERATURE

Research Goal

By using the same pool of meta-authors linked to citation and survey data, a clearer demonstration can be reached as to the impact of their research on the field of grey literature.

Definition

"Meta-authors" are information professionals, who carry out research and author publications on the topic of grey literature.

SEVENTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GREY LITERATURE

Research Plan

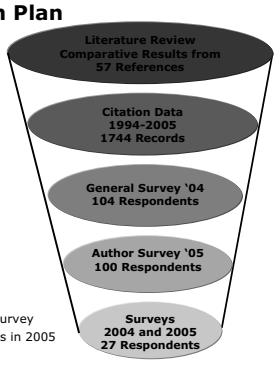
References to Citation Analyses:
1. Specific to Grey Literature, and
2. Non-Specific to Grey Literature

Each Citation record consists of 19 fields

The 2004 Questionnaire consists of 22 items

The 2005 Questionnaire consists of 9 items

Comparative analysis of data based on the 2004 Survey with a control population of 27 Author Respondents in 2005



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Citation Data 1994-2005

Average Number and Age of the Citations

Average Number of Citations	GL93	GL95	GL97	GL99	GL5	GL6	Total
Total Number of Papers	37	25	29	28	20	24	163
Total Number of Papers with Citations	28	21	19	24	17	24	133
Total Number of Citations	345	247	275	250	227	370	1714
Average Number of Citations	12.3	11.8	14.5	10.4	13.4	15.4	13.0

Date of Citations (freshness of data)	GL93	GL95	GL97	GL99	GL5	GL6	Total
Number of Citations at Year of the Conference	83 (1993)	60 (1995)	86 (1997)	89 (1999)	64 (2003)	177 (2004)	559
Number of Citations from the Year of the Conference – 1	37 (1992)	71 (1994)	41 (1996)	32 (1998)	28 (2002)	28 (2003)	237
Number of Citations from the Year of the Conference – 2	22 (1991)	15 (1993)	18 (1995)	26 (1997)	21 (2001)	19 (2002)	121
Number of Citations from the Year of the Conference – 3	13 (1990)	26 (1992)	22 (1994)	13 (1996)	16 (2000)	11 (2001)	101
Percentage of Citations < 4 Years Old	45%	70%	61%	64%	57%	64%	60%

SLIDE 4

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5-6 December 2005

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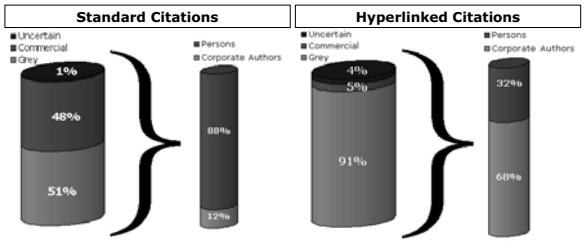
Citation Data 1994-2005

Grey versus Commercial
A Comparison of Standard and Hyperlink Citations



SLIDE 5

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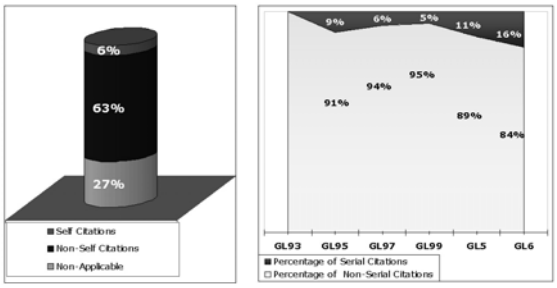
Citation Data 1994-2005

Self-Citations and Serial Citations



SLIDE 6

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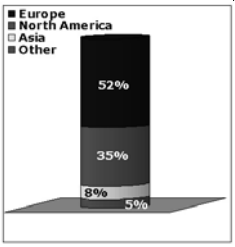
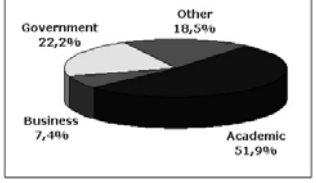
Author Survey 2005

Country of Residence



Sector Currently Employed



SLIDE 7

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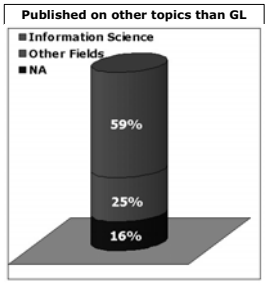
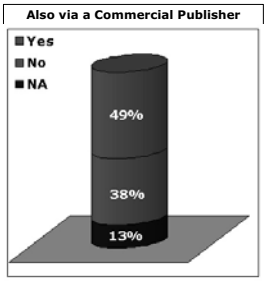
Author Survey 2005

Published on other topics than GL



Also via a Commercial Publisher



SLIDE 8

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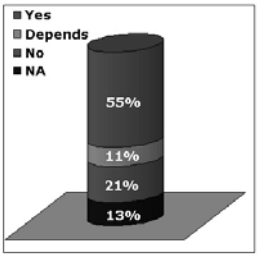
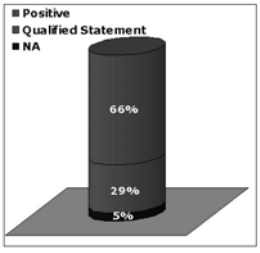
Author Survey 2005

A formal Citation Style for GL



View on Open Access



SLIDE 9

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Comparative Data

Types of Grey Documents

Top-5 Cited in GL6 Proceedings

Citation Data	
1. Webpage	28%
2. Conference Paper	25%
3. Web Paper	11%
4. Report	0,9%
5. Journal Article	0,6%

Top-5 Published Documents

Survey Data	
1. Report	25%
2. Conference Paper	11%
3. Journal Article	10%
4. Webpage	7%
5. PIDs	5%

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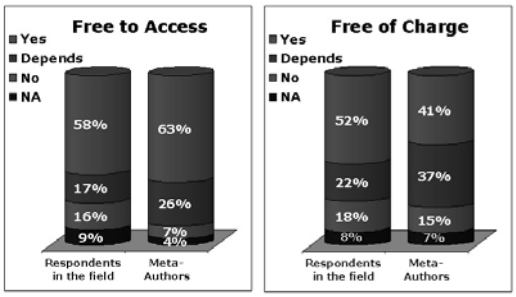
Comparative Data

Survey Data 2004 with a control population from the Author Survey 2005



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Summary of Findings

Based on Citation Data:

- Hyperlink citations are rapidly gaining ground on standard citations
- Hyperlink citations tend to increase the total number of citations in a paper
- Hyperlink citations are increasing the number of references to grey literature
- Self citations are decreasing, while serial citations are increasing
- Nine of the top-ten cited authors are also meta-authors in the GL Series

Based on Survey Data:

- Nearly half of the meta-authors also make use of commercial publishers
- A great majority of meta-authors publish on other topics then grey literature
- Without reservation, two-thirds of the meta-authors agree with OAi
- Nearly a third of the meta-authors provide qualified statements on OAi

Based on Comparative Data:

- Nearly the same top-five types of grey literature resulted from both methods
- However, significant differences appear in their production and use of GL
- Differences of opinion were uncovered between meta-authors and non-authors in the field of grey literature

Thank You!

Grey literature, peer review, and the interdisciplinary study of school and community violence: Sorting what's best for human development

Dennis L. White and Susan R. Driscoll
Hamilton Fish Institute, George Washington University, GWU, USA

Problem, as defined by the Situational Context

- Literature is a resource, but not all literature is created equal. And not all of the equal literature is equally, immediately relevant.
- Life is interdisciplinary; problems in life are multi-dimensional; and solutions to problems or marking time are interdisciplinary as well.
- In the education sector, a boundless array of professions is passionately engaged in efforts to make schools safer for learning.
- Mediating life's complex problems in schools, where adult and youth behaviors themselves are regularly vexing is one of the greatest challenges.
- Human development is ecological, and much of human development occurs in schools.

Goal
Provide guidance for moderating the elements of the Situational Context

Procedure
During the last four years, the Institute has collaborated with the Himmelfarb Health Sciences Library and the Gelman Library, both of the George Washington University, and other consultants to identify, assemble, and synthesize the literature on school and community violence.
It was determined that, for example, faculty, staff, and students of The George Washington University have access to (under appropriate circumstances) hundreds of proprietary databases that may contain content relevant to the Institute's work.
It was furthered determined that reviews of copyright law, terms of use, and licensing agreements were material for the proper compiling of bibliographies and resource materials. The reviews were and are conducted on a case-by-case basis.
Finally, it was determined that peer review of the gray literature might not be acceptable to the purists in peer review, and that the innovation of the Weblog might actually interfere, if not directly defeat the effort to validate the unpublished literature on school and community violence.

Conclusions
Even Open Access is a relative term, particularly when access is defined based upon the availability of technology, among other constraints. Furthermore, even when the complexity of human development is accepted, the ecology of human development is a hard sell. Accordingly, the vastness of the literature (gray and non-gray) is difficult to manage.

Author Information

Dennis L. White, M.S.P., Research and Planning Analyst, Hamilton Fish Institute, The George Washington University (GWU). Dennis studies the interdisciplinary nature and associated challenges of designing, synthesizing, and evaluating intervention, prevention, re-entry, and recovery programs for individual youth and youth groups in order to make schools safer for learning. He has organized and moderated Delphi Forums and traditional forums and roundtables on decision-making, knowledge transfer, and the interdisciplinary research of violence in schools. He is preparing a common vocabulary for the rational cataloging and indexing of the literature on school violence. Dennis is Past President of the National Alternative Education Association and Editor of the *Review of Alternative Education*, a members-only e-journal. Recent publications include, *Foundation for Alternative* Education [a primer for school boards and their members]; *Research themes and recommendations for future work on preventing violence in schools* [in the third stage of preparation] and *Guidance for scouting the gray (un-published) literature on school and community violence*. Most recently, he was appointed to a sixth consecutive term to the GWU Committee on Human Subjects Protections to review research presented to the Committee by students, staff, and faculty of the University. Dennis is also serving as an Examiner for the U.S. Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Award program.

Grey Literature, Peer Review, and the Interdisciplinary Study of School and Community Violence: Sorting What's Best for Youth Development

7th International Conference on Grey Literature
INIST-CNRS, Nancy, France
December 5—6, 2005

Hamilton Fish Institute

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Grey Literature, Peer Review, and the Interdisciplinary Study of School and Community Violence:

Sorting What's Best for Youth Development

Dennis L. White, M.S.P.
Hamilton Fish Institute on School and Community Violence
Institute for Education Sciences
The George Washington University

Susan Driscoll, M.L.S.
Vienna, Virginia

Hamilton Fish Institute

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WASHINGTON DC

2

Hamilton Fish Institute

Scope of the published literature on School and Community Violence

- At least 99 disciplines and sub-disciplines study school and community violence.
- The authors publish in as many as 900 professional journals.
- Faculty, staff, and students have access to hundreds of proprietary databases.
- Access to each database is regulated by copyright, terms of use, and licensing agreements.

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Scope of the grey literature on School and Community Violence

- Federal, state, regional, local governments, all branches – electronic and print – and international
- Laboratories
- Associations
- Foundations
- Proceedings
- Blogs
- Listservs, newsletters, digests, and more

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4

Hamilton Fish Institute on School and Community Violence

Dimensions of the published and grey literature

- Prose
- Data – in particular, government data
- Best practice, best in class, promising, effective, what works

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5

Hamilton Fish Institute on School and Community Violence

Scouting the grey literature

- Conducted massive literature reviews of the published literature
- Synthesized a common vocabulary, then
- Scouted the grey literature

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6

Hamilton Fish Institute on School and Community Violence

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Lessons Learned

- The grey literature is more cumbersome to navigate than the published literature, especially when production standards are not likely to be uniform for any one producer.

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Lessons Learned

- Peer review of the grey literature is debatable.
- Blogs might not contribute legitimacy.
- More extemporaneous forms of grey literature are less valid.

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Lessons Learned

- "Quality is the spine of relevant literature, just with more ribs."
  - Quality of writing
  - Quality of organization
  - Quality of basic elements of research and reporting
  - Validity and reliability
  - Peer review

9

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Conclusions and Recommendations

Open Access is relative:

- Technology
- Diversity among producers
- Cataloging and indexing
- Complexity of interdisciplinary studies
- Territoriality and rivalry

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Conclusions and Recommendations

- Common vocabulary, a cross-reference among professional disciplines
- Common organization among producers
- Catalogue and index

11

Grey Literature, Peer Review, and the Interdisciplinary Study of School and Community Violence: Sorting What's Best for Youth Development

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The accessibility to doctoral theses in Spain: A political change and a reconsidering of its nature

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Since the York Seminar has included Doctoral Theses in the considered "grey" documents, the technologies applied to the electronically edition of studies and academic texts in the universities -i.e. Doctoral Theses-, have produced a considerable change regarding the accessibility in Spain. The development of internet and the information and communication technologies (TIC) has open a range of possibilities to the digital document production related to virtual university libraries, which guarantee the access to the scientific investigation and therefore to the knowledge in the actual global society.
This work analyzed the changes accomplished in the Spanish university politics regarding the preservation, diffusion and access of the defended Theses in every Spanish university; the steps taken to manage it; ongoing projects focus in allowing access to this non-conventional literature; and the reasons why all these changes should be legitimated in every country.
We have located this work in the context of other international experiences, open to the Hispanic community, as the one from the University of Virginia Tech, Cyberteses in Lyon and the one in Montreal. We want to point out as well the Australian Digital Theses Program (ADT) and the Networked Digital Library of These and Dissertations (NDLTD) of Virginia.
We will use the pertinent information resources, normative and theory contributions about this topic, as well as projects available in the network to give an overall view of the interesting and fast phenomenon that has determinate the transfer, in just a quarter of century, from a nearly total absence of national repertories to an accurate and normalized attention to this academic works, after their defence and preservation in the pertinent information units, TESEO Data Bases and a large variety of ongoing projects.
The Spanish proposals will be analyzed as well: Biblioteca Virtual Miguel de Cervantes (Alicante), that offers the possibility of accept in his no limit domain all the Theses defended with success in any Hispanic language in very country of the world; Proyecto CESCA, Centre de Supercomputació de Catalunya "Tesis doctorales en Red", with the involvement of nine publics Universities in the framework of the agreement "La Universitat digital a Catalunya, 1999 – 2003"- offers a Doctoral Theses server in digital format that allows the remote consultation of the documents, and assure its storage and preservation; the Euskadi.net of agricultural investigation, the project from the University of Valencia, etc.
Our conclusion is that even if nowadays in Spain the accessibility to Grey Literature in general and to the Doctoral Theses in particular has improved a lot due to all the actual projects ongoing, there is still a lot to do in this matter until finally arrive to the day that Grey Literature can have free and effective access.

Author Information

Isabel de Torres Ramírez is PhD in Roman Philology and Professor of Bibliography and Information Resources at the University of Granada. Her research activity is focused in the field of the General and Specialized Bibliography on which she has published many articles and books, some of the more significant ones are the following: Bibliografía. La palabra y el concepto (1990), Diez años de Tesis doctorales de la Universidad de Granada (1993),)Qué es la Bibliografía? Introducción para estudiantes de Biblioteconomía y Documentación (1996), Las Fuentes de Información. Estudios teórico-prácticos (1998), Fuentes de Información para los Estudios de las Mujeres (2000) y Miradas desde la perspectiva de género. Estudios de las mujeres (2005). Some of her most cited articles are: "De nuevo sobre la Bibliografía general, nacional, periódica en España. Historia y presente" (1991); "La llamada 'Literatura Gris'. Reflexiones sobre su naturaleza y desarrollo e instrumentos bibliográficos para su identificación y localización" (1994); "Colecciones monográficas españolas dedicadas al tema mujer (1975- 1997)" (1997) y "Los estudios de Bibliografía en el último cuarto del siglo XX" (2002). The last three lustrums, she has coordinated the Section "Mujer" of the journal Crítica, and nowadays she is a member of the Editing Board of the Feminae Collection of the Institute for Women Studies of the University of Granada.

THE ACCESSIBILITY TO DOCTORAL THESES IN SPAIN: A POLITICAL CHANGE AND A RECONSIDERING OF ITS NATURE

Open Access to Grey Resources
INIST-CNRS
Nancy, France
5-6 December 2005
Seventh International Conference on Grey Literature

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- **The situation of Doctoral Theses in Spain before the digitalisation.**
- Due to the intrinsic interest of doctoral theses, in Spain lately, the efforts of the academic authorities to make an exhaustive control of the ones that have already been defended in the public and private universities in our country have been multiplied. And also promoted by the users, the people in charge of the University Libraries have arrived to the conclusion that Doctoral Theses are an essential material that can not lack in their collections. It seems to be unavoidable to resolve access difficulties and solve problems related to bibliographie control.
- Bibliographic control implies the store of the document, its description and inclusion in retrieval recuperation instruments: catalogues, repertories, databases. The access means its inclusion inside a stock where it can be looked up withoud being plagiarized, avoiding in this way the violation of the author rights. The digitalisation has solved many of the problems experienced by people who needed to consult previous defended theses.
- In the Spanish State, the projects that include Doctoral Theses information retrieval tools have been slower than in other countries and have been started up in its origin thanks to the initiative of some universities that have tried to make available the catalogues or repertories of their own theses; in time these lists, thanks to the technologies application, have become Data Bases.

- Later on, it was seen the necessity of elaborated Doctoral Theses national bibliographies or collective catalogues, first printed and after automated in the whole country.
- Leaving apart particular contributions of each university, we can stste that in the Spanish State it exists a national information resource about Doctoral Theses defended in its public or private universities: the TESEO DataBase.
- This DataBase has been preceded by an attempt of published printed repertoire, promoted by the Ministerio de Educación y Ciencia. TESEO was born in the 80s, with information since 1976, which is updated periodically and fed from the data sent by the Doctoral Commission of each university, by the already mentioned doctoral index card, which that is nothing but an official formulary with all the data related to the study done, including a big summary, the author must write explaining the methodology used and the principal conclusions of his/her Thesis.
- Without any doubt, TESEO is the most complete DataBase available in Spain. It is a strictly referential DataBase, having into consideration its character of general national repertoire

- **Doctoral theses digitalization projects in the Spanish universities.**
- Approximately, we see that a meaningful step forward is happening in our country with reference to the Digital Theses free access through the university strengthening of their theses digitalization. That's it, the scientific researching make good use of the facility and immediacy that the network offers to published researching works [Ayuso-García y Martínez Navarro, 2004b: 50] and, in general, to provide and generates eprint. However, it hasn't been an institutional initiative, as the TESEO DataBase, that promotes it and justifies itself due to the University autonomy.
- The truth is that this process has been carried out in different ways that we can synthesize in two groups: Doctoral Theses digitalization projects through cooperatives projects and projects from the Spanish Universities, and the case of the Biblioteca Miguel de Cervantes.

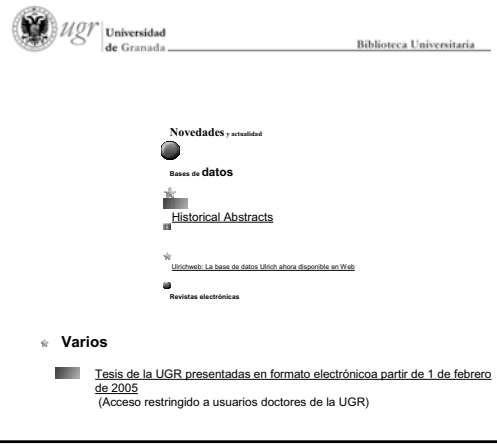
- **Cooperative Projects.**

The most important cooperative projects that have taken place are:

- a) The server "**Tesis Doctorales en Red**" (TDR). One of the first initiatives of doctoral theses digitalization that has taken place in our country by the Centro de Supercomputación de Cataluña (CESCA), consortium created in 1991 and revised in their statutes in 2003. It is here where the Servidor de Tesis Doctorales en Red (TDR) has its space.
- The Servidor de Tesis Doctorales en Red (TDR) born as the result of an agreement signed in 1999 between the Universitat Digital de Catalunya (1999-2003) and, at that time, Comisionados de la Sociedad de la Información de Universidades e investigación and the Universities of Cataluña: Autónoma de Barcelona, Politécnica de Catalunya, Universitat de Barcelona, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Universitat de Lleida, Universitat de Girona, Universitat Rovira i Virgili and finally, the Universitat Oberta de Catalunya, besides the Fundació Catalana per a la Recerca, CESCA and the Consorci de Biblioteques Universitaries de Catalunya (CBUC). Later other universities of the so called "Arco Mediterráneo" have been incorporated: Universitat Jaime I (July 2002), Universitat de les Illes Balears (December 2002), Universitat de Valencia (April 2003), Universitat Ramon Llull (October 2004), Universidad de Murcia (July 2005) and also the Universidad de Cantabria.

- **The Digital Theses in the Spanish Universities.**
- This Project is coordinated by the Red de Bibliotecas Universitarias (REBIUM) that collaborates with the Conferencia de Rectores de las Universidades Españolas (CRUE). It's an ambitious project, which compiles all Doctoral Theses initiatives in Spain with a complete text. This project, as the one we have seen before, and collaborating with TDR verifies that the Spanish universities, on the whole –as well as the particular actions that we will see afterwards- go for the creation of systems to diffuse in OAI their Doctoral Theses and other academicals and scientific documents, which contribute to spread this typology of GL.
- In this way, it motivates the creation of their own open archives or it recommends to use the TDR server to deposit them and even the e-prints server of the Universidad Complutense (now in testing phase).
- To retrieve the information it's used the online Doctoral Theses Cybertheses researcher, as well as to supply information about the TESEO Data base and the Electronic Theses and Dissertations Cybertheses/ Cyberdocs Digital Library.
- Regarding the online Doctoral Theses international projects, those systems wich help to spread the Theses and other academicals works information in OAI are chosen, knowing the access difficulty even with the efforts that are being made to solve it, but above all aware of the importance of these documents to the economic, researching and also social and industrial activity.
-

- **University and/or digital libraries own projects.**
- Universidad Complutense de Madrid (UCM).
- Through the Biblioteca Complutense, users can have access to the digital collection of the Theses of the UCM. This collection has more than seven thousand digitalized Theses from 1990-2000. However, only 3000 from the total of the stocks can be freely consulted by Internet. The open access "archivo institucional E-print UCM"[1] has been created; it allows the consultation from a complete text from every searcher in Internet, which is undoubtly very interesting. The search can be of a complete text, of register, and advance. It also can be done through index, author, Faculty, Department, etc. The information recover is of a complete text in PDF format
- Universidad de Granada (UGR).
- This university allows access through its University Library. In the link "Varios" (quite surprisingly) we access the Theses of the UGR in digital format from the 1st February 2005 only through the Departments. It's interesting to note it indicates the number of Theses that have been read and their reference, but it's disappointing that the access to approximately 200 Theses is not free and it's restricted to UGR users Universidad de Granada (UGR). Available in Web:



- Universidad Politécnica de Valencia (UPV)
- This university creates the Doctoral Theses Digital Library in the electronic edition inside the PQ Digital Dissertations database. It allows searches of bibliographic references and abstracts and also the first 24 pages of the Theses. The access is free and without any cost in PDF format. It's interesting to note external users have the possibility of buying the Thesis in digital format.
  Maybe the problem is the language used is Catalan and not everybody, even in Spain, can understand it.
- Universidad de Murcia (UM)
- As many others this university is included in the network Project and the institutional page. Theoretically all universities have a tool to edit their Theses in digital format, through TDR or through the REBIUM Project, and this fact is helping without doubts to permit the free access and the information retrieval.

The Digital Doctoral Theses of the Biblioteca Virtual Miguel de Cervantes (BVMC) case.

- Although it is note university institution, it's necessary to point out the role that this Virtual Library plays in the GL access, in particular in Doctoral Theses, and the importance its free access has in this project since it was created. In general, we can state that the BVMC is a major project of digital edition of the bibliographic, documental and critical Spanish and Spanish-American heritage, which pretends the Hispanic cultures universal strengthening through the use of more advance technologies .
- This Digital Library was inaugurated in 1999 as an initiative of the Universidad de Alicante and the Banco de Santander-Central Hispano, in collaboration with the Fundación Marcelino Botín. It's designed as a cultural, educative and researching offer to universities, private or public institutions involved in Hispanic culture. It's a singular project that constitutes a great web access window to several digital cultural and bibliographic webs of Spain and Spanish-America.

It allows the visit to the Libraries´ Webs in both continents. It also offers a complete directory of the library and bibliographic electronic resources in the entire world, but above all, and that's why it's so interesting for us, it acts as an editor and headquarters of some works inside the GL: Doctoral Theses and educative and scientific text publications. As we can see, it's a different offer that gives Doctoral Theses information not only from Spain but also from Spanish-America.

- Visitas guiadas Página de inicio Agregar a favoritos Suscripción a los boletines Mi Biblioteca El Bibliotecario **Búsqueda rápida:** Martes, 15 de Noviembre **de 2005**

- **CONCLUSIONS**.
- Summing up we would like to go back to the concept we have already explained at the beginning of this work by saying that this part of the GL, Doctoral Theses, is not really widespread and often when they are very limited. That's why the access to scholars, researchers and users in general is very difficult, even though this situation is getting a little bit better nowadays.
- We would like to point out that, in spite of its importance, the TESEO DataBase is not enough. Nowadays, in Spain, maybe a little bit later than in other countries, networked Doctoral Theses digitalization projects are being made Because of this tendency of limited access is luckily changing very fast, since approximately between the 20% and the 30% of the Theses in our country are digitalized and have free access.
- From the seventy two registered Spanish Universities, acording to our data, only approximately a quarter of them contribute, cooperating with other institutions or universities or on their own, to Doctoral Thesis digitalization and free access. However, we have to say that this number has been a considerable improvement and the instruments and tools to allow the access and spread with the TDR (CESCA) and REBIUN projects and the proposal of the UCM, etc. already exists.
- It's necessary to consider the quality of the Doctoral Theses retrieval instruments and to promote the quality control of them, specially those who are published in Internet and have free access (Ayuso- García, Martínez Navarro, 2004c: 135).
- **The future is encouraging.**

TEF: Metadata for French dissertations

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Since 2000, universities and research institutions have been encouraged to promote and preserve scientific and technical productions disseminating digital theses and dissertations. This national program assumes that new practices and new tools are going to be established at different levels (administrative circuit, theses production mode, theses submission methods, document processing chain, dissemination platforms, digital preservation system…) impacting theses identification.

It is important to describe theses and dissertations using metadata in Internet shared formats to gain information visibility. TEF (Thèses Électroniques Françaises) standard objective is to permit quality metadata production, exchange and dissemination for French digital theses and dissertations.

TEF defines a metadata set for French digital theses. It proposes two standardization levels: a metadata set and an XML schema (exchange format and validation tool). TEF will be composed of descriptive metadata (bibliographical data) and administrative metadata (administrative circuit, rights and preservation data). XML schema explicitly defines valid XML documents structure.

TEF standard has to facilitate metadata exchange at a local level (universities) and at a national level (SUDOC, CINES). At local level, it will manage theses production and validation, metadata production and full text access.

Descriptive metadata set is issued from Dublin Core standard, which guarantees a good interoperability with different kinds of documents or different dissemination environments (cf. OAI-OMH protocol). It is also compatible with NDLTD (Networked Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations) Dublin Core application profile, named ETD-MS (Interoperability Metadata Standard for Electronic Theses and Dissertations).

TEF : Metadata for French thesis and dissertations

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Seventh International Conference on Grey Literature
Nancy, France – 5-6 december 2005

Context

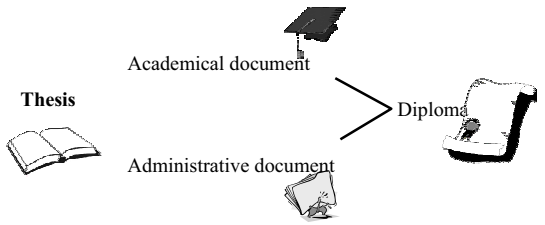
Since 2000, national program to promote electronic thesis and dissertations

local level *(Universities)*	**national level** *(MENSR)*
- Thesis production and validation - Metadata production - Metadata promotion - Full-text online access	- National bibliography (union catalog SUDOC) - Digital preservation (CINES) - Full-text online access

TEF definition

- TEF producers
  - AFNOR experts (*CG46/CN357/GE5)*
    - Thesis and dissertations professional users
    - Librarians
- Metadata **recommendation** for French digital thesis and dissertations
  - data element definitions = **TEF vocabulary**
  - packaged XML schema = **TEF format**

TEF object



TEF metadata

- Metadata types
  - **Descriptive** metadata → TEF 1.0 *(May 2005)*
  - **Administrative** metadata
  - **Rights** metadata
  - **Preservation** metadata

  } TEF 2.0 *(January 2006)*

Metadata functions

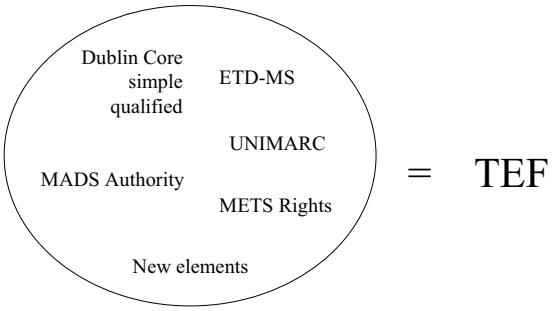
- Descriptive metadata
  - Identify
  - Find
  - Select
  - Access

  } thesis and dissertations
- Administrative metadata
  - Administrative tasks
  - Rights management
  - Long-term preservation

TEF advantages

- Thesis and dissertations Web **referencing**
- Thesis and dissertations **management**
- Metadata **exchange** between local actors and national or international actors
- Grey Literature **promotion**

TEF + other standards



TEF and Dublin Core

- Stakes
  - International interoperability
  - Easy TEF-DC conversion
  - Minimal referencing
- Dublin Core
  - Simple
  - Qualified

  Abstract Model

TEF and UNIMARC format

- Stakes
  - National bibliography catalog entry (SUDOC)
  - Rich referencing
  - Dublin Core - UNIMARC mapping
- UNIMARC exemples
  - marc.thesisAdvisor
  - marc.opponent
  - marc.researcher

TEF and ETD-MS

- Stakes
  - International metadata exchange
  - ETD-MS compatibility
- NDLTD ETD-MS exemples
  - thesis.degree
    - thesis.degree.level
    - thesis.degree.name

TEF new elements

- Stakes
  - National concepts
- TEF's new elements exemples
  - thesisID – **NNT (national thesis identifier)**
  - ecoleDoctorale
  - indexationCTRL

Open Access perspectives

- OAI/PMH possibilities
  - Dublin Core standard as **interoperability** format
  - **OAISet** element
    - Subject set based on Dewey Decimal Classification
- Metadata as a fundamental open access tool

Conclusion

Grey Literature visibility

New management and cooperative tools

References

TEF 1.0 (Descriptive Metadata) : M**ay 2005**
TEF 2.0 (All metadata) : **January 2006**

Website
http://www.abes.fr/abes/documents/tef/index.html

Recommendation
http://www.abes.fr/abes/documents/tef/recommandation/index.html
http://www.abes.fr/abes/documents/tef/recommandation/tef_01.pdf
http://www.abes.fr/abes/documents/tef/recommandation/xml/tef_schema_01.xsd

Introducing Electronic Theses and Dissertations in Universities: An Indian Perspective

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The creation and use of digital information is increasing phenomenally all over the world. The Electronic resource, which is changing the entire academic and scholarly communication process, becomes a reality in Indian Universities through University Grants Commission's UGC Infonet Program [http://www.ugc.ac.in/new_initiatives/infonet.html] and the stake holders are becoming more aware and started looking for more resources and latest information. Librarians in India are also slowly setting their minds to take up the challenges and actively getting involved in e-content creation of grey resources and hosting them on institutional repositories for open access.
This changing environment forced Indian Universities, to think about digitizing their theses and dissertations, since these resources belongs to the Universities and are not widely accessible out side the campus or Libraries. A world wide Literature search showed the increase in Ph Ds worldwide and its importance in furthering academic research. The present scenario in the dissemination of Doctoral research results, the problems faced during accessing them, the archival and publication practices of Ph D Theses are solved by the introduction of ETDs as a solution, world wide. It is with this context, there was a need to study the present scenario in Indian Universities with the recent trend in electronic publication and open access.

A survey was conducted at national level with focus on Ph D Research Scholars, Research Guides and University Librarians, through specially designed Questionnaires. Research Scholars and Guides were selected from the participants of INFLIBNET's E-Resources awareness programs conducted at INFLIBNET and at various Universities across the country. They were familiar with latest IT developments taking place in Information transfer and working with Universities were electronic information culture has already emerged.

Separate questionnaires were also sent to University Librarians from 87 randomly selected Universities with following criteria;

- Funded under UGC, or
- Connected to UGC Infonet, or
- Getting connected to UGC Infonet, or
- Having sufficient e-resources availability, and
- Equal Geographical Coverage.

The survey was aimed to initiate a discussion and to know the attitude towards going electronic theses among Indian academic and research community, where the idea of electronic theses are gaining much attention day by day. Through this survey and data analysis in this article, an attempt is made to reflect the exact picture of doctoral theses collection, its usage, difficulties in access, academic and research community's attitude towards digital archiving and electronic publishing etc in Indian Universities. It is found that access to Ph D Theses is still facing lots of problems, especially for accessing collection from other Universities. Few Universities have already started ETD Projects, and majority of them will be starting the projects soon. The need for an experienced national level agency for coordinating the work, national level policies from agencies like UGC, necessary financial and technical guidance etc is identified through the analysis. Most of the academics are supporting the idea of ETDs, but still a moderate majority is supporting its Global access through Internet.

This study is an effort to know about Indian scenario of Ph D Theses collection and stakeholders' attitude towards electronic publishing of them. Even though there are issues and concerns from every corner, the study clearly shows the trend towards the creation, organization and dissemination of information in electronic means. In the near future, every

Indian University will collect electronic format of Ph D Theses and host them in a Digital Archive, which will be accessible through campus intranet or through Internet, according to their access policies. Since this idea is in the initial stages, it is better to have a common policy accepted by all Universities, in terms of format, workflow, software, accessing and archiving policies, which will help them to share this valuable resource through a national level platform identified by Governmental agencies working in this area, like INFLIBNET [www.inflibnet.ac.in]. In the last few years, the Open Access phenomena has strongly embarked upon using ICT for sharing of rich and valuable content through different modes like; computer networks, intranet, internet and interoperable web sites. In this context, sincere effort is made in identifying the issues and problems and lack of coordination and uniformity in the Indian scenario, which prompted to investigate into the system while making a comparison with the already developed scenario and come out with an ideal model suiting to Indian circumstances and be a partner in the global village of Open Access.

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J. K. Vijayakumar is Assistant Director of Library at American University of Antigua in West Indies. He holds MLISc with First Rank from Annamalai University and submitted Ph D thesis at Bundelkhand University. He was with INFLIBNET Centre in India since 1998 and contributed to its various innovative programmes aimed at modernizing Indian academic libraries. He is the recipient of IFLA Travel Grant - 2004 and participated in IFLA Conference-2004 in Buenos Aires, Argentina and IFLA Pre-conference in Sao Paulo, Brazil, and selected as IFLA/OCLC Fellow - 2002 for participating a specialised training programme based at OCLC in USA. He also received InfoShare Membership Award of ASIS&T and Travel Grant from IATUL. He co-edited International CALIBER 2004 proceedings and widely published 30 technical papers and reports at international and national level. He is standing committee member in IFLA – UN Section, life member of SIS, ILA, IASLIC, KLA, GGSS, ISOC etc. His areas of interest are Digital Libraries, ETDs, Web Integration, Digital Repositories, Internet and Online Resources.

Dr. T. A. V. Murthy is the first LIS professional to become the Director of INFLIBNET with the status of a Central University Vice Chancellor and elected President of Society for Information Science in India. He is also the council member of IASLIC and Secretary of Ahmedabad Library Network. He holds B Sc, M L I Sc, M S L S (USA) and Ph.D from Karnatak University and carries with him a rich experience and expertise of having worked in managerial level at a number of libraries in many prestigious institutions in India including National Library, IGNCA, IARI, University of Hyderabad, ASC, CIEFL etc apart from Catholic University and Casewestern Reserve University in United States. His highly noticeable contributions include KALANIDHI at IGNCA, Digital Laboratory at CIEFL, UGC Infonet E-Journal Consortium etc. He has been associated with number of universities in the country as visiting professor and has guided number of Ph.Ds and actively associated with the national and international professional associations, expert committees and has published good number of research papers and books. He visited more than 22 countries on professional activities and organized several national and international conferences and programmes. He is the recipient of SIS Fellowship, SATKAL Librarian Award and SALIS Harish Chandra – Sushil Chandra Best Librarian Award.

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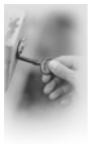
Electronic Theses and Dissertations
Introducing in Universities
An Indian Perspective



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International Conference on Grey Literature (GL-7), INIST/CNRS, Nancy, France 5-6 December 2005

Preamble

- Present scenario in the dissemination of / access to Doctoral research
- Introduction of E T Ds as a solution
- Trends in electronic publication and access in Indian Universities
- Attitude of Indian Academia
- Impact of UGC's National Policy

International Conference on Grey Literature (GL-7), INIST/CNRS, Nancy, France 5-6 December 2005

Method of Study

- Questionnaire Survey at national level.
- Universities under UGC, Connected to UGC Infonet & sufficient e-resources availability.
- Equal Geographical Coverage.

Category	Number of Participants	Number of Universities
University Librarians	65	65
Ph D Supervisors	88	27
Ph D Researchers	173	27

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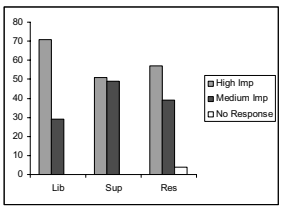
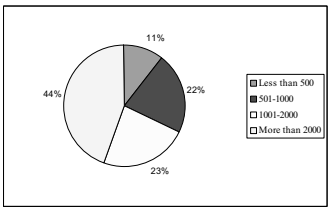
Importance of Ph D Theses →



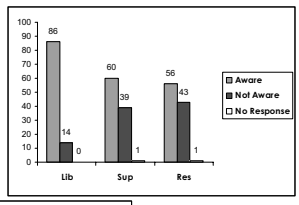


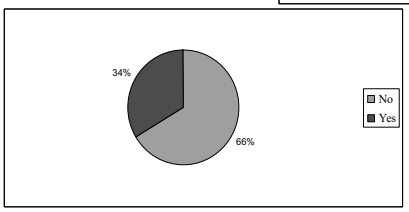
Ph D Awards ← in India

There are more than 25,000 Ph Ds awarded in certain Universities

International Conference on Grey Literature (GL-7), INIST/CNRS, Nancy, France 5-6 December 2005

Awareness of ETD →

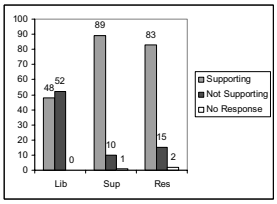


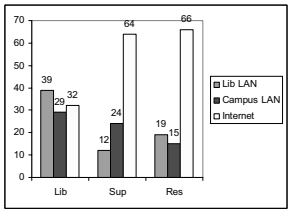


Policy on ← ETD

International Conference on Grey Literature (GL-7), INIST/CNRS, Nancy, France 5-6 December 2005

Support to ETD →





Access ← Policy

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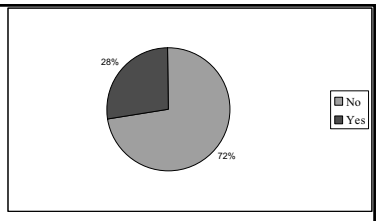
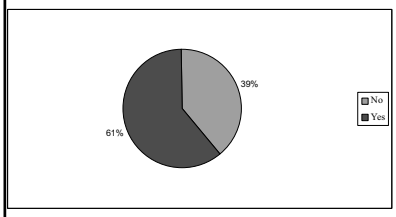
Present Scenario of ETD System





Future Plans for ETD System

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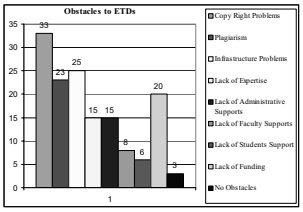
Obstacles to ETD



Supports Needed	Responses
Governmental Policies (UGC etc)	28
University Policies	36
Infrastructure Support	32
Technical Expertise	27
Support from Academics	17
Financial Supports	19
No Support Required	12
Not Responded	3

Support Needed

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Findings & Latest Happenings

- Indian Universities hold a huge collection of Ph D Theses, but access from/to Outside is limited
- Universities Started Collecting e-format of Theses, but creation of ETD System is not done.
- Indian academia and Librarians are aware about ETDs and they largely support the idea
- University Grants Commission's Recent Initiative to introduce ETD at national level, as a POLICY will force all Universities to start ETDs.
- Indian Universities will be a part of International ETD Initiatives

International Conference on Grey Literature (GL-7), INIST/CNRS, Nancy, France 5-6 December 2005

Indexing grey resources: considering the usual behaviour of library users and the use of Dublin Core metadata using a database of specialised vocabulary

Jacques Cuvillier
Université Paris 8
Le laboratoire Paragraphe, groupe Document Numérique et Usages, France

Grey resources are spread over a large set of matters. In each field of interest, people have their own concepts; each group has in use its own proper vocabulary.

Most authors of grey resources were not able to determine themselves the Decimal or Dewey notation, neither are they able to fix themselves the appropriate terms to embed in the DC elements.

It is then worth providing the web user with an interface that let him feel at home, by adapting automatically the terms designing the fields of the search form to which are un use in his domain of activity.

The whole classification proposed is about 110 different topics, each one having a set of terms chosen to entitle the fields of the interface of thematic search as well the submission forms.

Moreover, seven-entry points are proposed in the first step of the connection, driving the user towards the appropriate context whether the purpose of the document to find: teaching and scholarship, technical data, image and graphics, popular work, literature, society, other...

Indeed, the system must allow the flexibility that allows the replacement of any term by another if necessary. So the entire set of terms is put in a database. This system is also able to adapt the language chosen by the user.

The submission forms filled by authors are parsed regarding the topic selected and the Dublin Core metadata file - as an XML file - is generated and stored in the indexing server. It is delivered on simple metadata request, and is reachable by a hyperlink included in any page of search results.

The experimental system has been built and after a test period of two years, is drawn to take place in the site of the University of Poitiers by June 2005. The software will be soon released under free software licence (CECILL).

Indexing Grey resources :

considering the usual behavior of library users and the use of Dublin Core metatata using a database of specialized vocabulary.

Jacques Cuvillier

(Formerly : LABCIS /ICOMTEC)

Laboratoire Paragraphe (Paris 8)

Document Numérique et Usages

<Document Libre>

Grey resources and Grey behavior

Usual behavior of library users :

- Have little concern for metadata
- Locate first the "right store"
- Look for the "right bookshelf"
- Scan known terms in their fields of interest

Grey resources and Grey behavior

Author's convenient task :

- Filling up an on-line form provided :
  - Every questions is asked using familiar words for the selected topic
  - Already used names and keywords are suggested in popup lists - new expressions may be added
  - Classification can be suggested by author but this remains optional

Grey resources and Grey behavior

Library keeper's task (via any internet browser):

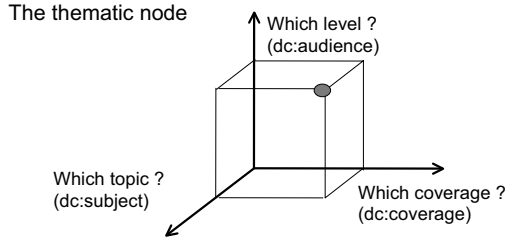
- Having to Check and click the submission form
  - If everything is good, a simple click leads to register the resource in the database, to generate the metadata, to acknowledge the resource and thank the author by email.
  - Any modification is possible, e.g. Classification - Popup lists suggest already used expressions.
- Having to check and amend the recorded vocabulary in the topic of his specialty for avoiding terminological scattering.

Indexing Grey resources

- Identifying typical vocabulary regarding :
  - store class representing typical use of resource based on type & scope (e.g. Technical documentation)
  - Themes class : topics related to each store class

    actually :110 themes covering 7 store class
- Implementing a flexible indexation service using a database of terms
  - Able to display the dialog boxes using the appropriate vocabulary regarding the selected theme
  - Able to suggest already registered terms within automated forms for new registrations (including already used keywords)
  - Able to generate D.C. metadata by automated process

Bookshelf : a three-dimensional object



Open Access to Grey Resources

Blank tables for themes

rayon	theme	sujet	champ d'application (espace, temps, juridiction...)	public de destination
L'enseignement-recherche les thèmes	informatique, systèmes information philosophie psychologie			
	religion theologie religions			
	sciences sociales			
	sciences économiques			
	sciences juridiques			
	sciences de l'éducation			
	mathématiques et sciences exactes			
	sciences naturelles			
	sciences médicales			
	sciences appliquées,techn ologie gestion comptabilité			
	linguistique, philologie hist géo, archéologie géologie			

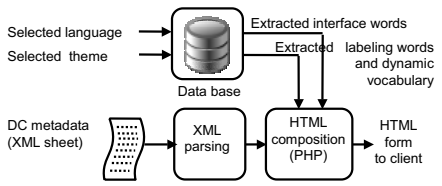
Open Access to Grey Resources

Database of vocabulary labeling terms

theme	cderayon	tspec	tci	tannee
Arts plastiques , photographie	2	Activité	Genre	Public destinataire
Cinema, video	2	Thème	Genre	Public destinataire
Collections, généalogie	2	Centre d'intérêt	Epoque, lieu	Public concerné
Gastronomie, art de la table	2	Sujet	Lieu, époque	Public concerné
Jardin, art floral	2	Activité	Espèce	Public concerné
Jeux de société, jeux interactifs	2	Jeu	Catégorie	Public destinataire
La maison	2	Activité	Domaine d'application	Niveau de compétence
Mode et décoration	2	Activité	Domaine d'application	Niveau
Modélisme	2	Activité	Catégorie	Niveau
Musique	2	Activité	Instrument ou Genre	Niveau
Nos animaux	2	Sujet	Espèce	Public concerné
Sports	2	Sport	Type ou Pratique	Niveau
Vehicules et bateaux	2	Activité	Appliqué à :	Expérience

Open Access to Grey Resources

Typical composition process



Thematic preselection

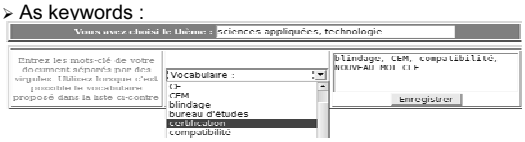
- Selection via the first form :

- Selection via a tagged URL

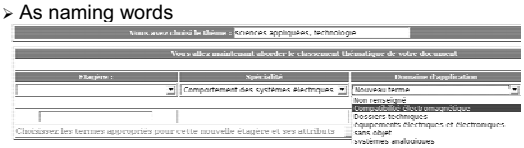
```
<frame name="mediatheque" target="cadre1" src=
    "http://www.documentlibre.org/entree.php?prov=105 &skip=1&theme=Ph%E9nom%E8nes%20naturels">
```


Suggesting stored vocabulary

- As keywords :



- As naming words



An innovative concept to disseminate scientific communications

Sylvie Grésillaud
Institut de l'Information Scientifique et Technique, INIST
Centre National de Recherche Scientifique, CNRS France

Today, the electronic media allows disseminating scientific congress' communications in more interactive way than paper publications. We find on the web the texts: word, pdf, html are the main formats. We can also display videos, which are synchronized with slides. The technology, presented here, is a new concept of a multimedia edition developed by the French start-up "Droit In Situ" (www.droit-in-situ.net). It is based on oral presentations, especially on the valorisation of the audio and video speech associated with heterogeneous information cited by the orator and on the navigation between all these information. Several editions in law are available. INIST and "Droit In Situ" will co-publish a new product in chemistry based on the combination of audio, video, slides presentations, scientific publications and structural formulas. The paper will present the product, the project and first realizations.

Author Information

Sylvie Grésillaud graduated as a Dr Engineer from the French "Grandes Ecoles" National Graduate Chemistry School of Montpellier" in 1986. After some months in working at the private pharmaceutical industry, she joined the National Industrial Property Institute" as a documentalist. Since 1989, she has several activities in the National Institute of the Scientific and Technical Information (INIST-CNRS), mainly as a project Manager. Today, she is the head of the electronic publishing service. She also teaches edition methodology and technology at the different universities (Lyon, Besançon and Nancy) and CNRS doctoral school.

Managing OA Multimedia Multi-type Digital Documents in the OpenDLib Digital Library Management System

Pasquale Pagano and Donatella Castelli
Istituto di Scienza e Tecnologie dell'Informazione, ISTI, Italy

The roots of the OA lie in the E-Print community, which promotes and maintains web-accessible archives of scholarly papers as a means of increasing access to scholarly research. However, if OA issues are shifted from the content of traditional e-print archives to documents produced by activities different from the academic/research ones, new challenges rise for the design of documents repositories and related functions. For example, in the near future repositories for grey literature - i.e. "information produced on all levels of government, academics, business and industry not controlled by commercial publishing – will probably be populated through a self-publishing process and with documents that may vary in their structure, format, media, and physical representation, may be described by different metadata formats and their access may be regulated by different policies.
In self-publishing philosophy, authors provide access to their works by depositing them into an OA archive. Before being "published", documents may be reviewed and edited within a process where authors, reviewers and the system administrator interact. At the start of this process, authors must upload a copy of their work and enter metadata that describe it. Obviously, complex documents require more complex procedure, so that it is very important that the self-publishing service allows authors to easily deposit documents and provide them with descriptive, structural and administrative metadata.
Functions for creating, describing, managing, searching, retrieving, making access and preserving complex digital objects have been realized in the OpenDLib system by exploiting its Document Model for Digital Library (DoMDL). This model is capable to represent multi-edition, structured, multimedia documents to be disseminated in multiple manifestation formats. This paper describes the OpenDLib service for self-publishing. After briefly presenting the DoMDL Model, the functions for submitting documents by the authors and for managing the publishing process by reviewers (if requested) and administrators are described in details.

Author Information

Donatella Castelli graduated in Computer Science at the University of Pisa in 1983. From 1983 to 1985 she worked at the Computer Science Department of the University of Pisa on conceptual modelling. In 1986, she was invited as Visiting Researcher to the Computer Science Department of Arizona State University (USA) where she worked on formal aspects of databases, knowledge representation and machine learning. She is a member of the research staff of the "Istituto di Scienza e Tecnologie della Informazione "A. Faedo"(ISTI) of the Italian National Research Council (CNR) since 1987. Here she has worked on formal aspects of database modelling and database design. From 1998 she is a member of the Multimedia Networked Information System Laboratory. Since then she has participated actively in several EU projects on Digital Libraries. Among these "ERCIM Digital Library-DELOS" (ESPRIT-Long Term Research Working Group No. 21057), "A Network of Excellence on Digital Libraries – DELOS" (RTD-V Framework Network of Excellence No. IST-1999-12262), European Chronicles On-Line – ECHO (RTD-V Framework Project No. IST-1999-11994), Co-ordinator of "A Digital Library Testbed to Support Networked Scholarly Communities – SCHOLNET" (RTD-V Framework Project No. IST-1999-20664), "An Open Collaborative Virtual Archive Environment – CYCLADES" (RTD-V Framework Project No. IST-2000-25456), "Open Archives Forum" (V Framework Project No. IST-2001-32015) and DLib Competence Center(V Framework Project No. IST-2001-32587). She has co-designed the ERCIM Technical Reference Digital Library (ETRDL) and the OpenDLib (www.opendlib.com) digital library service system.
Her current research interests include Metadata Models and Digital Libraries.

Pasquale Pagano graduated in Computer Science at the University of Pisa, is a member of the research staff of the "Istituto di Scienza e Tecnologie della Informazione "A. Faedo"(ISTI) of the Italian National Research Council (CNR). He has a strong background on digital library distributed architectures.Since then he has participated to the design of the most relevant DL systems developed by CNR under the 5th FP. He has been one of the early developers of the ERCIM Technical Reference Digital Library (ETRDL). He has lead the design and development activity of "SCHOLNET: A Digital Library Testbed to Support Networked Scholarly Communities –(RTD-V Framework Project No. IST-1999-20664) and he has designed the Virtual Library component in the project "CYCLADES: An Open Collaborative Virtual Archive Environment –" (RTD-V Framework Project No. IST-2000-25456). Currently, he is leading the development and deployment of the OpenDLib (www.opendlib.com) digital library service system in different application areas (libraries, archives, commercial publishing organisations). His current research interests include digital libraries services and architectures.

Grey Literature, institutional repositories, and the organisational context

Simon Lambert, Brian M. Matthews and Catherine Jones
CCLRC, Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, United Kingdom

Grey literature is not produced in isolation, but is situated within a wider research context. Increasingly, digital repositories (whether institutional or subject-based) are playing an important role in the dissemination and preservation of knowledge, including grey literature. The repository is involved in a set of processes that include:

- Publication Process: production of preprints, submission and review, dissemination of publication, discovery and retrieval of publications to influence new research.
- Research Process: research project establishment, hypothesis generation, data collection and analysis, results capture and expression in publication.
- Digital Curation Process: ingest and cleansing of digital media, establishment of metadata, preservation and refinement of digital media, searching and discovery of archives.
- Business Process: initiation, running, monitoring and completion of projects, generation of reports for internal and external bodies, positioning within project management systems.

A research organisation needs to integrate research, publication and curation processes into its business processes for reasons of process efficiency, resource usage, policy enforcement and reporting. Thus the processes should be integrated in an "end-to-end" view of the research business, from funding application and acceptance, through the establishment of the project, the running of the project through its work packages, the delivery of results, the generation of grey literature and its publication in papers, the deposition of data, and project close-out and final reporting to the institution, to funding agencies, and to external quality assessments.

The paper will describe requirements and an approach to linking the archives and repositories to institutional business systems such as personnel systems, project management systems, financial systems and the security infrastructure. This is also of benefit to the management of the repositories themselves:

- Non-duplication of effort: by drawing on information held in business systems the need to re-enter information for metadata records is lessened.
- Accuracy of information: by drawing on information held in business systems the metadata record should be accurate and consistently applied.
- Maintaining currency: as organisations evolve information on people, projects and organisational structures changes and the repositories can maintain consistency via business systems keeping historical records.

The work described will show how this integration can add value not only within an institution but also by supporting the interactions between institutions.

Author Information

Simon Lambert is a member of the Information Science and Engineering group in the Business and Information Technology Department at CCLRC Rutherford Appleton Laboratory. He has been working in the field of knowledge-based systems and related areas for many years, first with the companies SPL and Systems Designers, and then at CCLRC. He has been the CCLRC project leader on a range of research and development projects, including many under the European ESPRIT and IST programmes. In these roles he has conducted requirements analysis, knowledge acquisition, system design and implementation, user trials and the writing of documentation. Currently his interests include knowledge management and environmental information systems. Most recently he was the overall project coordinator for the IST project Pellucid, which produced a platform for experience management systems for public employees. He is currently involved in the European project CISTRANA, developing a Current Research Information System for national research activities across Europe.

Catherine Jones was born in the UK in 1964 and graduated from Thames Polytechnic with a degree in Computer and Communication Systems. She joined the Rutheford Appleton Laboratory as a Database Systems Analyst/Programmer and worked on internal management information systems. In 1994 she transferred to the CCLRC Library and Information Service as Systems Librarian and was responsible for Library IT strategy, policy and developments. She is now the Library Systems Development Manager. Since 2003 she has been the project manager for CCLRC's Institutional Repository.

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Grey Literature, Institutional Repositories and the Organisational Context

Simon Lambert, Brian Matthews & Catherine Jones
Business & Information Technology Department
CCLRC Rutherford Appleton Laboratory
UK

CCLRC

Introduction to the context

CCLRC: “one of Europe’s largest multidisciplinary research organisations supporting scientists and engineers world-wide.”

- Operation and development of experimental facilities
- Research by staff and visitors
- Collaborative projects, sometimes very large scale

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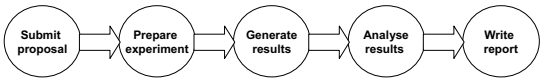
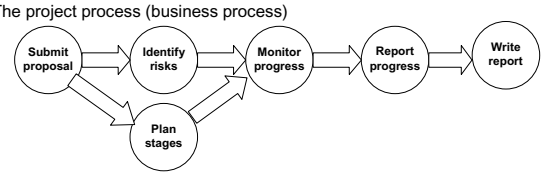
The processes at work

The research process



The project process (business process)



Also: the digital curation process; the publication process

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How the processes interlock

- Shared information
  - The organisational context
  - Matching activities in parallel processes
- Grey literature is key
  - Records the progress of the processes
  - A memory of the work of the organisation
  - Stored (partly) in an institutional repository
  - GL itself maintained via reconciliation with other systems

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The role of grey literature

- Each activity in the processes is associated with the production and consumption of grey literature
  - Plans
  - Deliverables
  - Technical Reports
  - Formal project management documents
  - …
- Data generated in science is also “GL”
  - Need to maintain metadata
  - Establish links to publications

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Reclaiming Technical Reports

- CCLRC has built up detailed and specialised technical knowledge from development of facilities.
  - This knowledge has a long useful life.
- But now less incentive to produce formal printed reports.
  - The format is in decline.
- “Grey” versions of the material are produced.
  - Potential problems of limited dissemination and uncertain recovery
  - Also of version control
- The CCLRC institutional repository (“e-Pubs”) can help to make this material visible and managed.

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Scope for integration of the IR

- Links with other business systems
  - Personnel systems
  - Financial systems
  - Project management/monitoring systems
  - Security infrastructure

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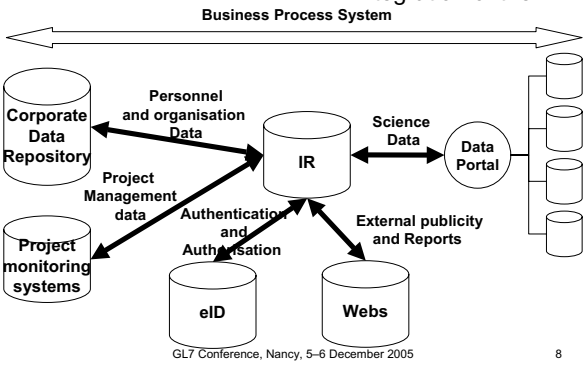
Integration of the IR



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Benefits of integration

- Accuracy of information
  - E.g. allocation of publications to individuals
- Quality Control
  - Can ensure that all necessary stages are met
  - Can be placed within a ISO 9000 context
- Efficiency of metadata collection
  - E.g. collect metadata at application stage and trace through
- Adherence to policies and procedures
  - E.g. approval processes for paper submission
- Traceability and accounting
  - Science output can be traced and recorded to individuals and projects
  - Research Assessment Exercise and annual report generation

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The role of the institutional repository

- The IR is a support for integration
  - A central point within the organisation for literature and data
  - Stores multiple manifestations for the different parts of the process
    - Brings clarity to work and version relationships
  - GL can be recorded and retrieved according to accurate and up to date personnel, project and business unit structure
- IR integrated as part of the ***institutional memory***

Entering Grey Waters: Challenges and Solutions of Providing Access to Non-traditional literature in an Aquarium's library

Marisol Ramos-Lum and Steve Vogel
Virginia Reid Moore Marine Research Library - Cabrillo Marine Aquarium, CMA, USA

The seventy years old library collection at the Cabrillo Marine Aquarium (CMA) has grown steadily from its humble beginnings as the original collection of the old Cabrillo Marine Museum at the Cabrillo Beach Bathhouse in San Pedro, California. Until recently, the library was run by the Education/Collections curator and assisted by one volunteer who helped to catalogue the collection using the Library of Congress Subject Heading, did inventories, data entry and other library-related activities. In 2004, a new library, the Virginia Reid Moore (VRM) Marine Research Library was opened as part of the CMA Expansion Project and a librarian was hired full-time to administer and manage the library and two part-time assistants have been hired to assist running the library.

One of the unique characteristics of the VRM Marine Research Library collection is the wide variety and quantity of grey literature and ephemera materials from a wide variety of sources: local environmental organizations, historical societies, governmental reports, other aquariums publications, etc… These documents have valuable and unique information, which often is not found elsewhere. These materials are vital to the VRM collection since they are rarely collected by traditional libraries and offer a rare view of non-traditional materials by non-profit, private and community organizations with common interests with the Cabrillo Marine Aquarium mission of research and education about the marine life of Southern California.

Unfortunately, these materials are inaccessible to users. The materials are spread out in different locations at the aquarium, housed in old banker's boxes without indexes or any other access point. To begin to address this problem, the library has requested to the aquarium administration to invest approximately $4,500 to acquire high-density file cabinets to help preserve and provide access to this valuable research material. Our goal is not only to secure the proper storage of these materials but also to centralize and supply access to this valuable resource. To achieve this goal, a three-prong strategy will be designed and executed to give access and develop further our grey literature and ephemera collection: indexing and thesaurus development; database with online searchable capabilities to the grey literature and ephemera collection and outreaching to local and regional organizations to expand the current collection.

This paper will discuss the challenges of collecting and preserving grey literature and ephemera in the marine science knowledge-domain, and the design, execution and expected outcome of this VRM library initiative.

Yizkor Books as Holocaust Grey Literature

Faith Jones
New York Public Library, NYPL, USA

Gretta E. Siegel
Portland State University, PSU, USA

Yizkor is a Hebrew word meaning 'you will remember', and Yizkor books are books that commemorate the vanished communities destroyed by the Holocaust. As the 60th anniversary of the liberation of the German concentration camps is commemorated this year, it seems fitting, with this conference being held in Europe, to call attention to this unique and interesting body of literature.

Yizkor books present an historic but interesting type of grey literature, with significant modern day interest. While the Yizkor Book had its origins in the 13th century, it re-emerged early in the 20th Century as a tool for documenting the declining villages and Jewish communities of Eastern and Western Europe. Following the Holocaust, these books were put to a new purpose in their memorialization of the destruction of Jewish life in Europe's cities and villages. These books originated as manuscripts, collected in bits and pieces by fraternal organizations and mutual aid societies, and were eventually printed non-commercially in very small editions in the 1950's, 1960's and 1970's. Like the world population of Jews, the collections of these books are diasporic; scattered throughout the world. They are of current interest to a variety of scholars and others, for example – as tools for genealogical research and study – both for families of those who perished and for genealogists; to historians as primary sources- rich with detailed information about the past; to sociologists and anthropologists, as studies of a segment of European village life; to psychologists with an interest in the documentation of memory, and, it is hoped, to scholars of information creation and dissemination, as an addition to the canon of grey literature.

This paper approaches Yizkor books from all of these angles, but will focus primarily on contextualizing them as Holocaust-era grey literature. The creation of these books, their publication and distribution history, and collection development efforts will be discussed. Like the vanished communities that they describe, these books themselves have become endangered due to their small production numbers and various preservation challenges. Currently, there are digitization efforts underway to preserve and to increase open access to this genre of literature. These efforts will be described and discussed.

Author Information

Faith Jones heads the Literature and Languages unit of the Mid-Manhattan Library, The New York Public Library's central circulating library. From 2000 until early 2005 she was a librarian and Yiddish bibliographer in the Dorot Jewish Division of The New York Public Library, in which capacity she managed the Yizkor Book Digitization Project. She is currently working in a three-person collective to translate the complete poetic works of Yiddish poet Celia Dropkin.

Gretta Siegel is the Science Librarian at Portland State University in Portland, Oregon and, for a while, was the ad-hoc Judaic Studies Librarian at PSU as a new program was under development. In this capacity, she became aware of a large local collection of Yizkor Books, which piqued her interest. Having found little published information about them, she embarked on this writing project. She has been working in various areas of grey literature for over 20 years.

Yizkor Books As Holocaust Grey Literature

Faith Jones, New York Public Library
Gretta Siegel, Portland State University

Seventh International Conference on Grey Literature, December 5-6, Nancy, France

Collection Development

- Gifts
- Pro-active acquisition
- U.S. Public Law 480

- Widely dispersed geographically

Collection Management

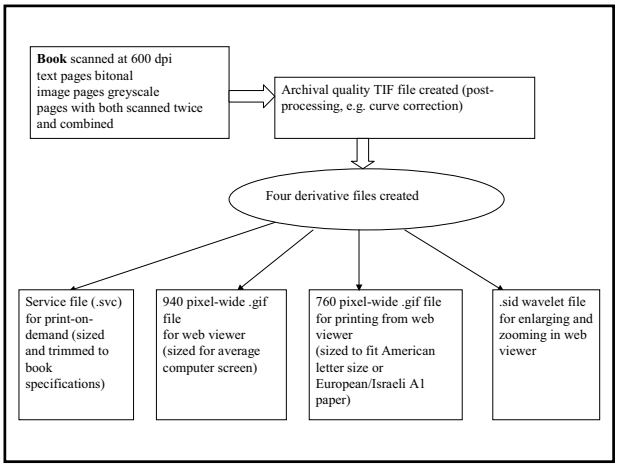
- Archives and special collections

- Definitions / related collections

- Complexity of source material

Digital Projects

- NYPL and NYBC
- JewishGen translation project



The New York Public Library
CATNYP: The Research Libraries Online Catalog
HELP | ABOUT CATNYP | CLASSES | ACCESS CARD | FINDING AIDS | LEO
Start Over
Save Records
Another Search
RECORD #
Entire Collection
Search
Call #
*ZP-1100 no. 13
*ZZ-34407 PRINTING MASTER (of *ZP-1100)
*ZZ-34407 PRESERVATION MASTER (of *ZP-1100)
Title
Yizker tsum ondenk fun di kdoyshey Krasniqtoy [microform] / redagkt, Aryeh Shtuntsayger.
Imprint
Minkhen : Farlag "Bafrayung" baym Ts. K. "Po'ale-Tsiyon", 1948.
LOCATION
CALL NO.
STATUS
Humanities, Jewish Division
*ZP-1100
AVAILABLE
Location
Preservation Master & Print Master-Vault
Descript
150 p., [1] leaf of plates : ill., ports. ; 25 cm.
Note
"Authorization for United Nations Displaced Persons Publication, Authorization No. 241"
In Yiddish.
Microfilm. New York : New York Public Library, 1995. 1 microfilm reel ; 35 mm. (MN *ZZ-34407)
Subject
Jews -- Poland -- Krasnystaw -- History.
Holocaust, Jewish (1939-1945) -- Poland -- Krasnystaw.
Krasnystaw (Poland) -- Ethnic relations.
Add'l name
Shtuntsayger, Aryeh.
Donor
National Endowment for the Humanities Preservation Grant 3 1995.
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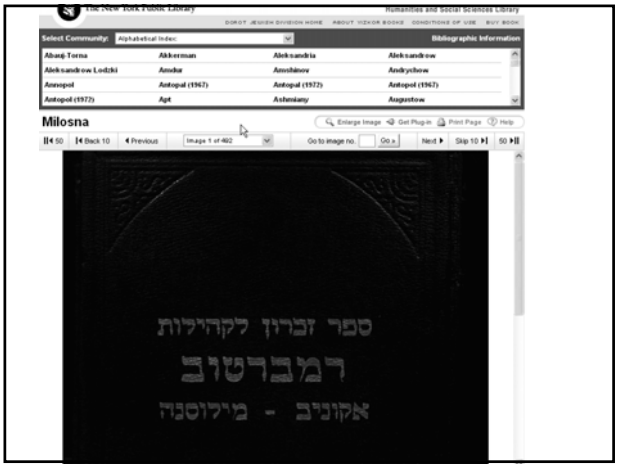
Save Records
Another Search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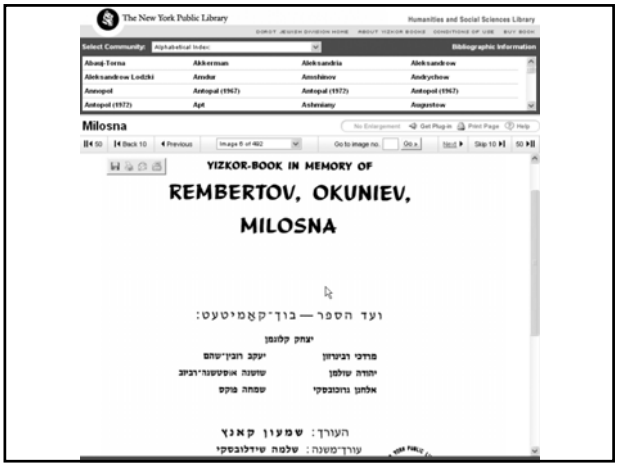
רמבדטוב
אקוניב - מילוסנה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YIZKOR-BOOK IN MEMORY OF
REMBERTOV, OKUNIEV,
MILOSNA
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יצחק קלונמן
יעקב רובין־שהם
פרדכי רבינזון
שושנה אוסטשנה־רביזב
יהודה שולמן
שמחה פוקס
אלחנן גרוכובסקי
העורך: שמעון קאנץ
עורך־משנה: שלמה שידלובסקי

Building a Digital Commons for Cyber Security Resources

Patricia Erwin
Dartmouth College; Institute for Information Infrastructure Protection, I3P, USA

The Institute for Information Infrastructure Protection (I3P) is a Consortium that includes academic institutions, federally funded national laboratories, and non-profit organizations in the United States. The I3P brings experts together to identify and help mitigate threats aimed at the U.S. information infrastructure. Funded by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS), and the National Institute for Standards and Technology (NIST), the Consortium functions as a virtual national lab, with the ability to organize teams and workgroups to address research and policy-related aspects of the vulnerabilities inherent in the information infrastructure. A core value and long-term goal of the I3P is information sharing. This led in 2003 to the development of the I3P Knowledge Base project. With funding from NIST, the I3P Informatics Services Team was charged with creating a digital commons of cyber security information, tools, and resources for researchers.

Much of the early (2003-2005) information the I3P Knowledge Base provided was temporal, such as the cyber security events calendar and the funding opportunities alert service, or information aimed at the development of the Consortium. As the team began work on the digital library, a host of new challenges were presented. Cyber security, or information infrastructure, is a relatively new area of research, with much of the information about the topic falling into the category of 'grey literature.' While research has been published along the more traditional publication channels, there is valuable research information contained in technical bulletins, presentations, and workshop notes scattered throughout our members' offices and informally organized archives. The information is in a variety of formats, and presents a host of preservation, ownership, and access issues. There also is no fully developed or widely used taxonomy for understanding and categorizing cyber security information. The development of the taxonomy will be a second thrust of the project. Perhaps the most interesting challenge of this project is how best to balance the need to make available research information in cyber security against certain security and financial risks posed by organizing and making available the information. This presents for the research librarian not only technical and administrative challenges, but also ethical questions. The goal of my paper is to present a case study, outlining the challenges, the major stakeholders and their roles in creating both challenges and solutions, and the role librarians have played in this project. I believe that the topic of the paper, and the conference focus on open access to grey literature, are an excellent vehicle for this discussion.

Author Information

Patricia Erwin is Senior Assistant Director for Informatics Services at the Institute for Information Infrastructure Protection (Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire). She has held information management related positions at the Dartmouth College Library, the University of Virginia Library System, and in private industry. She regularly teaches graduate and undergraduate courses in knowledge management, organizational learning, and critical thinking. Ms Erwin holds a Masters Degree in Library and Information Science from Indiana University, and a Masters Degree in Internet Strategies Management from Marlboro College. Her primary interests are in how organizations leverage what they know to push a disciple or area of knowledge forward, the role management of information plays in the research process, and how organizational structure enhances or impedes the flow of information.

I3P INSTITUTE FOR INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION

Building a Digital Commons of Cyber Security Resources

7th International Conference on Grey Literature

Nancy, France

December 5-6, 2005

Patricia Erwin

perwin@thei3p.org

I3P INSTITUTE FOR INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION

Overview of the Institute for Information Infrastructure Protection

The Cyber Security Digital Commons is a project sponsored by the Institute for Information Infrastructure Protection (I3P) located at Dartmouth College, Hanover NH.

- Funding for the I3P comes from the US Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the National Institute for Science and Technology (NIST)
- The I3P Consortium is composed of US academic institutions, national labs, and not-for-profit research organizations – all have strong cyber security research programs or focus.
- The I3P Consortium sponsors research projects and programs.
- The Cyber Security Digital Commons is a project that includes both public and private information tools and services.

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Digital Commons of Cyber Security Resources

Mission

We seek to be the electronic conduit through which users learn, collaborate, and create new knowledge in the broad area of information infrastructure protection. Our unique approach will be the emphasis on scope, making it the first place the cyber security community [and others] turn to for what is happening in the world of information infrastructure protection.

Tools and Services

- International Calendar of Cyber Security Events
- Funding Opportunities in Cyber Security
- Security in the News
- International Cyber Security Organization Directory
- Cyber Security Glossary and Taxonomy
- Cyber Security Digital Library

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Cyber Security Digital Library

Scheduled to open to the public on February 1, 2006

- 25+ types of information identified in the digital library.
- Uses modified version of the Dublin Core for meta-record creation.
- Resources come from our members, are produced internally, and are identified from a variety of outside sources.
- Access to resources is controlled at the document level.

My primary focus for today is on the grey literature in cyber security

- Not previously published through the standard publication processes.
- In a variety of formats and conditions.
- May have use restrictions.
- Authorship and/or ownership may be unclear.
- Research value may be unclear – hard to predict for the future.

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Grey Literature in Cyber Security – the Challenges

There are social, legal, and logistical challenges to acquiring or providing access to grey literature in cyber security.

Social

- Culture of informality
- Machines can manage our information
- Data is often hard to get precisely because it has intentionally not been captured
- Informal publishing model – not everyone is an academic
- Sustainability – our funding ends in 2007

Legal challenges are particularly daunting

- Copyright
- Nondisclosure agreements
- US export control laws
- US Freedom of Information Act

Logistics

- As an academic discipline not that old
- Where are the 'pockets' of information

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Challenges Related to the Resources

- **Location** – how do we identify where the pockets of resources are hidden?
- **Access** – Once the pockets have been identified, how easily can we access the resources for cataloging and digitalization? Roving bands of catalogers might be needed.
- **Verification and authentication** – How do we know the information is useful and truly what it says it is?
- **Permanence of location** – Since we will be linking to the majority of these resources, how do we know their location will remain permanent?
- **Long term preservation** – Since we are not providing stewardship over the resources, how do we know that they will be preserved for future use?

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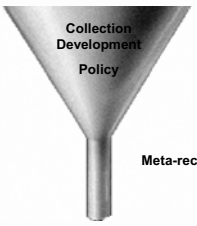
Grey Literature Resources We Are Most Interested in Capturing

Expertise Notes
Presentations
Industry Notes
Product Reviews
Policies & Procedures
Best Practices
Consortium Decisions
Researcher Notes
Research Data
Trip Reports
Workshop Findings
Foundation Documents
Planning Documents



Meta-record created about the resource

Resource is secured in the Digital Repository, if I3P has stewardship over the resource

Access code in meta-record determines who can see the resource

Searchable Meta-record is accessible to the public

I3P INSTITUTE FOR INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION

Typical Meta-record (simplified) for a Resource –user view, showing search, browse, authority control

Title: I3P Trip report for NPRA **(S, B)**

Author: Benjamin Cook **(S, A)**

Date: [November 2, 2005]

Description: Trip report filed after attending National Petrochemical and Refiners Association 2005 Technical Forum in Grapevine, TX , on October 19-20. Ben Cook (Sandia Nat. Lab) and Ulf Lindqvist (SRI International) represented the I3P. **(S)**

Abstract: We were invited by _____ of ___ Refining to present an update on our I3P project in the Plant Automation session. The majority of attendees were refinery operators and managers with the remainder being service and equipment vendors representing all aspects of refining. There seems to be a growing concern about cyber security issues, but more awareness building is necessary and this appears to be an area where our I3P efforts can really make an immediate difference. **(S)**

Type: Trip report **(S, B)**

Keywords: Oil refining; security issues; refineries; alarm management; oil supply **(S, B)**

URL: [url hidden to non-authorized viewers]

Access Rights: Viewable by Consortium members and SCADA researchers

Rights Holder: I3P **(B)**

I3P INSTITUTE FOR INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION

Contact Information

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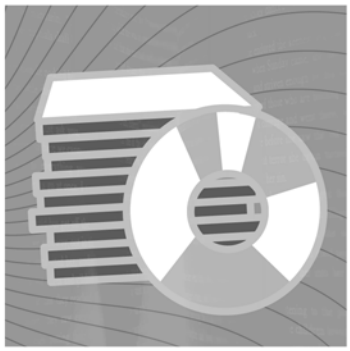

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Uniform requirements for Grey literature? Proposal for the adoption of a "Nancy style"

Paola De Castro and Sandra Salinetti
Istituto Superiore di Sanità, ISS, Italy

The production of a valuable and formally correct document is strictly associated with the existence and application of reference standards that should be commonly used within the community of all the possible authors.
In the biomedical field everybody knows what are the Uniform requirements for Manuscript submitted to Biomedical Journals, better known as "Vancouver style". A short story of this "style" will help understanding why we are proposing a "Nancy style" for Grey Literature (GL).
Vancouver was the place were a small group of editors of medical journal met in 1978 to reach an agreement for a common format of manuscripts submitted to their journals. Since then, these guidelines, which were initially based on the format of references to be included in the publication, have been developing in scope and also the number of journals using them is widely increasing.

Today, the borderline between grey and open literature becomes less and less clear in terms of document online availability, therefore it seems particularly important to call the attention of all producers on the necessity to draw up a reference tool for writing and editing GL that now is mainly distributed through the Internet. This is particularly relevant in the absence of a proper ISO standard for the presentation of scientific and technical reports, the best sample of GL, since the valuable but not up-date ISO 5966, produced in 1982, was withdrawn, and not replaced by a new standard.
Following the red thread of both the relevant editorial issues contained in the last edition of "Vancouver style" (October 2004, http://www.icmje.org/) and the basic principles of the ISO 5966, a proposal will be presented and discussed to reach an initial consensus on what might lead to the adoption of Uniform requirements for the correct production of institutional reports. This will be particularly useful now that open access is widely shared also by the GL community.

The discussion and reflections to reach a consensus should include considerations on:
- publishing and editorial issues (quality and copyright, new responsibilities associated with electronic publishing, institutional budget for document production and distribution, correct use of GL by lay people and the general media, etc.);
- ethical issues (authorship, editorship, appropriateness of peer review, disclosure of conflict of interest, etc.);
- document preparation (items to be included in the title page, abstracts, document structure, tables and figures, references, levels of revision editing, etc.).

In this period of metamorphosis of GL, an open question concludes our reflections: Will "Nancy style" contribute to change the traditional grey bug into a colorful butterfly?

Author Information

Paola De Castro is head of the publishing unit of the Istituto Superiore di Sanità (Italian National Institute of Health) and member the editorial committees of the publications edited by the Institute (a quarterly official journal, a monthly newsletter, different series of technical reports and information leaflets). She has published many articles on the information transfer process both at national and international level; delivers courses on scientific writing for the Italian National Health Service operators; is member of the Italian Library Association (AIB), the European Association of Science Editors (EASE) and the EAHIL (European Association of Health Information and Libraries).

Sandra Salinetti
Publishing Activities deals with the production of documents produced by the Istituto Superiore di Sanità, assisting authors in the preparation and editing of books and papers and reviewing the texts to comply with national and international standards and make them available through the Internet. She participates in a training project on scientific writing to improve authors' personal skills in the production of scientific documents with special reference to the presentation of technical reports.

"Uniform Requirements" for grey literature: proposal for the adoption of a "Nancy style"

Paola De Castro, Sandra Salinetti

Istituto Superiore di Sanità
Rome (Italy)

GL and the Internet "sea change"

Characteristics initially associated to GL have been upset.

PROS
Information retrieval
Document availability

CONS
Increased responsibility
Target no longer under control

GL: from Cinderella to Princess

Old virtues and new look to enter the realm of science!

OLD VIRTUES *(content)*
Unique content
Original information
Not for profit production

(form) **NEW LOOK**
Pleasant layout
Online availability
Easy retrieval

Nancy style: the secrets of the fairy

- ☐ Vancouver style
  Uniform requirements for manuscript submitted to biomedical journals
- ☐ ISO standard 5966/1982
  Documentation – Presentation of scientific and technical reports
- ☐ Personal experience

Why Nancy style?

GOAL

independent and correct
production of institutional reports
in the respect of the basic editorial principles

TARGET

Authors and issuing organizations

Nancy style to be introduced at Court

Our mice to reach the Castle are:

1. Ethical considerations
2. Publishing and editorial issues
3. Report structure
4. References
5. Non textual material
6. Revision editing
7. Instructions to authors

Burden of each mouse

1. Ethical considerations

They regard responsibilities of the authors of reports and their issuing organizations.

They also take into account the appropriateness of peer review and possible conflicts of interest, privacy and confidentiality.

Burden of each mouse

2. Publishing and editorial issues

- Considerations associated with intellectual property *(copyright)*
- New responsibilities arising from electronic publishing

Burden of each mouse

3. Report structure

The HEAVIEST burden allowing to reach the desired goal

UNDERSTANDING OF THE CONTENT

A well designed structure includes:

FRONT MATTER

BODY OF REPORT

END MATTER

Burden of each mouse

4. References

Sources of information used in the report

They shall be corrected cited
to permit retrieval.

Burden of each mouse

5. Non textual material

Tables and figures
playing a significant part
in the understanding of concepts
explained in the text.

ADDING VALUE to the information given

Burden of each mouse

6. Revision editing

It ensures that the technical content of a report
is complete, accurate and understandable
to the intended audience.

Levels of revision depend on:

- speed in diffusion
- availability of editorial staff
- budget

Burden of each mouse

7. Instructions to authors

They are our coachman:
it is up to him to drive the horses.

All issuing organizations should provide guidelines
for a correct production of reports

And what about the pumpkin?

It is the **CONTENT** of the document.

FIRST RESPONSIBILITY
of any author or issuing organization

A smart layout and well balanced structure
is absolutely useless without any good substance!

YET a good pumpkin can reach the castle to join the party of the noble
(prestigious journal articles and monographs)
only with a flick of the "NANCY WAND"

All guests must follow a proper etiquette!

Conclusions

Nancy style improves:

- quality
- usability
- availability

In one word
It grants GL NOBILITY
to join the party

and the spell... will not end at midnight!

Grey Literature in Public Administration: An Example of a Specific Quality Assessment System

Markus Weber
Competence Centre for Evaluation, CCE
The Swiss Federal Office of Public Health, SFOPH, Switzerland

Our service (Competence Centre for Evaluation CCE of the Swiss Federal Office of Public Health SFOPH) mandates external evaluation studies and has to assure, on the one side, scientific quality and trustworthiness and ,on the other side, usefulness. Scientific quality is a necessary but not sufficient condition for successful evaluation studies. How can we get evaluation reports that not only trigger implementation and learning processes in the area evaluated but also beyond in other areas. We need reports that allow for easy understanding and utilisation by politicians, civil servants, practitioners in the field (medical doctors, social workers, prevention specialists, etc) and the research community?

Research method/procedure
Case Study. The System implemented within the SFOPH's Competence Centre for Evaluation.

The CCE mandates out external evaluation studies of public measures, mostly of health promotion and drugs prevention programs and projects (www.health-evaluation.admin.ch). By introducing and using a quality assessment system we want to achieve two main objectives. Firstly, we need sound scientific quality. Secondly, these studies need to be practicable, i.e. they need to produce conclusions that can be understood by the target group of the study and recommendations that can be implemented. For the evaluation studies we developed specific quality assessment procedures based on the Standards of the Swiss Evaluation Society (standards of good practice for executing evaluations, www.seval.ch). All our products are meant for use. Depending on the objective, the target group and the political sensitivity of the products they are put on the internet or intranet (restricted access). Their being Grey Literature has several advantages: easy access, quick access and utilisation by main target group (area being evaluated) and others, adaptability, etc. The access statistics to our internet site, although not very reliable concerning details, show that we get many requests, from a lot of different fields and countries, from universities, other public administrations and from private companies and other people.

Points of Discussion:

- What are the advantages and disadvantages of such a specific quality assessment system only applicable to evaluation studies? We want our studies to be as fruitful for use as possible (e.g. for policy development). We try to do this by applying the SEVAL-Standards, which are geared towards that end.
- What about other sources of knowledge?
- We feel that our evaluation and research should also integrate other information than what is traditionally accepted as good evidence, i.e. RCT (randomised control trials).
- How could we assess "non-research", such as policy papers, guidelines, good practices papers, expert knowledge?
- This kind of grey literature covers a lot of information on processes and context, which is important for the application of knowledge (also of "good evidence").
- Could Criteria be developed to assess such knowledge? Or do they already exist?

Author Information

Markus Weber studied Sociology, English Linguistics and Social and Preventive Medicine at Zurich and Lausanne University in Switzerland. For many years he worked for institutions active in harm reduction measures (street work, shelter homes, etc.). On finishing his studies he started work at the Swiss Federal Office of Public Health in the Competence Centre for Evaluation (CCE) where he is responsible for designing, mandating, assessing and valorising external evaluation studies on the Office's public measures (prevention, control, information) – www.health-evaluation.admin.ch.

Grey Literature in Public Administration – An Example of a specific Quality Assessment System

Markus Weber

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Challenge for Research

Background

- Evidence on "effectiveness" is not enough to guarantee use and utilization of research results (in health promotion and prevention interventions)
- Need for integration of knowledge about **management** and **processes** of (health promotion and prevention) interventions into "evidence"
- Evaluation traditionally takes these aspects into account
- Question: How to assure Grey Literature qualify as good evidence?
- Presentation of the specific quality assessment system used by the CCE for assessing reports of externally commissioned evaluation studies (quality evidence)

Objectives of Our Quality Assessment System

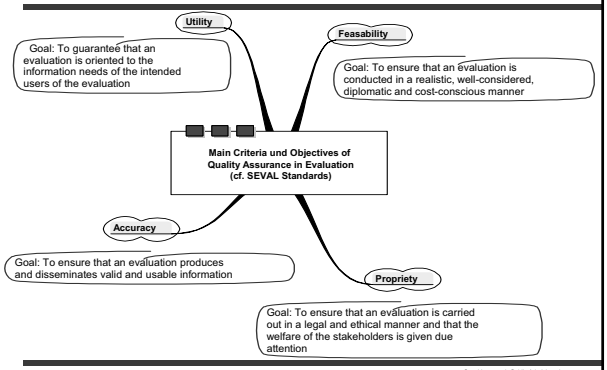
- **Sound scientific quality** -
  A necessary but not sufficient condition for successful, i.e. useful and used, evaluation studies
- **Producing practically oriented and useful knowledge and recommendations**

Quality Assurance Procedures (of an individual study)

- The quality assessment of a finished evaluation report is one of the last steps in a comprehensive row of quality assurance procedures from A to Z:

  Standard processes, guidelines, models, checklists all along the process from the first request for a study to mandating, accompanying the study, assessing the report and discussing and supporting the utilisation/implementation of the study results.
- This system has been successfully used for several years.
- Even more systematic and coherent since its adaptation to the SEVAL-Standards (approved in 2000 by the Swiss Evaluation Society SEVAL, www.seval.ch)
- SEVAL Standards: Standards of good practices for executing evaluations
- **Main Tools, based on SEVAL standards:**
  - Meta-Evaluation form (Peer review in the form of a checklist)
  - Feedback form to evaluators (Adapt model text to actual critique of a report)

Overview SEVAL-Standards



Discussion

- Evaluation and Research (especially targeted at multi faceted, multi level community interventions) should go beyond what is traditionally accepted as good evidence, i.e. in health RCT gold standard (randomized controlled trials)
- We want to assess and steer evaluation studies towards usefulness and applicability
- Integration of policy papers, guidelines, good practices papers, expert opinion, etc.
- This kind of mostly grey literature covers a lot of information on processes and context which is important for the application of knowledge (also of "good evidence")

How could we assess such knowledge? Could/should this type of evidence be graded according to classical concepts of "rating evidence"?

Public funded research and Open Access: Perspectives and policies

Cees de Blaaij
Library of Zeeland, ZEBI, Netherlands

There are several arguments for promoting the necessity of Open Access (OA). First of all public funded research can be considered as a common good. From that point of view the accessibility of scientific information is crucial as a political instrument in strengthening a democratic society.

The question to be addressed is: what are governments doing to promote open access and do they consider OA as a priority on their political agenda?

In relation to the first question there is also the issue of accessibility of public funded research in order to improve existing systems of knowledge sharing between scientists. Clearly this is not only a task for the scientific community alone but also governments should grasp opportunities to improve their knowledge economies by stimulating the free flow of scientific knowledge.

This article will analyse and review these issues in relation to the present situation in the USA and several European countries (UK, France Germany). Ongoing initiatives will be addressed that strengthen the OA movement in general.

There is also some opposition from major commercial publishers who have different interests. The situation how they adapt themselves to OA is reviewed.

Paradoxically a number governments who have signed the WIPO Treaty are also supporting the monopolization of intellectual property rights with the introduction of the new copyright laws which makes accessibility much more difficult for the public. So the question arises in what ways is Open Access experiencing difficulties in public policy and what possibilities are there to further the improvement for spreading the scientific word?

The last issue to be addressed is the impact of open access journals. A citation analysis of number of open access journals in the field op humanities will show that the "business-model" of OA is not a blind alley.

Author Information

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.

Access and Document Supply: a comparative study of grey literature

Chérifa Boukacem
University of Lyon, France

Joachim Schöpfel
Institut de l'Information Scientifique et Technique, INIST
Centre National de Recherche Scientifique, CNRS France

The communication addresses different aspects of accessibility and dissemination of grey literature in the digital age when the de-materialization of documents leads to a new paradigm that overcomes the intrinsic characteristics of print material.

Based on the added value of grey literature for academic institutions, the communication attempts an analysis of the ongoing transformations; especially concerning the way research and development in the grey area have become part of the open access movement.

In this context, we analyse some supply services for the dissemination of grey literature: their typology, their strategic approach, and the special conditions and characteristics of their service.

The analysis starts with a review and an update of professional information on the main European supplier of grey literature. For some of them, the review is completed by an empirical survey.

We conclude with some remarks on significant developments in grey supply. Who are dynamical actors in this playground, where are original and interesting services and approaches? Where the dissemination of grey literature is moving, and what is the logic of this movement?

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MetaGrey Europe, A Proposal in the aftermath of EAGLE-SIGLE

Joachim Schöpfel
Institut de l'Information Scientifique et Technique, INIST
Centre National de Recherche Scientifique, CNRS France

2005 is a crucial year for European grey literature. The EAGLE concept doesn't work any longer. The input to the SIGLE database will definitely stop, and the EAGLE association will be liquidated. The EAGLE members started a strategic debate on the future of the concept in 2001. The result is a new project: instead of a development of the 20-year-old concept, the German and French EAGLE members propose a radical change that integrates the latest web-based technologies and the economic environment of open access to scientific literature.

The main objective of the new MetaGrey Europe project is to translate the key ideas of EAGLE in terms of 21st century information technology:

1. To organize a network of European leading organisations for the collection and dissemination of grey research literature.
2. To facilitate access to European grey literature through a unique web-interface.
3. To increase its international visibility.
4. To enhance online access to the full-text of European research grey literature whenever possible.
5. A complementary objective is to safeguard the SIGLE records (file data: 833,000 records November 2003) and integrate them in the new network.

The target-group of MetaGrey Europe includes scientists, academics, and library and information specialists. The MetaGrey Europe project's objectives are defined as follows:

1. Development of a meta-search engine for grey literature ("MetaGrey").
2. Transformation of the SIGLE database in an open archive ("OpenSIGLE") hosted on an open archive server and OAI-PMH* compliant.
3. Connectivity of the most representative and important collections of European grey literature and of the "OpenSIGLE" archive to this meta-search engine.

Author Information

Joachim Schöpfel graduated from the University of Hamburg in 1984. A research assistant and lecturer at the University of Hamburg, Dept. of Developmental and Educational Psychology from 1985 to 1990. He obtained his Ph.D. from the same university in 1992. He is presently head of the library and document delivery department at the French Institute of Scientific and Technical Information (INIST-CNRS). He taught Culture and Society (1992-2001) and since 2001, teaches Documentation at the University of Nancy. He is member of the UK Serials Group, associate editor of TGJ, a member of the Editorial Board for Interlending & Document Supply, and a member of the former EAGLE, European Association for Grey Literature Exploitation.

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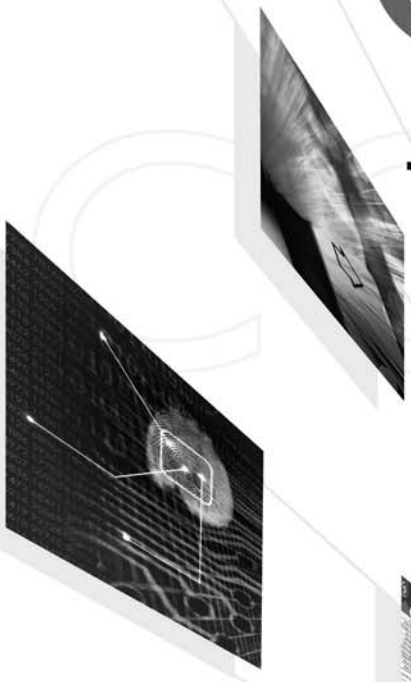

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