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CONTENTS

Editorial: Papers from Seoul	
Stephen Parker	203
“Tomorrow Never Knows”: the end of cataloguing?	
Alan Danskin	205
The Ubiquitous Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped – a case study of the I.G. Sangnam Library, Korea	
Kyung-Jae Bae, Yoon-Seok Jeong, Woo-Sub Shim and Seung-Jin Kwak	210
National Bibliographies: past, present and future – the Korean experience	
Yeon-Kyoung Chung	220
Open Access and Institutional Repositories – a developing country perspective: a case study of India	
S.B. Ghosh and Anup Kumar Das	229
The Joint Czech and Slovak Digital Parliamentary Library	
Eva Malackova and Karel Sosna	251
REPORTS	
Libraries for the Future: progress, development and partnerships. Opening address, World Library and Information Congress, Durban	
Alex Byrne	258
President’s Report to Council in Durban, 23 August 2007	
Alex Byrne	261
The Guust van Wesemael Literacy Prize, 2005: report from the winner, Yunnan Provincial Library	
Rumei Guo	265
Les Besoins en formation en Technologie de l’Information dans les pays de l’Afrique du Nord – 28–30 March 2007 in Rabat, Morocco	
Diann Pelz-Rusch	266
NEWS (with separate Table of Contents)	275
INTERNATIONAL CALENDAR	288
SOMMAIRES 289 — ZUSAMMENFASSUNGEN 290 — RESÚMENES 291 — Рефераты статей 292	289
Notes for Contributors	294

EDITORIAL

Papers from Seoul

Stephen Parker

The five main contributions to this issue were all originally presented at the World Library and Information Congress: 72nd IFLA General Conference and Council, held in Seoul, Korea, from 20–24 August 2006.

In the first paper, “‘Tomorrow never knows’: the end of cataloguing?”, Alan Danskin, Manager of Data Quality and Authority Control at the British Library, reviews the perceived threats to the future of cataloguing posed by the increasing volume of publications in all media, coupled with a resource base which is declining in real terms. The author argues that cataloguing is more rather than less important in such an environment and considers some of the ways in which cataloguing will have to change in order to survive.

In the second paper, the first of two from Korea, Kyung-Jae Bae, manager of the LG Sangnam Library in Seoul, Yoon-Seok Jeong, Director of the LG Sangnam Library, Woo-Sub Shim, manager of the LG Foundation and Seung-Jin Kwak, a professor in the Department of Library and Information Science at Chungnam National University, describe “The Ubiquitous Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped – a case study of the LG Sangnam Library, Korea”. The LG Sangnam Library has made the concept of a ubiquitous library a reality. The project described here enables the print-disabled to take advantage of the library system and information services without complicated procedures in connections and user certifications by using wireless technologies and mobile phones to access the library services, including listening to Digital Talking Books in real time. The aim is to offer a comfortable information environment for the print-disabled, including the blind and physically handicapped, by using ubiquitous technology.

The next paper is also from Korea. In ‘National Bibliographies: Past, Present and Future – the Korean experience’, Yeon-Kyoung Chung, a professor at Ewha Womans University in Seoul, presents the history and the current situation in Korea in terms of the national bibliography, the

national union catalog, legal deposit and other aspects of bibliographic control. The National Library of Korea has been playing key roles in the provision of complete bibliographic records of the available publications in Korea. The national bibliographies are becoming more diversified in terms of including different types of material and the National Library is planning to improve the legal deposit system and preparing to revise its legislation to include more types of material, in particular electronic publications. A revised legal deposit act will comprise all forms of published materials and will be fully in agreement with the International Conference on National Bibliographic Services (ICNBS) recommendations.

We remain in Asia, but move to India, with the next paper. In ‘Open Access and Institutional Repositories: a developing country perspective – a case study of India’, S.B. Ghosh, Professor of Library and Information Science at the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), New Delhi, and Anup Kumar Das, an information, communication and documentation professional working in the Centre for Studies in Science Policy at Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), discuss the main features of the open access movement and describe how, in India, there has been a gradual realization of the usefulness of open access among various institutions. Various open access initiatives have been undertaken and are operational and many more are in the developmental stage. Some initiatives have also been taken in the area of metadata harvesting services. The authors consider that the future of open access in India is dependent upon a proper policy and developing a proper framework, and that LIS professionals should play a proactive role in the growth of open access collections in institutional repositories.

The final paper takes us to Europe, with a description of ‘The Joint Czech and Slovak Digital Parliamentary Library’ by Eva Malackova, director of the Parliamentary Library in the Slovak Republic, and Karel Sosna, director of the Parliamentary Library of the Czech Republic. The paper describes how, after the split of the Czechoslovak Republic into two republics in 1993 the idea of creating a common digital

parliamentary library originated. The project was started by the Czech Parliamentary Library in 1995 and Slovakia joined in 2002. The joint digital library will, in its complete shape, contain the complete full texts of parliamentary prints and stenographic documents from 1848 until the present, in electronic form. The aim is to create and operate an automatic system of current and historical parliamentary documents. The Joint Czech and Slovak Digital Parliamentary Library is now widely used in both countries.

This issue also includes the Presidential Address by outgoing IFLA President Alex Byrne to the IFLA World Library and Information Congress in Durban, and the President's Report to Council, also presented in Durban, as well as a report from Yunnan Provincial Library winner of the Guust van Wesemael Literacy Prize for 2005, by Rumei Guo and a report in English by Diann Pelz-Rusch on the seminar, 'Les Besoins en formation en Technologie de l'Information dans les pays de l'Afrique du Nord - 28-20 March 2007 in Rabat, Morocco'.

Editorial Committee Changes

It is with regret that, with this issue of *IFLA Journal*, we say goodbye to four members of the

Editorial Committee who reached the end of their terms of office at the IFLA World Library and Information Congress in Durban, South Africa. Our special thanks go to Lis Byberg (Norway), Chair of the Committee, and a member since 2002, for her constant support and enthusiastic interest in the development of the journal and her regular involvement, like other members of the Committee, in the review and evaluation of papers submitted for publication. Sincere thanks are also due to three other departing members: Charles Batambuze (Uganda), Yoshitaka Kawasaki (Japan) and Victor Federico Torres (Puerto Rico), who have also played an active part in reviewing and evaluating papers. The involvement of Editorial Committee members in the review and evaluation process is crucial to the development of the journal, and we are most grateful to all four departing members for their support in this and other respects.

Lis Byberg has been replaced as Chair of the Editorial Committee by David Miller (USA), who has been a member of the Committee since 2004; the other three departing members will be replaced by newcomers Alli Mcharazo (Tanzania), Cristobal Pasadas Ureña, (Spain) and Wu Jianzhong (China). We congratulate David on his appointment as Chair of the Committee, and extend a warm welcome to the three new members.

“Tomorrow Never Knows”: the end of cataloguing?

Alan Danskin



Alan Danskin is Manager of Data Quality & Authority Control at the British Library. His responsibilities encompass bibliographic policy, quality assurance of bibliographic data and retrospective catalogue conversion. He has served on a number of IFLA groups, including the Bibliography Section Committee and Permanent UNIMARC Committee and is currently the ICABS Liaison with the FRBR Review Group. He may be contacted at: Alan.Danskin@bl.uk

Abstract

This paper reviews the perceived threats to the future of cataloguing posed by the increasing volume of publications in all media, coupled with a resource base which is declining in real terms. It argues that cataloguing is more rather than less important in such an environment and considers some of the ways in which cataloguing will have to change in order to survive.

Keywords: cataloguing; future developments

The purpose of this paper¹ is to review the challenges confronting cataloguing as we have known it and to consider how these challenges might be confronted and whether they may be surmounted. The main focus of this paper is on cataloguing rather than the catalogue, although it is obviously difficult to separate one from the other.

First of all, what does ‘cataloguing’ mean? For the purposes of this paper I have adopted a broad definition incorporating the following activities:

- description of the resource sufficient for purposes of identification and for differentiation from other similar resources
- identification and control of access points
- identification and control of relationships with other resources
- subject analysis of the resource
- assignment of subject indexing terms
- assignment of classification numbers

The challenges facing cataloguing are all too well known. In no particular order, the major challenges are:

- increasing inputs
- new kinds of information resource
- competition from other mediation services
- perception that cataloguing is high cost and offers poor value for money
- fiscal constraints
- declining workforce

This is a daunting list. We have a choice, we could, to paraphrase John Lennon, “Turn off our minds, relax and float down stream”, until we retire, take voluntary redundancy, or retrain as marketing consultants; or, we can choose to confront these challenges and consider what they really mean for cataloguing.

It is estimated that during 2004 in the UK alone, 160,000 new monograph titles or editions were published.² No figures are available for 2003, but this represents an increase of approximately 17,000 or 18 percent per annum. Looking on the bright side, there is no evidence that we will ever run short of material to catalogue. However bibliographic agencies do stand in danger of being swamped by

the ever-increasing tide of publication. Over the same period, the UK government's financial support to the British Library, which accounts for 75 percent of the operational budget, rose by approximately 0.75 percent.³ With the increase in intake exceeding income by approximately 17 percent per annum substantial efficiency gains are necessary just to keep processing up to date. Even worse, published monographs account for only a small part of the overall picture.

The web has fundamentally changed the nature of publishing. Historically the cost and complexity of printing, marketing and distribution confined the means of publication in relatively few hands, which served as a brake on new publications. That drag factor has been virtually eliminated and anyone with sufficient will and access to a PC and a browser can become their own publisher. Libraries find themselves charged with responsibility for archiving, storing and providing persistent access to these new publications, including preprints, Web pages and blogs, which either did not exist, or were not in the public domain. The simultaneous migration of serials to the web has created new requirements for providing access to articles. The sheer volume of these resources defies traditional cataloguing processes. The .uk web domain alone comprises over 4 million websites⁴.

New tools and services have in any case sprung up to mediate access to this information. Mediation between information seekers and information has been the traditional role of the library and the library catalogue. The catalogue is now perceived to be in competition with other mediation tools. This is most obviously manifested in the challenge from Google and other web search engines and services. Online media stores, such as Amazon, provide intuitive, easy-to-use, friendly interfaces and rich descriptions of publications. By contrast, catalogues are characterized as difficult to access, difficult to use, rather boring in appearance and circumscribed by their content.⁵ There is evidence, particularly among undergraduates, that OPAC usage is declining, in favour of the web. The declining user base will make cataloguing increasingly hard to justify.

Cataloguing is expensive. Calhoun has reported that American research libraries spent an estimated USD 239 million on technical services labour in 2004.⁶ This equates to approximately one third of the total spend on new collection items in traditional media. Marcum⁷ noted that

the Library of Congress spent a staggering USD 44 million on cataloguing every year. The British Library spent approximately GBP 5.8 million on all cataloguing activities during 2005/6, around 5 percent of the total library budget.

Even assuming that we are able to pay for cataloguing, there is a perception that the profession needs an infusion of new blood. In the US it has been predicted that 33 percent of cataloguers will retire by 2010.⁸ The recent wave of retirements from Library of Congress is perhaps the shape of things to come. In common with many other institutions around the world the British Library relies heavily on the high quality cataloguing produced by Library of Congress. A recent survey, by Leysen and Boydston, provides little ground for optimism that lost cataloguing posts are filled or that library schools are producing the next generation of cataloguers to fill them. Such evidence as there is suggests that there are fewer trained cataloguers out there. In the UK and the USA the cataloguing component in library education is diminishing and the faculty are aging.⁹

What can we do? "Lay down all thought" and, "surrender to the void". From this review of the challenges, two key questions arise:

1. Is cataloguing still relevant in the web environment and will it remain relevant in the medium to long term?
2. If cataloguing is still relevant, how does it need to change to meet these challenges?

Starting with the first question, is cataloguing relevant in the web environment? In the short to medium term the answer must be a resounding "yes", because the web has not yet superseded print as the carrier for certain types of information and certain types of entertainment. There is still no evidence for any decline in the output of printed books. Indeed, predictions point to substantial growth of the market in emerging economies such as China, India, Brazil and Eastern Europe, while established markets, such as the USA and UK continue to enjoy significant growth.¹⁰ If these new publications are to be added to library collections they will have to be catalogued.

However this could be no more than a stay of execution. The rate of technology obsolescence is increasing and although consumers have thus far resisted the electronic book, who is to say that the printed book will not go the way of the vinyl

disk or the CD? Lord Young of Graffham, former minister in the Thatcher government, notorious for his love of gadgets, recently predicted that in 5 years we will all be downloading i-books from the Web.¹¹ This seems slightly optimistic, but the tipping point is expected by some commentators within the next 10 years.¹² Will there still be a future for cataloguing, when most new content has migrated to electronic formats and the content can be directly accessed by keyword? It can (and it will) be argued that cataloguing is rendered redundant by direct access to content.

This argument ignores the fact that many resources are not textual and can't declare themselves without the addition of metadata. The answer patently is not within. Also, many resources will remain in print form in our collections for years to come. Calhoun has calculated that even on the most optimistic assessment it will take more than 20 years and millions of dollars to digitize the major print collections.¹³ Let us assume, for the sake of argument, that through some miraculous convergence of public policy and technology this could be achieved and the world's knowledge really is digitized and available through the web. How would access to this vast resource be mediated? Will keyword searching and relevance ranking alone suffice? Neither Google nor Microsoft seems to think so. In their mass digitization projects they are already reusing the catalogue records created for the printed originals.

Cataloguing is about much more than just describing resources. It is also about establishing a context for each resource. Cataloguing establishes a set of relationships that connect the resource being described to other resources; to entities involved in its creation and production; and to concepts contained within it. This is important information that is valued by real users. People want to know what else has been written by a given author, whose work they have enjoyed, even if written under different pseudonyms. For some people it is important to be able to distinguish between different editions of an early printed book; for others it is vital to find that samizdat translation into Czech of *Lord of the Rings*. Cataloguers, working over the last century or so, have constructed a map of the recorded knowledge and intellectual achievement of the human race. The map may be incomplete and imperfect, but if you want to see the lie of the land a map is much more useful than a gazetteer, however comprehensive.

It has been the failure to exploit the navigational potential of this rich metadata that has given the OPAC such a bad name. The guard book and the card catalogue offered a limited number of access points, but they traded this off in favour of effective presentation of the relationships between resources. The OPAC has tended to favour an increase in the number of access points over the effective presentation of the relationships between resources. The OPAC as we have known it is doomed, but far from rendering cataloguing redundant, web technologies offer the opportunity to integrate the strengths of printed catalogues and OPACs (Online Public Access Catalogues) and transform that two dimensional map into a powerful tool for navigating the world's knowledge.

The object of cataloguing is to save the time and money of the user of our collection. They may not set out to use our collection, but if our cataloguing can direct them there and has helped them to find what they want, we have delivered a public good. It is very difficult to measure these benefits because they are indirect. The British Library has undertaken some interesting research to try to quantify the financial benefit it delivers in return for Grant-in-Aid. This research did not specifically look at cataloguing, but there are lessons to be learned from the approach of converting qualitative into quantitative measures.¹⁴

There seems little question that the volumes of information available over the Web will be huge beyond imagining and the opportunity costs of discovering resources can also be expected to increase. A recent novel postulated that only through the manipulation of their physiology to alter their perception of the passage of time will the cataloguers and researchers of the future be able to keep up with the volume of information.¹⁵ This seems unlikely to be a viable solution outside the realms of science fiction, so what hope is there for cataloguer stuck in the here and now?

There is a degree of hysteria attached to the idea that because it is impossible to catalogue the web it is no longer necessary to catalogue anything. The web does not need to be catalogued in its entirety. Historically libraries have been selective in what they have collected and still more in what they have catalogued. The challenge is not only a cataloguing challenge, but also a collection development challenge. What do libraries want in their collections? How can they sort the wheat from the chaff and how do they efficiently filter

appropriate material for integration with the catalogue?

Material which is formally published will be relatively straightforward to identify, just as it is in print, because it carries standard identifiers and is promoted and acquired much like print. The vast majority of material on the web may be of cultural interest to future generations of scholars (or pornographers), or of no interest at all to anyone other than its creator. Libraries will become more like archives and the majority of web resources will of necessity be treated as archival rather than bibliographic resources. They still need to be organized but the approach is one of minimal intervention. Some pockets may attract the attention of scholars, and will receive more comprehensive description, but this will be the exception, just as it is with many existing archival collections.

Between these extremes there will be many sites and other web resources which warrant cataloguing in a more conventional sense. To a limited extent these resources may describe themselves, but it is unlikely that they will automatically slot themselves into the wider bibliographic context. Library of Congress has proposed an access level, 'description-lite', record to facilitate the integration of 'self describing resource' into the syndetic structure of the catalogue.¹⁶ The IFLA Working Group on (Electronic) National Bibliography is also working on selection criteria to identify resources which warrant intervention¹⁷.

Spreading the load has been the successful response of libraries to increasing demands on cataloguing resources. Libraries have cooperated with each other, but cooperation with other constituencies has been limited and constrained by sector specific standards. The challenge for cataloguing is to emerge from silos which are already becoming untenable. We must engage with partners in publishing, commerce and rights management to realize the 'bibliographic continuum' so that we can reuse metadata created by other constituencies. Some work in this area is already underway, the Joint Steering Committee for the Revision of the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules and ONIX "have launched a joint initiative to develop a common framework for resource categorization" with the objective of agreeing, "a common framework that both RDA and ONIX can use to underpin the development of resource categories appropriate to their

respective communities, and that can be the basis for interoperability of resource descriptions." This is a small beginning but it is an important engagement on content standards and reflects an increasing interest in metadata as an essential adjunct to identifiers.

The future of cataloguing depends on transforming the process from a craft into an industry. This requires unambiguous identification at different levels of granularity to facilitate repurposing of metadata created at the different stages of the process of creating and publishing resources. It also means we may have to be less precious about some of our cherished practices. The process of cataloguing is supported by a huge volume of documentation, which is constantly changing. This volume of rules and interpretations and exceptions is inefficient and confusing. The transition from Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules to Resource Description & Access points to a principles based system which, it is to be hoped, will move the focus from the minutiae of description to the principles of organization. We cannot afford to control everything, so we must concentrate our resources on the things we need to control to deliver the core services of the catalogue: the facility to collocate resources which share common attributes; the ability to distinguish between similar resources, according to the specific needs of the individual user.

It is incumbent on us to "listen to colour of our dreams". If we are not clear about our core values, no one else can be expected to understand the purpose of what we do. There are grounds for optimism. It is hard to imagine the web without catalogues: every successful online retailer has a catalogue promoting its wares; some of the most popular online resources, such as Internet Movie Databases, have a strong bibliographic underpinning. There is even a service which enables anyone to catalogue their own library collection¹⁸. One day we will all be cataloguers. "It is not dying, it is not dying."

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The Ubiquitous Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped – a case study of the LG Sangnam Library, Korea

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About the Authors: page 218

Abstract

This paper presents a project of the LG Sangnam Library that made real the concept of a ubiquitous library. The project intends to provide a service so that the print-disabled can take advantage of the library system and information services without complicated procedures in connections and user certifications by using NFC (Near Field Communication) technology-applied mobile phones. This model is composed of three scenarios. The first scenario offers a Digital Talking Book (DAISY) over the Internet. A user with a NFC reader-equipped mobile phone simply touches a dongle that is connected to a computer and enables the computer to conduct NFC and Bluetooth communications. The second scenario uses a wireless connection to the Internet via a mobile phone and the final scenario uses voice services via a telephone to access the library services. In the library services, users can listen to Digital Talking Books in real time. As shown in the scenarios, the purpose of the project is to offer a comfortable information environment for the print-disabled, including the blind and physically handicapped, by using ubiquitous technology.

Keywords: ubiquitous library; library services; blind users; print-disabled users; physically handicapped users; near field communication; wireless communication; telephone communication; digital talking books

Introduction

The LG Sangnam Library¹ was founded for the public good in April 1996, as the first digital library in South Korea. It has led to the full-scale development of a digital library in South Korea, which constitutes the prototype of a Korean digital library. Since its opening, about 4,500 library-related professionals have visited the library from over 1,000 organizations, which shows the status of the LG Sangnam Library in South Korea as a role model.

The LG Sangnam Library, whose mission is to undertake challenges and innovations in the digital age, began a new project in order to develop a future-oriented library model in 2005. The project is 'LG Digital Talking Book (DTB) Library,' a ubiquitous library for the print-disabled. This paper aims to introduce the project, which the LG Sangnam Library completed in April 2006, and to demonstrate a pioneering and practical example of a ubiquitous library.

The 21st century's hottest issue at the cutting edge of information technology is 'ubiquitous.' The term 'ubiquitous computing' conveys the possibility to compute anywhere at anytime with any type of equipment. Connectivity to networks and mobility of equipment are essential to give a concrete form to the technology. As computers are getting more intelligent and smaller, users are able to compute unconsciously and seamlessly. Ubiquitous computing technology utilizes a transmitting microchip as well as a computer in a wired

or wireless network. The microchip can be embedded in any object, including a car dealer's show window and home appliances such as a TV set, a refrigerator and a microwave oven, to easily transmit or receive various kinds of information and to enhance the convenience of daily life. The technology is applied not only in daily life but also in specialized fields such as the distribution industry and architecture. Those who are engaged in these fields rapidly adopt and actively research the technology.

Ubiquitous technology demands innovation in the library field also. By combining technologies including digitized contents, a wireless network, and a smart tag, libraries can provide users with a ubiquitous library environment. The environment is able to satisfy users' needs to open their customized virtual libraries at anytime and from anywhere to get information easily. If we accept the definition that the mission of libraries is to provide information promptly and accurately without limitations of time and location and depending on users' needs, one of the fields in which the ubiquitous technologies must be exploited most intensively should be the library field.

Unlike scholars in other areas who actively conduct research on ubiquitous technologies and proceed with various case studies, scholars in library and information science have not yet established the clear notion of 'ubiquitous libraries'. In terms of service models of ubiquitous libraries, discussion on a few case studies has just begun. In South Korea, Lee Eung Bong (2003) demonstrated at the 2003 Digital Library Conference the notion that ubiquitous libraries are digital libraries in which users easily gain access to needed information with information devices at anytime and from anywhere, and are promptly provided with relevant information via the infrastructure of integrated wired or wireless broadband networks.

In order to define ubiquitous libraries more clearly, practical cases should be developed dynamically, and then the notion of such libraries will be developed in a straightforward manner by trial and error through the process of developing multiple service models. The LG Sangnam Library has given serious attention to developing a practical and useful service model of ubiquitous libraries for public service. As a result, we designed a ubiquitous library model providing Digital Talking Books to the print-disabled via wired or

wireless Internet and telephone connections and completed the project 'LG DTB Library' thanks to the integrated ubiquitous technologies acquired by the LG Group.

Why a Ubiquitous Library for the Print-Disabled?

Before planning a ubiquitous library, we considered users in the first place. We brainstormed basic questions like "Who will the advanced information technology be most helpful to?" and chose the print-disabled as the end users of the library.

There are two major reasons for choosing the print-disabled.

First, in comparison to the non-handicapped public, the disabled, who have few ways to access needed information, are expected to be helped to overcome their handicaps in information acquisition more dramatically with the cutting-edge technology of the ubiquitous library. In consideration of the beneficiaries of the advanced technology, giving priority technical support to the disabled is expected to maximize the effect and value derived from the technology.

Next, the information environment for the print-disabled is unusually undeveloped in South Korea, and therefore extensive improvement is urgently required. We visited various Braille libraries and schools for the blind, and consulted with related specialists on the service model. According to the research, the information age, in which information floods via the Internet, ironically helps to escalate the information gap between the print-disabled and the non-handicapped. Especially, special libraries and public libraries offer extremely few information services to the print-disabled. In addition, due to the small budgets of the libraries, most of the print-disabled were not provided with acceptable information services.

Based on this background, we narrowed down major end users to the print-disabled including the vision-disabled and those who are physically handicapped at reading.

The Features of Ubiquitous Libraries

There is no doubt that ubiquitous libraries should employ ubiquitous computing technologies.

Ubiquitous computing means a computing environment without a computer – in other words, an environment in which a computing process can be run without limitations of location. The fundamental technologies for such an environment have been developed intensively.

Hisao Nakajima (2002) at Nomura Research Institute proposed three essential elements for ubiquitous networks:

1. abilities for sensing and tracking surrounding environments or context such as IPV6 (Internet Protocol Version 6) and RFID (Radio Frequency Identification)
2. broadband networks for distribution of large-volume content
3. seamless interfaces beyond the limitations of the real world.

The LG DTB Library as a real ubiquitous library should build a ubiquitous network, and is expected to meet the three conditions mentioned above. The features of the Library as a ubiquitous library, discussed below, are considered as the minimum conditions for ubiquitous computing in a library.

First, network connection devices, which make users and their handsets connected to a ubiquitous network, and related technologies are needed to sense and track the information using sensing techniques such as IPV6 and RFID, which have evolved recently. By adopting NFC (Near Field Communication), the Library automatically proceeds with user identification in connection with the wired/wireless network. Via Bluetooth communication, the Digital Talking Books for the print-disabled are seamlessly transferred from a PC onto a mobile phone without specific actions on the part of the users.

As one kind of RFID technology, NFC is a short-range wireless communication method of transferring data with low electric power, and operates in a radio frequency band of 13.56MHz. Since its establishment in 2004, the NFC Forum, led mainly by Nokia, Philips, Sony and Microsoft, has notably advanced the standardization of NFC, and some commercial NFC products have been introduced into the market. Without complicated operation by the users, NFC automates communication between a PC and a mobile phone, and makes it possible to easily share files between the two information devices. In addition, it has interactive

functionality to write and read, and the capability of secure certification, which makes it possible to apply NFC in diverse areas and in broader ways.

The Library adopted NFC technology to sense and track personally identifiable information of the print-disabled and their environment, and to provide them with easier accessibility to networks. The mobile phone, which was specially designed for the Library, includes a NFC reader as a core part. Consequently, a user easily gains access to the network through user identification by touching a NFC-Bluetooth dongle on a PC with the mobile phone. The user can then download the Digital Talking Books for the print-disabled via activated Bluetooth communication.

The second feature is access to broadband networks in order to distribute large-volume content. In the ubiquitous environment, text-based information is not enough to express and share multi-dimensional knowledge. Thus, the technical support of broadband networks is essential to transmit large-volume data at super-high speed. According to the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), South Korea is already the world's broadband leader. In 2004, South Korea had 24.9 broadband subscribers per 100 inhabitants, which equates to more than three-quarters of all households subscribing to broadband (International Telecommunication Union, 2005). In wireless communication as well as wired communication, South Korea has advanced remarkably. Moving toward the age of wireless broadband, South Korea introduced WiBro, a wireless broadband network that enables people to enjoy the Internet via their mobile phones while driving in their cars.

The contents provided by the Library are in multimedia form in huge file sizes. The print-disabled users listen to voice files of book contents in the Library instead of reading books visually. The voice files for the print-disabled are called the Digital Talking Book. The Library produces and distributes the multimedia contents following DAISY (Digital Accessible Information SYstem), the international standard for the Digital Talking Book. Users are expected to have few difficulties in dealing with large-volume multimedia content because wired/wireless broadband networks are so widely spread in South Korea that each individual can easily get access to the networks and transfer massive files.

Last but not least, the ubiquitous library always keeps the users connected to the Internet from any location. In other words, the users can always carry their information devices to gain access to the Internet everywhere. As they keep the Internet interface in their palm, they can explore new horizons of the virtual space beyond the spatial limitations of the real world. This means that the existence of network accessibility from home to anywhere creates a brand new paradigm overcoming the restrictions of space in a new way.

There are many kinds of terminals or handsets that enable users to access the Internet at anytime and from anywhere. Among these devices, a mobile phone is most recommended. A mobile phone is supposed to play a great role, especially in helping the print-disabled reduce the discomforts of their daily life caused by their handicaps. As part of the project of the LG DTB Library, a mobile phone and its interface have been developed and designed especially for the print-disabled. At anytime and from anywhere, via the mobile phone, users can automatically log on to the network, download content, and listen to Digital Talking Books. In the past, to use library services, a user had to stay in a PC-equipped building such as a house or a school. However, because of the significant technical changes, there is now no limitation of location.

The LG DTB Library is the first ubiquitous library in the world providing useful services and practical benefits to the users, which implies the project's vital role in the library field.

The Framework of the Library Services

The users of the Library (refer to Figure 1) can get access to the information services via mobile phones, PCs, and telephones. In consideration of users that are not able to have information devices such as mobile phones and PCs, the Library provides them with a telephone service through which users can listen to talking books via wire telephones.

The service of the LG DTB Library has three unique elements. First, the service is opened by a 'touch.' With a mobile phone or a membership card ready to communicate with a PC, only the simple action of touching one information device with the other automates user identification, and links the user to the Library website automatically.

Therefore, the service has the very strong point of simplifying the complicated procedure of PC operations for the user.

Next, the service materializes the concept of 'the library in my palm.' For the purpose of library service at anytime and from anywhere, a voice-support mobile phone was developed, dedicated to the print-disabled.

Finally, the Library considered usability, such as navigation moving forward and backward, and the use of bookmarks in the Digital Talking Book services. The Library selected DAISY files as a format for talking books because the DAISY format contains structural information about the content, such as parts, chapters, and pages, which enhances usability. In order to prevent the non-disabled general public from misusing the contents, the Library applied self-developed DRM (Digital Rights Management) in the content system.

The Service Systems of the Library

In order to realize the ubiquitous network concept 'Anytime, Anywhere,' the Library offers three kinds of services – a Web service, a mobile service, and a telephone service.

The Web Service

When the user opens the Library's website, the first menu automatically linked to is 'My Library,' in which the user is able to continue listening to a talking book from a previously bookmarked page. If the user is not yet a member of the Library, the member registration page will appear. After successful access to the Library's web page, the user can search for books, listen to talking books, and download books via the mobile phone.

The user identification and easy user interface utilizing NFC technology help the print-disabled overcome their multiple handicaps and simplify the procedures in using computers. After user identification through NFC, the Bluetooth communication system will be operated to send content from a PC to a mobile phone. Bluetooth communication is able to transmit data wirelessly at speeds up to a maximum of 1Mbps within a 10-meter radius. By combining NFC for short-range communication and Bluetooth for high-speed wireless communication, two information devices can identify each other immediately

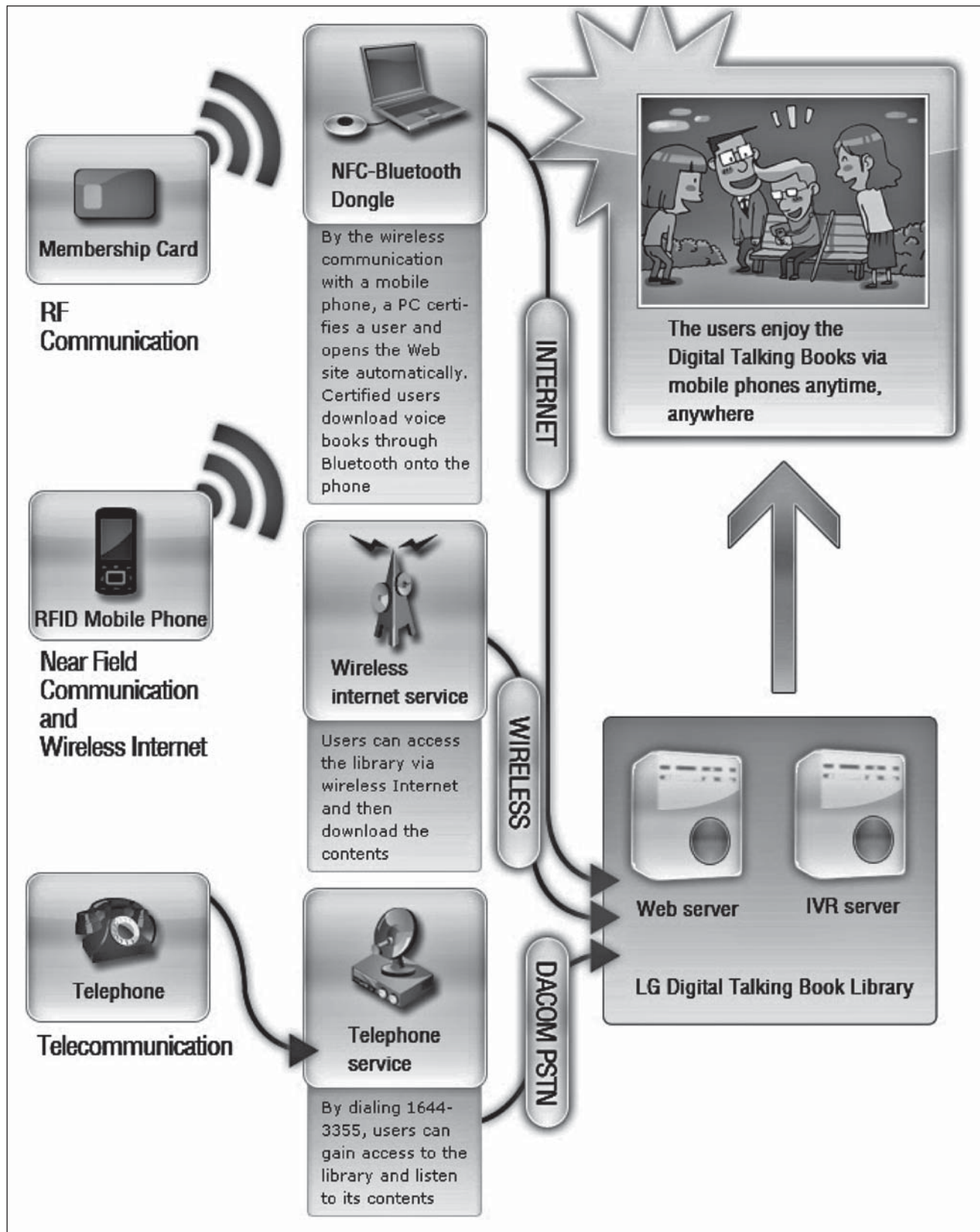


Figure 1. The framework of the library services.

and transmit content to each other wirelessly. As a result, the operating quality of wireless communication has been significantly enhanced in the Library system.

In consideration of accessibility for the print-disabled, the website of the Library is designed following the *Web Content Accessibility Guidelines 1.0* published by the Web Accessibility Initiative of



Figure 2. The communication between a mobile phone and a computer.

W3C (World Wide Web Consortium). The guidelines explain how to help the disabled to get access to web content. By following the guidelines, the Library can improve the accessibility of its web pages for the disabled and help them search for information on the web more quickly.

The Library's website consists of six menus – Voice Library, My Library, Community Room, Information Room, About the Library, Guidelines, and Help.

While Voice Library provides new and recommended book information, subject-based book lists, and a search page, My Library offers customized services including bookmarks. In Community Room, users are encouraged to participate in activities for communication with other users, such as uploading their impressions after reading a book. Information Room contains useful information and reference resources for the print-disabled.

The users of the Library can not only listen to talking books via real-time communication from the web server, but can also download the books to their own computers. If users install a DTB (Digital Talking Book) player designed for DAISY files on their computers, they are able to control the audio elements of the downloaded talking books in a sophisticated manner. For example, when playing voice files directly on the website, users can move forward and backward in the files, control playing speed and sound volume, and insert bookmarks. With the DTB player, users are also able to record ten more additional bookmarks and to examine the book by page, section, or chapter, or use a table of contents and an index. Talking books downloaded onto the DTB player can be transferred to a mobile phone again, and users can then listen to

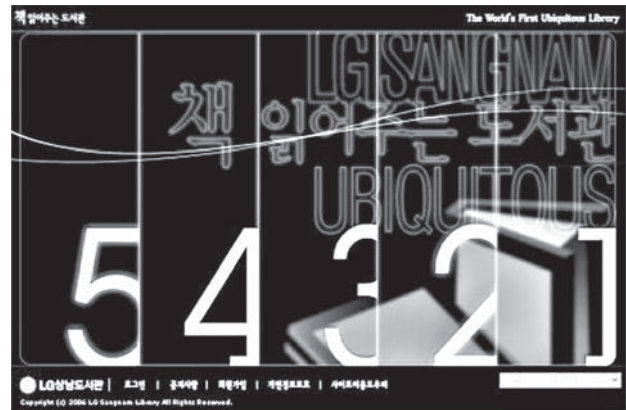


Figure 3. The main page of the library website.

the talking books conveniently while on the move, using a DTB player installed in the phone.

The Mobile Service

The Library's users can use the services in connection with wireless networks. The mobile phone for the project contains WIPI (Wireless Internet Platform for Interoperability)-based software, which is programmed for the Library services. When a user pushes the 'OK' button in the middle of the keypad of the mobile phone, the software for wireless communication runs immediately. The user searches for books through wireless Internet networks, and downloads the retrieved contents to his or her mobile phone. The downloaded contents are text-file-formed DAISY files, which enclose document structural information. Then a TTS (Text to Speech) engine embedded in the mobile phone plays the voice files.

Another major wireless network service offered by the Library is a mobile RFID service. In order to operate such a service, a RFID reader should be installed in a mobile handset such as a mobile phone, and RFID tags with unique identification code should be attached to content or content-promoting posters. A user's handset obtains the identification codes of RFID tags of interesting content from any location, and the user downloads the content directly to the handset by transmitting the identification code data via a wireless Internet network (Jeong, 2005). Adopting the mobile RFID service model, the Library attached RFID tags to posters or book brochures and created an environment which enables users to download identified content directly to their NFC reader-equipped mobile phones, which can identify the RFID tag on a poster.



Figure 4. The DTB (Digital Talking Book) player.

To operate this service, a unified code system for describing location data is required to find the online location of the target contents. The Library employs mCode for mobile RFID technology issued by a Korean government agency, the National Internet Development Agency of Korea (NIDA), and has completed building an RFID ODS (Object Directory Service) system, which is similar to the present DNS (Domain Name System) structure. Through the ODS system, a user with a handset gets directory information of content, gains access to the content server, and downloads the contents. Figure 5 shows the main procedures of the mobile RFID service. The mobile RFID service consists mainly of two stages of network operations. The first stage of the operations (refer to 1 and 2 in Figure 5) is generated between a mobile phone and an ODS server. After reading an RFID tag, a mobile phone requests a ODS server which stores URL mapping information about the identified content to transmit the URL data to the mobile phone. The second stage (refer to 3 and 4 in Figure 5)

is that after parsing URL data obtained from the ODS server, the mobile phone gets access to the content server and downloads the contents.

One of the most important products developed for the project is the mobile phone dedicated to the print-disabled. As well as being installed with functions for Library use, the mobile phone is produced to comply with the *Product Guide for Wireless Customers Who are Blind or Visually Impaired* advocated by CITA (Cellular Telecommunication & Internet Associations) in order to enhance the phone's usability for the print-disabled. It has built-in functions including voice recognition, voice synthesis, and voice menu guide to provide users with a comfortable interface.

The Telephone Service

The telephone service is provided via the Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) on purpose to help users take advantage of the Library service

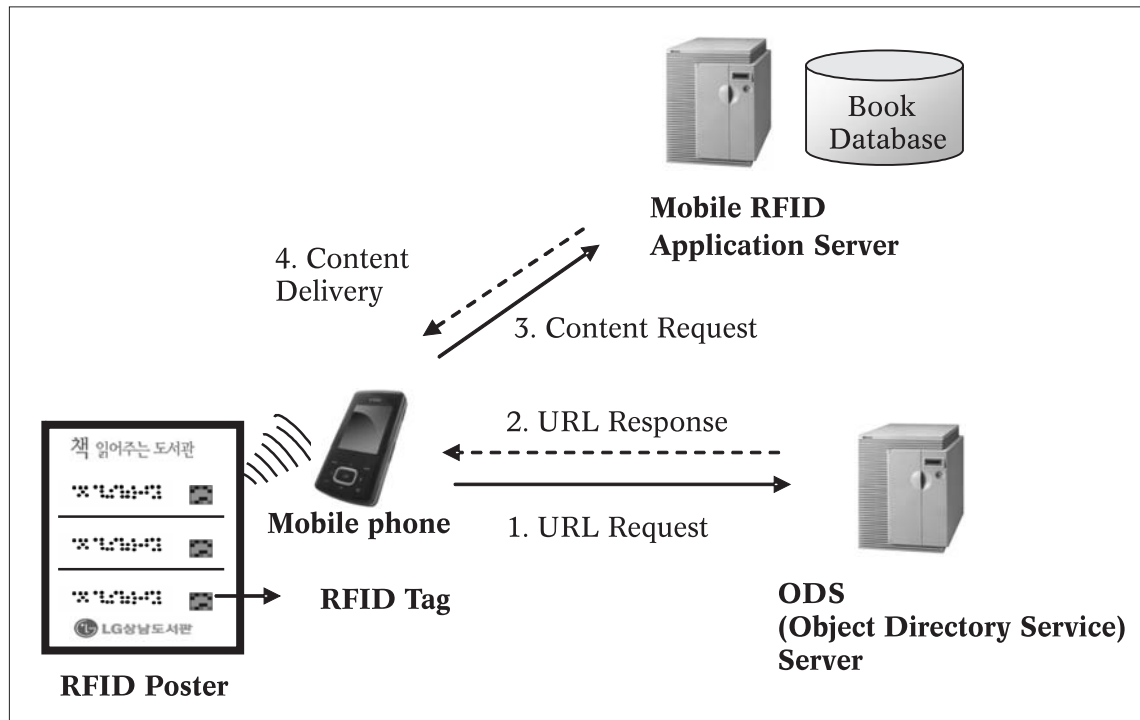


Figure 5. The main procedure of the mobile RFID service.

even in situations when no personal information devices are available. This service works in connection with normal telephones. To support the service, the Library has built an IVR (Interactive Voice Response) system to which a VXML (Voice Extensible Markup Language)-based voice identification solution is applied. As a result, users are able to search for books using the voice recognition technology.

VoiceXML is based on XML (Extensible Markup Language). Just as HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) is used to generate a graphic web page, VoiceXML is used to define spoken dialog-formed information. In other words, VoiceXML is an XML designed to navigate content on websites according to voice. The users of the Library with wire telephones or mobile phones can call the telephone service center at 1644-3355, search books after user identification according to the voice guide, and listen to any talking book that they choose.

The E-Collection of the Library

The library provides DTBs (Digital Talking Books) for the print disabled. The library follows the DAISY (Digital Accessible Information System) standard, which is one of the international standards for Digital Talking Books, authorized



Figure 6. The mobile phone for the print-disabled and the NFC-Bluetooth dongle.

by the DAISY Consortium, which was organized in 1996. In addition, the Library's talking books comply with the ANSI/NISO Z39.86 (American National Standards Institute/ National Information Standards Organization Z39.86) standard of NISO (National Information Standards Organization). By thus applying international standards, all kinds of DTB players can read the talking books of the LG DTB Library.

The DAISY format book excludes the distorted reproduction of sound due to repetitive use, changes of temperature or humidity and long-time preservation.

The Copyright Act in South Korea allows special libraries to provide their digital contents free of charge only to the disabled. According to the Act, the LG DTB Library should have developed its own DRM (Digital Rights Management) system and applied the DRM system to the DAISY format contents in order to prevent fraudulent activities by non-disabled persons. Additionally, the Library manages a very strict membership policy. It accepts only the print-disabled as its members after receiving copies of official forms certifying them as being print-disabled.

The LG DTB Library obtains high-quality DAISY format content from the Korean Braille Library, which is registered as an associate member of the DAISY Consortium. The LG DTB DAISY collection consists mostly of literature, but it also covers a wide variety of subjects including science, philosophy, history and job preparation program resources. Hereafter, the LG DTB Library plans to produce course textbooks and provide them for print-disabled students.

The Participants in the Library Project

The Library service was created by integrated technologies as the six subsidiary companies of LG Group have taken part in the project to realize ubiquitous technologies.

The LG Sangnam Library is in charge of service management and content production. Other subsidiaries produced the software and hardware by combining related ubiquitous technologies: LG CNS (Consulting and Solutions) for the development of the ubiquitous library system on the web; LG Electronics for the production of the mobile phone for the print-disabled; LG Telecom for wireless Internet services; LG Innotek for the production of the NFC-Bluetooth dongle; and Dacom for telephone networks services.

Each company has donated its own ubiquitous technologies for the public good, and thanks to their cooperation, this project has been completed successfully.

Conclusion

This paper described a role model that adopted all the elements of ubiquitous technology to realize a barrier-free information service for the print-disabled.

In the future, the Library will make an effort to develop the collection by cooperating with various related institutions. The collection of learning materials is insufficient, but these are essential for the print-disabled. Therefore, we are cooperating with educational institutions, including the Seoul National School for the Blind and the Korea National Open University, to produce digital learning content, which will be distributed to the print-disabled free of charge.

The application of information technology in the knowledge-based society enables us to achieve a new humanistic goal that reduces the digital divide and respects human dignity. We hope that this library can function as a future-oriented model enhancing service quality with ubiquitous technology.

Note

1. LG is the company name. LG Group is the worldwide company well known for Electronics, Chemicals and Telecommunications etc. LG Sangnam Library was founded by LG Yonam Foundation, which is being operated by LG Group for the social and cultural contribution.

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National Bibliographies: past, present and future – the Korean experience

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Abstract

This paper presents the history and the current situation in Korea in terms of the national bibliography, national union catalog, legal deposit and other bibliographic control. The National Library of Korea has been playing key roles in the provision of complete bibliographic records of the available publications in Korea. The national bibliographies are becoming more diversified in terms of including different types of material. The National Library of Korea plans special projects for promoting the legal deposit system and preparing to revise its legislation to include more types of material, in particular electronic publications, as well as public relations. Within the next few years, a revised legal deposit act will comprise all forms of published materials and will be fully in agreement with the International Conference on National Bibliographic Services (ICNBS) recommendations.

Keywords: national bibliography; national union catalog; legal deposit; bibliographic control; National Library of Korea

The National Library of Korea

As a national representative library, The National Library of Korea (NLK), with collections of around 6.3 million volumes, exists to provide a national library service to the people of Korea and to those everywhere interested in Korea and the Koreans. It is a treasure house of Korean material that has comprehensively and systematically collected and preserved our national intellectual and cultural assets in an effort to hand them down to future generations.

The National Library first opened at Sogong-dong, Joong-gu, Seoul on 15 October, 1945. At that time, there were only sixteen staff and 284,457 volumes to provide service. The main building relocated to Namsan in 1974, and again to a newly built main building at Banpodong in 1988. On 31 May 2007, the collections of NLK reached 6,314,080 volumes¹ and the number of staff had grown to 244. The National Children and Youth Library opened in June of 2006 and the National Digital Library will open in 2008.

As the comprehensive collecting point for all the books and documents produced in Korea, the National Library collects national publications, which are regarded as the intellectual and cultural heritage of the nation. Lee (2000) mentioned that the major roles and functions of the national library were collecting and preserving the national publications, compiling the national bibliography and related services, collecting foreign publications, and administering legal deposit. Among these, the most important foundations for the national library are to produce a national bibliography and to practice bibliographic control of the country's intellectual output as well as to make it available and accessible to users, because it thus contributes

a great deal to the sharing of knowledge and resources, which has always been a principal aim for libraries.

According to the Library and Reading Promotion Act, NLK has responsibilities for creating and providing easily usable bibliographic information about domestic publications by collecting national materials and classifying and cataloging them systematically. Among the ways of collecting the materials are submission, purchase, donation or international exchange, and over 530,000 volumes are being collected annually.

This paper will look into how Korea stands in relation to the various components that make up national bibliography and also how Korea meets some of the recommendations of the International Conference on National Bibliographic Services (ICNBS) held in Copenhagen, 1998 – the main guideline for national bibliographies worldwide.

The Korean National Bibliography

The foundations of a national bibliography remain an effective legal deposit framework and the use of widely acceptable bibliographic standards. As a national bibliographic control center, NLK collects and preserves all domestically published documents, and compiles national bibliographies and other publications to make its collection available for research purposes. The overall responsibility for national bibliography, as well as for the strategic issues related to the development of catalogs, the MARC format and bibliographic standards, lies with NLK.

According to the Library and Reading Promotion Act passed in 1994 (24 March 1994, Regulation 4746, revised on 12 January 2000, Regulation 6126, revised on 29 May 2003, Regulation 6906), NLK should provide the national bibliographies, standardization, International Standard Book Number (ISBN) and International Standard Serial Number (ISSN). It should also coordinate the library networks and national information infrastructure through computerization and should cooperate with the National Assembly Library of the Republic of Korea to accomplish their work effectively.

The *Korean National Bibliography* is a standardized national bibliographical index of all the pub-

lished materials produced in Korea that have been received as legal deposit. NLK has distributed it in multiple formats, including print, CD-ROM, DVD, and the Internet. The Library also publishes *Korean National Bibliography Monthly* and makes *Korean National Bibliography Weekly* available through its online service.

Annual publication of the *Korean National Bibliography* began in 1963. It was then entitled *Full List of Korean Publications* and provided bibliographical information on all the documents submitted to NLK for the year and aimed at the standardization of catalogs and publication information. Because of the gradually increasing volume of publications year by year, it has been published in two volumes since 1989 and a CD-ROM version was produced in 2004.

Master's and doctoral theses have been excluded from entry since 1990. The responsibility for theses has been transferred to the National Assembly Library, where *The List of Theses for Doctors' and Masters' Degrees Awarded in Korea* has been published since 1969.

In general, national bibliographies in Korea are quite comprehensive in their coverage. There is still an emphasis on text forms, and the newer materials such as e-books and e-journals are to a certain extent not included in the national bibliography. NLK collects and records documents published abroad by national authors and materials about the country, its inhabitants or of national interest; however, such material is not a part of the *Korean National Bibliography*.

The CD-ROM version of *Full List of Korean Publications* (2003) was published in 2004 in order to overcome the shortcomings of the print format. The search function was expanded to include title, author, publisher, keyword, classification number, ISBN with simple retrieval, and complex Boolean search, and search within the results.

The *Korean National Bibliography* (2004), covering the period 1945–2004 was published in 2005 to celebrate the 60th anniversary of NLK. It covers all the deposit materials of NLK, the materials registered in university libraries union catalogs at the Korea Education & Research Information Service (KERIS) and the collections of the public libraries of the Korean Library Information System Network (KOLIS-NET). It was published on DVD and the title was changed from *Full List of Korean*

Publications to Korean National Bibliography, that describes the contents more clearly.

The *Korean National Bibliography Monthly* provided timely bibliographical records of legal deposit materials to NLK on a monthly basis from 1965. The title changed to *Library and Information* during the period, 1972–1993, but in 1994 the title changed back again to *Korean National Bibliography Monthly*, that reflected the content of the bibliography more clearly. By cataloging new books acquired by NLK on a monthly basis, information about new Korean books was provided in a timely fashion. Over 1,000 copies of each of 10 issues per year (January/February and July/August were joint issues) were printed and distributed. However, the *Korean National Bibliography Monthly* was discontinued in 2003 because the whole of the *Korean National Bibliography* is available on CD-ROM and via the Internet. Also, *Korean National Bibliography Weekly*, which has been available online since 30 May 2003, provides prompt, up-to-date bibliographic information on a weekly basis of new Korean publications received through the legal deposit system. It lists four categories – general books, government publications, children’s books, and non-print materials. The entries are arranged alphabetically by title within each category. *Korean National Bibliography Weekly* is updated every Friday, and each week’s listing remains online on the National Library’s homepage for 8 weeks, after which it is replaced with new information.

Korean national bibliographies are quite comprehensive in terms of coverage, but the selection criteria for the inclusion of remote electronic resources are not fully developed yet. In terms of bibliographic control the new types of publication, including Internet documents, should be handled alongside the more traditional content of a national bibliography.

NLK began using legal deposit agents and outsourcing MARC database input in August 2004. The purposes of these programs are to collect materials published and produced in Korea quickly, to provide standard catalogs to all libraries in Korea and to prepare a foundation for librarians to do more professional information service in the field. Selected local agents are processing the legal deposit materials, doing classification, cataloging, and building the contents and title database. Staff at the Library do quality control of the cataloging and classification, assigning subject

headings, making access points and authority data and verifying the whole of the work.

According to the *National Library of Korea 2010* (2005), the Library will provide various bibliographic information services. One will be an expansion of the comprehensive national bibliographies. Many selected bibliographies, for example, information on forthcoming books, will be prepared by the e-CIP system and the *Korean National Bibliography Weekly* will provide a book review list as a selection tool for users, bookstores, and libraries. Bibliographic information regarding special subjects and major issues of the year will be prepared for each year.

There is a homepage (<http://www.nl.go.kr/kolisnet/index.php>) for national bibliography that provides cataloging information, discussion of the cataloging rules, subject headings, and authority record for systematic knowledge organization, and sharing opinions with other institutions.

KOLIS-NET

The *Korean MARC On Disc* project, which includes bibliographical information on monographs and dissertations produced in Korea since 1900, was begun in 1994. The *Korean MARC On Disc* served as more than just a backup source for bibliographic information on NLK’s holdings. It was also widely utilized in copy cataloging and made a positive contribution to standardizing bibliographic data. The *Korean MARC On Disc* included bibliographical information on Korean monographs and academic theses and was produced twice a year, once in the spring and once in the fall. The 2003 fall edition was made available for download online through the homepage of KOLIS-NET. Because the information is now available as an electronic download, the physical production of the CD-ROM has been discontinued. An updated version of the KORMARC bibliographic catalog continues to be offered on a real-time basis for download on the KOLIS-NET system and helps in the standardization of bibliographic information and copy cataloging.

After the start of KOLIS’ operations on 1 October 1999, it has become possible for both librarians and users to have convenient and accurate access to large amounts of information, and a new era in the future of library digitization had been opened. Furthermore, to meet the demands of a

rapidly changing library environment and adjust to change in the workplace, the Library has made further efforts to address areas that need improvements so that it can create a systematic and effective management system.

More than 350 libraries are linked by the network for the joint construction and operation of a national publication information database. Users of KOLIS-NET can easily search for materials held in libraries throughout the country, while libraries are provided with a systematic and effective management system that is capable of uploading and downloading catalog data. The full operation of KOLIS-NET makes the sharing of the National Union Catalog a reality, and it provides a firm basis for expanding the electronic library system and providing the public with this service.

Legal Deposit

Legal deposit is the best, legal and systematic way of collecting publications for the national

library and it is vital for national bibliographies. According to the final recommendations of the ICNBS in 1998, a national bibliographic agency should examine existing deposit legislation and consider its provisions in relation to present and future requirements. When necessary, existing legislation should be revised.

Under the Library Act passed in 1963 in Korea, legal deposit for the national library was first introduced. At that time most of the materials were printed. The Library Act, revised in 1987, began to include serials clearly as legal deposit items and the Library Promotion Act, passed in 1991, began to introduce diverse formats for legal deposit such as books, periodical publications (newspapers, magazines, and academic journals), music recordings, videos, cassette tapes, maps, slides, electronic resources (video CDs, DVDs, CD-ROM, CD-I, CD-G, and other CD data), microfilm materials, government publications, and research publications. Although the concept of legal deposit has changed from that of inspection to preservation and succession of the cultural

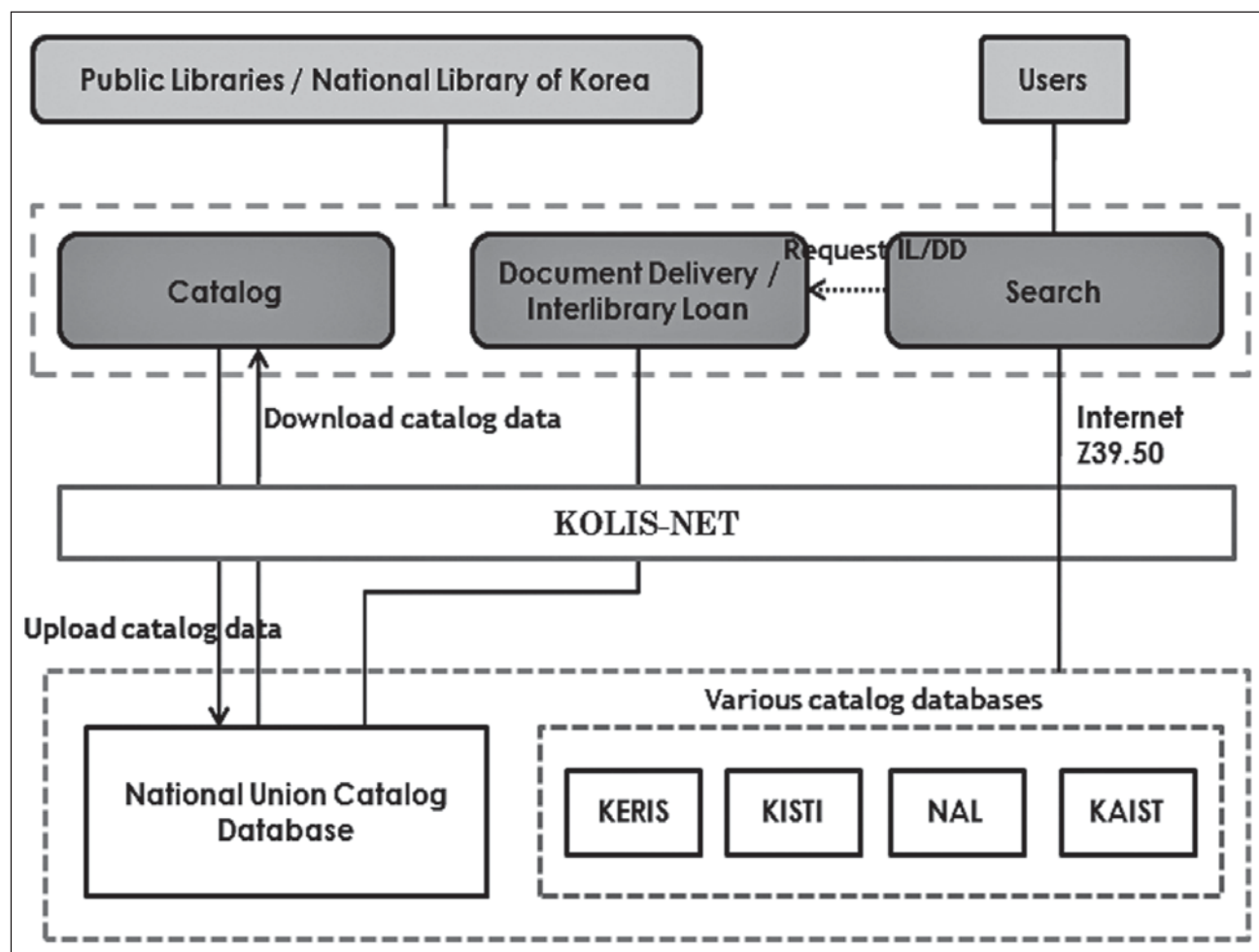


Figure 1. KOLIS-NET service overview.

heritage, complete legal deposit was not achieved and the loss of intellectual and cultural heritage was serious.

The Library and Reading Promotion Act, passed in 1994 (March 24, 1994 Regulation 4746, revised on January 12, 2000 Regulation 6126, revised on May 29, 2003 Regulation 6906) requires legal deposit. According to Article 17, Presentation of Document Copies, two copies of all documents published or produced in Korea should be submitted to the National Library of the Korea within 30 days from the date of publication or production by the publisher.

Although Korea has fairly new legal deposit legislation, the submission of all materials published and produced has not yet been achieved. There are problems with materials in various formats that do not have an official channel of distribution, the location of which is hard to identify. Even the existence and availability of those materials are not easy to establish since the earliest publications are out of print or lost, and even those published in different cities are not easy to locate and acquire without hard effort and long journeys.

Also, materials presently not included in the Library and Reading Promotion Act, in particular electronic publications, should be brought under bibliographic control for the revision of the law. However, it is not easy to use electronic publications since there are many restrictions on the number of simultaneous users permitted at the libraries and the short life cycle of electronic publications.

In 1992, the Korea Electronic Publication Association (KEPA) was established for the exchange of information and development of electronic publications, standardization and certification. The objectives of the association are to promote the electronic publishing industry and to contribute to the development of the information society. In 1998, the Korea Electronic Publishing Certification Center (KEPCC) was also established for promoting the industry and raising social recognition by attaching a certified mark on electronic publications.

In July 2004, KEPA was chosen as the institution responsible for the submission of electronic publications for legal deposit. So KEPA has run the Korean electronic publication deposit and certification system since August, 2004. Since

most of the materials submitted are e-books, the collection of NLK does not reflect the whole of the national publishing output. The legal deposit data and related statistics about electronic publications have not been made available to the public yet. Since KEPA is in charge of the legal deposit and certification system for electronic publications, NLK should cooperate and communicate with the association about the bibliographic control of electronic publications and the inclusion of those publications in the national bibliography.

NLK pays compensation for the legal deposit of two copies when the publishers or producers request it within 90 days of submission. In case of failure to submit publications, according to Article 53, Item 3 of the Library and Reading Promotion Act, fines of up to ten times the prices may be imposed. The system of fines allows NLK to carry out its duty of collecting. The preparation of more effective legislation with efforts to encourage legal deposit and remind publishers of its importance is needed. A lot of offline and online electronic publications and dynamic digital information are easy to be excluded from the legal deposit system. This has also become an obstacle for the compilation of a complete Korean National Bibliography. Furthermore, there are many other acts, such as the National Assembly Library Act, the Korean Education and Research Information Service Regulations, the Publication and Printing Promotion Act and the Film Promotion Act, to force publishers and producers to submit materials to their deposit institutions. It can be a heavy burden for publishers and producers to submit all the required copies to the deposit institutions and publishers can easily fail to fulfill their duty in the end. As Yoon (2000) suggested, there should be some consideration of the number of copies to deposit for expensive materials and electronic publications. There is a need to reduce the number of copies required by law, to provide for tax exemptions in favor of publishers and producers, to define the obligations of the repository institutions and to update the sanctions for non-respect of legal obligations.

The National Library has increased its acquisition of publications from national and local institutions by utilizing the National Archives and Records Service's Government Publication Records database. The Library also uses the sales records of large bookstores such as Kyobo Bookstore to investigate materials that have not been received. However, it is impossible to

keep a strong grip on sources of information on publishing and production due to a lack of personnel in the Library. The Library has therefore provided administrative guidance and built cooperative relationships with five regional libraries (Busan, Gwangju, Daejeon, Daegu, and Incheon) to carry out its deposit duties for publications from those regions since 1997. NLK also actively pursues deposits through onsite inspections and visit to collect materials. But it is very hard to do since many publishers and producers are closed, sometimes no addresses are found, or the publications are out of print.

NLK is currently planning to carry out a special project, 'Collecting all National Knowledge Information by Strengthening Legal Deposit System'. The project consists of three parts; the first is developing the legal deposit system through revising the Library and Reading Promotion Act, the second is managing the system of cooperation between publishers and NLK for the revitalization of legal deposit, and the third is surveying the materials that have not been deposited legally and strengthening public relations activities related to legal deposit. Based upon the results of the study, NLK is going to plan for the coming years in terms of major changes in the area of bibliographic control and legal deposit.

One of the central changes will be to extend the legal deposit system to cover all types of electronic materials. That is why NLK examines existing deposit legislation and considers its provisions in relation to present and future requirements. A future revision will be necessary regarding the legal deposit of electronic resources such as e-books and e-journals, and there are also problems related to the number of copies and the enforcement of the law. The number of copies can be different according to the nature, format, number, and price of the publication.

NLK is going to have a strong legal deposit campaign. However, budget restraints and lack of staff of NLK are still obstacles to maintaining a satisfactory legal deposit system. The Library is working hard to overcome these problems; the organization of the Library changed to provide a proactive acquisition and information service on new materials since the end of 2004. At the same time, a new legal deposit agent system has begun. Publishers submit their new publications to the legal deposit agent and the agent prepares

MARC records, checks the ISBN and constructs the database entries for classification, contents, and full-text. When the material and the database entries are deposited at NLK, the Library provides information service to the users by the KOLIS-NET after doing quality control of the classification, assigning subject headings, and doing authority control records. As a result of the introduction of this new system, the time for cataloging and preparing the materials was shortened from 1–3 months to 1–2 weeks, and about 10 staff were relocated to do more professional work and research. After beginning this program, bibliographic information is provided quickly to libraries throughout the country through the National Library and Information Network. Acquisition information and standardized catalog, title and contents information are provided to the librarians and provide a foundation for improving information service to the users.

The legal deposit materials are registered as national materials to be preserved permanently, and are used for promoting Korean culture in the world by publishing the national bibliography as well as providing access to the materials for the nation. About 70 percent of the collection in NLK consists of legal deposit materials. There were 4,575,773 legal deposit materials out of a total collection of 6,314,080 items on 31 May 2007.¹

However, the recording of the entire national output is a breathtaking task that implies that NLK should have comprehensive resources. When the catalog of the collection in NLK is compared with KOLIS and the KERIS union catalog, there are many materials that are not collected by the National Library. There are many valuable materials that were published a long time ago and that can easily be damaged or lost. For collecting those kinds of materials, NLK has implemented a special program 'Sunshine Your Books In Your Attic' since 2004. This is a donation program and its purposes are expanding the national collection, providing information service to people, and strengthening NLK as a last preserving institution for publications in Korea. So NLK preserves the materials donated through this program and sends copies of those which were already held by the National Library to the public libraries, prison libraries, small libraries, hospital libraries, and military libraries where the materials are needed as a recycling of knowledge resources. Famous people joined the program actively and a book

donation culture began to spread. In 2005, 66,736 materials were donated to the Library, of which about 14,419 had not previously been collected.

Classification and Cataloging System

The bibliographic records included in the national bibliography should be based on international standards and arranged in an appropriate manner and with access points that satisfy the needs of the users, in accordance with the characteristics of the format used for distribution. The national bibliographic agency should be proactive in updating and maintaining existing standards and principles and in the development of new bibliographic tools. Therefore, the classification and cataloging system should be consistent and easy to use since it ensures the availability of the material and the collocation of related materials. In Korea, the system most widely used is the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) and the Korean Decimal Classification (KDC) that was modified from the DDC by the Korea Library Association (KLA). It is used by the National Library of Korea, the national bibliography, and by most public libraries and school libraries in Korea.

Cataloging in Korea is done according to Korean Cataloging Rules (KCR). The 4th edition from 2005 is a revision aiming at clarifying the relationship between cataloging and access points. The concept of main entry no longer exists and there is no longer a restriction on the number of entry elements. In connection with cataloging for national bibliography the alternative rule of three was used restricting the number of entries.

Korea developed national MARC in the early days of library automation. NLK developed the Korean Machine Readable Cataloging (KORMARC) format for monographs in 1981, for serial publications in 1984, and for non-book materials in 1991. The former two formats were revised in 1991. KORMARC is a standardized tool for processing publication information, and established the rules as a Korean Standard (KS).

Western language books and periodicals are cataloged according to AACR2 and their data formats are according to the KORMARC rules. Non-book materials are cataloged according to the rules of the KORMARC for non-books (1996). In 2005, KORMARC for unified bibliography was developed and introduced.

Library Digitization Project

NLK launched an image information service of academic resources in 1995 and laid the foundation of digital library construction through the pilot project for building a digital library in 1997 and the project for linking major domestic libraries in 1998. In addition, it has continued the efforts for building the national database since 1998 until now.

A special Presidential Directive on February 2000 established a comprehensive plan for the creation of a library digitization project to allow NLK to become a key facility for meeting the public's demand for knowledge in an information society. NLK is concentrating on building a digital library in an attempt to satisfy users' needs for obtaining necessary information in a timely manner in a rapidly-changing information environment.

NLK formed an integrated national digital library system by connecting the seven major domestic institutes, which are NLK, the National Assembly Library, the Korean Research and Development Information Center, KERIS, KAIST Science and Technology Library, KISTI, and the Supreme Court Library of Korea. Based upon the construction of an integrated system, the library suggested a basic model of a digital library for offering one-stop information service for users.

In 2005, over 4,500,000 bibliographic data and about 17,600,000 location data were provided through KOLIS-NET and the homepage of NLK. The construction of a database for the National Union Catalog can make possible a complete search of materials stored in public libraries and government reading rooms around the country. The creation of the National Union Catalog's database has improved the quality of the nation's bibliographic information by allowing all public libraries in Korea to reduce their personnel and expenses through the compilation of a cooperative catalog and by standardizing the cataloging process.

NLK will continue its efforts in building a database and service on original domestic publications in order to promote rapid acquisition, activation of inter-state information exchange, and permanent preservation of national resources. NLK will continue to identify, collect and provide

a diverse range of materials to fulfill its duties as a library that represents the nation. The Library is making an effort to contribute to the expansion and improvement of the entire information infrastructure of Korean libraries.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Bell (1998) expressed the view that a current national bibliography was a mirror that reflected the culture, character, and current interest of a country by listing its publishing output. Not only does it serve as an historical record, but also, when distributed to other countries, it serves as a 'window' to that country. One of the main tasks of NLK is to develop and standardize bibliographic records and formats. NLK tries to present a new model for bibliographic records to improve the cataloging process and recommends international issues to keep in mind when establishing basic standards for national bibliographies. Also the Library is preparing to provide recommendations, models, and international standards for the creation, revision, and functional requirements of bibliographic formats and databases. NLK will help to prepare for changes in the function of bibliographic records within the online environment and contribute to establishing standards that can keep pace with the developments in international standardization.

Generally speaking, the status of bibliographic control in Korea has recently developed remarkably, and has achieved a certain standard. It may be a natural phenomenon following the advancement or development of a country, which can partly be gauged by its knowledge production. It is quite satisfying to see that major changes have taken place over the past years in terms of the extent and format of the national bibliography, the national union catalog, legal deposit and other bibliographic control in Korea.

This is best illustrated by the following facts:

1. NLK acquires materials through legal deposit and is committed to producing national bibliographies.
2. The Korean National Bibliography is becoming increasingly diversified in terms of including different types of materials, but there is still a clear emphasis on text formats.
3. The format of the national bibliography has been changing from print to Internet to a certain extent.

4. The bibliographic records included in the national bibliography are based on international standards and arranged in an appropriate manner and with access points that satisfy the needs of the users.
5. KOLIS-NET, a national library and information system network, enables the sharing of the National Union Catalog and provides a firm basis for expanding the electronic library system and providing the public with this service.
6. NLK formed an integrated national digital library system by connecting the seven major domestic institutions and is building databases for article indexes, abstracts, and non-book items, and creating a comprehensive bibliography and full-text database for the visually impaired.
7. According to the Library and Reading Promotion Act revised in 2003, two copies of all documents published or produced in Korea should be submitted to NLK within 30 days from the date of publication or production. The Library pays compensation for the legal deposit of two copies when the publishers or producers request it within 90 days in return for the submission. They are fined 10 times of the fixed price of the materials as penalty when the publishers do not provide the legal deposit copies.
8. Electronic publications are subject to legal deposit in KEPA. Korea needs to make changes in the Library and Reading Promotion Act to include electronic documents in particular and the national bibliographies should reflect these changes.
9. NLK has been operating a new legal deposit agent and MARC database outsourcing program since 2004. Over 70 percent of the collection in NLK consists of materials from the legal deposit system.
10. NLK is currently planning to carry out a special project collecting all national knowledge information by strengthening the legal deposit system. Within the next 5 years, National Library of Korea will have a collection of over 10 million items. Since the volume of publication of e-material is increasing more and more, we must prepare to include it in the system. There is a need to discuss publishing trends and cooperation among libraries and publishers and KEPA, emphasizing the problems connected with e-books. E-books certainly belong to the publishing output of Korea and should be included in the national

bibliography. NLK should collaborate with e-book publishers and KEPA, taking on the responsibility of archiving their electronic books and providing readers with access to them.

The National Library should acquire, archive and access all the materials published in the country based upon legal deposit. So the legal deposit system should be strong enough to ensure the collection of all materials published in Korea. The legal deposit act will provide a basis for the effective compilation of the national bibliography. In analyzing these phenomena and trends, we feel that recent changes and plans in the Korean National Bibliography are going in the right direction. The traditions of the country in this field, the dynamic development of the information society, as well as the rapid changes in Korean social condition, lead us to believe in the future development of the system.

Notes

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Open Access and Institutional Repositories – A Developing Country Perspective: a case study of India

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About the Authors: page 249

Abstract

Open access facilitates the availability and distribution of scholarly communication freely, as a means and effort to solve the problem of inaccessibility, primarily due to financial constraints, particularly in the developing countries. In India there has been a gradual realization of the usefulness of open access among various institutions. Various open access initiatives have been undertaken and are operational. Many are in the developmental stage. Some initiatives have also been taken in the area of metadata harvesting services particularly public funded ones. The future of open access in India is dependent upon a proper policy and developing a proper framework. In the implementation of open access, LIS professionals should play a proactive role in the growth of collections in institutional repositories. The paper provides an overview about the present state of open access initiatives by various institutions of the country.

Keywords: open access literature; open publishing; institutional repositories; open access archives; developing countries; South Asia; India

Introduction

The desire for publishing the results of research, particularly in science and technology, is an age-old tradition. Thus, over the years, the number of journals has increased in both volume and variety. On the one hand, this has led to the exponential growth of scholarly literature; on the other hand, it has put severe hindrance on their accessibility due to varieties of reasons. Libraries, particularly in developing countries, are vexed by the problems of escalating costs and shrinking funds in their efforts to provide access to this literature and act as true partners of research. Though scientists and scholars are communicating the fruits of their research through scholarly journals, not all of these are available to all users. There is a growing concern now to make the results of publicly funded research available to wider cross sections of people so that its benefits can reach society in general. To augment the accessibility of information, an array of initiatives has been taken by libraries through resource sharing of literature in the form of library consortia, library networks, and so on. But all those initiatives could only bring limited access to literature for researchers. Access to printed literature in libraries is slowly becoming unattractive to users, as compared to electronic formats.

The development of technology (in particular, of the Internet) has created enormous opportunities to bring the results of research to all through digital communication – to anyone, anywhere and at any time. The impact of the convergence of traditional modes and new technology makes it possible to access information conveniently and instantaneously. As Lawrence says, “Scientists now

have almost instant access to a large and rapidly increasing amount of information that previously required trips to the library, interlibrary loan delays, or substantial effort in locating the source” (Lawrence, 2001). Although it is now possible to have free access to a significant amount of literature on the Web, many research results are still not freely available. The reasons may be many – the non-availability of major high impact journals on the web through open access channels; the preference of researchers to publish in high impact journals coupled with the escalating subscription price of scholarly journals and e-journals, etc. Here arises the importance of open access, where the onus of making available the research results is placed more on the individual researchers and research institutions, in contrast to the earlier model of dissemination through formal publishing channels.

Open access literature is available in open access journals, institutional repositories, subject repositories, digital archives, and so on. Another service that has gained momentum after the establishment of different institutional repositories or open access archives is the metadata harvester. Metadata harvesters index or harvest metadata from different open access archives and open access journals. The open access concept has now expanded to include the area of learning resources, through Open Courseware (OCW).

For the developing world, the open access movement has come as a boon. The developed world consists of information rich countries, enterprises and organizations. These enterprises exert control over valuable information resources. For example, most top ranked peer reviewed journals in science, technology and medicine (STM) are published in the developed world. The major secondary database publishers also belong to developed countries. The developing world is at a critical juncture where the development of technologies, economies and humanity as a whole largely depends on access to relevant and adequate information resources. The developing world includes many information poor least-developed countries, where the academic and research institutions cannot afford to subscribe to a wide array of primary literature due to lack of resources or limited budgetary provisions. In this situation, the open access movement gains worldwide support as an alternative and sustainable model of scholarly communication and accessing research literature.

Open Access – A Philosophy and A Facility

The concept of open access evolved during 1991 due to the realization of the need to facilitate scholarly scientific communication. If we look at the definitions of open access and various initiatives, it is apparent that, though different modes of open access have been developed, the philosophy remains the same. The Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge states that

Establishing open access as a worthwhile procedure ideally requires the active commitment of each and every individual producer of scientific knowledge and holder of cultural heritage. Open access contributions include original scientific research results, raw data and metadata, source materials, digital representations of pictorial and graphical materials and scholarly multimedia material (Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities, 2003).

The Budapest Open Access Initiative definition, which is somewhat more elaborate, states

By “open access” to this literature, we mean its free availability on public internet, permitting any users to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search or link to the full texts of these articles, crawl them for indexing, pass them as data to software, or use them for any other lawful purpose, without financial, legal or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself (Budapest Open Access Initiative, 2002).

According to Peter Suber,

Open access to scientific articles means online access without charge to readers or libraries. Committing to open access means dispensing with the financial, technical and legal barriers that are designed to limit access to scientific research articles to paying customers (Suber, 2002).

The Association of Research Libraries (ARL) states

Open access is a cost effective way to disseminate and use information. It is an alternative to the traditional subscription-based

publishing model made possible by new digital technologies and networked communication (Association of Research Libraries, 2004).

Though the philosophy of open access emerged in the context of scholarly publishing and communication, over the time the onus has come to be placed on the authors, wherein emphasis has been placed on the firm commitment of individuals to make open access successful. The development of open source is to fulfill this commitment. Various forms of open access have been evolved. E-print archives and self archiving institutional repositories are all initiatives towards open access. E-prints are electronic copies of academic research papers which may be in the form of preprints (papers before refereeing) and post prints (papers after refereeing). An e-print archive is simply an online repository of materials, made freely available on the web for the widest possible dissemination of knowledge (Pinfield, Gardner and MacColl, 2002).

Institutions promote open access to the research work carried out by them through establishing institutional repositories. These are

digital archives of intellectual products created by the faculty, staff, and students of an institution and accessible to end users both within and without the institution, with few if any barriers to access. Institutions may act independently or within a state or regional consortium (Association of Research Libraries, 2004).

Similarly, repositories may be possible for certain academic disciplines to facilitate the communication of subject-specific research results.

Thus, open access, which evolved out of the necessity of wider access to scholarly publication, relies on the initiatives of individuals (through self archiving) and institutions. It is a philosophy of facilitating wider communication, feedback and use. The philosophy is being extended to other areas also, such as making the courseware developed by academic institutions available for the benefit of others. At the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), for example, Open Courseware (OCW) is a major successful project that provides free access to around 2,000 courses. Its philosophy is to bring MIT education to the doorsteps of learners who are not fortunate

enough to study for a degree at MIT, but who can get access to MIT's quality educational resources, inclusive of study notes, assignments, exercises, presentations, audio recordings, video recordings of live sessions, etc. Open courseware plays a significant role in open and distance education. The United Kingdom's Open University has already opened its courseware from the year 2006. In India, the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) has taken up a project *e-Gyankosh* where all the courseware developed by the university is being placed in an open access repository online to facilitate wider accessibility. In the context of those countries where access is hindered by economic constraints, all these developments are quite significant. The development of free and open source software packages, such as DSpace and EPrints, is facilitating access to all kinds of material irrespective of scholarly publication. Using these free open source softwares a number of open access archives have been developed in India for wide dissemination of scholarly literature, viz. EPrints@IISc by the Indian Institute of Science, Librarians' Digital Library by the Documentation Research and Training Centre, etc.

Thus, open access may be defined as a philosophy to achieve the goal of accessing and making digital material, which may or may not be free from copyright and licensing restrictions, available free of charge for those who need it for scholarly purposes.

Open Access Initiatives – The Indian Scenario

India is in the forefront of the developing world as well as the South Asian region in terms of both economic growth and scientific productivity. Research and development (R&D) establishments and institutions of higher learning in India are engaged in advanced studies, leading to the development of new applications, new techniques, new products and new technologies. These organizations have developed expertise in their respective areas that is now recognized worldwide. Such institutions are now collaborating with the world's leading institutions through varying degree of partnership. Leading Indian scientific research institutions, such as the Indian Institute of Science (IISc), the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), the Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), and

institutions under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) and the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), now have considerably greater inflows of sponsored research, supported by industries and enterprises as well as by international and national funding agencies. Technology transfers and technology incubations from these institutions to enterprises and consultancy services for national development are also very significant. That is why cash inflows to research institutions of national importance are comparatively higher than those of non-elite institutions and universities.

While the elite institutions have reasonably good information provision facilities that support scholarly communications, the not-so-elite institutions are struggling to achieve the same. The problem is mainly related to the accessibility of literature, the reason being primarily shrinking budgets. There is a paucity of funds for acquiring primary literature, i.e. subscription based scholarly journals. The costs of subscriptions to scholarly periodicals, especially high impact journals, are increasing very rapidly, while library budgets have almost remained the same. The scholars' preferences for publishing in high impact journals to achieve recognition in the elite world create the necessity for the library to acquire such literature. Here, open access literature can play a vital role, in terms of both research communication and access – provided, of course, that the benefits in terms of economic and social recognition are assured by this system.

The ICT infrastructure necessary to take advantage of open access is not adequate in developing countries, as is apparent in many cases. In India, however, the situation has improved to a considerable extent in recent years. The number of Internet subscribers, for example, increased from 0.14 million in March 1998 to 3.64 million in March 2003 and to about 7.2 million by 30 September 2006 (Department of Telecommunications, 2006). The total international bandwidth available currently stands at approximately 12 gbps (Garai and Shadrach, 2006).

Libraries and information centers attached to various types of institutions in India are now taking part in the open access movement by establishing institutional repositories, digital repositories to provide worldwide access to their research documents.

Methodology of the Present Study

The institutional repositories, open access scholarly journals and open access archives in India, which are described below, have been selected from secondary sources, metadata harvesting services, directories, etc. The data relating to institutional repositories and journals have been collected from their respective websites, institutions' websites and other secondary sources. The case study method has been followed for indepth study. These data are analyzed based on certain parameters such as the number of documents, software used, growth of collection, accessibility statistics, etc.

Institutional Repositories in India

Some institutions in India, like the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; the Indian Institute of Management, Kozhikode; the Indian Statistical Institute, Bangalore; the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi; the National Institute of Technology, Rourkela; the National Aerospace Laboratories, Bangalore; the National Chemical Laboratory, Pune; the Information and Library Network (INFLIBNET), Ahmedabad; the National Institute of Oceanography, Goa; the Raman Research Institute, Bangalore; and others have established open access institutional repositories (IRs) that disseminate the research outputs of the respective institution. Sometimes these are self-archived. Otherwise, the administrators of the repositories collect the research documents from different sources and submits them to the IR on behalf of the persons concerned (Rajasekhar, 2003).

Other types of digital repositories also exist in India that store and provide access to subject-specific collections of documents. These repositories accept scholarly publications from any professional or researcher who is concerned with the respective subject. The Librarians' Digital Library (LDL) of the Documentation Research and Training Centre (DRTC), Bangalore is an example of such a subject-specific repository for library and information professionals. Another example is OpenMed@NIC, maintained by the National Informatics Centre, New Delhi, which stores and provides access to biomedical literature.

Another kind of digital repository in India stores and provides access to collections of a specific

type of documents. Vidyanidhi of the University of Mysore is an example of such a collection that stores and provides access to electronic theses and dissertations of Indian universities. Vidyanidhi accepts any thesis or dissertation from any researcher or student that has been accepted by any of the Indian universities or academic institutions.

Some open access archives in India also offer RSS (Really Simple Syndication or Rich Site Summary) feeds to registered users. With this facility, registered users are notified of the addition of new items at regular intervals. Repositories such as OpenMed@NIC and ETD@IISc have started providing such RSS feeds.

Table 1 shows an indicative list of established institutional repositories and subject repositories in India. These repositories follow the self-archiving model using two most popular open source softwares, DSpace and GNU EPrints. Some institutions, such as the National Informatics Centre (OpenMed@NIC) and the Indian Institute of Science (ePrints@IISc), have customized certain users' interfaces at the time of installation or upgrading. Some of these repositories are growing very rapidly and reaching users worldwide. Search engines and metadata harvesters index many of the operational repositories of India. Table 1 also indicates that more institutional repositories belong to the scientific and technological (S&T) areas than the humanities and social science areas. Figures 1–3 provide screenshots of some well recognized institutional repositories of India.

Open Access Journals in India

Open access journals provide access to full-text contents of scholarly, peer reviewed journals. There are two types of open access journals – one available in electronic version only and the other available in both electronic and print versions, viz., *Current Science*. In the first type, the journals are published at regular intervals on the Internet and do not have any print-on-paper counterpart. In the second type, the journals are published in print-on-paper format and distributed to subscribers. The same contents are made available to scholars free of charge in electronic form.

A number of scholarly journals, covering a wide spectrum of subjects, are published in India. Many of these journals are peer reviewed and indexed and abstracted in premier indexing and abstracting

periodicals. But the availability of these journals outside India and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) region is very limited, due to the absence of strong distribution channels in other regions. The open access movement makes it possible for Indian journals to reach the target audience of the world's research communities. More than 150 Indian research periodicals now provide free access to their full-text contents. The publishers of these journals publish print-on-paper journal issues, and also provide online access to the same contents. Some of the journals permit online browsing without user registration, whereas some, such as the Indian National Science Academy (INSA) journals, insist on free user registration for accessing the full-text contents of the journals. Very few publishers in India have started electronic-only journals. Metadata harvesters, journal indexing services and search engines harvest and index metadata of these open access journals, but some journals do not maintain structured metadata as required by metadata harvesters. They simply upload the new issues of journals to their respective websites, as is the case with the journals published by Kamla-Raj Enterprises. That creates another major problem for the metadata harvesters and search engines. The National Centre for Science Information (NCSI) at the Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore recently initiated a project called 'Scientific Journal Publishing in India', sponsored by the Asian Media Information and Communication Centre (AMIC) in Singapore. Through this project, NCSI campaigned to the open access journal publishers of India for early adoption of Open Archives Initiative (OAI)-compliant architecture using Open Journal System (OJS) or similar software (Walters, Rajasekhar and Singhal, 2006).


The open access journals in India are mainly initiated by six journal publishers, namely, the Indian Academy of Sciences, the Indian National Science Academy, the Indian Medlars Centre of the National Informatics Centre, Medknow Publications, indianjournals.com and Kamla-Raj Enterprises. These publishers have many titles to their credit. Publishers with only one or two open access journal titles are not covered in this study. Examples of such publishers are the Indian Statistical Institute, publishing *Sankhya* (<http://sankhya.isical.ac.in>) and the Sameeksha Trust's journal *Economic and Political Weekly* (www.epw.org.in). They have developed their own interfaces. Table 2 shows an indicative list

Name	Host institution	URL	No. of items (as at 24/06/2007)	Types of documents	Software used
EPrints@IISC	Indian Institute of Science (IISc)	http://eprints.iisc.ernet.in/	7312	Research Papers, Articles, Reports, etc.	EPrints
eGyankosh	Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU)	www.egyankosh.ac.in	4666	Distance Learning Materials, Courseware	DSpace
Vidyavidhi	University of Mysore	http://dspace.vidyavidhi.org.in:8080/dspace/	4151	Theses & Dissertations	DSpace
Digital Repository of RRI	Raman Research Institute	http://dspace.rri.res.in/	2970	Research Papers, Articles, Reports, Thesis, etc.	DSpace
NAL Institutional Repository	National Aerospace Laboratories (NAL)	http://nal-ir.nal.res.in/	2467	Research Papers, Articles, Reports, etc.	EPrints
EPrints@IITD	Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi (IITD)	http://eprint.iitd.ac.in/dspace/	2136	Research Papers, Articles, Reports, etc.	DSpace
IIA Repository	Indian Institute of Astrophysics	http://prints.iiap.res.in/	1533	Research Papers, Articles, Reports, Thesis, etc.	DSpace
OpenMED@NIC	National Informatics Centre (NIC)	http://openmed.nic.in/	1532	Research Papers, Articles, Reports, etc.	EPrints
Catalysis Database	National Centre for Catalysis Research (NCCR), IIT Madras	www.eprints.iitm.ac.in	882	Papers, Articles, Reports, etc.	EPrints
Digital Repository Service of NIO	National Institute of Oceanography	http://drs.nio.org/drs/	602	Journal articles, conference papers, reports, thesis, dissertations, etc	DSpace
DSpace at INFLIBNET	INFLIBNET	http://dspace.inflibnet.ac.in	428	Research Papers, Articles, Reports, etc.	DSpace
DSpace@NITR	National Institute of Technology, Rourkela	http://dspace.nitrkl.ac.in/dspace/	409	Theses, Research Papers, Articles, Reports, etc.	DSpace

Librarians' Digital Library (LDL)	Documentation Research & Training Centre (DRTC)	https://drtc.isibang.ac.in/	367	Research Papers, Articles, Reports, etc.	DSpace
DSpace at NCL	National Chemical Laboratory (NCL)	http://dspace.ncl.res.in/	357	Theses, Research Papers, Articles, Reports, etc.	DSpace
DSpace@TU	Thapar University	http://dspace.tiet.ac.in/dspace/	302	Papers, articles, theses, dissertations, etc.	DSpace
DSpace@IIMK	Indian Institute of Management, Kozhikode (IIMK)	http://dspace.iimk.ac.in/	278	Research Papers, Articles, Reports, etc.	DSpace
ETD@IISc	Indian Institute of Science (IISc)	http://etd.ncsi.iisc.ernet.in/	242	Theses & Dissertations	DSpace
DSpace@MDI	Management Development Institute, Gurgaon	http://dspace.mdi.ac.in/dspace/	197	Papers, Articles, Reports, etc.	DSpace
DSpace@IBS	ICFAI Business School, Ahmedabad	http://202.131.96.59:8080/dspace/	173	Papers, Articles, Reports, etc.	DSpace
DSpace at NCRA	National Centre for Radio Astrophysics	http://ncralib.ncra.tifr.res.in:8080/dspace/	46	Research Papers, Articles, Reports, Thesis, etc.	DSpace
DSpace@IITB	Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay (IITB)	http://dspace.library.iitb.ac.in/dspace/	14	Papers, articles, etc.	DSpace

Table 1. Institutional repositories in India.

ePrints@IISc
Open Access Repository of IISc Research Publications
June 25, 2007



INFORMATION & HELP

- About ePrints@IISc
- Submission guidelines
- Author benefits
- Copyright issues
- Contact

DEPOSIT PUBLICATIONS

- Deposit by E-mail
- Online Submission
- Login to deposit
- New user? Register
- Forgot password?

ACCESS STATISTICS

- Top 100 Accesses
- Country-wise Access
- Monthly Access

OTHER SERVICES

- etd@IISc: Repository of IISc research theses
- Research Publications Report System (RPRS)

QUICK SEARCH

Titles, Abstracts, Keywords:

Full text:

Search: Simple Advanced

Browse

- By Subject (Dept/Center)
- By Year
- By Author
- By e-Print Type
- By Keyword
- By Latest Additions


Search Services that index ePrints@IISc


- » OAlster: Search worldwide institutional archives.
- » Google & Google Scholar
- » ARC: Unified cross-archive search (experimental).
- » Current Web Contents: Collection of evaluated scholarly web resources.


Welcome to ePrints@IISc


Number of publications in the repository: **7317**


Recent Submissions


Balaji, S and Srinivasan, N
 Comparison of sequence-based and structure-based phylogenetic trees of homologous proteins: Inferences on protein evolution

 Journal Article. [Deposited 23 June 2007]


Mahalakshmi, Radhakrishnan and Sengupta, Anindita and Raghothama, Srinivasarao and Shamala, Narayanaswamy and Balaram, Padmanabhan
 Tryptophan Rich Peptides: Influence of Indole Rings on Backbone Conformation

 Journal Article. Item availability restricted. [Deposited 23 June 2007]

Karmarkar, Ajay and Chauhan, SS and Modak, Jayant M and Chanda, Manas
 Mechanical properties of wood-fiber reinforced polypropylene composites: Effect of a novel compatibilizer with isocyanate functional group

 Journal Article. Item availability restricted. [Deposited 23 June 2007]


Abdulla, Mohammed Shahid and Bhatnagar, Shalabh
 Reinforcement Learning Based Algorithms for Average Cost Markov Decision Processes

 Journal Article. Item availability restricted. [Deposited 23 June 2007]

Bhat, GS
 The Indian drought of 2002 - a sub-seasonal phenomenon?

 Journal Article. Item availability restricted. [Deposited 23 June 2007]

Choudhuri, Arnab Rai and Chatterjee, Piyali and Jiang, Jie
 Predicting Solar Cycle 24 With a Solar Dynamo Model

 Journal Article. Item availability restricted. [Deposited 22 June 2007]

Nalatore, Hariharan and Ding, Mingzhou and *, Govindan Rangarajan
 Mitigating the effects of measurement noise on Granger causality

 Journal Article. Item availability restricted. [Deposited 22 June 2007]

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The Indian Institute of Science
Bangalore, India

Powered by EPrints

Best viewed in IE 6.0+ and Netscape 7.0+ Browsers at 800x600 resolution

Figure 1. ePrints@IISc.

OpenMED@NIC HOME ABOUT BROWSE SEARCH REGISTER USER AREA HELP

OpenMED@NIC is an **open access** archive for Medical and Allied Sciences. Here authors / owners can self-archive their scientific and technical documents. For this they need to **register** once in order to obtain a user id in OpenMED system. However no registration is required for searching the archive or viewing the documents.

OpenMED is a discipline based International Archive. It accepts [Revised policy - dated 28th March 2006] peer-reviewed documents having relevance to research in Medical and Allied Sciences including Bio-Medical, Medical Informatics, Dental, Nursing and Pharmaceutical Sciences. These could be peer-reviewed preprints, postprints (refereed journal paper) and accepted theses. In case of non-English documents, descriptive data [Author, Title, Source etc.], abstract and keywords must be in English. Submitted documents will be placed into the submission buffer and would become part of OpenMED archive on their acceptance.

The aim of OpenMED is to provide free service to academics, researchers, and students working in the area of Medical and Allied Sciences. We expect it to promote self-archiving and open access to papers / scholarly publications in these fields. Authors who wish to post papers to the Archive should first consult the **Document Submission and Acceptance Policy**. Inclusion in OpenMED Archive gives no assurance of any kind regarding the correctness or quality of the information / software. Users must read **Disclaimer** before using this site.

OpenMED

- ▶ Latest Additions **RSS** ?
- ▶ Simple Search
- ▶ Advanced Search
- ▶ Browse by Year
- ▶ Browse by Subjects
- ▶ Self Help Tutorial

Users

- ▶ Sign In
- ▶ Register

Related Links

- ▶ IndMED Forum
- ▶ Self-Archiving FAQ
- ▶ Journals' Self-Archiving Policies Database

**Bibliographic Informatics Division
National Informatics Centre
A-Block, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road
New Delhi- 110 003, India.
medinfo@nic.in**

Figure 2. Open MED@NIC.

LDL Librarians' Digital Library

DSpace@DRTC >

Welcome to Librarians Digital Library

Search

Enter some text in the box below to search DSpace.

Communities in DSpace

Choose a community to browse its collections.

[Library and Information Science \[367\]](#)

Search DSpace Go
Advanced Search
Subject Search

Home

Browse

- Communities & Collections
- Titles
- Authors
- Subjects
- By Date

Sign on to:

- Receive email updates
- My DSpace authorized users
- Edit Profile
- Help
- About DSpace

Further Information
[LDL Statistics](#)
[Tools of DRTC](#)
[About DRTC](#)
[LDL Team](#)
[DSpace in India](#)

DSpace Software Copyright © 2002-2006 MIT and Hewlett-Packard - baseURL for harvesters: <http://drtc.isibang.ac.in/oai/request>
Feedback

Figure 3. Librarians' Digital Library.

Name of Publisher/ Host Organization	No. of Journals	URL	Whether User Registration Required	Whether Search Facility Available	Subject Areas
Indian Academy of Sciences	11	www.ias.ac.in/pubs/journals/	No	Yes	S&T
Indian National Science Academy	4	www.insa.ac.in	Yes	Yes	S&T
Indian Medlars Centre, National Informatics Centre	38	http://medind.nic.in	No	Yes	Biomedical Sciences
Medknow Publications	41	www.medknow.com/journals.asp	Yes	Yes	Biomedical Sciences
Indianjournals.com	10	www.indianjournals.com	Yes	Yes	S&T, Medicine
Kamla-Raj Enterprises	7	www.krepublishers.com/KRE-New-J/	No	No	Social Sciences and Humanities

Table 2. Major publishers of Indian open access journals.

of the open access journals publishers in India. Table 2 also shows which journal gateways have facilities to search on various parameters, like name of authors, keywords, or titles of articles and whether user login is required to access the contents of the journals.

OA Journals from the Indian Academy of Sciences

The Indian Academy of Sciences (IAS) is a scientific academy funded by the Government of India. It was established in 1934. IAS publishes 11 journals. All journals are open access and full-text literature is available as PDF files on each journal’s website. All of the articles in current issues of these journals are born-digital. The articles in back volumes, which were not born-digital, have been digitized through a government-supported project. IAS has already archived all articles of journals from the first volume. From 2007 onwards, IAS journals are available through the SpringerLink gateway of electronic journals. Table 3 provides a list of open access journal titles published by IAS.

OA Journals from the Indian National Science Academy

The Indian National Science Academy (INSA) is another scientific academy funded by the Government of India. It was established in

1935. INSA publishes 4 peer reviewed journals, organizes scientific discussions and brings out proceedings and monographs. All INSA journals are open access and full-text is available as PDF files from the common journal gateway. The common journal gateway is freely accessible if users register their names in the website. Articles from the back volumes of the journals have been digitized through a government-supported project. Table 4 shows a list of open access journals published by INSA, while Figure 4 shows the e-Journals@INSA web interface through which searching of journal contents is possible.

MEDIND@NIC: Biomedical Journals from India

The Indian MEDLARS Centre at the National Informatics Centre has initiated two unique projects with support from the Indian Council of Medical Research. The first is INDMED@NIC, that indexes more than 70 prominent biomedical journals of India from 1985 onwards. This bibliographic database is accessible online. Another project, MEDIND@NIC (<http://medind.nic.in>) is a recent one that provides open access to the full-text contents of 38 Indian biomedical journals. Different publishers, mainly learned societies in the respective specialized areas, publish these journals in print-on-paper format. Initially, MEDIND@NIC started digitization of the contents of back

Sr. No.	Journal name	Full-text availability from year and volume no.
1	<i>Current Science</i>	1932 (V.1)
2	<i>Journal of Chemical Sciences</i>	1977 (V.86)
3	<i>Proceedings – Mathematical Sciences</i>	1978 (V.87)
4	<i>Journal of Earth System Science</i>	1978 (V.87)
5	<i>Sadhana (Proceedings In Engineering Sciences)</i>	1978 (V.1)
6	<i>Pramana – Journal of Physics</i>	1973 (V.1)
7	<i>Journal of Biosciences</i>	1979 (V.1)
8	<i>Bulletin of Materials Science</i>	1979 (V.1)
9	<i>Journal of Astrophysics And Astronomy</i>	1980 (V.1)
10	<i>Journal of Genetics</i>	1999 (V.78)
11	<i>Resonance - Journal of Science Education</i>	1996 (V.1)

Table 3. Indian Academy of Sciences published open access journals.

Sr. No.	Journal name	Full-text availability from year and volume no.
1	<i>Indian Journal of Pure And Applied Mathematics</i>	1970 (v.1)
2	<i>Proceeding of INSA – A Physical Sciences</i>	1935 (v.1)
3	<i>Proceeding of INSA – B Biological Sciences</i>	1935 (v.1)
4	<i>Indian Journal of History of Science</i>	1966 (v.1)

Table 4. Indian National Science Academy published open access journals.

volumes of the journals. But now they are getting born-digital contents of current issues from the publishers. Some of these publishers also provide full-text access separately from their own websites. The metadata of these journal articles are also maintained and searchable in the INDMED database. Current issues of all journals are available from this single gateway. Table 5 shows a list of open access journals hosted by MEDIND. Figure 5 shows the MEDIND@NIC web interface through which browsing and searching of journal contents are possible.

OA Journals from Medknow Publications

Medknow Publications is an open access journal publisher of India that publishes, maintains and hosts 41 peer reviewed scholarly journals, mainly in the biomedical subject areas. This publisher collaboratively publishes the electronic versions of some existing journals of learned societies

and institutions in India. These journals also accept online submission of manuscripts through dedicated websites for respective journals. These journals are OAI-compliant. Metadata harvesters, search engines and indexing services index and harvest metadata of the current issues of the journals. Table 6 shows a list of open access journals hosted and maintained by Medknow Publications.

OA Journals from Indianjournals.Com

IndianJournals.com provides single window access to multidisciplinary Indian journals published by different Indian societies and institutions. It provides access to 10 open access journals and periodicals. These open access scholarly journals mainly belong to the STM areas. These journals are OAI-compliant. This common journal gateway is freely accessible if the users register their names in the website. These journals are searchable

Figure 4. eJournals@INSA.

Sr. No.	Journal name	Full-text availability from year and volume no.
1	<i>Annals of Cardiac Anaesthesia</i>	2005 (v.8)
2	<i>Endodontology</i>	2000 (v.12)
3	<i>Health Administrator</i>	2000 (v.9)
4	<i>Indian Journal of Aerospace Medicine</i>	2000 (v.44)
5	<i>Indian Journal of Allergy Asthma and Immunology</i>	2000 (v.14)
6	<i>Indian Journal of Anaesthesia</i>	2002 (v.46)
7	<i>Indian Journal of Chest Diseases and Allied Sciences</i>	2000 (v.42)

(Table 5 continued)

(Table 5 continued)

Sr. No.	Journal name	Full-text availability from year and volume no.
8	<i>Indian Journal of Clinical Biochemistry</i>	2002 (v.17)
9	<i>Indian Journal of Community Medicine</i>	2000 (v.25)
10	<i>Indian Journal of Gastroenterology</i>	2004 (v.23)
11	<i>Indian Journal of Medical & Paediatric Oncology</i>	2001 (v.22)
12	<i>Indian Journal of Medical Microbiology</i>	2001 (v.19)
13	<i>Indian Journal of Medical Research</i>	2004 (v.119)
14	<i>Indian Journal of Nephrology</i>	2001 (v.11)
15	<i>Indian Journal of Nuclear Medicine</i>	2002 (v.17)
16	<i>Indian Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i>	2003 (v.7)
17	<i>Indian Journal of Occupational Therapy</i>	2002 (v.33)
18	<i>Indian Journal of Otolaryngology and Head and Neck Surgery</i>	2001 (v.53)
19	<i>Indian Journal of Pediatrics</i>	2005 (v.72)
20	<i>Indian Journal of Pharmacology</i>	2000 (v.32)
21	<i>Indian Journal of Preventive and Social Medicine</i>	2003 (v.34)
22	<i>Indian Journal of Radiology and Imaging</i>	2004 (v.14)
23	<i>Indian Journal of Sexually Transmitted Diseases</i>	2004 (v.25)
24	<i>Indian Journal of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery</i>	2003 (v.19)
25	<i>Indian Journal of Tuberculosis</i>	2000 (v.47)
26	<i>Indian Pediatrics</i>	2004 (v.41)
27	<i>J.K. Practitioner</i>	2001 (v.8)
28	<i>Journal, Indian Academy of Clinical Medicine</i>	2000 (v.5)
29	<i>Journal of Family Welfare</i>	2000 (v.46)
30	<i>Journal of Indian Academy of Forensic Medicine</i>	2004 (v.26)
31	<i>Journal of Indian Rheumatology Association</i>	2002 (v.10)
32	<i>Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology of India</i>	2004 (v.54)
33	<i>Journal of The Anatomical Society of India</i>	2001 (v.50)
34	<i>Journal of Indian Association of Pediatrics Surgeons</i>	2001 (v.6)
35	<i>Journal of Indian Society of Pedodontics and Preventive Dentistry</i>	2000 (v.18)
36	<i>Medical Journal Armed Forces India</i>	2000 (v.56)
37	<i>NTI Bulletin</i>	2000 (v.36)
38	<i>Trends in Biomaterials and Artificial Organs</i>	2001 (v.15)

Table 5. MEDIND@NIC hosted open access journals.

Indian Medlars Centre
medIND
Biomedical Journals from India

One point resource of peer reviewed Indian biomedical literature covering full text of IndMED journals. It has been designed to provide quick and easy access through searching or browsing.

Journals available on medIND :

- Annals of Cardiac Anaesthesia
- Endodontology
- Health Administrator
- Indian Journal of Aerospace Medicine
- Indian Journal of Allergy Asthma and Immunology
- Indian Journal of Anaesthesia
- Indian Journal of Chest Diseases and Allied Sciences
- Indian Journal of Clinical Biochemistry
- Indian Journal of Community Medicine
- Indian Journal of Gastroenterology
- Indian Journal of Medical & Paediatric Oncology
- Indian Journal of Medical Microbiology
- Indian Journal of Medical Research
- Indian Journal of Nephrology
- Indian Journal of Nuclear Medicine
- Indian Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine
- Indian Journal of Occupational Therapy
- Indian Journal of Otolaryngology and Head and Neck Surgery
- Indian Journal of Pediatrics
- Indian Journal of Pharmacology
- Indian Journal of Preventive and Social Medicine
- Indian Journal of Radiology and Imaging
- Indian Journal of Sexually Transmitted Diseases
- Indian Journal of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery
- Indian Journal of Tuberculosis
- Indian Pediatrics
- J.K. Practitioner
- Journal, Indian Academy of Clinical Medicine
- Journal of Family Welfare
- Journal of Indian Academy of Forensic Medicine
- Journal of Indian Rheumatology Association
- Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology of India
- Journal of The Anatomical Society of India
- Journal of Indian Association of Pediatrics Surgeons
- Journal of Indian Society of Pedodontics and Preventive Dentistry
- Medical Journal Armed Forces India
- NTI Bulletin
- Trends in Biomaterials and Artificial Organs

DISCLAIMER: Best efforts have been made to present the contents of Journals as they appear in original. However, the published hard copy version should be considered as the final version.

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Last Updated: 3rd May, 2007

medIND journals are hosted by:
Bibliographic Informatics Division
National Informatics Centre

Figure 5. medIND@NIC.

Sr. No.	Journal name	Full-text availability from year and volume no.
1	<i>Annals of Indian Academy of Neurology</i>	2006 (v.9)
2	<i>Annals of Thoracic Medicine</i>	2006 (v.1)
3	<i>Asian Journal of Transfusion Science</i>	2007 (v.1)
4	<i>Hepatitis B Annual</i>	2004 (v.1)
5	<i>Indian Journal of Cancer</i>	2003 (v.39)
6	<i>Indian Journal of Community Medicine</i>	2007 (v.32)
7	<i>Indian Journal of Critical Care Medicine</i>	2003 (v.7)
8	<i>Indian Journal of Dental Research</i>	2006 (v.17)
9	<i>Indian Journal of Dermatology</i>	2005 (v.50)
10	<i>Indian Journal of Dermatology, Venereology, and Leprology</i>	2001 (v.56)
11	<i>Indian Journal of Human Genetics</i>	2002 (v.8)

(Table 6 continued)

(Table 6 continued)

Sr. No.	Journal name	Full-text availability from year and volume no.
12	<i>Indian Journal of Medical Microbiology</i>	2001(v.19)
13	<i>Indian Journal of Medical Sciences</i>	2001 (v.55)
14	<i>Indian Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i>	2003 (v.7)
15	<i>Indian Journal of Ophthalmology</i>	1975 (v.23)
16	<i>Indian Journal of Orthopaedics</i>	2007 (v.41)
17	<i>Indian Journal of Palliative Care</i>	2004 (v.9)
18	<i>Indian Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences</i>	2006 (v.68)
19	<i>Indian Journal of Pharmacology</i>	1969 (v.1)
20	<i>Indian Journal of Plastic Surgery</i>	2001 (v.34)
21	<i>Indian Journal of Psychiatry</i>	2005 (v.47)
22	<i>Indian Journal of Radiology and Imaging</i>	1999 (v.9)
23	<i>Indian Journal of Surgery</i>	2003 (v.65)
24	<i>Indian Journal of Urology</i>	2005 (v.21)
25	<i>International Journal of Diabetes in Developing Countries</i>	2001 (v.21)
26	<i>International Journal of Shoulder Surgery</i>	2007 (v.1)
27	<i>International Journal of Yoga</i>	2007 (v.1)
28	<i>Journal of Cancer Research and Therapeutics</i>	2005 (v.1)
29	<i>Journal of Indian Association of Pediatric Surgeons</i>	2005 (v.10)
30	<i>Journal of Indian Society of Pedodontics and Preventive Dentistry</i>	2005 (v.23)
31	<i>Journal of Medical Physics</i>	2006 (v.31)
32	<i>Journal of Minimal Access Surgery</i>	2005 (v.1)
33	<i>Journal of Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology</i>	2007 (v.11)
34	<i>Journal of Pediatric Neurosciences</i>	2006 (v.1)
35	<i>Journal of Postgraduate Medicine</i>	1980 (v.26)
36	<i>Mens Sana Monographs</i>	2003 (v.1)
37	<i>Neurology India</i>	1999 (v.47)
38	<i>Noise and Health</i>	1998 (v.1)
39	<i>Pharma Times</i>	2006 (v.38)
40	<i>Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology</i>	2006 (v.12)
41	<i>The Journal of Indian Prosthodontic Society</i>	2005 (v.5)

Table 6. Medknow Publications hosted open access journals.

from the main page of the gateway, which also maintains an archive of back volumes. Table 7 shows a list of open access journals hosted by IndianJournals.com.

OA Journals from Kamla-Raj Enterprises

Kamla-Raj Enterprises is a Delhi-based publisher which has been in existence since 1933. Kamla-Raj publishes 5 print-based scholarly journals mainly in the areas of social sciences which are also available in electronic format on open access. These journals are OAI-compliant. The publisher maintains an archive of each of these open access journals starting from volume one. Table 8 shows a list of open access journals hosted by Kamla-Raj Enterprises.

Metadata Harvesting Services in India

A metadata harvesting service harvests or indexes metadata from OAI-compliant archives or repositories through harvesting software that supports a protocol known as OAI-PMH (Open Access Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting). Some Indian institutions have been experimenting with metadata harvesting services and installed metadata harvesters. Table 9 shows an indicative list of Indian initiatives in metadata harvesting services.

The Cross Archive Search Service for Indian Repositories (CASSIR) is the most important metadata harvesting service for Indian repositories,

Sr. No.	Journal name	Full-text availability from year and volume no.
1	<i>Anil Aggrawal's Internet Journal of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology</i>	2000 (v.1)
2	<i>Fire Engineering</i>	2004 (v.29)
3	<i>Indian Journal of Physiotherapy and Occupational Therapy</i>	2007 (v.1)
4	<i>Indian Journal of Sleep Medicine</i>	2007 (v.1)
5	<i>Journal of Bombay Veterinary College (The)</i>	2004 (v.12)
6	<i>Journal of Neonatology</i>	2003 (v.17)
7	<i>Journal of Research, SKUAST-J</i>	2005 (v.4)
8	<i>Medico-Legal Update</i>	2006 (v.6)
9	<i>Money and Finance</i>	2004 (v.2)
10	<i>Vetline</i>	2006 (v.6)

Table 7. IndianJournals.com hosted open access journals.

Sr. No.	Journal name	Full-text availability from year and volume no.
1	<i>The Anthropologist</i>	2003 (v.5)
2	<i>International Journal of Human Genetics</i>	2001 (v.1)
3	<i>Journal of Human Ecology</i>	2004 (v.15)
4	<i>Journal of Social Sciences</i>	2004 (v.8)
5	<i>Studies of Tribes and Tribals</i>	2003 (v.1)
6	<i>Studies on Ethno-Medicine</i>	2007 (v.1)
7	<i>Studies on Home and Community Science</i>	2007 (v.1)

Table 8. Kamla-Raj Enterprises hosted open access journals.

Name of Harvester	Host	URL	Description
Cross Archive Search Services for Indian Repositories (CASSIR)	NCSI, IISc Bangalore	http://ardb4.ncsi.iisc.ernet.in/oai/	The CASSIR currently has 22,681 records from 18 Indian repositories. It indexes all major Indian repositories.
Search Digital Libraries (SDL)	DRTC, Bangalore	http://drtc.isibang.ac.in/sdl/	The SDL currently has 40,954 records from 18 national and international repositories in the areas of information management, knowledge management, documentation, communication and ICT.
SEED	IIT Delhi	http://eprint.iitd.ac.in/seed/	The SEED currently has 6,176 papers from 4 Indian open access archives.
Open J-Gate	Informatics (India) Ltd	www.openj-gate.com	It covers 4,047 open access academic, research and industry journals. Out of them 2,000+ are peer-reviewed scholarly journals.
MetaMED	Indian MEDLARS Centre, NIC, New Delhi	http://indmeddb.nic.in/metamed.html	This is a meta-search tool to search IndMED (a database covering prominent peer reviewed Indian biomedical journals) and PubMed (MEDLINE) databases.
Open Index Initiative	Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai	http://oii.igidr.ac.in	This is a cooperative initiative to index social science literature published in India and social science literature available in Indian libraries.

Table 9. Metadata harvesting services in India.

a project initiated by the National Centre for Science Information (NCSI) of the Indian Institute of Science (IISc) and supported by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research of India (DSIR) (Das, Sen and Dutta, 2007). This web-based search and browse service is part of the ongoing project entitled ‘Development of OAI-Based Institutional Research Repository Services in India’. In this service, an OAI-PMH compliant software (PKP Harvester) harvests metadata from the registered open access repositories in India. At present, CASSIR provides for cross-searching of 18 Indian open access repositories. This cross-searching functionality is much needed in a country like India where hundreds of open access repositories are expected to proliferate in the near future, if the University Grants Commission regulations on the submission of metadata and full-text of doctoral theses in electronic format (University Grants Commission, 2005) as well as

the recommendations of the National Knowledge Commission are implemented soon. Figure 6 shows the homepage of CASSIR.

Search Digital Libraries (SDL) of the Documentation Training and Research Centre (DRTC) is another important metadata harvesting service, which harvests library and information science subject-specific open access archives and repositories. SDL is a popular service amongst Indian and international library and information professionals. The Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi has initiated a metadata harvesting service called SEED that indexes four archives. Most metadata harvesters in India use an open source harvesting system, PKP Harvester, developed by Public Knowledge Project (PKP) of Canada.

Open J-Gate is an open access journals indexing service for all known open access journals and

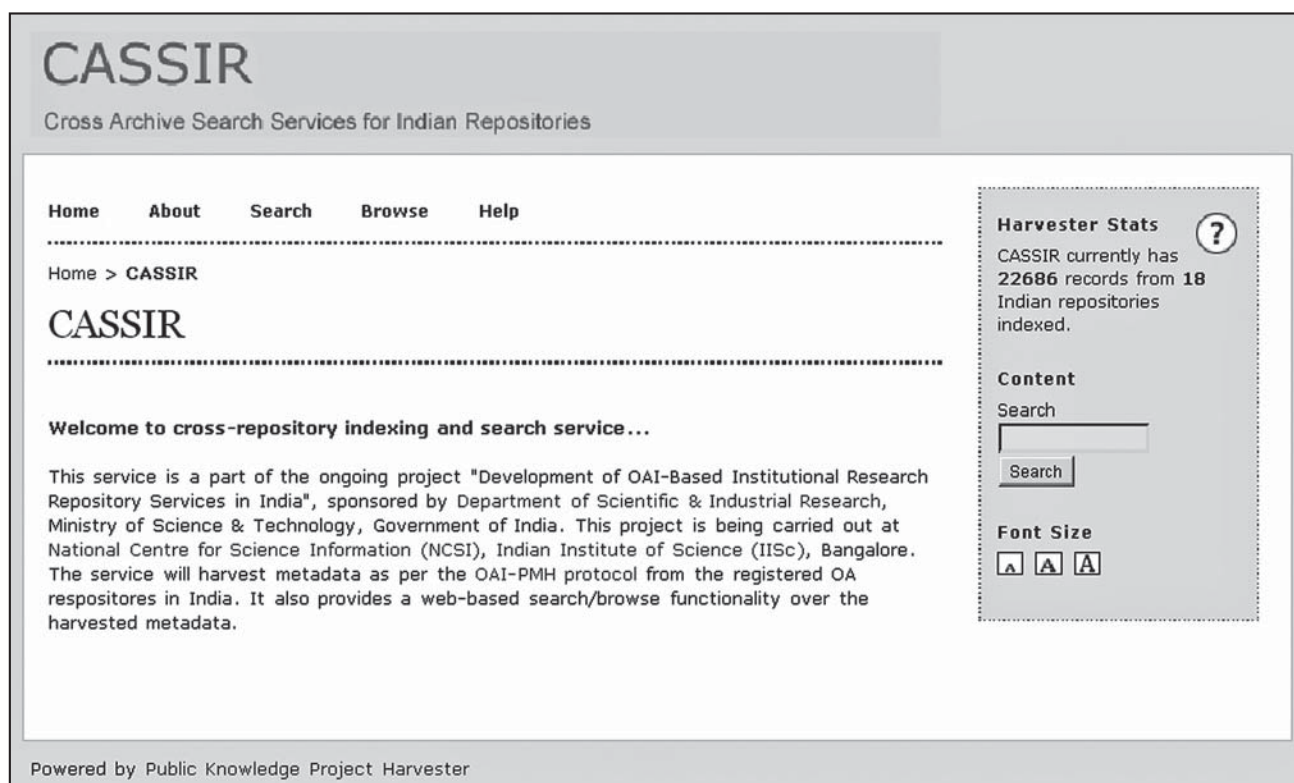


Figure 6. CASSIR.

periodicals, initiated by Informatics India Private Limited. It covers more than 4,000 open access academic, research and industry journals. More than 2,000 of them are peer reviewed scholarly journals. About 350,000 new articles are added to open access journals every year, and these are indexed by this online service. In this service, full-text links are regularly validated. This is truly an international gateway of open access periodicals initiated from India.

Open Courseware in India

Very recently, the Open Courseware (OCW) movement in India has gained momentum with announcements of the availability of learning resources on the Internet by three important national level organizations, namely the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) and the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs).

IGNOU is a mega open university that provides distance education to millions of learners in India and other countries. IGNOU produces self-instructional study materials for various programmes and also hosts a number of educational broadcasting channels. IGNOU has initiated the

establishment of a National Digital Repository of learning resources – *e-Gyankosh*. This depository envisages to store, index, preserve, distribute and share the digital learning resources of open and distance learning (ODL) institutions in the country:

The repository would support seamless aggregation and integration of learning resources in different formats – self-instructional material, animations, simulation, graphics, interactive multimedia; archives of radio broadcast, TV telecast, teleconference sessions, interactive radio chats; classroom notes of teachers. The repository would facilitate just in-time access to its collections 24 × 7 × 365 offering interoperability and federated searching facility. The decentralized model of the repository supports multiple submission points facilitating submission of contents from remote locations. The collection can be searched and browsed by subject, title, author, etc. (Dikshit, 2006; Rajasekharan Pillai, 2007).

NCERT is an apex resource organization set up by the Government of India to assist and advise the Central and State Governments on academic matters related to school level education. NCERT publishes school textbooks, mainly in English, Hindi and Urdu. It has initiated a step towards

making school textbooks freely available on the Internet for students and teachers through its website (www.ncert.nic.in). Some institutional repositories, like the Librarians' Digital Library and Indian Institute of Management Kozhikode (IIMK) Digital Library, also provide access to a number of educational materials, viz., lecture notes, tutorials, etc.

The National Programme on Technology Enhanced Learning (NPTEL) (www.nptel.iitm.ac.in) is an open courseware initiative by seven Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and the Indian Institute of Science (IISc). This initiative is funded by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD). The main objective of this programme is to enhance the quality of engineering education in the country by developing more than 200 curricula-based video and web courses. Premier institutions of India are expected to participate in this innovative programme for the production and dissemination of quality courseware in the areas of engineering and technology. Already a number of examples of open courseware are available through its website.

The National Knowledge Commission of India (NKC), the National Association of Software and Service Companies (NASSCOM), and other advisory and policymaking agencies are supporting the cause of the open courseware (OCW) movement in India for the greater deployment of knowledge resources (National Knowledge Commission, 2006; Vijay Kumar, 2006).

Initiatives for Open Source Software

For the development of open access archives in India, Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) packages already in existence are being used. In this area an initiative has been taken with the establishment of the Open Source Software Resource Centre (OSSRC) under a joint agreement between IBM India, the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC) in Mumbai and the Indian Institute of Technology in Bombay. The objectives of OSSRC are: to foster significant OSS development and the promotion of open standards in India; to develop high quality training programs around OSS technology; and the development and adoption of OSS based authoring tools, markup languages, teacher training and content repositories. The goals of OSSRC are to develop, adopt and disseminate solutions, education and

content that use open standards in support of India's economic development plans. The OSSRC is expected to be a nerve centre for open source software activities in the country. (Open Source Software Resource Centre, 2007).

Future of the Open Access Movement in India

The open access statements declared by many international communities have been points of discussion among Indian researchers, Indian research funding agencies and policy makers. Indian research communities are aware of the benefits of open access journals and archives, such as increasing visibility, getting higher citations, and getting new knowledge applied to society. The Right to Information Act, enacted in India on 15 June 2005, also has an indirect impact on publicly funded research. If research is being financed from public funds, the common citizens have a right to know the results of the research and what social goods the research can deliver (Ministry of Law and Justice, 2005). On the other hand, the funding agencies also expect that the research objectives of publicly funded research be fulfilled. Like the Wellcome Trust in the United Kingdom, Indian research funding agencies, apex bodies, are going in support of open and unrestricted access to published research (Wellcome Trust, 2007). Also, a high level advisory body, the National Knowledge Commission (NKC) strongly advocated and recommended open access to public-funded research literature (National Knowledge Commission, 2006).

The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), the University Grants Commission (UGC), the All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE), the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and other funding agencies in India support research in Indian institutions and universities. They would like to make research publications available to the research communities through open access journals, open access archives and institutional repositories. These bodies, and other agencies, also support doctoral studies through research fellowships. They also ask the candidates to submit copies of their theses to their respective institutions in electronic format. Now, these institutions can make these theses available through electronic theses and dissertations (ETD) repositories, either at the institutional level or at the national level

(University Grants Commission, 2005). Similarly, research reports generated from funded research will also be available at institutional repositories and in open access archives at the national level. The funding agencies will also bear the cost of publishing research articles in open access journals, if those journals follow the 'authors pay' model. An open access statement, endorsed by the National Knowledge Commission and Planning Commission, is now needed to push public-funded research into a newer dimension.

The CSIR has already established an online bibliographic database 'CSIR e-Thesis' (<http://csirexplorations.com>) for doctoral theses submitted by CSIR research fellows who participated in the CSIR Junior Research Fellowship (JRF) or Senior Research Fellowship (SRF) schemes. This database will be scaled up as a full-text ETD repository. Similarly, an open access repository for reports of CSIR-funded research projects (both intramural and extramural) and research papers of CSIR scientists will be set up in the present national plan period (2007–2012) (Planning Commission, 2006). The National Knowledge Commission is also formulating similar open access policies and guidelines for the higher education and R&D sectors to improve access to research literature and to disseminate research literature to the global communities (National Knowledge Commission, 2006). Thus, Indian researchers will get more visibility, higher quality research output can be anticipated, and duplication of research efforts through similar or identical studies will be restricted.

The open access movement in India is acknowledged worldwide. Nascent open access literature from India has been generated in the last decade. The open access movement in India started modestly in a few institutions and now spreads all over as a number of institutions have joined in this movement. Public-private partnership in this movement is also growing, as private agencies are experimenting with new models of revenue earning while providing free access to research literature. This movement also brings funding agencies together to make open access statements and support open access initiatives. The open access movement will promote quality research output from the research communities in India, as their research literature is being accessed and evaluated worldwide. Institutions like the National Centre for Science Information, the Indian National Science Academy and INFLIBNET have been

conducting workshops for the editors of open access journals and the administrators of institutional repositories on how to implement OAI-compliant architecture so that metadata harvesters and search engines can index their respective journals and repositories. Various library networks, library consortia and library associations also encourage their member institutions to establish institutional repositories or open access archives. Library and information science professionals are also concerned with open access issues. Library associations are holding conferences, seminars and workshops at the national level to provide a platform for discussion on the open access movement. For example, the Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centres (IASLIC) held a national seminar on the theme 'Open Source Movement: an Asian Perspective' from 13–16 December 2006, where about 50 presenters discussed various aspects of institutional initiatives and open access strategies and exchanged practical solutions. In the near future, we would expect to see a sustainable growth of open access initiatives, open access literature and open courseware from India.

Conclusion

The developing countries are facing barriers in accessing scholarly literature, as the cost of accessing peer reviewed journals has increased many fold over time. India is no exception, and high impact factor scholarly literature available to the research communities is limited to the elite institutions. Also, research publications from developing countries, published in periodicals of developing countries, do not get much attention in the international community, as the distribution channels for such periodicals in the developed nations are very limited. The open access movement makes possible dramatic changes in accessibility. As many funding agencies and universities in the developed countries support publishing in open access journals and archiving in open access repositories, their research literature becomes easily accessible to the research communities of the world. The importance and usefulness of open access literature have been realized throughout the world. Various nations are taking the issue seriously. Different open access statements and declarations have been made in various countries in this decade. Some sort of declaration and statement is necessary in India as well, which will be a framework for developing open access literature.

In India, there are a number of open access initiatives in many forms, such as open access journals, archives of back volumes of journals, institutional repositories, subject-specific repositories, document-specific repositories, open courseware, etc., while some other related initiatives also make Indian cultural heritage literature available to the world. All these are available in open access mode, where the costs of accessing scholarly materials are reduced drastically. Providing global access to local research is another challenge facing open access initiatives in India. Some studies and the usage statistics of some Indian repositories show that the researchers of developed nations are accessing the Indian literature available in open access journals and archives (Das, Sen and Dutta, 2005). India is not only leading the open access movement among the developing countries, but is also making the developed countries aware of quality scholarly literature originating in developing countries, which was earlier hidden from developed nations.

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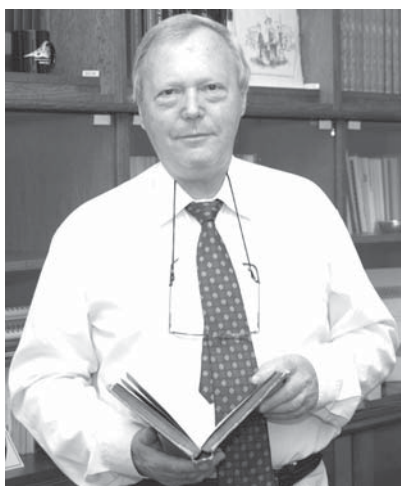
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The Joint Czech and Slovak Digital Parliamentary Library

Eva Malackova



Karel Sosna



About the Authors: page 257

Abstract

After the split of the Czechoslovak Republic into two republics in 1993 the idea of creating a common digital parliamentary library originated. The Czech Parliamentary Library started this project in 1995 and Slovakia joined in 2002. According to the agreement between of the two parliaments the joint digital library should in its complete shape contain the complete full texts of parliamentary prints (proposals, interpolations, explanations, decisions, invitations) and stenographical documents (short-hand writings) from 1848 until the present, in electronic form. The aim is to create and operate an automatic system of current and historical parliamentary documents. In 2000, the project was awarded the prestigious 'Czech @' prize by the International Conference on Internet Use in Public Administration and Self-Government. The Joint Czech and Slovak Digital Parliamentary Library is now widely used in both countries.

Keywords: digital libraries; parliamentary libraries; parliamentary documents; open parliament; information systems; Czech Republic; Slovak Republic

Introduction

It is now widely accepted – and the experience gathered by many existing parliaments confirms this – that the relationship of the general public with the law-making bodies depends to a large extent on the level of information services concerning various parliamentary activities provided by parliamentary libraries. This applies even if a given parliamentary library is, according to its internal statute, a non-public institution. Thanks to modern information technologies, the differences between parliamentary libraries open to the public and restricted-access libraries have become less distinct. We already became aware of this fact during the massive advent of the Internet in the first half of the 1990s.

History – Digital Library 'Czech Parliament'

The unparalleled surge of interest in our country's new democratic parliament after November 17, 1989 and the need to make this institution as accessible and transparent to the constituents as possible gave us the idea to achieve this goal through the Internet. And thus, in 1995, a project called Digital Library 'Czech Parliament' was born. In its final phase, it was to become the unabridged digital rendition of all parliamentary prints (i.e. bills, including explanatory reports and resolutions), shorthand reports (i.e. verbatim records of any parliamentary business and voting), and other parliamentaria stemming from 1861 to the present. The project's substantiation included the following; although the return on investment from a digital library could not be expressed in terms of money, it certainly:

1. increased the prestige of the Parliament whose activities had until then remained obscure to the public or had been filtered out by the mass media; by introducing this project, we beat the Czech Freedom of Information Act 1999 by four years, and the Library Act 2001 (Act No. 257/2001 Coll., in Respect of Libraries and Conditions for Operating Public Library and Information Services) by no less than six years
2. provided for any unforeseen natural disaster, such as fire or flood, or any act of war ensuing in the destruction of library and archive collections; in such an event, our parliamentaria would be preserved for future generations on alternative media stored in multiple locations unattached to the location of its origin or original storage; by putting this routine in place, we were prepared for the millennium flood that hit Prague in 2002 seven years before it actually happened; this deluge literally washed away dozens of Czech libraries destroying close to one million volumes
3. provided the deputies and senators with fast access to parliamentary materials as sources of learning and inspiration in their legislative, decision-making, and supervisory activities.

Having succeeded, by late 1997, in digitizing all shorthand reports from 1918 to the present, we decided to make at least this particular segment of the entire corpus of parliament materials available on the Internet. The wide positive response and the superlatives used by the domestic and foreign media – both traditional and electronic – referring to this accomplishment, and the steady average number of about 30,000 registered monthly visits to our digital library confirmed the necessity and the value of this project to the public. We were pleased to learn that the Digital Library ‘Czech Parliament’ had become increasingly quoted in the daily press, specialized periodicals, and scientific monographs. It was often mentioned both by foreign and domestic university scholars as a valuable source of Czech law and legislation. In the year 2000, we were conferred the prestigious ‘Czech @’ prize by the International Conference on Internet Use in Public Administration and Self-Government held in Hradec Králové – for “an excellent project which greatly contributed to the development of the information society with respect to the needs of public administration and self-governing bodies.”



Figure 1. The Parliamentary Library of the Czech Republic.

International comparison is an important aspect of projects of this nature. Consequently in November 1998, the Parliamentary Library of the Czech Republic organized, within the framework of our European Centre for Parliamentary Research and Documentation (ECPRD), the very first specialized seminar covering the topic of 'Digital Parliamentary Library'. During this seminar, fifteen contributions were presented, portraying various stages of preliminary solutions to the given problems reached by eleven parliament chambers of various European countries. We were pleased to learn that, in comparison, the Czech digital library project was evaluated as one of the best with regard to the historical periods covered, the realization procedures selected, and the tangible results. All participants agreed on the necessity of continuing international meetings on this topic. The series of all-European seminars on the digitization of historical and current parliamentary documents was continued in London in a seminar prepared by the Library of the Lower House of the British Parliament in 2000; the next seminar took place in Brussels in 2002 and yet another parliamentary seminar on this topic was held in The Hague in 2003.

During these international exchanges of experience in the digital parliamentary library and archive field, the idea of attempting the creation of a joint digital parliamentary library involving more national states was shaped. This would bring about a higher type of cooperation within the European integration framework. In late 2000, we found a kindred spirit in the Austrian Parliamentary Library Director, Dr. Elisabeth Dietrich-Schulz. This was due to the common Czech and Austrian history, which left us with many shared parliamentary documents from the 19th and early 20th centuries. Nonetheless, in the event, the Directorate of the Office of the Austrian Parliament decided to take a separate road. We have therefore concentrated on the 'Slovak dimension' of our original 'Czech Parliament' digital library project. As the digitization of parliamentary materials progressed, this dimension proved to be ubiquitous due to the common history and the existence of the joint Czechoslovak state (1918–1992). The Slovak deputies to the Czechoslovak Parliament were quite active before World War II as well as in the post-war period. On many occasions, beginning in 2000, we acquainted the Slovak political representatives, various specialists, and the wider public with this fact. We conducted numerous negotiations with librarians, information

specialists, and administrators from the Office of the National Council of the Slovak Republic. We provided conclusive proof that the digital library 'Czech Parliament' can be considered as one of the most important historical and legal resources for the study of the genesis of modern Slovak statehood. A single small step led from this realization to the signing of the 'Agreement on Cooperation in Creating and Operating a Joint Czech and Slovak Digital Library of the Parliament of the Czech Republic and the National Council of the Slovak Republic', by which the Director of the Office of the Chamber of Deputies of the Czech Republic and the Director of the Office of the National Council of the Slovak Republic *de jure* confirmed, on 3 June 2002 in Bratislava, the creation of the corresponding project, which is unique within the European context.

Joint Czech and Slovak Digital Parliamentary Library

Czechoslovakia has been one republic of two countries – Czechia and Slovakia – since 1918. Our common history lasted more than 70 years except during the Second World War. We had a common National Assembly, then there existed the Czech National Council and the Slovak National Council and also the Federal Assembly. The republic split in 1993 into two republics – the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic.

The idea to create the common digital parliamentary library originated in the Czech Parliamentary Library. The Czech Parliamentary Library started this huge project in 1995, and Slovakia joined in 2002. Everybody can imagine how complicated it was to collect the parliamentary documents from all historical periods for the digitization.

The agreement was based on the idea that both Czech and Slovak web pages would contain the same parliamentary documents: the Czech Parliamentary Library digitized most of the Czech history and the federal history and gave it as the gift to Slovakia. On the other side, Slovakia started to digitize documents of the Slovak parliaments, some of the missing federal history and also the documents from the old Czech history at the end of the 19th century. This was given also to the Czech partners. Since 2003 the Slovak Parliamentary Library has continued in digitization of both Czech and Slovak documents. It can be also seen in this common project, that our republics still



Figure 2. *The Parliamentary Library of the Slovak Republic.*

have very good contacts and cooperation continues nowadays in many fields.

According to the 'Agreement on the Cooperation in Creating and Operating a Joint Czech and Slovak Digital Library of the Parliaments of the Czech Republic and the National Council of the Slovak Republic', from 2002 the joint digital library should in its complete shape contain the complete full texts of parliamentary prints (proposals, interpolations, explanations, decisions, invitations) and stenographical documents (shorthand writings) from 1848 until now, in electronic form. All these documents should be available at the web pages of both Czech and Slovak parliaments.

This effort brought the possibility to provide fast and easy access to current and past activities of the Czech and Slovak Deputies in their own and joint legislative bodies, to increase the prestige of the parliaments by making their activity more transparent, to preserve the historical documents for the next generations, to protect them against destruction and loss and to make access for Deputies and the public more comfortable, without any comments of the media, as the source of knowledge and inspiration.

This Joint Czech and Slovak Digital Parliamentary Library premiered on the Internet on 19 March 2003 and received the 'Czech @' prize for an exceptional achievement in the development of the information society in the Czech Republic and in Slovakia at the 6th International Conference, 'Internet in Public Administration and Self-Government', which took place in Hradec Králové City, Czech Republic. It was really impressive for both chancelleries and the members of parliament to see how successful this project was.

Objective of the Project

The objective of the Common Czech and Slovak Digital Parliamentary Library project was to create and operate an integrated information system covering:

- a) the activities of Czech and Slovak deputies in various law making bodies (Austrian Constituent Imperial Diet, Diet of the Czech Kingdom, Slovak National Council) between 1848 and 1914
- b) the activities of the joint legislative bodies of the Czechoslovak Republics between 1918 and 1992

- c) the activities of the legislative bodies of the Czech and Slovak Republics from their creation in 1993 to date.

The great advantage of the project is the fact that the Czech and Slovak languages are very similar and people of both countries understand each other. There is no language problem and the translation of the documents is not necessary.

At the beginning of the project, discussion about the structure of this system was held. Professionals from the fields of the legislative process, parliamentarism, political history and computer science met several times. It was difficult to decide about the structure of the library from the historical point of view. Some historical periods did not correspond with the electoral periods, mostly during the war years. At the end of the discussion it was decided that all documents should be included into the digital library according to the electoral periods, even when the length of these periods was different and one electoral period lasted, for example, for 10 years (recently the normal electoral period lasts for 4 years). The result is that the structure of the digital library seems for the user clear and not difficult to use.

Within the project Digital Library these historical periods were completed, covering:

- Austrian Constituent Imperial Diet, 1848–1849
- Diet of the Czech Kingdom 1861, 1908–1913
- National Assembly of the Czechoslovak Republic and of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic (Chamber of Deputies and Senate, 1918–1968)
- Diet of the Slovak Republic, 1939–1945
- Slovak National Council, 1944–1968
- Czech National Council, 1969–1992
- Resolutions of the Presidium of the Slovak National Council, 1970–1987
- Federal Assembly of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and of the Czech and Slovak Federative Republic (Chamber of People and the Chamber of Nations), 1969–1992
- Parliament of the Czech Republic (Chamber of Deputies and Senate), 1993–2004
- National Council of the Slovak Republic, 1993–1998 and 2002–2004
- since 1993 (Czechia) and 2003 (Slovakia) all documents are processed in electronic form.

Participants

Participants of the project of the Joint Czech and Slovak Digital Parliamentary Library are:

- for the Czech part: the Parliamentary Library; the Department of Information Technologies of the Chamber of Deputies; the Department of Information Technologies of the Chamber of Senate; ESU Prague (private company)
- for the Slovak part: the Parliamentary Library; the Parliamentary Archives; the Department of Information Technologies of the Office of the National Council of the Slovak Republic; exe-Information Technologies (private company); NUPSESO (private company).

Both parliaments use for digitization of the documents private companies which won public tenders. In both countries we have valid laws on public procurement and according to them the best and cheapest company is chosen to do the work within every year. The budget for digitization in Slovakia is approximately USD 100,000 per year.

In Slovakia the private company NUPSESO won this contest for digitization. It is a Slovak company, which is the exclusive distributor of the ABBYY FineReader 7.0 software. This software is able to identify various kinds of characters, also 'very difficult' characters (e.g. archaic Schwabach characters which were used in the old Austro-Hungarian Empire in the 19th century. There are thousands of pages in that form in the Czech Parliamentary Library from the period of the Austrian Constituent Imperial Diet and Diet of the Czech Kingdom and these are still being digitized in Slovakia according to the agreement of the project). The documents are digitized into HTML format as well as in original PDF form, so the user can also see how the document looked when it was originally published.

Since 2003 all documents in the Slovak parliament and since 1993 in the Czech Parliament are processed in electronic form and they are automatically put into the digital library system.

The Slovak private company exe-Information Technologies was chosen to do all tasks connected with the software development (including software for importing, publishing, searching and

archiving of digital parliamentary documents), importing documents from the Parliament of the Czech Republic, and exporting new parliamentary documents from the National Council of the Slovak Republic to the Parliament of Czech Republic. The company was responsible for proposing a data model of digital document storage system with implementation in an SQL Server environment, implementation of the system for data security and protection against data modification, proposing the architecture of a web system for searching documents with implementation of a user interface in an ASP.NET environment. Nowadays the ex-Information Technologies Company is prepared to present a new model of exchanging actual parliamentary documents between the National Council of the Slovak Republic and the Parliament of the Czech Republic, which should replace exchanging documents on CD-ROM and should reflect the actual legislative process in both parliaments. The company closely cooperates with the Department of Information Technologies of the Slovak parliament.

Future Plans

We plan to complete remaining gaps in the historical periods with the help of other institutions (e.g. the Slovak Central Archives) to provide access to documents which are not maintained by the Parliamentary Library and the Parliamentary Archives. The aim is to create an automatic system for information exchange between the departments of information technologies of the Slovak and Czech Republics with regard to the specifications of current parliamentary documents.

As noted above, the Joint Czech and Slovak Digital Parliamentary Library project started in 2002. There is a plan to continue for 3 more years; in that time all documents will be fully digitized, amounting to a total of more than 2 million digitized pages.

Decisions on the cooperation are taken at the meetings of the Joint Czech and Slovak Editorial Council, that take place twice a year. It is a rule that the representatives of both countries meet in Spring in Slovakia and in Autumn in the Czech Republic. Typical points for discussion are, e.g. fulfilment of the agreement in the past year, exchange of the digitized documents on CD-ROM and DVD, the plan for digitization for the next year, discussion on how many Czech pages in

archaic Schwabach characters can be digitized in Slovakia, application of the software for both web pages, etc.

The Joint Czech and Slovak Digital Parliamentary Library is nowadays widely used in both countries. People from all regions can open their computers and find necessary documents on our web pages. In both parliaments we have a special Department of Communication with the Public. Citizens have the possibility to contact this department by e-mail, telephone or in person and receive advice on how to use our digital library, if necessary. The members of parliaments, their assistants and staff contact our Parliamentary libraries if they have questions concerning the digital library. But the Joint Czech and Slovak Digital Parliamentary Library, which is open 24 hours a day and 7 days a week, already became famous also in other countries of the world. According to the statistics, we registered 1,194,558 visits in only the last 12 months—a daily average of 3,273 visits. This shows evidence of the very great efficiency of the project, especially if we compare these numbers with the number s of daily physical visits to our libraries, which amount to 30 at most.

Evaluation of the Project in Data

Duration of the project: since 2002 ad infinitum

- Participants: Czech Parliament, Slovak Parliament;
- Content: full texts of the parliamentary documents: parliamentary prints and short-hand writings of the Czechoslovak, Czech and Slovak parliaments;
- Digitized period: from 1848 until present times;
- Number of digitized pages: approximately 2 millions;
- Costs: USD 970,000 until present;
- Use: on both Czech and Slovak parliament's web pages.

Conclusion

We would be pleased if the example set by this international project, which represents a breakthrough in the mutual information exchange between the law-making bodies and the wider public in both countries, were to be followed by the parliaments of other states which were joined by a common history in the past, as well as by close

and mutually intelligible languages. We are convinced that the only practical way in which a parliamentary library, particularly a small one, can provide a high level of information services to its parliament and to the wider public is through the appropriate application of information technologies, a narrow supranational cooperation, and well thought-out sharing of the rich resources available on the Internet. Not only does this result in a better mutual knowledge and considerable savings in the financial and human resources domains, but is also an important contribution to the search for, and recognition of, a common parliamentary identity.

The Parliaments

Czech Republic (http://www.psp.cz/cgi-bin/eng/kps/knih/a_elknih.htm or <http://www.psp.cz/eknih/>)
Bicameral Parliament: Chamber of Deputies and Senate
Number of Deputies: 200
Number of Senators: 81
Parliamentary Library provides services for both chambers
Staff: 14 librarians

Slovak Republic (<http://www.nrsr.sk/dk/>)
Unicameral Parliament: National Council of the Slovak Republic
Number of Members: 150
Parliamentary Library
Staff: 9 librarians

Revised version of a paper presented at the World Library and Information Congress: 72nd IFLA General Conference and Council, 20–24 August 2006, Seoul, Korea in session 87 Library and Research Services for Parliaments with Government Information and Official Publications.

About the Authors

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Karel Sosna was appointed Director of the Parliamentary Library of the Czech Republic in April 1990. He obtained his PhD from Charles University in Prague 1969. Before becoming Parliamentary Librarian he worked in different libraries and his main specializations were bibliography, reference and research services. At the Parliamentary Library he led its transition from a traditional to a modern library. He is actively involved in the Association of Library and Information Professionals of the Czech Republic and in the Central Board for Librarianship by the Ministry of Culture. Since 1990 he has been a member of the IFLA Section for Library and Research Services for Parliaments and a Correspondent of the Chamber of Deputies in the European Centre for Parliamentary Research and Documentation. His research interests include: digitization, parliamentary cooperation, management of information. He may be contacted at: sosna@psp.cz

Libraries for the Future: progress, development and partnerships. Opening address, World Library and Information Congress: 73rd IFLA Council and General Conference, Durban, South Africa

Alex Byrne, IFLA President

Members of the National Committee for the World Library and Information Congress

Presidents and directors of library associations

Distinguished guests

Delegates, colleagues and friends

It is a tremendous honour and pleasure to participate in the opening of the World Library and Information Congress 2007 here in Durban, Republic of South Africa. We are very grateful to the National Organising Committee and the



Alex Byrne, IFLA President

South African professional community which proposed that we should come to South Africa and has worked so hard to bring us together in this Congress. Our wholehearted commitment to professional dialogue, to learning about the history and culture of this ancient land, and to interacting with South African and other colleagues will justify the faith and dedication of the organisers. We are especially grateful to the Government of the Republic of South Africa, which has supported this Congress so strongly and, in particular, for its provision of very generous funding to assist participation by delegates from South Africa and other parts of this continent. In doing this, the Government has showed both its commitment to the creation of a global information society and its recognition of the importance of libraries in the realisation of fair and just information society for all.

In coming to Durban, in this 80th anniversary year of our Federation and at the 10th anniversary of the establishment of LIASA, we are very conscious of the key role that this city and its people have played in the recognition of human rights for all. Mohandas Gandhi landed here in May 1891 to represent a countryman in a lawsuit before returning to India. He was given a first class ticket to travel to Pretoria but, when the train arrived at Pietermaritzburg, he was told to move to a third class van. He refused and was thrown off the train by a constable. Reflecting on that experience as he shivered on a railway platform, and enduring many other racist insults, inspired Gandhi to campaign over the next 20 years for civil rights for Indians in South Africa and especially for the recognition of Indian marriages and for the removal of the poll tax. He began to formulate his philosophy of *Satyagraha* – “the Force which

is born of Truth and Love or Non-violence”¹ – which he applied to that struggle and later to the independence movement in India after his return to his home country. The tremendous impact of the Mahatma’s example inspired a worldwide struggle for the rights of all, including, as we are aware, the civil rights movement in the United States led by Dr Martin Luther King and the fight against apartheid here in South Africa, led by Nelson Mandela and his comrades.

That golden thread of justice inspires us in our work to preserve and make available the records of the accumulated knowledge and wisdom of people through time. Martin Luther King said²: “Make a career of humanity ... commit yourself to the noble struggle ... you will make a greater person of yourself, a greater nation of your country, and a finer world to live in.” And we might add that “you will make a greater profession of your occupation”. It is for that reason that IFLA’s values celebrate the right to know and that we advocate intellectual freedom so vigorously.

Drawing inspiration from the extraordinary commitment to making a new start in this country, we say that we stand for libraries for truth and reconciliation, for libraries and information services that will help all to discover the truth for themselves and thereby bring peoples together. This is a goal that transcends time and place, drawing on the long history of our profession to state without hesitation that we are the keepers of the record, that we enable the most qualified researcher, the hesitant student, the aspiring entrepreneur, the caring parent and the youngest child to discover for themselves and to experience the joy of learning and sharing information, ideas and opinions.

Just as the struggle to achieve human rights for all inspired the reconstruction of our societies, the quest to express our professional values in all aspects of our practice leads us to reconsider the very modes of practice and the underlying constructs of our profession. It instigates a tremendous process of professional renewal which will make the library and information profession more relevant than ever to the peoples of the world. It will equip us to truly engage with the grand task of making the world a finer place for all. This is more than ever important as we contribute to the development of the information society. Our advocacy and our professional guidance are vital to ensuring that the emerging information society

will truly aspire to be for all and to be fair and just for all.

At times, this takes us into contentious situations, into troubled waters. As I said in June when I was speaking in Cuba:

We must continue to fight against the persecution and punishment of those who express their opinions and of those who seek to provide access to information, however repugnant we might find their opinions or information. We are particularly concerned of course about actions against librarians and libraries but should stand shoulder to shoulder with the defenders of freedom, wherever they may live and whatever their professions.

Standing together with our colleagues to promote and defend our values is a profound responsibility which expresses our solidarity throughout the profession and across the globe. But the moral basis of our profession, our core commitment to access to information, is also expressed through our day-to-day practice and in the development of our capabilities to manage, preserve and deliver information. It is for those capabilities that we are valued – for our ability to develop the systems, structures and human capacities to support information access for all. We must not lose sight of the distinct identity of our profession but nor should we be complacent about it. We must continue to reconsider and reinvent our profession in response to changing circumstances and needs while always remembering our higher goals.

I have been delighted to note a particular example of professional solidarity which has been demonstrated during the preparations for this World Library and Information Congress in Durban. Led by an extraordinary colleague, Sharon Karasmanis, who works at the Borchardt Library, Latrobe University in Australia, a national initiative ‘Libs for Africa’ has raised sufficient funds to support the attendance of sixteen African colleagues at this Congress. The money was raised through simple events – lunches, morning teas, raffles – and supported by many Australian library workers who will never attend an IFLA Congress but were inspired to show their solidarity for colleagues on another continent. The initiative has been much appreciated by all including, of course, the recipients of the grants, one of whom wrote of the “golden opportunity to meet with

colleagues from different parts of the world to share experience, knowledge and thoughts". On behalf of us all, I applaud the achievement of my Australian colleagues. But we should take this further. Knowing how Australians like to compete, at least in sport, you will not be surprised to hear me challenge our colleagues in North America to exceed the Australian record by assisting Latin American Librarians to attend the Quebec Congress next year, and challenge our European colleagues to help those from the Mediterranean region go to Milan in 2009.

In addition to that grassroots initiative, we have had strong support from within South Africa, including that from the Department of Arts and Culture to which I have already referred, and from the National Research Foundation and SABINET, which together with other organisations have joined LIASA in providing grants to enable African librarians to participate in the Congress. IFLA's own new-established foundation, the Stichting IFLA Foundation, has reinvested some of the proceeds of previous congresses by adding to the funding available for grants. Many other organisations from many countries have assisted. They are too numerous to acknowledge here, but will be recognised in the course of the Congress.

These are excellent examples of partnership, which has been my Presidential theme. When we work together across the profession and join with other like-minded organisations, we become much stronger and more effective. I will give other examples in my report to Council on Thursday but here wish only to draw attention to the partnerships which enable us to implement IFLA's new language policy which was approved by the Governing Board in December 2006. In that policy we have adopted seven official languages – Arabic, Chinese, English, French, German, Russian and Spanish – through which IFLA endeavours to provide official communications, abstracts for articles published in *IFLA Journal*,

translations of conference papers and simultaneous interpretation of conference sessions. This is only feasible with substantial help of the various language communities in our profession and particularly the volunteer translators and interpreters who make such a vital contribution to our capacity to work internationally, not least at the annual World Library and Information Congress. I commend their work and offer them my deepest thanks.

The theme of this Congress, 'Libraries for the future: Progress, Development and Partnerships', encapsulates many of our priorities. It speaks of our need to work together, in partnership, to achieve our goals including the development of our libraries and information services and our associations. Through them, we contribute to the development of our nations and of a fair and just world, a world in which we can progress towards an information society for all. In working towards that aim, we will truly create libraries for the future and demonstrate that the seeds of a just and fair future lie, at least in part, in libraries, in our important work. During this week in Durban, our professional dialogue and interaction with colleagues from many countries, including those across this wide continent of Africa, will take us further towards achieving our shared aims for IFLA and its members, for the profession and for society.

Enjoy and make the most of this World Library and Information Congress 2007 in Durban, South Africa!

Notes and References

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President's Report to Council in Durban, 23 August 2007

Alex Byrne, IFLA President

It is a tremendous honour to present this report to Council as we celebrate the 80th anniversary of the establishment of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions. It is an occasion on which we simultaneously look back on our history and achievements and seek to refocus as we engage with the challenges of the information society.

Sixty years ago, when the 20 year old Federation came together for the first time after the horrors of the Second World War, President Marcel Godet – who had held IFLA together during the War – on opening the meeting expressed his conviction of “our international solidarity, not only professional, but human”.¹ That theme has dominated my time on the Governing Board over the six years since the current Statutes came into effect. The committed of the Board, other officers, IFLA's staff and many members have engaged vigorously with the role of our international library organisation in this twenty-first century. We have sought to put into effect the values



Alex Byrne, IFLA President

which Council endorsed when it approved the Statutes in Jerusalem at the Millennium. And we have tried to more strongly and visibly position IFLA and our profession as key elements of the information society. In pursuing that agenda, we have been conscious that we are building on the achievements of our predecessors.

Godet's theme found new expression when we articulated the 'Three Pillars' of IFLA: Society, Profession, Members. That deceptively simple formulation has proved to offer a powerful model for understanding and communicating IFLA's role. The 'Three Pillars' model links our work on the World Summit on the Information Society and other advocacy initiatives with our programs to develop professional standards and practice, and to the commitment of our members. The model has guided the Governing Board, Professional Committee and other elements of the Federation when establishing priorities. And it has helped us consider reforms which will better equip the Federation to address contemporary and future challenges.

The program of reform over the last six years began with and returned to the Statutes. The revision of the Statutes during the term of President Bob Wedgeworth updated and modernised them. It provided a foundation for IFLA to work more effectively as a global organisation. The introduction of postal voting for the Governing Board and President returned members from all six inhabited continents – all except Antarctica – for the first three terms, demonstrating IFLA's global reach and relevance. Although representation has fallen back to four continents at the latest election and we have not yet seen representatives from a number of regions – especially island states – we can be confident that the process of democratisation has worked to the benefit of the Federation and the profession. While the Statutes and the Rules of Procedure, which turn the principles of the Statutes into practice, have generally worked well, some aspects have required adjustment. This is healthy: it means that both the leadership and the membership of the Federation are prepared to adjust our articles of governance as required to improve effectiveness and respond

to changing circumstances. That preparedness to reconsider has been demonstrated this week in the second Professional Committee hearing on professional structures following the very successful hearing in Seoul last year. Thanks to the involvement of so many members, the leadership displayed by Committee members and especially outgoing Chair Janice Were, and the analysis and synthesis conducted by the working party of current Committee members and former Chairs convened by Winston Tabb, that process has given thoughtful reconsideration to our approach to organising and coordinating our professional activities.

The reforms in governance principles have been reflected in reforms to the way in which our principal governance bodies, the Governing Board and Professional Committee, work. The Board has adopted a Code of Ethics for its members. It has introduced a system of starring items on its agenda so that it can focus on the most strategically important matters. It has reduced the number of permanent committees, preferring to use outcome-focused working parties, and introduced presidential committees and task forces to engage outside experts to work with Board members on highly important strategic matters – literacies during the term of President Kay Raseroka, indigenous peoples' issues during mine, and the information society agenda with incoming President Claudia Lux. The Board has also developed the first Board-level strategic plan which has enabled us to prioritise the allocation of our scarce financial and human resources.

The Professional Committee has undertaken sterling work by driving a review of all of the Federation's professional units. As you are aware, that process has resulted in the refocusing of many of our sections, the closure or merger of some sections and the establishment of some new sections. It has also led to a reconsideration of the methods by which sections may be established or disestablished and the role of discussion groups, returning to the concept of special interest groups which are identified in the Statutes. By employing a dual process of self-assessment followed by peer review, the review process has also repositioned our core activities, identifying both new opportunities and challenges or risks which need to be addressed. For example, the review of FAIFE, as it marks the tenth anniversary of its establishment along with CLM, has resulted in the return of FAIFE's structure to the original

conception of a committee which will work with the new advocacy office at IFLA headquarters.

The creation of that office has been recognised by the Governing Board to be a crucial step. It will provide a resource to assist the invaluable advocacy that has till now been largely undertaken by volunteers, especially those involved with CLM, FAIFE and the World Summit interventions and follow-up activities, our information society agenda. It has not, however, been easy to create because IFLA's budget was already committed to vital activities. So we have had to look for additional resources to enable us to secure the much-needed expertise in advocacy and to depend even more on our dedicated headquarters staff while we work to establish the office.

This demonstrates – as we are all too well aware from our experience in the organisations in which each of us works! – that IFLA's capacity to achieve our aims is conditioned by the Federation's resources. IFLA's financial resources continue to grow but not as rapidly as our aims. The Finance Committee of the Board and the Fundraising Working Party have worked to put in place the mechanisms to enable us to better manage our finances and to broaden their sources, including an investment policy and a better budget planning and reporting cycle. Over the past year, we have established the IFLA Foundation, or *Stichting* in Dutch, which can receive and invest donations and allocate them to support IFLA's priorities. We have also created legal entities to manage the returns from the annual congress and protect the Federation against adverse outcomes. Discussions with a range of potential supporters have resulted, as incoming President Lux announced earlier this week, in very welcome and strong support for our work from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. I am delighted by that support and the partnership to promote the role of libraries, to place 'libraries on the agenda', which it represents.

Our main resource is our members. They demonstrate our global relevance and provide our worldwide reach into three-quarters of the world's nations. Review of the timing of our membership renewals has helped to clarify our financial position and more accurately portray our membership. This has resulted in an apparent decrease in membership numbers but we now have a more reliable base from which to monitor initiatives to expand membership. The support from our members goes well beyond paying dues.

Some, especially national libraries, give generously in cash and kind to support the Federation's activities, including hosting core activities, regional offices and language centres and IFLA headquarters itself. Among those, I must single out one for special recognition, the National Library Service of Barbados, which has made a generous contribution to the Core Activity Fund despite being one of the smaller national libraries from a small island nation. It is an example for us all.

I am disappointed that we have not seen stronger growth in membership. IFLA's successful interventions in the World Summit on the Information Society and our strong professional programs demonstrate our relevance and our effectiveness. We need to communicate this better. The increased focus on advocacy which the Governing Board has championed should enhance both. But we still need members on the ground throughout the world if we are to achieve our goal of promoting a just and fair information society for all supported by strong and effective library and information services. The volunteers throughout our sections and other activities come largely from our member institutions and associations. And we work in partnership with those associations and institutions to advance our agendas in each country. We need to increase that representation by encouraging non-members to join and by supporting members facing financial or other difficulties through the Global Library Association Development (GLAD) program or other means.

Extending our global reach is vital. To that end, the Governing Board has placed increased emphasis on the importance of language. Following the decision to extend our working languages to include Modern Standard Chinese and Arabic, the Coordinator of Professional Activities, Sjoerd Koopman, has worked vigorously to provide the means of using those and our other languages through simultaneous interpretation and translation. I am delighted that we have been able to announce this week the establishment of three IFLA Language Centres at the Bibliotheca Alexandrina in Alexandria (Egypt), l'Université Cheikh Anta DIOP in Dakar (Senegal) and the Russian State Library in Moscow (Russian Federation). Sjoerd has also negotiated the agreement for the new IFLA Regional Office for Africa which is located at and supported by the University of South Africa (UNISA) in Pretoria. On behalf of all of us, I thank Sjoerd and the officers of the host organisations for working so assiduously to extend IFLA's global network.

That global network allows IFLA and its members to do so much to support and advance our profession. From the longstanding and invaluable work of the Action for Development through Libraries Program (ALP) to the development of bibliographic standards through the IFLA-CDNL Alliance (ICABS) and the focus on preservation of both physical and digital materials through the Preservation and Conservation Program (PAC), IFLA makes a most significant, if often unrecognised, contribution to the daily work and strategic direction of libraries and information services around the world. Much of that contribution is communicated through our publications including *IFLA Journal*, which appeared this year in its new livery from Sage Publications under the continuing editorship of Stephen Parker, and the burgeoning program of IFLA Publications which are overseen by Sjoerd Koopman. Again emphasising the importance of wide communication, many of the publications are translated into a variety of languages. The AVM Guidelines² are particularly impressive with the recent publication of an Afrikaans translation joining those in Arabic, Bahasa Melayu, Catalan, Chinese, Croatian, English, Farsi, French, German, Italian, Korean, Latvian, Norwegian, Portuguese, Romanian, Russian and Spanish!

These achievements result from partnership, which I identified in my acceptance speech as my presidential theme. Through the partnerships I have mentioned with libraries, library associations and individual library and information professionals, we have achieved much and will continue to do great things in the future. But our partnerships extend beyond the profession into cognate fields such as archives and museums, with our corporate partners and beyond. By developing and deepening those partnerships we will be even more effective in pursuing our goals to ensure access to information, ideas and works of the imagination through time and across frontiers – of space and of the mind. We will build on the partnerships we established during the processes of the World Summit on the Information Society, especially those in civil society but also governments and intergovernmental organisations, to create a just and fair information society for all.

We in the library and information profession are well situated to provide leadership because of the particular roles which we and our institutions play in society. We do not attempt to coerce or exploit our fellow citizens but simply to support their needs for information and knowledge throughout

their lives, from infancy to old age, in education, research, business, employment and recreation. Our services help to ensure good governance of nations and communities, fair business practices, community harmony and personal growth. The commitment to promote outcomes, and the responsibilities to collect, preserve, make available and support which ensue from them, distinguishes our profession and should be a source of pride to us all.

Through the ongoing process of renewal, IFLA continues to respond to the evolving needs of our members, the profession more broadly and society which our institutions serve. It must continue to demonstrate that vital agency if the library and information profession is to be a key actor in the global information society. Working in partnership with library associations and with institutions, IFLA is essential to placing 'libraries on the agenda', as Claudia Lux reminds us.

As I end my term as IFLA President, I am glad to say that IFLA is in good shape. It has been a great honour to serve as President. I have been privileged to meet and work with extraordinary people who include: our very dedicated staff at IFLA headquarters and in our regional offices, language centres and core activity offices around the world, guided and led by IFLA Secretary General Dr Peter Lor; the members of the Governing Boards who so willingly give their time and expertise; the 900 or so members of standing committees and other IFLA bodies who are similarly devoted to achieving important outcomes for the profession and society; the organising committees and volunteers, particularly the interpreters and translators, who work to ensure that our congresses and other conferences are so successful; the staff in the organisations with which we partner; and the members of our profession throughout the world whom I have encountered and, I hope, encouraged. It has been humbling to see how much is achieved and it has been rewarding to note the commonality of aspirations despite great differences in context and the tremendous difficulties faced in many parts of the world. I am grateful to all I have met for their welcome and willingness to share their

ideas and aspirations with a colleague from 'down under'. I am especially grateful to those with whom I have worked closely on the Governing Board, earlier on the FAIFE Committee, in various other committees, and at IFLA headquarters. Their unstinting dedication and willingness to focus on results has been most rewarding. I am grateful to all of them.

Although it is always invidious to mention some individuals and not others, I must acknowledge the contributions of a few without whom we could not have done so much. Foremost among them are Peter Lor, Sjoerd Koopman, Magda Bouwens and Sophie Felföldi at IFLA headquarters – a President couldn't ask for more capable colleagues who are such a pleasure to work with. They join with the other very helpful and dedicated staff and the elected officers to make a formidable team. And, at a personal level, I could not have undertaken my ten year commitment to IFLA – as FAIFE Chair, President-elect and President – without the generous support of my employer, the University of Technology, Sydney, and the loving understanding and support of my dear family, especially my much loved wife Sue, who put up with my all-too-frequent absences, tiredness and absent-mindedness – the lot of an IFLA President!

Finally, looking at the incoming Governing Board and the membership of the Federation's other committees and boards, I can say with confidence that IFLA is in good hands. I wish all of you and IFLA all the very best.

It is now my great pleasure to hand over to Frau Claudia Lux, my friend and colleague, who will lead IFLA over the next two years together with Ms Ellen Tise and the new Governing Board. Claudia, the gavel is yours!

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The Guust van Wesemael Literacy Prize, 2005: report from the winner, Yunnan Provincial Library

Rumei Guo

Yunnan Provincial Library was the winner of the Guust van Wesemael Literacy Prize 2005 because of what we have done for the blind people, and received the first part of the prize money in October 2005.

Towards the end of 2005, we used the money to purchase 100 volumes of Braille books and 350 volumes of talking books (due to price increases, we had to pay RMB 60-80 per volume for Braille books and around RMB 20 for talking books). Compared with what we had before we won the prize, the materials available in our reading room for the blind have been greatly enriched.

But the most important thing to mention here is that when the news about our having won the Guust van Wesemael Literacy Prize of IFLA was publicized by the local media, some government departments and organizations, such as the Yunnan Provincial Cultural Bureau, the Care Next Generation Working Committee of Yunnan and so on, paid more attention to what we have done to help disabled people and children. Some of these organizations gave us some financial support and impelled us to supply better services for the blind and children. Now there are seven computers (with software), 770 volumes of Braille books and 2,539 volumes of talking books in the Reading Room for the Blind.



Figure 1. Training class for blind users.



Figure 2. Training class for blind users.

As the amount of materials available increases, more and more blind readers come to our library and enjoy it. We have also held some special training classes for the blind, such as teaching them how to use the computer and get access to the Internet and so on; we also developed some interesting activities such as story telling; for those who cannot reach our library because of their illness, our staff will send the reading materials to their dwellings. As a result, the Reading Room for the Blind has served 1,042 visitors in 2006 and 100 of them are regular readers. We are so glad to see more and more blind people using our library and getting the information they want. I believe they also have a happier and more meaningful life in consequence.

We are looking forward to receiving the other part of the prize money so that we can renew the Braille books and periodicals. With the encouragement of this award, our staff felt inspired and will work harder. We will welcome the evaluation team to check our implementation of the funding. We will also welcome members of the Section of Public Libraries, the Section of Libraries Serving Disadvantaged Persons, the Section of Libraries for the Blind, and the Section of Library Services to Multicultural Populations to come to our library and communicate with us.

Les Besoins en formation en Technologie de l'Information dans les pays de l'Afrique du Nord – 28–30 March 2007 in Rabat, Morocco

Diann Pelz-Rusch

Introduction and Background of this Seminar

Building on the Information Technology (IT) Training Needs Assessment Survey in Developing Countries and Countries in Socio-Political and Economic Transition¹ carried out by the author of this report from 1999–2001 and partially funded through a small projects grant to the IFLA Section of Information Technology, this seminar focused on continuing education and training for librarians and information specialists in the countries of North Africa. This was particularly significant, as there was only minimal participation from the North African countries in the original survey and this seminar provided an important opportunity to target this region and reach many of the major multipliers of continuing education for librarians. The Seminar was graciously sponsored and hosted by the École des Sciences de l'Information (ESI) in Rabat, Morocco, with additional support from the IFLA/ALP (Action for Development Through Libraries Program), the Goethe-Institute in Rabat-Casablanca and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Information and Communication Technology Direction for the Arab Region (ICTDAR). The Seminar was organized by Nazha Hachad, lecturer and faculty member responsible for cooperation and international relations at the ESI and member of the Standing Committee of the IFLA Section for Information Technology.

The Seminar extended from Wednesday 28 March to Friday 30 March 2007, with two days devoted to the general theme and one day filled with three workshops focusing on:

- digitization, practical and strategic experiences
- digital repositories – new networks for universities and scientists
- library management to meet information technology needs in the 21st century.

Focus on Information Technology Training Needs in the North African Countries

The Seminar was opened by Mr. Mohammed Bijaad, Secretary General of the High Commission of Planning of Morocco, who spoke on the active role the High Commission was taking to reduce the digital gap. E-commerce and education on information handling can be used to publicize and improve information provision to the people. He also recognized the ESI's role in integrating information society research and consulting in addition to its educational role concerning information technologies. He was followed by Dr. Jürgen Woelke, Cultural Attaché of the German Embassy in Rabat, who also addressed the importance of information technology in view of globalization. Mr. Saad Azzahri, President of the Arab Federation for Libraries and Information (AFLI), made the audience aware of the activities of the Arab Federation. He reported on a survey similar to the IT Training Needs Assessment which was conducted in 1999 and the annual workshops since then concentrating on one or two subjects affected by the cultural paradigms. Mr. Azzahri as emphasized the following personal competencies as being much more important than the actual skills in enacting the information technology changes:

1. commitment to the cultural paradigm shift
2. interpersonal and communication skills, and
3. high quality persons with good training in all areas.

Unfortunately, a lack of such persons was noted, as many high quality candidates move to corporate positions.

Mr. Wolfgang Meissner, Director of the Goethe-Institute of Rabat-Casablanca, also spoke on the German interests in promoting technological innovation in the information fields, noting as well the activities of the Goethe Institute in Northern Africa in such as Arabic translations of German works, and vice versa, contact and support of the Arabic Book Fairs, and continuous

support of electronic resources used in promoting information about Germany, etc.

After this introduction to the Seminar, Diann Pelz-Rusch, member of the IFLA Standing Committee on Continuing Professional Development and Workplace Learning (CPDWL) and adjunct lecturer at the Department of Library Science at the Humboldt University of Berlin, gave a presentation on the results of the original IFLA 'IT Training Needs Assessment in Developing Countries and Countries in Socio-Political and Economic Transition' survey. She gave an overview on the background and motivation leading to the survey and on the procedure. The purpose of the IT Needs Assessment was

- To identify available competencies which could help multiply such skills and knowledge within the region.
- To identify the training needs felt by the individual librarians in the various countries.
- To stimulate development of appropriate continuing education training programs and workshops for these groups in the languages needed while also respecting cultural differences.
- To promote development in such a way that would support use of standards, freedom of access to information, etc.
- To include not only 'developing' countries, but also post-Socialist countries and other countries in socio-political and economic transition.

In presenting the results, she offered analyses for the geographical distribution, age- or experience-related divergences, and also included the statistics from the questionnaires received during the years 2004–2006 after the electronic survey had been closed – many of which were from Arabic-speaking countries in North Africa and the Middle East. The survey evidenced some very strong areas of competencies, but also exposed glaring weaknesses still to be overcome in Africa, South America and the Asian countries. In some places, the survey showed, offerings in continuing education focusing on information technology were quite good, but the participants were not able to participate in them for financial reasons, either because they would not be allowed off work for such education, or because the offerings were concentrated in urban centers which made participation by those outside the urban communities impossible. The major needs for information technology training could be summarized with the greatest needs being in

the area of advanced databases and searching technologies, advanced Internet skills including evaluation, and in the area of migrating library services to web-based services. In the meantime, some of these training needs have been met in larger, urban libraries, but certainly not in all countries and certainly not in less urban areas. It was noted that significant advances in some of the desired areas of IT training have been successfully achieved through the Open Society Institute-sponsored eIFL.Net efforts and consortia building in the Middle East, Eastern Europe and post-socialist countries, as well as in parts of Africa. Ms. Pelz-Rusch closed with remarks on the overall survey results, lessons learned and recommendations for further continuing education in the area of information technology to overcome the remaining gaps and deficiencies in these geographical areas.

Mrs. Najat Rochdi, Information and Communication Technology Director for the Arab Region of UNDP, spoke enthusiastically on the topic 'Knowledge and development: an opportunity for libraries in the 21st century.' She noted that development is about "advocating for change" and for a "mind-set shift" from information retention to information dissemination. She also reiterated Mr. Azzahri's focus on personal skills: it is not just skills, but librarians as persons are agents of change, making education and new knowledge possible. To a question about whether the Arab language presented problems in facilitating this change, she noted that many researchers in Arab countries do publish in English rather than in the Arab language and this should be overcome. There is no longer a deficit in the IT structure – including Arabic characters – and there is no lack of materials in the Arab language: scanning projects are reducing problems in this area. Rather, a more major problem lies in information literacy, implementing more e-learning and information dissemination, and thereby reducing the 'knowledge divide.' In Mrs. Rochdi's view, the 'knowledge divide' can be seen as identical to the 'digital divide' and can lead to marginalization, poverty and exclusion from development even more quickly than past developments.

Country Reports from the North African Countries

In a second segment of the main conference, various reports on the state of information technology

needs in library and information training in the various North African countries were presented.

Ms Radia Bernaoui, lecturer and researcher at the Library School in Algeria described the situation in Algeria in her lecture 'La formation en sciences de l'information aux nouvelles TIC. Cas du département de bibliothéconomie et des sciences documentaires d'Alger.' She discussed the information technology components of research courses at the Library School, and their importance for the graduates in finding appropriate jobs.

The Egyptian perspective was given by Mr. Shawky Salem, Professor at the University of Alexandria, Chairman of the Alex Center for Multimedia and Libraries (ACML), in Alexandria, Egypt, and member of the Professional Board of IFLA. He spoke on 'The role of information literacy in developing the information technology infrastructure' in terms of the case study Egypt. In countries where the secrecy of government documents and other legal decisions was traditional for many years, IT is creating new aspects of information literacy and openness to the governing processes. The newly created Egyptian Ministry of Communication and Information Technology has worked to make Internet services free to everyone in Egypt. As of the beginning of 2007, a new educational program has begun to increase 'productivity' of information. Mr. Salem noted that in Egyptian universities, the proportion of dissertations on information technology has risen from 1986 to 1996 from 8 percent to 43 percent with a clustering of themes around the communication process and the conceptual field.

Mrs. Hanane El Yousfi, Assistant Professor and *Rechercheur* at the ESI in Rabat discussed the topic 'L'intégration de la composante « Technologies de l'Information » dans le cursus de la recherche en science de l'information à travers l'exemple de L'ÉSI.' Her presentation emphasized the necessary philosophy, theoretical aspects and operational aspects of using IT skills for finding, assessing, processing and using information resources. She gave examples from her searching courses at the ESI.

This was followed by an insight into the national strategy for information technology in Mauritania: 'Importance accordée à l'enseignement des technologies de l'information dans le domaine de la bibliothéconomie et des technologies de

l'information en Mauritanie' by Mr. Mohammed Ould N'tilitt, Director of Informatics and Statistics of the Ministry of Interior, Posts and Telecommunications, Noukchott, Mauritania. Mr. N'tilitt described the new national strategy for integrating information technology in all walks of life. Although one third of the population of Mauritania is illiterate, IT is used to contact and inspire people to improve their reading skills. Following that, there is a systematic training program to show them how to use the library. For this purpose, 214 libraries were created and 50 'maisons des livres'. Furthermore, additional training in using information technology to fight against school dropouts is being developed. Since Mauritania does not have a librarian training institution, he looks to a Maghreb cooperation to set up connections and promote distance learning. Within the national plan for education, videoconferencing centers are being set up and a move to distance learning and the improvement of infrastructures are being focused upon.

Last but not least, Mr. Mohammed Ben Romdhane and Mr. Abderrazzak Mkadmi, both assistant professors at the Institut Supérieur de Documentation (ISD) in Tunis, Tunisia, spoke on 'L'Institut Supérieur de Documentation (ISD) entre les défis des TICs et les besoins de la formation à l'ère du numérique.' Since the World Summit on the Information Society in 2005 in Tunis, reform of the school and university curriculum is taking place to adapt to the new information technology approaches. The Virtual University of Tunisia was created already in 2002, a network of university libraries formed years ago will now be computerized, Hence, the library school in Tunisia is striving to improve the curriculum to include more information technology content, improve opportunities for continuing professional education – for which very little is currently offered – and use distance learning via the Internet much more widely.

Discussion following the first day's sessions displayed how the training institutions were giving solid training in information technology skills, and their graduates were well prepared to enter the fast-paced technological world. However, there is little offered to the practicing librarian to build up skills in this area, except on their own initiative. And it was often expressed that not enough was being done to integrate the Arabic language world – that the digital divide due to language and cultural influences was

producing greater marginalization. However, Mr. Salem also mentioned that information is the most expensive industry in the world, more than armies or drugs. He emphatically suggested that library schools update their curriculum each year. Other participants of the session still insisted on the aspect of finding more funding to engage in research on the digital divide and in digitizing important Arabic works.

The Director of the Library School in Senegal, Ibrahim Lo, noted that he had heard the same themes in sub-Saharan Africa about 10 years ago. However, as a result of those discussions, LIS schools in Eastern Africa (Ethiopia, Namibia, Botswana, Senegal, etc.) have joined together and pooled their resources. They also received support for connectivity and information work from the African Development Bank. Today, some headway has been made, but it is still not enough. He also noted that there are experiences which can be shared and perhaps the situation can be improved with greater cooperation between the library and information schools, both in distance learning offerings and in exchange of students and faculty.

The Digital Divide, Visibility and Training in the Field of Information Technology and Communication

The second day of the main conference was devoted to the digital divide, visibility and training in the field of information technology and communication. Mr. Khalyd Chellouli, a Moroccan doctoral student at the Université Paul Cezanne in Aix-Marseille III, France, gave an overview of web visibility and presence of the North African countries ‘Présence et visibilité sur le web des pays de l’Afrique du Nord: une fracture en ligne.’ Applying various types of bibliometric methods to web resources (‘webométrie’) it has been determined that the number of links to a work is indicative of the visibility of an object in the same manner as a citation. Also analyzed were changes in website names and domain levels – including aspects of whether a name had a generic top-level domain or a country or geographic code. In looking at the statistics for the number of sites in the North African countries, French and English dominated the website languages, only 30 percent of the websites were in Arabic. Egypt had the most websites (1,260,000 web pages) followed by Morocco (1,070,000), Algeria, Tunisia, Mauritania

and Libya—although the study was limited to those websites with a geographical domain. Mr. Chellouli also analyzed the correlation between the populations of the individual North African countries and the number of recorded users of these pages.

Dr. Nouredine Elmquaddem, Assistant Professor at ESI in Rabat, challenged the virtually impossible question in his talk ‘La fracture numérique : mythe ou réalité!’ He spoke of new inequalities in terms of access to telephones, computers and access to technology in general. Inside each of these countries is an individual digital divide, he noted. A report by the Islamic Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organizations (ISESCO) covers the situation of information and communication in the Arab countries. Mr. Elmquaddem also noted the Digital Access Index: <http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/dai/index.html>. The number of subscribed users to the Internet does not indicate the actual use. It also does not cover the high number of users of cybercafés. There is also a radical difference in how individuals are using the Internet. He distinguished that the ‘information society’ stresses IT as a tool, as a facility to use, whereas the knowledge-based society stresses innovation and how to develop the know-how. Especially with cybercafés, wireless access and new aspects of distance learning, teachers need to be sensitized to instructing children how to use the information and turn it into knowledge. He, too, emphasized the need to work collaboratively with other LIS schools in librarian training and with other educational institutions within the individual countries.

Mr. Abderrahim Ameer, former graduate of the ESI and now assistant to the Deputy Director and Coordinator of the National Library of Morocco, Mr. Abdelati Lahlou, gave an in-depth presentation on the ‘Integration des TIC et besoins en formation et en formation continue’ at the National Library of Morocco. The new concept of the National Library, in addition to moving its collection to the new National Library building at the end of 2007, is to provide greater services to the community. The new philosophy is – despite the new edifice and its physical offerings – to present the National Library as ‘more than just the building.’ To do this requires a great deal of systematic continued professional education for the library staff. In order to convey this to the populace expected to visit this ‘community center,’ staff members must be well versed in communicating how to use

the available information systems and services. Because the new National Library is to be more of a community information center than the former building, which viewed the Library's tasks in a more traditional sense, Mr. Ameur noted that this cannot be achieved only in the French language. The need for all services to be available in French and Arabic is ultimately recognized, and efforts will be made to fulfill this need.

Mr. Lahlou graciously sacrificed his noon break to give Dr. Lux and Dr. Pelz-Rusch the opportunity to visit the construction site of the new National Library. The Director of the National Library of the Ivory Coast also joined this visit. The huge complex of the new National Library will house not only a 6-storey storage center for physical items, but also a large multimedia center, a public computer room with numerous access possibilities to external data providers, a lecture hall, a rare books and manuscripts room and a café. The new National Library can be viewed from the old National Library on the hill above, where administrative operations, book restoration and other activities will be continued. However, the public focal point will be the new information complex below on a hillside near the Rabat stadium and central for all to come and enjoy the view, a coffee or tea and indulge in accessing the information he or she desires. The new National Library belongs to the royal strategic plan for improving information access and information literacy among the people of Morocco. Although it focuses in its offerings on the Rabat community, it is open to all adults and will be integrated into a new network of university and research libraries within Morocco, as well as already being in a loose network of national libraries in North and Central Africa.

Later that evening, Mr. Lahlou, with Mr. Ameur and the Head of Acquisitions, met with the German participants, Dr. Claudia Lux, Dr. Reinhard Altenhöner, and Dr. Diann Pelz-Rusch to discuss the strategic plan for the new National Library. Three years ago, the National Library of Morocco received a new Director. Prior to that time, people did not know what the national library had. It had developed from the General Library and Archive of the French Protectorate in Morocco, and had no acquisitions budget per se. It was not meant to be a national library and served at that time primarily as a library for the legal deposit acquisitions (1932). In 2003/2004, it was renamed the National Library, dropped the name 'Archives'

and was given a new logo (see Figure 1). A web portal was also set up. The Bibliothèque Nationale de France has acted as a partner to the National Library of Morocco, supporting it with techniques for planning, the building conception, and assistance in revising the processes. Beyond collecting all materials published in Morocco, the acquisition policy is to meet the needs expressed by the users while not taking on the tasks of other libraries. The legal deposit law includes four copies, so that the Library has materials for exchange. The collection scope includes all areas of politics, economics, social sciences and the humanities and many of the sciences, though in cooperation with the university and special libraries. Retrospective collection of items is now being undertaken for all books and periodicals and newspapers concerning Morocco. For this, contracts with Spain and France – to obtain materials referring to Morocco during colonization periods and thereafter – have been made. A UNESCO project is supporting digitization of materials of the Maghreb manuscripts with some of the manuscripts being sent to Belgium for digitization. However, a new laboratory for digitization and restoration will be part of the new National Library building. The National Library provides the national bibliographic services, and includes audiovisual materials, though no digital media at this time. A unique exchange program for enhancing training of other librarians is in place: 100 librarians come from other libraries to work at the National Library and then, after a certain agreed period of time, return to their home libraries. There is also mobility within the library with librarians and staff changing positions to learn other aspects of the library work.



Figure 1. The new logo for Morocco's new National Library.

The National Library has just set up a new integrated library system at the end of April 2007 and will be integrating catalogs of other libraries within Morocco within the collective catalog. The new National Library has taken on the challenge, says Mr. Lahlou, to serve the potential diversity in being a new type of public library. He explained that there is a lack of public and academic libraries in Morocco, but the services and availability of the resources at the new National Library will try to fill that gap. The funding for the building and equipment of the new National Library is solely from King Saud, who supports this important library and information access development in Morocco. In addition, there are gifts from Japan and Spain in the new building.

Training in Tunisia, set in context of the needs of the profession, was presented in detail by Mrs. El-Khansa Mkada-Zghidi, Assistant Professor of the ISD, in Tunis, Tunisia. Mrs. Mkada-Zghidi also addressed the glaring needs in North Africa for social and institutional change to adapt to the technological changes. She noted that efforts to fill the gaps in education, marginalization and information access caused by the digital divide and privatization in Africa do not have the same status as the Europe 2010 program. There must be more done to deal with the expanding gaps. She mentioned the interuniversity cooperation, especially between the directors of universities in the Arab countries to implement policies. She also referred to the new process of integrating the best aspects of the Bologna process of educational reform – more reform of courses, etc., in the Maghreb universities. With additional support from the World Bank, more and more emphasis is being made on building up private enterprises, hence the ISD in Tunis is now offering a special course to enable its students to be employable in private companies by teaching them various aspects of the business enterprise, developmental aspects, not only information for business. Mrs. Mkada-Zghidi also noted that in terms of scientific publications, the Arab world is represented by only 0.3 percent of all scientific publications. She sees this as a problem of visibility for the Arab countries and encouraged the aspect of self-archiving and full availability (through open access) of the article. She encouraged using alternatives that are non-commercial, such as institutional repository software offered free of charge. In her opinion, the construction of an information society is a collective responsibility

– the social and economic environment affects how one uses IT. Therefore, it is extremely important to modernize pedagogical methods to education information professionals to train new users, not only in information gathering, but also content and source evaluation. There should, in her opinion, be more South-South cooperation, horizontal mobility and collaboration among the universities.

Development Projects, Open Access and Training Perspectives in ICT

Mrs. Najima Daoudi, assistant professor at the ESI in information resources and multimedia, spoke next on ‘Le e-learning pour généraliser les TIC au Maroc : besoins de formation dans le contexte du projet e-Maroc et l’INDH’. She discussed the efforts of the Moroccan Institute for Human Development (INDH) in making the citizen able to react adequately to the offering of electronic resources. She described the government strategy for ‘e-Maroc’ including 32 pilot projects for the use of IT in administrative offices, concepts for community use, and overcoming problems of both rural and urban illiteracy. She noted that computers and the Internet were not being integrated sufficiently in the social sciences and humanities and there is a disparity among users of different generations. Ministries are well-equipped, but not regional offices and the general public. She also emphasized the problems hindering education in IT included that courses cannot be assured because of lack of competences of the teachers and an absence of instructional materials. Her suggestions included raising the competences of the library and information graduates to train others, more training in data protection, building a collaborative network, building a federated portal with application software, and assistance for handicapped and illiterate users. The goals and advantages of e-learning are:

1. reduction of costs
2. flexibility and
3. adaptability.

Accessibility no longer presents a problem, even the most remote places in Morocco can be connected by wireless access. However, there must be a more concrete definition of the needs, content must be able to be transmitted and processed, if necessary, a dissemination center

must be created. She suggested a study of the needs of each category of persons as potential users and also each category of data processing.

Next on the agenda was a library and information student of the ESI, Mrs. Houda Bachisse, who spoke on open source software under the title 'Logiciels libres, outils et objets de formation en TICs dans les pays de L'Afrique due Nord'. She appealed for special training as a professional to use free software. Schools have a major handicap as there is no education for the teachers in this area. Most users of open source software must rely on their own trial and error testing and use. She emphasized that the philosophy behind using open source was conducive to the free access to information and opening of education for all. This, however, requires professional competencies, education in using models for organization, for promoting theoretical formulation and acquiring software despite restrictive budgets. Standards are necessary (i.e. MARC, ISO 9000, XML, repository software, web server construction, web editing, office software, open journals, etc.). Ms. Bachisse noted there is a panorama of software useful for LIS students, and recommended that training schools collaborate in educating their graduates in using this software.

Also a student at the ESI, Ms. Nadia Benaïssa, gave a presentation on 'Les archives ouvertes : une nouvelle technologie et de nouvelles fonctions et formations pour l'informatiste.' She discussed the history and use of the Open Archives Initiative (OAI) and the OAI-Protocol for Metadata Harvesting, as well as other aspects of Dublin Core metadata, METS and MODS. In addition, she mentioned the newest efforts to comment on articles while in internal review within the software used in repositories, and illustrated the choice of software.

Mr. Mohammed Djemaa, Head of the Center for Information and Documentational Analysis (Group SONATRACH), as well as professor and doctoral candidate at the University of Algiers spoke on 'Apport des logiciels open source dans la conception des collections numériques : application de Greenstone au niveau du CID du groupe SONATRACH.' Sonatrach is a hydrocarbon company and Mr. Djemaa demonstrated how the Greenstone open source software for digital libraries was being utilized to not only organize the literature, but also provide a collaborative community and promote open access.

Last speaker on this second day of the professional conference was Mr. Seddik Solbi from the Moroccan National Center for Documentation in Rabat. He spoke on the 'Stratégie de l'enseignement des sciences de l'information à l'aide des technologies de l'information dans les écoles du Nord de L'Afrique.' He emphasized the necessity for cooperation between training schools in Africa. Especially the countries in the Maghreb region have similar political problems which concern public policy and national strategies for access to the Internet and to information in general, use of libraries and training of information professionals.

Professional Workshops by the German Experts

The last day of the conference was devoted to three professional workshops presented by the German participants supported by the Goethe Institute Rabat-Casablanca. The first of these was held by Dr. Reinhard Altenhöner, Chair of the IFLA Standing Committee of the Section for Information Technology, and Head of the Information Technology Department of the German National Library in Frankfurt, Germany. His topic was 'Digitization – practical and strategic experiences.' Mr. Altenhöner began with an overview of the German National Library, the federalist policy in Germany, and the distribution of responsibilities among libraries with diverse collections serving all of Germany. He noted there are 587 libraries in 92 universities in Germany, 256 libraries in applied sciences universities, and approximately 300 special libraries. There are about 18,000 public libraries and 6 regional libraries with a total of 400 million holdings. He spoke about the projects to catalog all German imprints including the Bavarian State Library for the period of 1450–1600 and the collections dating from 1601. Since 1969 hand-held digital items produced in Germany have been collected at the German National Library and since June 2005, all born-digital items produced in Germany are collected and archived at the German National Library. Digitization Centers have been active in Göttingen and Munich since 1997, sponsored in part by the German Research Foundation. Mr. Altenhöner demonstrated various digitization techniques on different scanning machines with different resolution aspects. He discussed the advantages and disadvantages of mass digitization using fully automated scanners and the necessary

post processing of the scans, as well as more detailed individual scanning techniques and machines. Using examples, he showed how effective automated extraction of data and words can be, detection of front pages, and how dictionaries are built using recognition databases, fonts, etc. The systematic recognition of dates, pictures, authors, indexes, titles, etc., is more widespread today, but not always detection of page-level aspects, such as segmentation of articles, layout analysis, and specific algorithms. For each type of material (rare materials, manuscripts, dissertations, etc.) there are differences in the workflow, which will also affect conversion and migration at a later date. Mr. Altenhöner closed his talk with an overview of larger European cooperation between libraries and private enterprise (including Google), and also The European Library (TEL), which proposes to have digitized over 5 million items by 2010. He also mentioned that the national strategies for libraries, archives and museums must be harmonized to include not only digitization, but cooperation among countries to avoid double digitization, share records and make these digitized items available for use to all.

Mrs. Diann Pelz-Rusch, initiator of the original IT Training Needs Survey, former member of the Standing Committee of the IFLA Section on Information Technology (IT) and current member of the Standing Committee of the IFLA Section on Continuing Professional Education and Workplace Learning (CPDWL) gave a presentation entitled 'Digital repositories – new networks for universities and scientists.' Mrs. Pelz-Rusch discussed the characteristics and types of digital repositories, and then focused primarily on institutional repositories. She first treated organizational issues, such as institutional policy for author submission to the institutional repository and mandates, other policy issues involved in setting up an institutional repository and 'selling' the institutional repository including advocacy within the institution. The management of the institutional repository processes and the submission procedures including division of labor and workflow were treated next, and Mrs. Pelz-Rusch used an example of an institutional repository to suggest workflow methods for a library-based institutional repository. Some of the procedures she discussed in terms of policy and workflow procedure included:

- determining the general parameters of the submission procedure

- identifying the author(s) and obtaining permission for publication in the institutional repository
- responsibility for submission
- procedure for uploading the object
- submission of metadata
- authorization procedures
- automated features within the submission procedure
- additional manual adjustments or supplementary information

She then gave a demonstration of a sample workflow method including author processes, library processes, and administrative background processes including key software features. In addition, she suggested various author incentives, referenced major open source repository software, discussed sustainability issues, intellectual property rights, copyright and authors' rights, and how the institutional repository can assist the authors with contracts, knowledge of their rights, etc. Mrs. Pelz-Rusch devoted the final part of her talk to the future of institutional repositories, their role in national and international repository networks, integration of institutional repositories into institution-wide services (university archives, courseware and learning management systems, etc.). The role of the institutional repository in institutional assessment exercises was also discussed. In her closing remarks, Mrs. Pelz-Rusch emphasized the need for 'selling' the idea of the institutional repository also in its support of open access and freedom of access to scientific information. She noted that with development of authoring tools and enhanced search tools, the institutional repository network could be of great importance in the development of the semantic web.

Mrs. Claudia Lux, General Director of the Central and State Library of Berlin, Germany, and President-Elect of the IFLA, gave the last workshop of the conference on the topic of 'Library management to meet information technology needs in the 21st century.' Demonstrating with the use of examples from her experiences in libraries, Mrs. Lux discussed various aspects of personnel management and organizational structures needed when making the transition to the use of computers and the further transition from use of print to digital resources and services. Meeting the challenges of new technology includes all aspects of the library work – none and no one person can be left out. This is a strategic and a pragmatic rule of thumb. Staff training and education takes on



Figure 2. Claudia Lux making her presentation.

great importance and sufficient time and in house possibilities should be provided to meet this need. Without sufficient self-assessed competencies in the new technology, staff members may block, feel incompetent or lose motivation for their work completely. Mrs. Lux gave several remedies for this through specific training segments, humor and human resources management techniques, etc. She also spoke on the importance of the librarians also training the users. This is especially important for those without access to computers and online resources outside of the library and for school students, who often have the tendency to believe they can find everything on a subject in the Internet. Mrs. Lux' theme for her term of presidency of the IFLA is 'Libraries on the Agenda.' She explained that this refers to producing greater awareness of libraries, their services and their needs on the agenda of politicians worldwide, but also on the agenda of every citizen, every school class, every home-maker, and every businessman in their daily work and leisure activities.

Summary by the Author

The conference was well attended with ca. 120 participants from 10 different countries. The question and discussion periods after the

presentations showed high levels of concern with the topic and the topics evolving from aspects of fulfilling the needs for IT training in the library and information professionals. Many of the participants were invigorating and very critical of certain aspects of change, for instance, the lack of Arab-language materials available on the web. Since many of the participants represented library and information professional training institutions or libraries and documentation centers where trainees are regularly training within context of the training programs, the debates concerning how to integrate IT into the ranks of the library staff members who have not enjoyed the training over the last 3 to 5 years gave great insights to both library directors and to the new graduates on how to improve this situation. Since the conference included representatives from most of the North African countries, as well as some from other Arab countries, the geographical scope covered was very positive for hopefully enacting greater integration of such skills in the training programs and in continuing educational courses to be established in this area. The response from the participants was overwhelmingly positive for building up more extensive offerings of continuing education in this area. Furthermore, the level of the students' presentations from the ESI was impressive and here, too, these students have a sense of the mission they will have to perform when they enter the workforce. The organizers and sponsors of this conference are to be commended and applauded for their efforts and for the success of this conference. The conference proceedings will be published by the ESI in a special issue of their school journal, *Revue de la Science de l'Information*, expected to be published in September 2007 on the ESI website: www.esi.ac.ma.

Note

1. An electronic survey was posted on a website made known to all IFLA members and beyond that through national libraries and library associations. Responses came from South America, the Caribbean, Africa, Asia and Oceania, India & Pakistan, Central and Eastern Europe, and the Middle East. An overview of the countries from which responses were received can be found in the preliminary report at <http://www.mpib-berlin.mpg.de/en/institut/dok/full/rf/informat01.htm>. The majority of responses from Middle East countries came after closure of the electronic survey website through personal contact with the author during several Goethe-Institute-sponsored events in Cairo, Jordan and Syria.

Policies and Plans

NEWS CONTENTS

Policies and Plans	275
From the Secretariat	276
From the Divisions and Sections	277
Membership Matters	278
Future IFLA Conferences and Meetings	279
IFLA Publications	279
Grants and Awards	281
From Corporate Partners	283
From Other Organizations	286
Other Publications	287

International Publishers and Librarians Agree on Access to Orphan Works

A joint steering group of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) and the International Publishers' Association (IPA) has agreed on key principles of access to orphan works.

The position paper is a contribution to the international debate on so-called 'orphan works': 'Orphan Works' are works in copyright whose owner cannot be identified and located by someone who wishes to make use of the work in a manner that requires the rights owner's permission. In a joint statement the international umbrella organizations of librarians and book and journal publishers have set out principles aimed at facilitating the uses of orphan works.

The joint statement on orphan works was agreed by the Joint Steering Group, a working group established by the International

Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) and the International Publishers Association (IPA) to discuss issue of mutual interest.

The statement sets out five principles to be followed by users of orphaned works:

- A reasonably diligent search should be undertaken to find the copyright owner.
- The user of an orphan work must provide a clear and adequate attribution to the copyright owner.
- If the copyright owner reappears, the owner should be reasonably remunerated or appropriate restitution should be made.
- If injunctive relief is available against the use of a previously orphaned work, the injunctive relief should take into account the creative efforts and investment made in good faith by the user of the work.
- The use of orphan works in non-exclusive.

Claudia Lux (IFLA), co-Chair of the IFLA/IPA Steering Group declared:

Orphan works are bad news for all concerned: for information users, librarians, publishers and authors. Creativity and progress are stifled when so many works are consigned to a legal limbo because their copyright owners cannot be traced. The principles which IFLA has agreed with the IPA are an important step forward because they set out clearly what bona fide users of orphan works must do to avoid being held liable for copyright infringement, and what should be done if a missing copyright owner is found after the work has been used.

If applied, the principles would ensure that the rights of copyright owners are respected without exposing users of orphan works to an intimidating level of risk.

Herman P. Spruijt (IPA), co-Chair of the Steering Group declared:

Copyright is crucially important to publishers. We must ensure that it supports access to knowledge and takes into account the interests of all those contributing to the knowledge economy, including publishers. As part of their business publishers seek authorization to use previously published works, including orphan works. Publishers will therefore benefit from a pragmatic, common sense approach that balances the legitimate interests of all sides. Our principles will help to achieve this.

Geneva/The Hague, 27 June 2007.

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From the Secretariat

**Presidential and
Governing Board
Election 2007**

**Ellen Tise wins IFLA
Presidential election**

Ellen R. Tise, Senior Director, Library and Information Services at the University of Stellenbosch, South Africa, has been voted President-elect by IFLA members. She will begin her two-year term (2007–2009) as President-elect during the IFLA conference in Durban this August. She will succeed Claudia Lux as President in August 2009 for a two-year term, 2009–2011.

The full results were:

President-elect:

Ellen R. Tise (South Africa) 960 votes – elected

Adolfo Rodriguez Gallardo (Mexico) 812 votes – not elected

The total number of valid ballot papers received for the election for this post was 467, a return rate of 38%. This represents 1772 votes, 56% of the possible total.

**IFLA Governing Board
Election 2007–2009**

In the elections for the new IFLA Governing Board, the following candidates were successful: Gunnar Sahlin (Sweden) (2nd term), Barbara Schleihagen (Germany), Bob McKee (United Kingdom) (2nd term), Barbara J. Ford (United States) (2nd term), Réjean Savard (Canada) (2nd term), Danielle Mincio (Switzerland), Zhang Xiaolin (China) (2nd term), Helena Asamoah-Hassan (Ghana), Joaquín Selgas Gutiérrez (Spain), Pascal Sanz (France). They will serve a two-year term on the Governing Board, beginning at the end of the Durban conference in August. Barbara Schleihagen, Danielle



Ellen R. Tise, President-elect

Mincio, Helena Asamoah-Hassan, Joaquín Selgas Gutiérrez, and Pascal Sanz will be serving on the board for the first time.

The full results are:

Gunnar Sahlin (Sweden) (2nd term) 1185 – elected

Barbara Schleihagen (Germany) 1169 – elected

Bob McKee (United Kingdom) (2nd term) 1164 – elected

Barbara J. Ford (United States) (2nd term) 1158 – elected

Réjean Savard (Canada) (2nd term) 1131 – elected

Danielle Mincio (Switzerland) 1081 – elected

Zhang Xiaolin (China) (2nd term) 1032 – elected

Helena Asamoah-Hassan (Ghana) 1025 – elected

Joaquín Selgas Gutiérrez (Spain) 991 – elected

Pascal Sanz (France) 940 – elected

Dong Youl Jeong (Korea) 849 – not elected

The total number of valid ballot papers received for the vacancies on the Governing Board was 517, a return rate of 42%. This represents 1861 votes, 58% of the possible total. Two members of staff of the Royal Library of the Netherlands, P.J. Moree and J.J.M. Bos, acted as scrutineers.

*Peter Johan Lor, Secretary General.
June 2007*

**Copyright and other Legal
Matters (CLM)**

The Governing Board appointed Winston Tabb for a second term as Chair of CLM for 2007–2009.

The following persons were appointed as CLM members 2007–2009:

- Harald von Hielmcrone, Denmark
- Haiyan Lu, China
- Shukei Maesono, Japan
- Harald Mueller, Germany
- James Neal, USA
- Brian Negin, Israel
- Victoria Owen, Canada
- Babarea Szczepanska, Poland
- Evelyn Woodberry, Australia

The following persons were appointed as CLM members 2007–2011:

- Frode Bakken, Norway
- Emilija Banionyte, Lithuania
- Ivan Manev Beltchev, Bulgaria
- Sanjay Kumar Bihani, India
- Assane Faye, Senegal
- Gary Gorman, New Zealand
- Olinda Estela Gomez Moran, El Salvador
- Teresa Hackett, Ireland
- Pekka Heikkinen, Finland
- Aleksandra Horvat, Croatia
- Albert Kakoma, Lesotho
- Wilma Mossink, The Netherlands
- Kjell Nilsson, Sweden
- Alicia Ocaso-Ferreira, Uruguay
- Richard Papik, Czech Republic
- Frances Salmon, Jamaica
- Fathmath Shiham, Maldives
- Yakov Shrayberg, Russia

**Free Access to
Information and Freedom
of Expression (FAIFE)**

The IFLA Governing Board appointed Paul Sturges for a second

term as Chair of FAIFE for the term 2007–2009.

The following persons were appointed as FAIFE members 2007–2009:

Rosa Berdigaliev, Kazakhstan
Vladimir Firsov, Russia
Tuula Haavisto, Finland
Barbara Jones, USA
Frank Kirkwood, Canada
Igino Poggiali, Italy
Marica Sapro-Ficovic, Croatia
Marta Terry, Cuba
Xiangdong Yan, China

The Governing Board decided in April 2007 to abolish the FAIFE Advisory Board and reduce the size of the FAIFE Committee to create a more compact and focussed committee able to replace the Advisory Board. The following persons were appointed as members of the FAIFE Committee, 2007–2011:

Philippe Colomb, France
Loida Garcia-Febo, USA
Jassim Jirjees, UAE
M.M. Moshoeshe-Chatzingwa, Lesotho
Mark Perkins, New Caledonia
Herman Roesch, Germany
Shawky Salem, Egypt

Message from Ellen Tise

Ellen Tise received many messages of congratulation on her election; she replied:

Dear friends and colleagues,

I would like to express my warmest appreciation for your

congratulatory messages and for the firm support you have provided with regards to my election as IFLA President-elect.

It will truly be an honour for me to serve our worthy profession in this manner. I also endeavour to do our profession proud by continuing and strengthening the strategic directions created and established by past presidents and furthering the outstanding achievements of IFLA as the global voice of the library and information profession. Thank you once again.

Website: http://www.lib.sun.ac.za/IFLA_President_elect.htm

Yours sincerely,
Ellen R. Tise

Senior Director, Library and Information Services, Stellenbosch University, Private Bag X5036_7599 Stellenbosch, South Africa. Tel: +27 (021) 808 4880_Fax: +27 (021) 808 3723_E-mail: etise@sun.ac.za <http://library.sun.ac.za>

Contributions to IFLA HQ Core Activity Fund 2006

IFLA's core activities rely heavily on contributions to the Core Activity Fund. Every year all national libraries that are members of IFLA are asked to contribute to the Fund. In 2006 a

total amount of EUR 100,806 was received from 27 IFLA Members. Space precludes us from listing them all, but here follows a list of the top ten contributors.

Top 10 Contributors to the IFLA HQ Core Activity Fund

1. National Diet Library, Japan
2. Bibliothèque Nationale de France
3. Library of Congress, USA
4. National Library of Australia
5. Koninklijke Bibliotheek, Netherlands
6. Die Deutsche Bibliothek, Germany
7. National Library of Canada
8. Helsinki University Library, Finland
9. National Library Board, Singapore
10. The British Library, United Kingdom

Together these libraries contributed EUR 96,000 or 95% of the total amount received in 2006. This amount includes only contributions made to the Core Activity Fund. In addition a number of national and other libraries make contributions directly to certain core activities, and some institutions make very significant contributions in kind, for example by providing staff or accommodation free of charge. For all these contributions, in cash and in kind, large and small, IFLA is very grateful. They make the work of the core activities possible and help IFLA to promote libraries and librarianship worldwide.

Christine Zuidwijk

From the Divisions and Sections

Working Group on Digital Library Guidelines Meets in Washington

The International Federation of Library Institutions and Associations (IFLA) and the Library of Congress

co-hosted a meeting of the IFLA-World Digital Library Working Group on Digital Library Guidelines in Washington on May 4, 2007. The working group was established by IFLA in early 2007 to develop digital library guidelines and best practices for use by libraries and

other cultural institutions around the world.

The IFLA group is one of four working groups established at the conclusion of the UNESCO experts' meeting on the World Digital Library on December 1, 2006.

UNESCO, the Library of Congress, IFLA, and a number of national libraries are cooperating on the development of a plan for a World Digital Library. The guidelines developed by the IFLA working group will be a contribution to this plan. The guidelines also are expected to be of value to all libraries that are creating or that intend to create digital libraries, whether or not they participate in the World Digital Library.

Claudia Lux, Director General of the Central and Regional Library, Berlin and President-elect of IFLA,

convened the group and chaired the meeting. Other members of the working group who participated were Allene Hayes, Library of Congress; Jaesun Lee, National Library of Korea; Catherine Lupovici, Bibliothèque nationale de France; Dale P. Peters, Digital Imaging South Africa; Winston D. Roberts, National Library of New Zealand; Ingeborg Verheul, Koninklijke Bibliotheek; Simone Vieira, Federal Senate Library of Brazil; and Marcia L. Zeng, Kent State University. Members of the World Digital Library team at the Library of Congress who participated as observers included John

Van Oudenaren, Michelle Rago, and Donna Wilson.

The working group met with Dr. James H. Billington, Librarian of Congress, and discussed with him his vision of a World Digital Library and its relationship to other national and regional digital initiatives. The members of the group organized their work and established subgroups to work in the areas of content selection, metadata, technology, service, and organization. The group is expected to produce a set of recommendations and guidelines by mid-2008.

Membership Matters

Membership Recruitment Toolkit

The Membership Recruitment Toolkit is now available on IFLANET. You can find it by going to IFLANET and then clicking on Activities & Services > Officers Corner > Membership Recruitment Tool. Or alternatively you can use this link: <http://www.ifla.org/III/officers/index.htm#Membership-Toolkit>

This toolkit provides you with comprehensive information and statistics about IFLA membership. We hope that this toolkit equips you with the additional knowledge that you may need to plan your strategies as far as membership recruitment and development is concerned. We invite you to actively start recruiting new members. There are many ways to approach this task and this toolkit will support you in your endeavour.

New Members

We bid a warm welcome to the following 37 members who have joined the Federation between 6 April and 27 July 2007. We are happy to announce that the National Library of Armenia has joined the Federation as our first Institutional member in Armenia.

Institutions

National Library of Armenia, Armenia
Fundación Educacional y Cultural la Fuente, Chile
Centre de Documentation de L'Enseignement Superior, Universitaire et de la Recherche de Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo
Bibliothèque Universitaire Lyon1-SCD, France
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification Library, UNCCD Library, Germany
Concern Resource Centre, Ireland
Istituto centrale per la patologia del libro, Italy
University of Nairobi, Kenya
Academic Information Service, University of Pretoria, South Africa
Fundación Instituto de Empresa, Spain
ARTIUM, Basque Centre-Museum of Contemporary Art Library and doc. Centre, Spain
Institute of Development Studies, United Kingdom
International Network for the Availability of Scientific Publications (INASP), United Kingdom
Saint Louis University Libraries, United States
City University of New York School of Law, United States
University of Denver, Penrose Library, United States
General Sciences Library of Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

Institutional Sub-units

Xwi7xwa Library, First Nations House of Learning UBC, Canada
University of Miami Law Library, United States
St. John's University, Rittenberg Law Library, United States

International Association

Urban Libraries Council, United States

Personal Affiliates

Ms Thérèse Bourgault, Canada
Ms Maria Agnese Giraudo, Italy
Ms Monica Vezzosi, Italy
Daniel Mangale, Kenya
Ms Patricia Thurston, United States
Ms Janet Webster, United States
Dick Kawooya, United States
Kevin Rioux, United States
Jerome Offord, United States
James Andrews, United States
Ms Janelle Zauha, United States

Student Affiliates

David Parsian, Austria
Ms Emma Saito Lincoln, United States
Ms Pearl Yi, United States
Ms Colyn Wohlmüt, United States
Ms Sarah Kimakwa, United States

Cynthia Mouanda, Membership Manager. E-mail: cynthia.mouanda@ifla.org

Future IFLA Conferences and Meetings

ILDS Singapore, 2007

International IFLA Interlending and Document Supply Conference, National Library of Singapore, 29–31 October 2007. *Theme:* Resource sharing for the future, building blocks for success.

Topics to be covered include:

Resource sharing Cooperative support, collaborations in terms of collection sharing or access, interlibrary lending and document delivery are topics that would be covered within resource sharing.

Tools and building block for success Policies, tools and processes that are used to help libraries share knowledge with each other with regards to resources available, to help libraries effectively communicate about their needs and to help libraries deliver and support each other.

Rights & Distribution How issues pertaining to the rights of dissemination, sharing and distribution of contents impact libraries. Changes to the legal landscape and changes that owners of content are implementing and how they impact libraries.

Future Directions Sharing of new ideas and service developments that are being explored to improve services to library customers.

Further information: Poul Erlandsen, Chair, IFLA Document Delivery and Resource Sharing Section. E-mail: poer@dpu.dk

Conference home page at: <http://www.nlbconference.com/ilds/index.htm>

IFLA WLIC Quebec, 2008

World Library and Information Congress: 74th IFLA General Conference and Council, Québec, Canada, 10–15 August 2008. *Theme:* Libraries without borders: navigating towards global understanding.

Contact Details

IFLA/WLIC Conference Secretariat, Concorde Services Ltd., 4B, 50 Speirs Wharf, Port Dundas, Glasgow, G4 9TH, Scotland. Tel: +(44)(141) 331 0123. Fax: +(44)(141) 331 0234. E-mail: wlic2007@congrex.com. Web: www.concorde-uk.com

IFLA Headquarters, PO Box 95312, 2509 CH The Hague, The Netherlands. Phone: +31 70 314 0884. Fax: +31 70 383 4827. Website: www.ifla.org

Quebec City National Committee, WLIC 2008 Québec, Canada, Association pour l'avancement des sciences et des techniques de la documentation (ASTED),

3414, avenue du Parc, bureau 202, Montréal, Québec, Canada, H2X 2H5. Tel: (514) 281–5012 Fax: (514) 281–8219 get. E-mail: info@asted.org Website: www.asted.org

Further information: <http://www.ifla.org/IV/ifla74/ann2008en.pdf>

74e Congrès mondial des Bibliothèques et de l'Information, Ville de Québec, Québec, Canada, 10–14 août 2008. *Thème:* Bibliothèques sans frontières: naviguer vers une compréhension globale

Secrétariat de l'IFLA: Casier postal 95312, 2509 CH La Haye, Pays-Bas. Tél.: +31 70 314 0884. Fax: + 31 70 383 4827. Courriel: ifla@ifla.org. Site Web: www.ifla.org

Secrétariat du Congrès IFLA/WLIC, Concorde Services Ltd., 4B, 50 Speirs Wharf, Port Dundas, Glasgow, G4 9TH, Scotland. Tel: +(44)(141) 331 0123. Fax: +(44)(141) 331 0234. E-mail: wlic2007@congrex.com. Web: www.concorde-uk.com

Comité d'organisation – Québec, WLIC 2008 Québec, Canada, Association pour l'avancement des sciences et des techniques de la documentation (ASTED), 3414, avenue du Parc, bureau 202, Montréal, Québec, Canada, H2X 2H5. Tél. +1 (514) 281–5012. Fax: (514) 281–8219. Courriel: info@asted.org. Site Web: www.asted.org

IFLA Publications

Library Management and Marketing in a Multicultural World. Edited by James L. Mullins. Munich: K.G. Saur, 2007. (IFLA Publications; 125). ISBN-13: 978-3-598-22032-6. Price: EUR 128.00 (IFLA Members: EUR 96.00).

The papers collected in this volume were presented at the conference entitled Library Management and

Marketing in a Multicultural World in Shanghai, China from August 16–17, 2006, held under the auspices of the Marketing and Management Section of IFLA. This book addresses some of the latest developments in the marketing and management of libraries worldwide, recognizing the challenges to meet local needs in a global, information society. The authors used different approaches

to identify trends, opportunities and needs as well as effectiveness and assessment in countries ranging from Australia, Belgium, China, Denmark, Greece, India, Pakistan, Spain, the United States and elsewhere throughout the world.

Several authors describe successful programs designed to promote libraries within a community, nation,

or academic community. Others report on trends and changes taking place within the user community and present case studies on the response of libraries to meet challenges and opportunities – through marketing and management.

Professional Development: Pathways to Leadership in the Library and Information World. Edited by Ann Ritchie and Clare Walker. Munich: K.G. Saur Verlag, 2007. (IFLA Publications; 126). ISBN 978-3-598-22034-0. Price: EUR 78.00 (EUR 58.00 for IFLA Members).

These papers focus on the topic of leadership in the library and information professions, providing an overview of institutes, programs and activities occurring around the world. Some are described in detail, outlining learning objectives, structure, recruitment and evaluation strategies; others summarize national and international initiatives. They will provide valuable insights to anyone interested in workforce planning strategies aimed at addressing current shortages of library leaders, as well as those who may have experienced difficulties recruiting to leadership positions and now want to explore the best ways of developing and equipping their own staff with skills to enable them to become the leaders of the future.

Measuring Quality. Performance Measurement in Libraries – 2nd revised edition. By Roswitha Poll, Peter te Boekhorst and Sebastian Mundt. Munich: K.G. Saur, 2007. (IFLA Publications; 127). ISBN 978-3-598-22033-3. Price: EUR 78.00 (EUR 58.00 for IFLA Members)

The first edition of this handbook appeared in 1996 and dealt with academic libraries. It gained wide acceptance and was translated into five other languages. After ten years the new edition widens the perspective to include public libraries and adds indicators for electronic services and cost-effectiveness. It offers a set of 40 such indicators

and provides practical help by describing sampling and surveying procedures and by giving examples for each indicator. The Handbook is intended as a practical instrument for the evaluation of library services. Although it aims specifically at academic and public libraries, most indicators will also apply to all other types of libraries.

ISBD: International Standard Bibliographic Description – Preliminary Consolidated Edition. Munich: K.G. Saur, 2007 (IFLA Series on Bibliographic Control; Nr 31). ISBN 978-3-598-24280-9. Price: EUR 84.00 (EUR 64.00 for IFLA Members).

The ISBD Consolidated Edition merges the texts of seven specialized ISBDs (for books, maps, serials, sound recordings, computer files and other electronic resources, etc.) into a single text.

The ISBD is useful and applicable for descriptions of bibliographic resources in any type of catalogue. In this edition the stipulations for cataloguing the various resources have been made more consistent with each other, and brought up-to-date.

The loose-leaf format is excellent for accommodating regular, periodic updates, whilst providing an economic option for many cataloguing agencies.

IFLA Cataloguing Principles: Steps towards an International Cataloguing Code, 4. Report from the 4th IFLA Meeting of Experts on an International Cataloguing Code, Seoul, Korea, 2006. Ed. by Barbara B. Tillett, Jaesun Lee and Ana Lupe Cristán. Munich: K.G. Saur, 2007 (IFLA Series on Bibliographic Control; Nr 32). ISBN 978-3-598-24281-6. EUR 128.00 (EUR 108.00 for IFLA Members).

This report contains information in English, Chinese, Japanese and Korean on the recommendations

of cataloguing experts from countries in Asia. The April 2007 draft Statement on International Cataloguing Principles is included to reflect the votes of agreement from all participants of the IME ICC1 (Europe and Anglo-American) IME ICC2 (Latin America and the Caribbean), IME ICC3 (Middle East), and IME ICC4 (Asia).

IFLA Publications published by: K.G. Saur Verlag, PO Box 701620, 81316 Munich, Germany. Tel: +49-89-76902-300. Fax: +49-89-76902-150/250). E-mail: info@saur.de. Website: www.saur.de

Sjoerd Koopman, The Hague 18 July 2007

Guidelines for Library Services to Babies and Toddlers

These Guidelines are developed as a joint project (2006–2007) of all sections of IFLA Division of Libraries Serving the General Public, and coordinated by the Libraries for Children and Young Adults Section.

They are available on IFLANET as follows:

English version: IFLA Professional Reports No. 100. <http://www.ifla.org/VII/d3/pub/Profrep100.pdf>

Russian translation: IFLA Professional Reports No. 101. <http://www.ifla.org/VII/d3/pub/Profrep101.pdf>

Spanish translation. IFLA Professional Reports No. 102. <http://www.ifla.org/VII/d3/pub/Profrep102.pdf>

French translation: IFLA Professional Reports No. 103. <http://www.ifla.org/VII/d3/pub/Profrep103.pdf>

Grants and Awards

IFLA/OCLC Fellows Complete 2007 Programme

Five young library and information science professionals have completed the IFLA/OCLC Early Career Development Fellows 2007 programme with a week of activities in Europe, as guests of OCLC PICA. This international fellowship programme prepares librarians to help libraries thrive in countries with developing economies.

During the 2007 programme, which ran from April 27 through June 1, the fellows participated in a 5-week programme of lectures, seminars and mentoring. The first four weeks they were based at OCLC's headquarters in Dublin, Ohio, USA, and the final week they were based at OCLC PICA's headquarters in Leiden, Netherlands.

In the US part of the programme, the fellows interacted with OCLC staff, shared information about libraries in their countries, travelled to

libraries as well as to the Mortensen Center for International Library Programs in Illinois, attended the OCLC Members Council May meeting, and participated in many OCLC-sponsored activities. When asked about her impression of OCLC and experience as an IFLA Fellow, Pauline Nicholas (information specialist, Mona School of Business, University of the West Indies, Kingston, Jamaica) answered, "I will never forget the hospitality and warmth of the people that I came in contact with. In addition, there is the dynamic level of collaboration and networking. This is something worth emulating in third world countries."

Most Important Lesson: Not the Technology, but the People

Elisangela Alves Silva (information assistant, Abrinq Foundation for the Rights of Children and Adolescents, São Paulo, Brazil) responded to the same question, "When I was in Brazil I thought that OCLC was a big non-profit organization that helps libraries and librarians. Now I realize

that it is not just big, but huge and really tries to find solutions to provide libraries with access to information. The people are very friendly and open to new ideas. In my opinion, the most important lesson is that not only technology makes a difference in information services, but the attitude of people who work in these places, who try to find solutions and share them... All of the places we visited gave us a great vision of library operations, information technology, cooperative work, and showed us possibilities and new opportunities to improve libraries in our own country."

In Europe, the five fellows were introduced in some of the European library infrastructures and the various library systems that OCLC PICA develops. On top of that, they visited the Dutch National Library, the Leiden University Library, Haarlem Public Library and Thysiana Library in the Netherlands, and the German National Library, the Frankfurt City and University Library, and the Hessian Broadcast Archive in Germany.



Figure 1. IFLA/OCLC fellows, 2007. L. to R.: Kodjo Elogo Atiso, Nevena Tomi, Rein van Charldorp (Managing Director OCLC PICA), Alicia Chavarria Esguerra, Pauline Nicholas, Janet Lees (Community Liaison OCLC PICA), Elisangela Alves Silva.

Impressive Digitization and Special Collections

The most impressive experience during the European visit for Kodjo Atiso (librarian, Animal Research Institute, Achimota, Ghana) was the digitization process: "Everywhere in Europe we feel the idea is 'going digital,'" he says. "It is one of the important things I will tell my colleagues when I get back home." Alicia Esguerra (instructor/librarian, Bulacan State University, Malolos City, Philippines) adds: "I'm impressed with the presence of all the special collections, how much has been kept and preserved over the centuries, all that history and culture." Also the fellows like the way European libraries plan for the future, for example by building repositories, thinking about copyrights and working on international collaboration.

For the fellows, funding is one of their own biggest challenges. Nevena Tomić (library manager, Cultural Centre Students' City, Belgrade, Serbia) explains: "In my country we don't openly talk about money, like you do here. I will start doing that too, because it will help us to get more money to do things." Kodjo Atiso says: "In these weeks I have learned that it is good to start special projects and to take small steps to show some results to bodies that can support. And I got much more input on how to write good proposals, also that will help." Elisangela Alves Silva sees benefits in the way European project managers find sponsors to bring in the necessary funds.

More Resource Sharing Wanted

If she could, Pauline Nicholas would immediately bring home the resource sharing systems and methods. "We have a lot of catching up to do here," she says, "with institutional repositories, not just discovery but also delivery, putting our content online and creating a community environment to support our

students. I will present this and hopefully we will get this too, even if it may be only parts of what I saw during this programme."

The IFLA/OCLC Early Career Development Fellowship Programme started in 2001 and supports library and information science professionals from countries with developing economies. The Fellowship programme provides advanced continuing education and exposure to a broad range of issues in information technologies, library operations and management, and global cooperative librarianship. To date, the programme has welcomed 33 librarians and information science professionals from 23 nations.

Additional Sponsors Welcome

The list of programme sponsors includes OCLC, IFLA, the American Theological Library Association, and OCLC PICA. The four organisations that sponsor the Fellowship programme are seeking additional sponsorships from other interested organisations. More information is available from George Needham, Vice President, OCLC Member Services at needhamg@oclc.org.

Fellows selected for the 2008 programme are announced during the 73rd IFLA Congress in Durban, South Africa. To learn more, visit www.oclc.org/education/early-career/.

Bob Murphy and Ralph Münzenmayer

New Grant Programs at Elsevier

The Elsevier Foundation strives to enrich and improve the quality of life for people worldwide by supporting the advancement of, and access to, scientific, technical and medical knowledge. The Foundation makes grants to institutions around the world, with a focus on support for the world's libraries and for scholars in the early stages of their

careers. Through gift-matching, the Foundation also supports the efforts of Elsevier employees to play a positive role in their local and global communities. The Elsevier Foundation is funded by Elsevier, the leading global publisher of scientific, technical and medical information.

The Board of The Elsevier Foundation has approved two new grant programs that may be of interest to the academic and library communities:

The *Innovative Libraries in Developing Countries* program will make grants to improve the capacity of developing world libraries through training, infrastructure, technology, digitization and preservation of STM information. The Foundation will focus in particular on supporting partnerships in these areas between libraries in the developing countries and institutions in the developed countries.

The *New Scholars* program is designed to encourage the participation of women in academic science and technology through programs that address the challenges associated with managing career and family responsibilities. We are focusing in particular on supporting the efforts of academic institutions and scholarly societies to help scientists with family responsibilities attend conferences and meetings that are important to establishing a career in science.

For further information: visit the Elsevier booth at the IFLA Library and Information Congress in Durban (August 2007) or go to www.elsevierfoundation.org

SirsiDynix Honors Six Libraries for Building Better Communities

The six recipients of the SirsiDynix 2007 Building Better Communities Awards, which recognize libraries for creative and enterprising uses

of technology to improve their user communities, are: Alliance Library System, East Peoria, Ill.; BOPCRIS Project, University of Southampton Library, Southampton, United Kingdom; Lincoln Trail Libraries System, Champaign, Ill.; Public Library of Charlotte & Mecklenburg County, Charlotte, N.C.; Smithsonian Institution Research Information System (SIRIS), Washington, D.C.; and SUNLINK: Florida Department of Education, Tallahassee, Fla. Each recipient will receive USD10,000. The six recipients, as well as nine other finalists, were recognized at a special ceremony during the American Library Association Annual Conference.

About 100 SirsiDynix libraries from around the world were nominated for the 2007 awards. A panel of independent library leaders from the United States, Canada, Europe, Asia and Australia pared the nominees down to 15 finalists. Six recipients were then chosen by the panel.

To learn more about the Building Better Communities Awards recipients, visit www.sirsi.com/awards.

Winner of 2007 ILIG International Award

Mrs Jan Lewis, a British resident of Barbados since 1998, has won the International Award of the International Library and Information Group of CILIP: the Chartered Institute of Librarians and Professionals in the United Kingdom, for her voluntary work at Her Majesty's Prison Harrison Point.

The award is given annually to someone making a difference in libraries and information services outside of the U.K.

Jan Lewis was nominated for the award by ex-colleagues in Wales, where she worked in the

University of Glamorgan for 16 years before moving to Barbados with her husband and daughter. The selection panel was moved by the account of the work that Jan has done, first in Glendairy Prisons and more recently at Harrison Point.

Jan began her voluntary work in July 2000 by establishing a library in the Female Section of Glendairy. In 2003 she was asked to also work in the Male Section Library. Jan has been successful in building well-stocked libraries. She trains inmates in a library skills programme which she has devised. A fire at Glendairy Prison had a devastating effect on her work. A vast amount of stock was lost, but she faced the challenge of re-stocking the shelves in a temporary facility at Harrison Point.

Further information: Hazel Dakers, Chair, CILIP International Library and Information Group. Tel: +44 20 8568 2209. E-mail: hazel.dakers@blueyonder.co.uk

From Corporate Partners

EBSCONET® Solidifies Its Place as the Most Useful, Intuitive Subscription Management System Worldwide

Since its August 2006 release, the redesigned EBSCONET system has earned a coveted spot in nearly 15,000 libraries as a centralized source for electronic and print subscription management. EBSCONET recently serviced its three millionth subscription order, solidifying its position as the most useful, intuitive subscription management system worldwide.

This milestone signifies another landmark that is of key benefit to EBSCONET customers – the system's rich historical order data – which now tops 20 million order history records and provides an invaluable reference point to assist

customers in the ongoing maintenance of their subscription orders. Furthermore, EBSCONET is now available in 20 different languages – eight languages more than are provided in comparable systems.

“EBSCONET has helped us streamline our internal workflow considerably,” said Sarah Sutton, serials/electronic resources librarian at Texas A&M University, Corpus Christi. “It not only puts information at our fingertips literally 24-7, but it frees both us and our EBSCO customer service representative to spend our time more efficiently on bigger challenges.”

The Library's Central Source for Electronic Resource Management

A leader in the e-world, the latest EBSCONET enhancements include features to simplify the order and renewal process for e-journal packages,

as well as several new e-focused reports, already in high demand from customers seeking realistic tools to manage the complex details of e-journal package maintenance:

Identify which titles are included in a package. Customers can view the publisher packages to which they subscribe and any component titles ordered within that package. This gives librarians a record of the titles included within a package, which streamlines collection analysis. Title results can be sorted in a variety of ways, and users can drill down to bibliographic information of individual titles to gain more information on package contents.

See if alternate electronic formats are available when evaluating renewal options. If alternate formats for a title are available, they will be displayed under Alternate Formats on the Renewal Details page. Users can simply click the new format to

select it, as part of EBSCONET's streamlined renewal process.

Stay informed of changes to e-journal packages. The Package Change Report includes a list of the titles that have been added to or removed from the e-journal packages a library subscribes to through EBSCO. It provides librarians with an efficient means to identify any changes and the nature of those changes so that library staff can quickly evaluate the titles requiring immediate action. With the report, librarians have an easy way to track where package titles are going and facilitate intelligent purchasing decisions. If a previously purchased title has been removed, the librarian may want to purchase it from the new publisher. Alternately, the report will inform administrators that the title will move into a package to which the library already subscribes.

View a single source of registration and access information. Librarians can use the E-Journal Access and Registration Report to review information about publisher's access policies for all e-titles to which they subscribe through EBSCO. With the E-Journal Access and Registration Report, it's easy to quickly identify titles requiring registration, group titles by publisher for site-by-site registration and identify those titles where EBSCO has already completed the registration process, as well as titles in a publisher package ordered through EBSCO (since those titles may not need to be registered if access is already established).

"I have truly enjoyed using the EBSCONET enhancements recently premiered," said Virginia Hill, purchasing and secretary to the director, William Jewell College. "Overall, the new EBSCONET has eliminated a lot of the time previously required for me to order and claim journals, thus freeing me to handle my other job responsibilities. The report options are very clear, and I can either retrieve the report directly or am given a notice that the report will be generated. And if I

have any questions, the Support and Training tab takes me directly to information to reach my Customer Service Representative (who is terrific) and my local EBSCO representative, as well as my sales representative."

A Proven Solution for Print Resource Management Too

While EBSCONET is held in high customer regard for its assistance with electronic information resources, the system is an equally proven winner in handling print, including extensive support for EBSCO's journal consolidation service, JETS.

Since Day One of the EBSCONET redesign, JETS customers have utilized its shipment history feature to view order details of all current and upcoming JETS shipments as well as to download packing slip information. Since January 2007, JETS customers have also made substantial use of the system in managing circulation of routing lists, and stickers including customized recipient and barcode labels are also available.

For more information on EBSCONET features, or to take advantage of the many benefits of placing your subscription orders through EBSCO, please contact your local EBSCO sales representative.

About EBSCO Information Services

EBSCO Information Services is the leading service provider for e-journal, e-book, package and print subscriptions, a suite of e-resource management tools, full-text and secondary databases and related services for all types of libraries and research organizations.

As the 'e' agent of the industry, more than half of the subscriptions handled by EBSCO have an electronic component. EBSCO's comprehensive solutions include proven

systems to consolidate ordering, invoicing, claiming and renewals as well as assistance with licensing and registration requirements for our e-journal and e-package customers worldwide. EBSCO's 31 Regional Offices, located in 21 countries around the world, serve customers in more than 200 countries and are staffed by information professionals who speak the local language and understand the particular challenges faced by librarians in their areas.

In its seventh decade of business, EBSCO upholds relationships with more than 79,000 publishers globally. These publisher relationships uniquely position us to streamline many aspects of the e-resource life cycle. EBSCO maintains a Dun & Bradstreet financial strength rating of 5A1, the highest ranking awarded, which underscores the importance placed on providing outstanding, ethical service.

Thomson Scientific Releases EndNote X1 for Windows

Thomson Scientific has issued a major upgrade to its bibliographic management software, EndNote® for Windows. EndNote XI introduces custom groups to view and manage subsets of references, new Cite While You Write™ integration with Microsoft® Word 2007, seamless connectivity with EndNote Web to simplify collaboration with colleagues, and more.

Group References for Instant Access

With EndNote X1 users can drag and drop references into subject folders for immediate access to subsets of references. Each EndNote library can have up to 50 custom groups, and action-specific groups are created automatically for search results, file imports and reference transfers from EndNote Web, the new Web-based research and writing tool.

Cite While You Write™ with Microsoft Word 2007 for Windows®

EndNote XI utilizes the new Microsoft Word 2007 ribbon technology, providing users with intuitive access to Cite While You Write™ commands. Cite While You Write allows users to locate citations and create bibliographies instantly while writing in Microsoft Word. In Word 2007 the frequently used commands are organized on an EndNote tab, making them easy for the user to find and select when citing references in scholarly papers.

Collaborate with Colleagues and Students using EndNote Web

EndNote X1 integrates seamlessly with EndNote Web, a Web-based basic bibliographic tool available as an institutional subscription. EndNote users can collaborate with colleagues and students by sharing EndNote Web folders, and users can cite references from both EndNote and EndNote Web in a single paper and transfer libraries easily.

More New Features

EndNote X1 provides time-saving enhancements that are tailored to how researchers work today. Users can now view all authors for a reference in the main list display, and organize up to 45 files—PDFs, graphics, PowerPoints and more—per reference using the ‘file attachment’ field. Custom reference types can be exported and imported between computers easily, so users can transfer their personal settings between computers.

EndNote X1 also includes new and updated files for searching online resources, importing references and formatting bibliographies—1,500+ connections to online sources, 600+ import filters and over 2,800 publishing styles. These and other improvements have been requested by students, researchers and scholarly writers.

EndNote X1 is designed for Windows 2000, XP and Vista. EndNote X1 for Mac OS X will ship summer 2007.

Further information: Susan Andrews, Marketing Manager, Thomson ResearchSoft, 2141 Palomar Airport Road, Suite 350, Carlsbad, CA 92011, USA. Tel. +1-760-438-5526 x 326. Fax: +1-760-438-5573. E-mail: susan.andrews@thomson.com

From SirsiDynix

SirsiDynix Symphony – a New Integrated Library System

SirsiDynix Symphony, the company's new integrated library system, blends the best features of SirsiDynix Unicorn® and SirsiDynix Horizon 8.0/Corinthian to offer the most impressive array of library and consortium management solutions available to the library community. SirsiDynix Symphony is the culmination of Project Rome, which SirsiDynix announced in March 2007 as part of the company's strategy to create a single, holistic library technology platform.

SirsiDynix Symphony incorporates open, industry-standard technologies, offering an impressive list of features and capabilities. These include a service-oriented architecture (SOA), software-as-a-service (SaaS) options, power library ‘user experience’ portal and search solutions, comprehensive integrated library management and productivity solutions, Java-based staff clients for all modules, fully documented application programming interfaces (APIs), Unicode support, advanced business intelligence and reporting tools, support for SIP2 and NCIP and support for the Oracle relational database management system.

SirsiDynix Symphony also includes new features, functions and modules, including Books by Mail, Collection Exchange, new portal capabilities and Web-based staff

clients. A full suite of professional services – implementation, training, support, data and consulting – is also available with the system.

The first release of SirsiDynix Symphony is planned for the fourth quarter of 2007.

New Version of Enterprise Portal Solution™

SirsiDynix has announced the release of SirsiDynix Enterprise Portal Solution™ (EPS) version 2.2. With the Enterprise Portal Solution's integrated interface, a library's catalog, databases, RSS feeds, virtual reference, calendars, library news and general information, as well as other library resources and services, are all available in one, easy-to-use online environment. EPS is browser-based, allowing users to access resources from anywhere at any time.

The centerpiece of SirsiDynix EPS is the SirsiDynix Rooms™ Context Manager. Using this innovative technology, librarians can build subject-based virtual ‘rooms’ of high-quality content from any source, which they have preselected to meet information seekers' needs. The various rooms address subjects most commonly of interest to library users, and once inside a room, a researcher can conduct deeper searches within the context of that room, greatly increasing the likelihood of discovering on-target content.

In addition to enhanced standardized features, EPS 2.2 includes new features such as a spell checker with a ‘Did You Mean’ feature; support for federated searching via Central Search; native z39.50 search; improved OPAC holdings capabilities; and the ability for multiple libraries on one instance to display their own branding, library information and OPAC defaults. EPS 2.2 is available immediately.

Further information: Janet Felts, Communications Manager. Tel. +1-256-704-7116. E-mail: janet.felts@sirsidyndix.com

From Other Organizations

Beirut named 'World Book Capital 2009'

The Director-General of UNESCO has announced the nomination of Beirut as the 'World Book Capital 2009' at the conclusion of the selection committee meeting which began on 3 July. Held at UNESCO's Paris headquarters, the meeting brought together representatives of the three main professional associations in the book industry and UNESCO.

Beirut is the ninth city to be designated World Book Capital, after Madrid (2001), Alexandria (2002), New Delhi (2003), Antwerp (2004), Montreal (2005), Turin (2006), Bogotá (2007) and Amsterdam (2008).

According to the selection committee, the city of Beirut was selected "in the light of its focus on cultural diversity, dialogue and tolerance, and of its diverse and stimulating programme." The Director-General was delighted "to see that the city of Beirut, which is facing great challenges in terms of peace and peaceful coexistence, is recognized for its commitment to dialogue, which is necessary more than ever in the region, and that the book is able to contribute actively towards this goal."

Every year, UNESCO and the three major branches of the global book industry – the International Publishers Association (IPA), the International Booksellers Federation (IBF) and the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) – designate a city as World Book Capital for the 12 months between two celebrations of World Book and Copyright Day (23 April). This initiative is a collaborative effort between representatives of principal stakeholders in the book sector and the cities which have committed themselves to promote books and reading.

This year, the Selection Committee was made up of Ana Maria Cabanellas, representing the International Publishers Association (IPA), Françoise Dubruille, representing the International Booksellers Federation (IBF) and Peter Lor, representing the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA).

Source: UNESCO press release

Information Documentation Professional Competencies in Europe

A meeting to study the enhancement of the competencies of European information professionals was convened in Paris on 15 June 2007 by the Association des professionnels de l'information et de la documentation (ADBS). In attendance were representatives of professional associations from twelve countries: Belgium, Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

The morning session allowed to take stock of the development of Eurocertification, the European device of certification of competencies in conformity with the international standard ISO 17024. Associations in seven countries are already involved in the award of European certificates of qualification level in information services, applying the rules established by the CERTIDoc Consortium.

Joint communication activities have been planned to come into operation within the next few months, with a view to broadening the audience for Eurocertification and to heighten the awareness of some prospective partners.

The afternoon session was dedicated to follow-up of *Euroguide LIS*. The 2nd edition, issued in 2004, is

now available in eleven languages and has had real success in Europe and even outside. Hundreds of printed copies were bought, and thousands of users downloaded it from websites where it is freely available. Several participants outlined the various uses made of this tool. In some countries it was the basis for redesigning the LIS curricula in universities and professional schools, in full accordance with the provisions for a Higher Education Area required by the Bologna process.

In view of the elaboration of a 3rd edition, to be issued in 2009, the decision was made to set up a 'Consortium Euroguide'. In each country or linguistic area, a national association will be a member of the Consortium and will serve, when the need arises, as a switching point for associations or organizations in the country which are using the Euroguide. A wiki will be set up to further the collaborative work of the various associations.

The information profession has from now at its disposal the *Euroguide* and Eurocertification, which are, at the European level, two major tools for analysing and fostering the competencies of the professionals. The meeting on 15 June 2007 has shown the relevance of the 'project approach' for work jointly done by various associations at the European level. It brought to light the driving role of the ADBS, which for 15 years has invested in the conception, maintenance and promotion of these tools for collective management of professional competencies.

For more information: CERTIDOC: www.certidoc.net

Contact: certification@adbs.fr

Michèle Battisti, ADBS (L'association des professionnels de l'information et de la documentation), 25 rue Claude Tillier, 75012 Paris, France. Tél : 01 43 72 99 46 ou 05 59 98 06 17. Mél : michele.battisti@adbs.fr

Other Publications

Guide to Reference Material on Africa

McIlwaine, John. **Africa: A Guide to Reference Material. 2nd ed.** Lochcarron, Scotland, Hans Zell, 2007. 666pp. ISBN: 0-9541029-3-2 ISBN-13: 978-0-9541029-3-7.

First published in 1993, this is a new revised and substantially expanded edition that evaluates the leading sources of information (other than bibliographies) on Africa South of the Sahara published in English and French, and in a number of other European languages since 1938. It contains 3,600 for the most part annotated entries, covering encyclopaedias, dictionaries, directories, handbooks, atlases and gazetteers, almanacs, yearbooks, topographic reference sources, directories of organizations, as well as biographical and statistical sources. Entirely new sections include a selection of the principal reference sources in the biological and earth sciences, especially on flora and fauna, and on biology, habitat, and geology. Each title – most of them personally examined by the compiler – is described and analysed for content. For further

details see <http://www.hanszell.co.uk/africaguide/index.shtml>

Registry of Open-Knowledge Projects

The Open Knowledge Foundation (OKF) has officially launched its Comprehensive Knowledge Archive Network (CKAN) at <http://www.ckan.net/>. CKAN is a registry of open knowledge packages and projects – be that a set of Shakespeare's works, a global population density database, the voting records of MPs, or 30 years of US patents. This is a beta version; user feedback is requested to determine the future direction of development of the system.

Global-e Journal Available

Global-e, a new quarterly electronic journal that focuses on research, methodologies, and teaching global studies, is available at www.global-ejournal.org.

Global-e provides a forum for commentary on global events, processes, and issues. Each edition features brief essays by leading scholars and practitioners, offering provocative reflections on a range

of topics with the aim of stimulating discussion among the global studies community. As each new edition is posted on the web, email announcements will be delivered to individual subscribers and to listservs associated with professional and scholarly organizations interested in global studies.

Although available to Internet users around the world, *Global-e* will focus initially on building relations among global studies programs. Commentaries will focus on public issues, theoretical debates, methodological challenges, and curricular concerns. The *Global-e* editorial staff will solicit essays of approximately 800 words, which is the standard length for opinion pieces in most newspapers, magazines, and journals. The journal is managed by a collaboration of global studies programs at the Universities of Illinois, North Carolina, Wisconsin-Madison, and Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

Further information: Lynne M. Rudasill, Associate Professor of Library Administration, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. E-mail : rudasill@uiuc.edu

INTERNATIONAL CALENDAR

2007

November 7–10, 2007. Chicago, Illinois, USA.

Museum Computer Network (MCN) Annual Conference.

Theme: Building Content, Building Community: 40 Years of Museum Information and Technology

Further information: <http://www.mcn.edu/conferences/index.asp?subkey=1240>

November 9, 2007, Lisbon, Portugal

WIDM 2007: 9th ACM International Workshop on Web Information and Data Management.

Further information: <http://workshops.inf.ed.ac.uk/WIDM2007>

November 11–17, 2007. Quebec, Canada.

XLth International Conference of the Round Table on Archives.

Theme: Cooperation to preserve diversity.

Further information: Conseil international des Archives, 60 rue des Francs-Bourgeois, 75003 PARIS, France. Tel : +33 1 40 27 63 06. Fax : +33 1 42 72 20 65. E-mail: ica@ica.org

December 10–13, 2007, Hanoi, Vietnam.

10th International Conference on Asian Digital Libraries (ICADL 2007).

Further information: Dao Manh Thang, National Centre for Scientific and Technological Information, 24 Ly Thuong Kiet, Hanoi, Vietnam, Tel.: +84-4-8246320, Fax: +84-4-9349127., E-mail: daothang@vista.gov.vn. *Conference web site:* <http://www.vista.gov.vn/icadl2007/>

2008

August 10–15, 2008, Québec, Canada.

IFLA World Library and Information Congress: 74th IFLA General Conference

and Council. *Theme:* Libraries without borders: navigating towards global understanding.

Further information from: <http://www.ifla.org/IV/ifla74/ann2008en.pdf>
Wlic2008@congrex.com

2009

July 27–31, 2009. Florianópolis, SC, Brazil.

WCCE 2009: 9th IFIP World Conference on Computers in Education.

Further information: E-mail: coordenacao@wcce2009.org

August, 2009. Milan, Italy.

IFLA World Library and Information Congress: 75th IFLA General Conference and Council.

Further information: <http://www.ifla.org/IV/ifla75/index.htm>
ifla2009@congrex.com

SOMMAIRES

Alan Danskin. **'Tomorrow Never Knows': the end of cataloguing? [Un avenir incertain: la fin du catalogage?]**

IFLA Journal 33 (2007) No. 3. pp. 205–209

Cet article examine les menaces qui pèsent sur l'avenir du catalogage en raison de l'augmentation du volume des publications dans tous les médias allant de pair avec le déclin de la base de ressources en valeur réelle. Il indique que le catalogage a plutôt plus d'importance que moins dans un tel environnement et envisage certaines façons de modifier le catalogage afin d'assurer sa survie.

Kyung-Jae Bae, Yoon-Seok Jeong, Woo-Sub Shim and Seung-Jin Kwak. **The Ubiquitous Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped: a case study of the LG Sangnam Library, Korea. [La bibliothèque universelle pour les aveugles et les handicapés physiques: étude de cas de la bibliothèque LG Sangnam en Corée.]**

IFLA Journal 33 (2007) No. 3. pp. 210–219

Ce document présente un projet de la bibliothèque LG Sangnam qui concrétise le concept d'une bibliothèque universelle. Ce projet a pour objectif de fournir un service aux aveugles, mal voyants et autres personnes handicapées leur permettant de profiter du système bibliothécaire et des services d'information sans procédures complexes de connexions et de certifications d'utilisateur, en utilisant des téléphones mobiles appliquant la technologie NFC (Communication en champ proche). Ce modèle se compose de trois scénarios. Le premier scénario propose un livre audio numérique (DAISY) sur Internet. Il suffit à l'utilisateur ayant un téléphone mobile équipé d'un lecteur NFC de toucher une clé électronique reliée à un ordinateur pour établir des communications NFC et Bluetooth sur l'ordinateur. Le second scénario utilise une connexion sans fil à

Internet par l'intermédiaire d'un téléphone mobile et le dernier scénario utilise des services vocaux par l'intermédiaire d'un téléphone pour accéder aux services de la bibliothèque. Les services de la bibliothèque permettent aux usagers d'écouter des livres audio numériques en temps réel. Comme le montrent ces scénarios, le but du projet est d'offrir un environnement d'information confortable aux aveugles, mal voyants et autres handicapés physiques en utilisant une technologie universelle.

Yeon-Kyoung Chung. **National Bibliographies: past, present and future – the Korean experience. [Les bibliographies nationales: passé, présent et futur – l'expérience coréenne.]**

IFLA Journal 33 (2007) No. 3. pp. 220–228

Cet article présente l'histoire et la situation actuelle en Corée de la bibliographie nationale, du catalogue général national, du dépôt légal et d'autres types de contrôle bibliographique. La Bibliothèque Nationale de Corée a joué un rôle essentiel pour fournir des dossiers bibliographiques complets sur les publications disponibles en Corée. Les bibliographies nationales deviennent plus diversifiées pour ce qui est d'inclure différents types de matériel. La Bibliothèque Nationale de Corée prévoit des projets spéciaux et des opérations de relations publiques en vue de promouvoir le système de dépôt légal et de préparer la révision de sa réglementation afin d'inclure plus de types de matériel, en particulier les publications électroniques. Au cours des prochaines années, une révision de la loi sur le dépôt légal va inclure toutes les formes de publications et sera intégralement en conformité avec les recommandations de la Conférence Internationale sur les services bibliographiques nationaux (ICNBS).

S.B. Ghosh and Anup Kumar Das. **Open Access and Institutional**

Repositories: a developing country perspective – a case study of India. [Libre accès et dépôts institutionnels: la perspective d'un pays en voie de développement – étude de cas en Inde.]

IFLA Journal 33 (2007) No. 3. pp. 229–250

Le libre accès est un moyen de faciliter la disponibilité et la distribution des communications savantes afin de résoudre le problème de l'inaccessibilité fondamentalement dû aux contraintes financières, en particulier dans les pays en voie de développement. En Inde, on a peu à peu réalisé combien il était utile de permettre le libre accès à divers organismes. Plusieurs initiatives de libre accès ont été mises en place et sont opérationnelles. Nombreuses en sont encore au stade du développement. Certaines initiatives ont été aussi prises dans le domaine des services de collecte des métadonnées, en particulier ceux financés par des fonds publics. L'avenir du libre accès en Inde dépend d'une politique adaptée et du développement d'une structure convenable. Les professionnels des sciences bibliothécaires et de l'information devraient jouer un rôle proactif dans la mise en place du libre accès afin d'augmenter les collections dans les dépôts institutionnels. L'article dresse un tableau de l'état actuel des initiatives de libre accès prises par divers organismes dans ce pays.

Eva Malackova and Karel Sosna. **The Joint Czech and Slovak Digital Parliamentary Library. [La bibliothèque parlementaire numérique commune tchèque et slovaque.]**

IFLA Journal 33 (2007) No. 3. pp. 251–257

L'idée de créer une bibliothèque parlementaire numérique commune est née après la partition de la Tchécoslovaquie en deux républiques en 1993. La bibliothèque parlementaire tchèque a lancé ce

projet en 1995 et la Slovaquie s'y est jointe en 2002. Conformément à l'accord passé entre les deux parlements, la bibliothèque numérique commune devrait contenir dans sa forme finale les textes intégraux sous forme électronique des documents parlementaires imprimés (propositions, interpolations,

explications, décisions, invitations) et documents sténographiques (rédigés en sténo) depuis 1848 jusqu'à présent. Le but est de créer et d'exploiter un système automatisé de documents parlementaires actuels et historiques. En 2000, le projet s'est vu récompenser par le prestigieux prix 'Czech @' lors

de la Conférence internationale sur l'utilisation d'Internet dans l'administration publique et le gouvernement autonome. La bibliothèque parlementaire numérique commune tchèque et slovaque est maintenant largement utilisée dans les deux pays.

ZUSAMMENFASSUNGEN

Alan Danskin. **'Tomorrow Never Knows': the end of cataloguing? [‘Tomorrow Never Knows’: das Ende der Katalogisierung?]**
IFLA Journal 33 (2007) No. 3. pp. 205–209

Dieser Beitrag bespricht die vermeintliche Bedrohung der Katalogisierung in der Zukunft aufgrund der zunehmenden Zahl von Publikationen in allen Medien in Kombination mit einer Ressourcengrundlage, die – absolut gesehen – dahinschwindet. Der Autor argumentiert, dass die Katalogisierung in einer solchen Umgebung, ganz im Gegenteil, an Wichtigkeit gewinnt anstatt in den Hintergrund zu geraten. Zudem erwähnt er einige der notwendigen Umstellungen im Zusammenhang mit der Katalogisierung, wenn diese überleben soll.

Kyung-Jae Bae, Yoon-Seok Jeong, Woo-Sub Shim und Seung-Jin Kwak. **The Ubiquitous Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped: a case study of the LG Sangnam Library, Korea. [Die allgemein zugängliche Bibliothek für Blinde und Körperbehinderte: eine Fallstudie der LG Sangnam-Bibliothek in Korea.]**
IFLA Journal 33 (2007) No. 3. pp. 210–219

Dieser Artikel bezieht sich auf ein Projekt der LG Sangnam-Bibliothek, die das Konzept einer allgemein zugänglichen Bibliothek realisiert hat. Das Projekt zielt darauf ab, einen Service zu bieten, mit dessen Hilfe Personen mit Leseschwächen das Bibliothekssystem und die

Informationsdienste ohne komplizierte Verfahren im Zusammenhang mit den Anschlüssen und Benutzerzertifizierungen nutzen können. Dazu werden Mobiltelefone mit der NFC (Near Field Communication) – Technologie verwendet. Dieses Modell stützt sich auf insgesamt drei Szenarien. Nach dem ersten Szenarium wird ein Digital Talking Book (DAISY) (ein digitales Hörbuch) über das Internet angeboten. Der Benutzer, der ein Mobiltelefon mit NFC-Leser besitzt, berührt ganz einfach einen an einen Computer angeschlossenen Dongle und befähigt damit den Computer somit zu NFC- und Bluetooth-Kommunikationen. Das zweite Szenarium beruht auf einem drahtlosen Anschluss an das Internet über ein Mobiltelefon; während das dritte Szenarium mit einem telefonischen Sprachservice arbeitet, um auf diese Weise den Bibliotheksservice abrufen zu können. Beim Bibliotheksservice können sich die Benutzer die Digital Talking Books (die digitalen Hörbücher) in Echtzeit anhören. Wie die einzelnen Szenarien zeigen, zielt dieses Projekt darauf ab, mithilfe allgemein zugänglicher Technologien eine komfortable Informationsumgebung für Personen mit Leseschwächen zu bieten, auch für blinde beziehungsweise körperbehinderte Menschen.

Yeon-Kyoung Chung. **National Bibliographies: past, present and future – the Korean experience. [Nationale Bibliographien in der Vergangenheit, der Gegenwart und der Zukunft – die koreanische Erfahrung]**

IFLA Journal 33 (2007) No. 3, pp. 220–228

Dieser Text beschreibt die Geschichte und die aktuelle Situation in Korea im Hinblick auf die nationale Bibliographie, den nationalen Verbundkatalog, die in Bibliotheken hinterlegten Publikationen sowie die darüber hinausgehende bibliographische Kontrolle. Die koreanische Nationalbibliothek hat im Hinblick auf die Bereitstellung vollständiger bibliographischer Aufzeichnungen der verfügbaren Publikationen in Korea eine sehr wichtige Rolle übernommen. Die Nationalbibliographien weiten sich mit der Zeit aus, indem sie eine breitere Palette an unterschiedlichen Arten von Materialien erfassen. Die Nationalbibliothek von Korea plant spezielle Projekte zur Förderung der gesetzlich vorgeschriebenen Lieferung von Publikationen an Bibliotheken (Legal Deposit System) und bereitet sich auf eine Gesetzesänderung vor, damit mehr Arten von Materialien erfasst werden können, insbesondere auch die elektronischen Publikationen sowie die Öffentlichkeitsarbeit (Public Relations). In den nächsten paar Jahren wird eine überarbeitete Vorschrift zur Lieferung von Publikationen an Bibliotheken (Legal Deposit Act) verabschiedet, die sich auf veröffentlichte Materialien aller Art bezieht und den Empfehlungen der International Conference on National Bibliographic Services (ICNBS) in jeder Hinsicht entspricht.

S. B. Ghosh and Anup Kumar Das. **Open Access and Institutional Repositories: a developing country perspective – a case study of India. [Freihandbibliotheken und institutionelle Aufbewahrungsorte aus der Perspektive eines Entwicklungslandes: eine Fallstudie in Indien.]**

IFLA Journal 33 (2007) No. 3, pp. 229–250

Der freie Zugang erleichtert die Verfügbarkeit und den freien Austausch akademischer Informationen als Mittel und Maßnahme zur Lösung des Problems der Unzugänglichkeit, insbesondere aufgrund finanzieller Engpässe, was in erster Linie in den Entwicklungsländern zum Tragen kommt. In Indien ist festzustellen, dass sich diverse Institutionen allmählich vom Nutzen des freien Zugangs überzeugen konnten. In diesem Zusammenhang sind verschiedene Initiativen zur Förderung der freien Zugänglichkeit ins Leben gerufen worden und heute aktiv. Viele davon befinden sich allerdings noch im Entwicklungsstadium. Einige Initiativen wurden zudem im Bereich der Metadaten-Abrufdienste – insbesondere der aus öffentlicher

Hand subventionierten - gegründet. Die Zukunft des freien Zugangs in Indien hängt von der richtigen Strategie und der Entwicklung eines guten Rahmenwerks ab. Bei der Realisierung des freien Zugangs sollten die LIS-Professionals eine proaktive Rolle spielen, um das Wachstum der Sammlungen in institutionellen Aufbewahrungsorten zu fördern. Dieser Beitrag bietet einen Überblick über den heutigen Status der Initiativen zur Förderung der freien Zugänglichkeit durch diverse Institutionen im ganzen Land.

Eva Malackova und Karel Sosna. **The Joint Czech and Slovak Digital Parliamentary Library. [Die gemeinsame parlamentarische Digitalbibliothek für Tschechien und die Slowakei.]**

IFLA Journal 33 (2007) No. 3, pp. 251–257

Nach der Teilung der Tschechoslowakischen Republik und der Gründung von zwei neuen Republiken im Jahr 1993 ist die Idee der Erstellung einer gemeinsamen parlamentarischen Digitalbibliothek entstanden. Die tschechische

Parlamentsbibliothek hat dieses Projekt im Jahr 1995 ins Leben gerufen; die Slowakei hat sich im Jahr 2002 angeschlossen. Gemäß der Vereinbarung zwischen den beiden Parlamenten sollte die gemeinsame Digitalbibliothek in ihrer vollständigen Form die ungekürzten Volltexte der Parlamentsschriften (Vorschläge, Interpolationen, Erläuterungen, Entscheidungen, Einladungen) sowie der stenographischen Dokumente (Kurzschriften) von 1848 bis heute in elektronischer Form enthalten. Die Zielsetzung besteht darin, ein automatisches System mit aktuellen und historischen Parlamentsdokumenten zu erstellen und zu unterhalten. Im Jahr 2000 ist dieses Projekt von der International Conference on Internet Use in Public Administration and Self-Government [von der internationalen Konferenz zur Nutzung des Internets in der öffentlichen Verwaltung und der Selbstverwaltung] mit dem renommierten "Czech @"-Preis ausgezeichnet worden. Heute wird die gemeinsame parlamentarische Digitalbibliothek von Tschechien und der Slowakei in beiden Ländern auf breiter Ebene genutzt.

RESÚMENES

Alan Danskin. **'Tomorrow Never Knows': the end of cataloguing? [‘Nunca se sabe lo que depara el futuro: ¿el final de la catalogación?']**

IFLA Journal 33 (2007) No. 3, pp. 205–209

Este documento analiza las amenazas que se perciben para el futuro de la catalogación ante el creciente volumen de publicaciones en todo tipo de medios y la cada vez más reducida base de recursos en términos reales. En él se sostiene que la catalogación tiene una gran importancia en un entorno como éste y estudia algunos cambios que deberán acometerse en esta disciplina para que pueda sobrevivir.

Kyung-Jae Bae, Yoon-Seok Jeong, Woo-Sub Shim y Seung-Jin Kwak. **The Ubiquitous Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped: a case study of the LG Sangnam Library, Korea. [La biblioteca ubicua para invidentes y con discapacidad física: un caso práctico de la biblioteca LG Sangnam en Corea.]**

IFLA Journal 33 (2007) No. 3, pp. 210–219

Este documento presenta un proyecto de la biblioteca LG Sangnam, en la que se ha hecho realidad el concepto de la biblioteca ubicua. El proyecto tiene como objetivo prestar un servicio para que las personas invidentes y con discapacidad física puedan aprovecharse de un sistema

de biblioteca y de servicios de información sin procedimientos complejos en cuanto a conexión y certificados de usuario, utilizando la tecnología para teléfonos móviles NFC (Near Field Communication). Este modelo se compone de tres escenarios. El primero ofrece un libro digital parlante (DAISY) por Internet. El usuario que disponga de un teléfono móvil equipado con un lector NFC sólo tendrá que tocar una mochila conectada a un ordenador para que éste realice una comunicación NFC y Bluetooth. El segundo escenario utiliza una conexión inalámbrica en Internet mediante un teléfono móvil, y el último escenario emplea servicios de voz mediante un teléfono para acceder a los servicios de biblioteca.

En los servicios de biblioteca, los usuarios pueden escuchar libros digitales parlantes en tiempo real. Tal y como se muestra en los escenarios, el objetivo del proyecto es ofrecer un entorno cómodo de información a las personas discapacitadas, incluidos los invidentes y discapacitados físicos, utilizando tecnología ubicua.

Yeon-Kyoung Cheng. **National Bibliographies: past, present and future – the Korean experience. [Bibliografías nacionales: Pasado, presente y futuro – la experiencia coreana.]** IFLA Journal 33 (2007) No. 3, pp. 220–228

Este documento presenta la historia y la situación actual de Corea en lo referente a la bibliografía nacional, el catálogo nacional de la unión, el depósito legal y otros controles bibliográficos. La Biblioteca Nacional de Corea ha desempeñado una función muy importante a la hora de proporcionar registros bibliográficos completos de las publicaciones disponibles en el país. Las bibliografías nacionales son cada vez más diversificadas en lo que a incluir distintos tipos de material se refiere. La Biblioteca Nacional de Corea tiene previsto llevar a cabo proyectos especiales para promover el sistema de depósito legal y prepararse para revisar su legislación para incluir más tipos de material, concretamente publicaciones electrónicas, así como relaciones públicas. En los próximos años, una ley revisada sobre el depósito legal incluirá todas las formas de materiales publicados

y adoptará completamente las recomendaciones de la Conferencia sobre Servicios Bibliográficos Nacionales (ICNBS).

S.B. Ghosh and Anup Kumar Das. **Open Access and Institutional Repositories: a developing country perspective – a case study of India. [Acceso abierto y depósitos institucionales. La perspectiva de un país en desarrollo: un caso práctico de India.]** IFLA Journal 33 (2007) No. 3, pp. 229–250

El acceso abierto facilita la disponibilidad y libre distribución de la comunicación entre centros académicos como medio para resolver el problema de la inaccesibilidad debido principalmente a las restricciones financieras, sobre todo en países en desarrollo. En India, cada vez se es más consciente de la utilidad que ofrece el acceso abierto entre varias instituciones. Por ello, se han llevado a cabo varias iniciativas en este campo que se encuentran actualmente operativas. Muchas de ellas están en fase de desarrollo. Asimismo, se han adoptado algunas iniciativas en el área de los servicios de recogida de metadatos, especialmente aquellos con financiación pública. El futuro del acceso abierto en India depende de la existencia de una política adecuada así como del desarrollo de un marco idóneo. A la hora de implementar el acceso abierto, los profesionales de LIS (sistemas de información para bibliotecas) deberían desempeñar una función proactiva ante el crecimiento de las colecciones en los depósitos

institucionales. Este documento ofrece una visión general del estado actual de las iniciativas de acceso abierto que ofrecen varias instituciones nacionales.

Eva Malackova y Karel Sosna. **The Joint Czech and Slovak Digital Parliamentary Library. [La Biblioteca Parlamentaria Digital Común Checa y Eslovaca.]** IFLA Journal 33 (2007) No. 3, pp. 251–257

La idea de crear una biblioteca parlamentaria digital común surgió a raíz de la división en 1993 de la República de Checoslovaquia en dos repúblicas. La Biblioteca Parlamentaria Checa inició este proyecto en 1995 y Eslovaquia se incorporó al mismo en 2002. Conforme al acuerdo adoptado entre los dos parlamentos, esta biblioteca, una vez que esté totalmente operativa, debería contener los textos completos de las transcripciones parlamentarias (propuestas, interpolaciones, explicaciones, decisiones, invitaciones), así como documentos estenográficos (escritos con taquigrafía) desde 1849 hasta la actualidad, en formato electrónico. El objetivo es crear y poner en funcionamiento un sistema automático de documentos parlamentarios actuales e históricos. En 2000, el proyecto fue galardonado con el prestigioso premio “Czech @” de la Conferencia Internacional sobre el Uso de Internet en la Administración Pública y Autogobierno. En la actualidad, la Biblioteca Parlamentaria Común Checa y Eslovaca se utiliza de manera generalizada en ambos países.

Рефераты статей

Алан Дэнскин. **‘Tomorrow never knows’: the end of cataloguing? [‘Никогда не знаешь, что будет завтра’: конец каталогизации?]** IFLA Journal 33 (2007) No. 3, pp. 205–209

В данной работе рассматриваются потенциальные угрозы будущему каталогизации, возникающие в

связи с увеличивающимся объемом публикаций во всех медиальных средствах, а также в силу уменьшения в реальном исчислении ресурсной базы. Приводятся доводы в подтверждение неумещающей значимости каталогизации в складывающихся условиях, обсуждаются некоторые пути изменения процесса каталогизации с тем, чтобы он смог выжить.

Киунг-Джае Бае, Юн-Сеок Джеонг, Воо-Саб Шим и Сеунг-Джин Квак. **The Ubiquitous Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped: a case study of the LG Sangnam Library, Korea. [Библиотека повсеместного распространения для слепых и физически неполноценных людей – на примере библиотеки LG Sangnam, Корея.]**

IFLA Journal 33 (2007) No. 3. pp. 210–219

В данной работе представлен проект библиотеки LG Sangnam, в котором удалось воплотить концепцию библиотеки повсеместного распространения. Данным проектом предусмотрено предоставление такой услуги, которая позволила бы людям, лишенным возможности печатать, воспользоваться библиотечной системой и информационными услугами, не прибегая к сложным процедурам по подключению и сертификации пользователя, путем использования мобильных телефонов, применяющих технологию NFC (коммуникация в ближней зоне). В рамках этой модели рассматривается три сценария. Первый предлагает цифровую «говорящую книгу» (DAISY), доступную через Интернет. Пользователь с мобильным телефоном, оборудованным устройством считывания NFC, просто дотрагивается до подключенного к компьютеру ключа-заглушки, позволяющего компьютеру осуществлять передачу информации с использованием технологий NFC и Bluetooth. По второму сценарию используется беспроводное подключение к Интернету через мобильный телефон, а по третьему – для доступа к библиотечным услугам применяются телефонные голосовые сервисы. Используя библиотечные услуги, пользователи могут слушать цифровую «говорящую книгу» в режиме реального времени. Как следует из сценариев, целью проекта является предложение людям, лишенным возможности печатать, включая слепых и физически неполноценных людей, удобной информационной среды путем использования технологии повсеместного распространения.

Йеон-Кьюонг Чанг. **National Bibliographies: past, present and future – the Korean experience.** [Национальные библиографии: прошлое, настоящее и будущее – из опыта Кореи.] IFLA Journal 33 (2007) No. 3. pp. 220–228

В данной работе представлена ситуация в Корею в историческом и

современном ракурсе, касающаяся вопросов национальной библиографии, национального объединенного каталога, обязательных экземпляров и других средств библиографического контроля. Национальная библиотека Кореи играет ведущую роль в обеспечении полных библиографических записей всех доступных в Корею публикаций. Национальные библиографии становятся более диверсифицированными с точки зрения включения различных типов материалов. Национальная библиотека Кореи планирует специальные проекты для продвижения системы обязательных экземпляров и подготовки к пересмотру своего законодательства, чтобы включить большую типологию материалов, в особенности электронных публикаций, а также материалов по связям с общественностью. В течение следующих нескольких лет будет пересмотрен Акт об обязательных экземплярах с тем, чтобы охватить все формы публикуемых материалов, что будет полностью соответствовать рекомендациям Международной конференции по вопросам национальных библиографических услуг (ICNBS).

С.Б. Гош и Энап Кумар Дас. **Open Access and Institutional Repositories – A Developing Country Perspective: a Case Study of India.** [Открытый доступ и институциональные хранилища – проекция на развивающуюся страну: пример Индии.] IFLA Journal 33 (2007) No. 3. pp. 229–250

Открытый доступ упрощает доступность и свободное осуществление коммуникационного обмена между учеными. Эта услуга нацелена на решение проблемы недоступности, возникающей, в первую очередь, в силу финансовых ограничений, в особенности в развивающихся странах. В Индии среди различных организаций происходит постепенное осознание полезности открытого доступа. Были предприняты и осуществляются различные инициативы в области открытого доступа. Многие находятся в стадии разработки. Некоторые

инициативы были также предприняты в области услуг сбора метаданных, в особенности, финансируемых из общественных фондов. Будущее открытого доступа в Индии зависит от проведения надлежащей политики и развития соответствующей инфраструктуры. В осуществлении открытого доступа специалисты по библиотечным информационным услугам должны играть инициативную роль, способствуя росту коллекций в институциональных хранилищах. В настоящей работе делается обзор текущего состояния инициатив различных организаций страны в области открытого доступа.

Ева Малакова и Карел Сосна. **The Joint Czech and Slovak Digital Parliamentary Library.** [Совместная чешская и словацкая парламентская цифровая библиотека.] IFLA Journal 33 (2007) No. 3. pp. 251–257

После раздела Чехословакии на две самостоятельные республики в 1993 году возникла идея создания совместной парламентской цифровой библиотеки. Парламентская библиотека Чехии начала реализацию этого проекта в 1995 году, а в 2002 году к нему присоединилась Словакия. В соответствии с соглашением между двумя парламентами совместная цифровая библиотека в своем завершённом виде должна содержать законченные полные тексты парламентских документов (предложений, запросов, разъяснений, решений, приглашений), а также стенограммы документов, начиная с 1848 года по настоящее время, в электронном виде. Проект нацелен на создание и функционирование автоматической системы современных и исторических парламентских документов. В 2000 году проект был удостоен престижной премии ‘Czech @’, присуждаемой Международной конференцией по вопросам использования Интернета в государственном управлении и самоуправлении. В настоящее время услугами совместной чешской и словацкой парламентской цифровой библиотеки широко пользуются в обеих странах.

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