

WORK ON GREY IN PROGRESS

SIXTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GREY LITERATURE

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6-7 DECEMBER 2004



Conference Program and Abstracts

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GL6 Conference Program and Abstracts

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

Foreword

Work on Grey in Progress

In the transition to the 21st century, grey literature has become a daily work experience in public, academic, and business sectors. In the span of a decade - owing to Internet technology - grey literature has moved from uncharted and untapped resources to a mainstream source of information. This information revolution has tremendous impact on the landscape and environment in which grey literature is produced, processed, and exploited. Workflow patterns embedded in grey require innovation by new and longstanding stakeholders.

The Sixth International Conference on Grey Literature offers information professionals a global platform on which to showcase best practices and benchmarks i.e. "work on grey in progress". Your presence and contribution to this conference program are genuinely welcome.

Dr. Dominic J. Farace
Grey Literature Network Service

Amsterdam,
December 2004

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Columbia University, USA

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Monday, 6 December 2004

ARRIVALS, REGISTRATIONS

8:30 - 9:00 AM

Opening Session

9:00-10:30 AM

Co-Chair: J. Kaplan, New York Academy of Medicine, NYAM – United States
C. Malpas, Research Libraries Group, RLG – United States

Welcome Address

Dr. Jeremiah Barondess, M.D., President of the New York Academy of Medicine, NYAM – United States
Dr. Maxine L. Rockoff, Ph.D., Director of Information Management, NYAM - United States

Keynote Address

James G. Neal, Vice President of Information Services and Library, Columbia University – United States

Grey Literature Survey 2004: A Research Project Tracking Developments in the Field of GL

Prof. Dr. Albert K. Boekhorst, University of Amsterdam – Netherlands; University of Pretoria
Dr. D.J. Farace, Grey Literature Network Service and J. Frantzen, Boer & Croon – Netherlands

MORNING BREAK

10:30 -11:00 AM

Session One – Institutional Repositories

11:00 -12:30 PM

Co- Chair: A. Asserson, University of Bergen, UiB - Norway
H. Takahaski, Japan Science and Technology Agency, JST - Japan

J. Gelfand, University of California, Irvine – United States

Knock, Knock – Has Grey Literature Found a Home in Institutional Repositories?

E.M.S. Dijk, NIWI/KNAW – Netherlands

Sharing Grey Literature by using OA-x

A.C. Japzon and N. Anderson, Ila, GSFC/NASA – United States

Wallops Island Balloon Technology: Can't see the repository for the documents

N. Rupp and L.J. LaFleur, Cornell University – United States

Making Grey Literature Available through Institutional Repositories

LUNCH

12:30 –1:30 PM

Session Two – Use Analysis

1:30 -3:00 PM

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

M. Barrueco Cruz, University of Valencia – Spain

T. Krichel, Long Island University – United States

Building an autonomous citation index for grey literature: the Economics working papers case

R. Di Cesare, R. Ruggieri, S. Giannini, and S. Biagioni, CNR - Italy

Trend evaluation and comparison of the use and value of GL in core demography and computer science journals

K. Dunn, Ehrman Medical Library; NYU, United States

Impact of the Inclusion of Grey Literature on the Scholarly Communication Patterns of an Interdisciplinary Specialty

J. Schöpfel and C. Stock, INIST-CNRS, France;

D.J. Farace, GreyNet; J. Frantzen, Boer & Croon, Netherlands

Citation Analysis and Grey Literature: Stakeholders in the Grey Circuit

AFTERNOON BREAK

3:00 - 3:30 PM

Session Three – IT & Research Initiatives

3:30 - 5.00 PM

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

D.E. Cutler, OSTI/DOE – United States

Grey Literature in Energy: Five Years Later

A.M. Turner, Oregon Health Science University – United States

E.D. Liddy, J. Bradley, J.A. Wheatley, and S.B. Corieri, Syracuse University – United States

Progress Towards Automated Grey Literature Public Health Intervention Summaries

C. Bourasseau and C. Dumas, Ecole des Mines des Nantes - France

A study of teachers and researchers practices with digital documents – grey or not

S. Costigan and M. Cooke, Columbia University Press - United States

Making Your Way Through Grey: Metadata, MARC and User Tools

RECEPTION

5:15 - 6:15 PM

President's Gallery

Tuesday, 7 December 2004

REGISTRATION DESK OPEN

8:30 - 9:00 AM

Panel One – Part I: Knowledge Management and Dissemination

9:00-10:00 AM

Chair: K. Wittenberg, Columbia University; Electronic Publishing Initiative at Columbia – United States

K.G. Jeffery, CCLRC – Rutherford Appleton Laboratory - United Kingdom

A. Asserson, University of Bergen, UiB - Norway

Relating Intellectual Property Products to the Corporate Context

J. Knight, G. Reid, P. Simkhada, L. Wyness and L. Mandava, Aberdeen Medical School - UK

Chasing the grey evidence: A standardised Systematic Critical Literature Review Approach

D. Luzi, CNR/IRPPS, M. Castriotta, ISPESL and M. Manco, and R. Mazzucco, LINK s.r.l. - Italy

The integration of GL documents with a research information system on occupation safety and health

MORNING BREAK

10:00 -10:30 AM

Panel One – Part II: Knowledge Management and Dissemination

10:30 -11:30 AM

Chair: K. Wittenberg, Columbia University, Electronic Publishing Initiative at Columbia – United States

C. de Blaaij, Library of Zeeland, Academic Department - Netherlands

Two worlds - about bars and stars in scientific information publishing; An analysis of open source ideology as a means of self-controlled publishing

L.P. Pavlov, Scientific and Technical Information Centre of Russia, VNTIC - Russia

The problems of grey in the context of postmodern science and culture

H. von Hofe, CYBEK – United States

Towards a Genealogy of Grey Literature via Newton's Journals

Panel One - QA & Discussion

11:30 -12:00 PM

Chair: K. Wittenberg, Columbia University, Electronic Publishing Initiative at Columbia – United States

LUNCH

12:00-1:00 PM

Panel Two – Part I: Collection Development and Resource Discovery

1:00 - 2:00 PM

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

L. Myohanen, E. Taylor and L. Keith - New York Academy of Medicine, NYAM – United States

Accessing Grey Literature in Public Health: New York Academy of Medicine's Grey Literature Report

S.L. Ranger, University of Houston, UH – United States

Grey Literature in Special Libraries: Access and Use

H. Lehman, University of Washington Information School – United States

J. Webster, Oregon State University Libraries – United States

Describing grey literature again: A survey of collection policies

AFTERNOON BREAK

2:00 -2:30 PM

Panel Two – Part II: Collection Development and Resource Discovery

2:30 -3:15 PM

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

P. Paillassard, J. Schöpfel and C. Stock, INIST-CNRS - France

How to get a French doctoral thesis, especially when you aren't French

J. Staub, J. Carman, A. Creel, S. Milewski, and A. Woofter

The School of Information Sciences; University of Tennessee, Knoxville, UTK – United States

ORNL-Safeguards and security: The Global producers of the 8 radionuclides of particular security concern

R.M. Jackson, Portland State University, College of Urban and Public Affairs – United States

Grey Literature and Urban Planning: History and Accessibility

Panel Two - QA & Discussion

3:15 –3:45 PM

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

Closing Session – Conference Evaluation and Farewell

3:45 –4:30 PM

Co-Chair: J. Kaplan, New York Academy of Medicine, NYAM – United States

C. Malpas, Research Libraries Group, RLG – United States

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Keynote Address

James G. Neal

Jim Neal is currently the Vice President for Information Services and University Librarian at Columbia University, providing leadership for university academic computing and network services and a system of twenty-five libraries. He also works with the Electronic Publishing Initiative at Columbia (EPIC) and the Columbia Center for New Media Teaching and Learning (CCNMTL). He serves on key academic, technology, budget and policy groups at the University. Previously, he served as the Dean of University Libraries at Indiana University and Johns Hopkins University, and held administrative positions in the libraries at Penn State, Notre Dame, and the City University of New York. At Columbia, he has focused in particular on the development of the digital library, special collections, global resources, instructional technology, building construction/renovation, and fundraising programs.

Neal has served on the Council and Executive Board of the American Library Association (ALA), on the Board and as President of the Association of Research Libraries (ARL), and as Chair of OCLC's Research Library Advisory Council. He currently is Chair of the Board of Directors of the Research Libraries Group (RLG) and on the Board of the National Information Standards Organization (NISO). He has also served on numerous international, national and state professional committees, and is an active member of the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA).

Neal is a frequent speaker at national and international conferences, consultant and published researcher with a focus in the areas of scholarly communication, intellectual property, digital library programs, organizational change, staff turnover, and fundraising. He has worked on the editorial boards of journals in the field of academic librarianship. He has served on the Board of Project Muse, the electronic journal publishing program at Hopkins, on the Advisory Board for the E-History Book Project at the American Council of Learned Societies, on the Advisory Board of PubMed Central at the National Institutes of Health, on the Scholarly Communication Committees of ARL and ACRL, as Chair of the Steering Committee of SPARC, the Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition, and currently serves on the Board of the Columbia University Press. He has represented the American library community in testimony on copyright matters before Congressional committees and was an advisor to the U.S. delegation at the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) diplomatic conference on copyright. He has worked on copyright policy and advisory groups for universities and professional and higher education associations. He was selected the 1997 Academic/Research Librarian of the Year by ALA's Association of College and Research Libraries.

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Grey Literature Survey 2004

A research project tracking developments in the field of grey literature

Albert K. Boekhorst,
University of Amsterdam, UvA; University of Pretoria, UP
Dominic J. Farace, Grey Literature Network Service (GreyNet)
Jerry Frantzen, Boer & Croon

Last December, at GL5 in Amsterdam, many of the authors and researchers reiterated the Luxembourg Convention on grey literature. Some questioned if it were not time to rethink the definition, some offered moderations, but not one called for its complete elimination or abolition. During the course of the authors' presentations, specific attributes of grey were brought to lively discussion and debate. However, time and circumstance being known limitations on this kind of interaction and communication, ensured that more issues and questions were raised than could be adequately addressed. At the close of GL5, the idea came to devise a research project capturing the main issues and questions raised and to systematically hold them up to the Luxembourg definition of grey literature to examine where redefinition if any is needed. Both authors are well aware of crossovers, bypasses, and at times a Fata Morgana as to what is grey or commercial on the information highway, but then they poise the question, where would be today without definition?

The dichotomy grey versus commercial is one found both in the definition following the York Seminar (Wood, 1984) "...not available through normal bookselling channels" and the definition redefined at the Luxembourg Conference (1997) "... not controlled by commercial publishing". Like any dichotomy, this one serves as a cognitive tool in the process of reduction, analysis, and understanding of information - from authorship and production to its further use and application. This dichotomy also allows for the simplification of widespread terminologies, where grey literature becomes an umbrella term for a host of expressions among which include the terms: secondary, unpublished, unconventional, fugitive, refugee, fringe, minor, open, etc.

Further, this dichotomy has allowed information workers to group the types of documents such as reports, working papers, proceedings, and 100s of other document types that are grey literature; and, in so doing set them apart from what is commercial literature. And, in this same process of typology, grey literature distinguishes itself from yet another category of information, which includes ephemera, black literature, vanity press, web trash, classified information, etc. Thus, the dichotomy allows one to distinguish not only between that which is grey and commercial but also it excludes that which belongs to neither.

Like any tool or instrument, its purpose is to serve as a means to an end, and is not the end itself. The dichotomy grey versus commercial has allowed information professionals to continue their work in progress without becoming lost in the mass and gigabytes of information available in every conceived means of print and electronic format. Furthermore, if this definition by way of a juxtaposition terms continues to have meaning for information professions, then should the average net-user not at least recognize the term grey literature?

Author Information:

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

Dr. Dominic J. Farace is Director of TextRelease, an Amsterdam based information bureau specializing in grey literature and networked information. He is a native Louisianan and holds two degrees in sociology from Creighton University (BA) and the University of New Orleans (MA). His doctoral dissertation in social sciences is from the University of Utrecht, The Netherlands, where he has lived and worked for the past twenty-seven years. After six years heading the Department of Documentary Information at the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences (Swidoc/KNAW), he founded GreyNet, Grey Literature Network Service, in 1993 and has since been responsible for the international GL-Conference Series. In this capacity, he serves as Program and Conference Director as well as managing editor of the conference proceedings. Since 2004, he is a Guest Lecturer on Grey Literature in the Masters Program at the University of Amsterdam, Faculty of Humanities, Department of Media Studies. And, he is Guest Editor for PRQ, Publishing Research Quarterly - a journal by Transaction Periodical Consortium, Rutgers University. For further CV, www.textrelease.com/pages/5

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SIXTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GREY LITERATURE

Grey Literature Survey 2004
A Research Project Tracking Developments
in the Field of Grey Literature

Prof. Dr. Albert K. Boekhorst, UvA/UP
Dr. Dominic J. Farace, GreyNet
Jerry Frantzen, Boer & Croon



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6-7 December 2004

SIXTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GREY LITERATURE

Grey Literature Survey 2004

(2-3, 6-8)

CONTENT LEVEL

(10) (12) (14) (15) (17) (18)

RESPONDENTS

(9) (11) (16) (19)

DOCUMENT LEVEL

(13) (21) **LEADING QUESTIONS** (20) **OTHER COMMENTS** (22)

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The Respondents

(7) Number of years ago you first encountered the term 'grey literature'

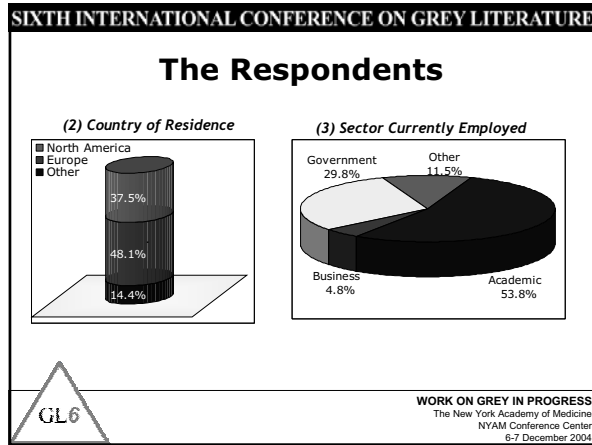
Years	Percentage
≤ 1 Year	5,80%
2-5 Years	15,9%
6-10 Years	23,2%
11-15 Years	21,7%
16-20 Years	18,8%
21-30 Years	14,4%

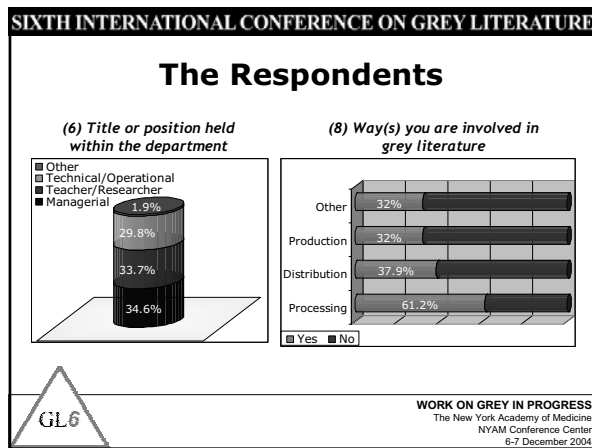
(*) First Contact with GreyNet, Grey Literature Network Service

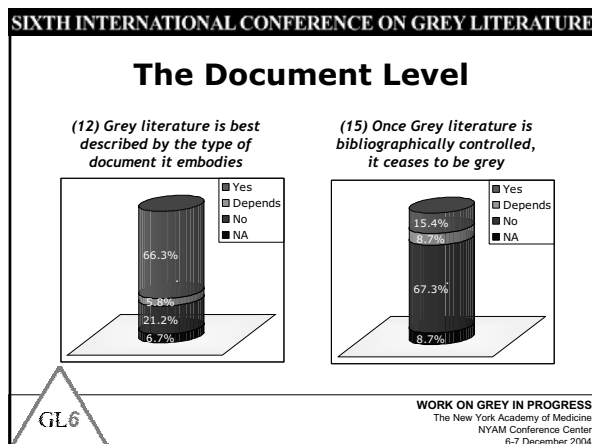
Year	Percentage
<2000	17,3%
2003	34,6%
GL Survey 2004	34,6%
2004 followed by Survey	13,5%

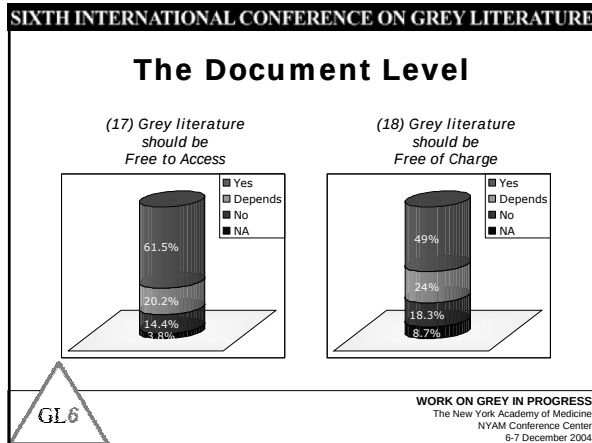
GL6

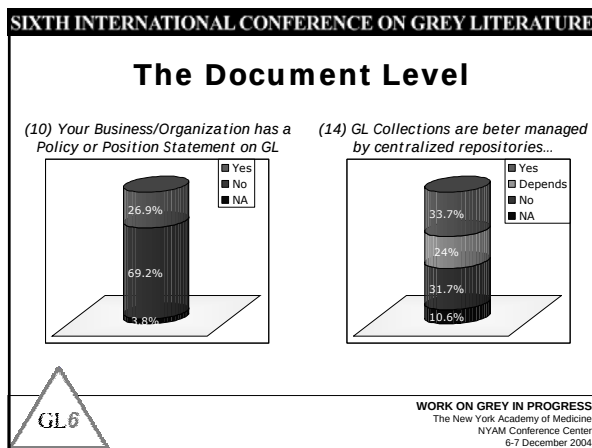
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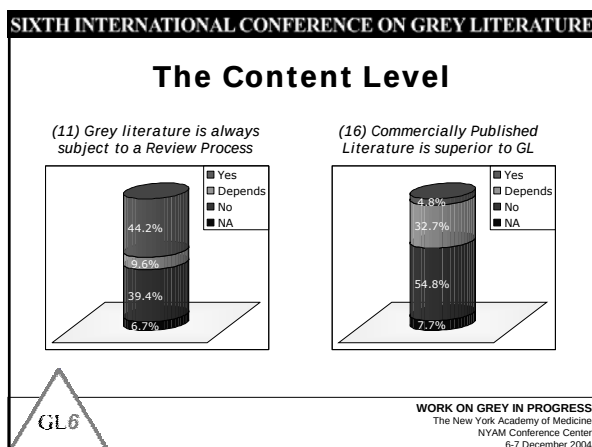


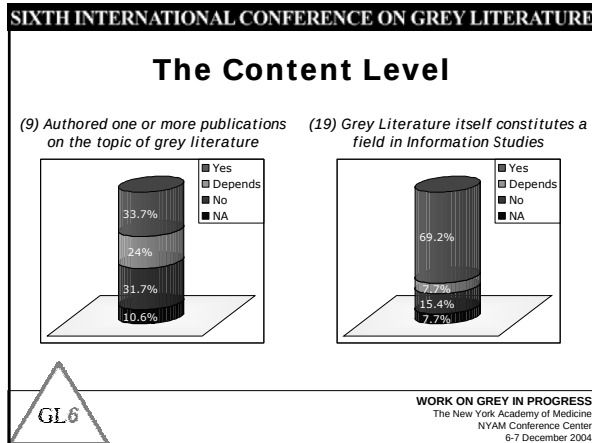


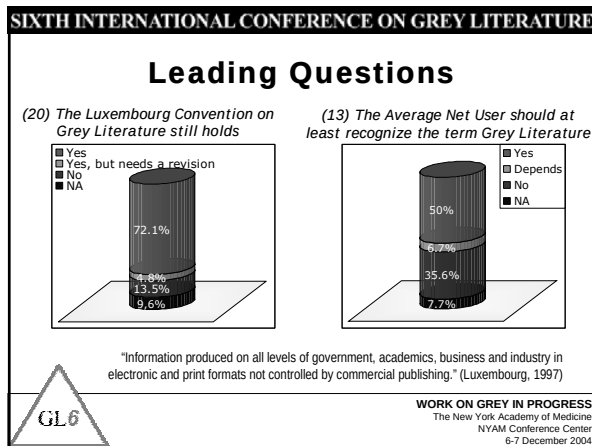


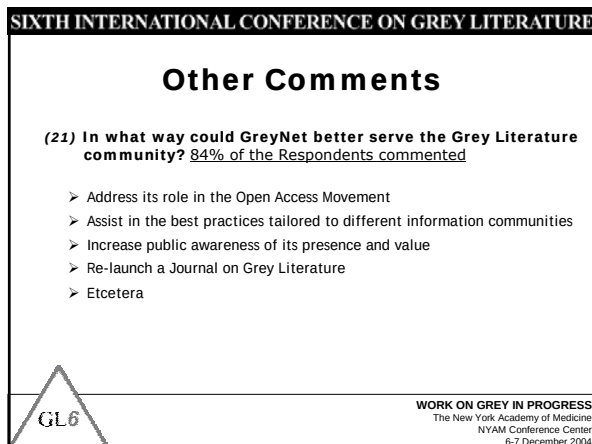










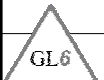


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Other Comments

(22) Other Comments? 28% of the Respondents commented

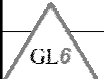
- A Survey in advance of a conference is a great idea
- Studies on Grey Literature should receive strong research backing
- I found this online survey via Google
- Etcetera

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Grey Literature Survey 2004 Conclusions

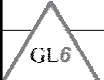
- The Luxembourg definition on Grey Literature should be maintained with or without modification
- Grey Publishers should in some way acknowledge the review process in which their print/electronic documents have undergone
- Colleges and Schools of Library and Information Studies should develop curricula programs, modules, and courses on grey literature

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Grey Literature Survey 2004 Recommendations

- Ways should be found to correct the disproportion between geographical and sectoral involvement in Grey Literature
- Organizations involved in grey literature should formulate and publicize a Policy or Position Statement on Grey Literature
- The Raw Survey Data (i.e. without names, email addresses, and URLs) should be made available to researchers for secondary analysis

 **Thank You!**
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Knock, Knock – Has Grey Literature Found a Home in Institutional Repositories?

Julia Gelfand
University of California, Irvine Libraries

Academic and special libraries are eagerly as well as reluctantly joining the bandwagon to participate in institutional repositories. The young and growing collection of the University of California Institutional Repository hosted by the California Digital Library contains nearly 3,000 documents (see <http://repositories.cdlib.org/escholarship/>) and this paper will analyze the contents of that collection in terms of levels of greyness. Content comes from 9 different campuses composing the University of California; Research Units, Centers and Departments and includes working papers, conference papers, research content, journals and peer reviewed series.

This author has developed a five-point scale that identifies and describes the range of content to conclude the extent that this example of an institutional repository is grey. Institutional Repositories have different collection and review policies and this will be noted. Capturing this content institutionally adds prestige and visibility to resources that without this institutional affiliation may not have peer review, be available digitally and thus remotely, and have perpetual access.

A conclusion will be made whether this model of institutional repository supports new publishing methods for renewed life in grey literature.

Author Information:

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

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Sharing Grey Literature by using OA-x

Elly Dijk

Netherlands Institute for Scientific Information Services, NIWI-KNAW

As part of the Dutch DARE (Digital Academic REpositories) programme, NIWI-KNAW is participating in various projects to enlarge open access to Dutch scientific output (including Grey Literature). The Open Source web technology that will be used for harvesting is based on i-Tor, Tools and technology for Open Repositories, developed by NIWI (the Netherlands Institute for Scientific Information Services).

The subject of this lecture is the initiative that NIWI-KNAW has taken for developing the OA-x protocol, a modular extension of the OAI protocol, OAI-PMH (Protocol for Metadata Harvesting). We shall discuss the advantages of OA-x and for what projects it will be used.

In the protocols of the Open Archives Initiative (OAI) currently in use, information is shared by providing metadata of digital files (data providing) that can be read in by someone else (data harvesting). A URL is used to refer to an object in an external site (often a repository).

In certain cases, one needs to go further than just sharing metadata. Certainly in the case of so called collaboratories, it should be possible to transfer the objects themselves from an external website (or repository) to one's own site. And conversely, it should be possible to upload objects to an external site. Even if only the browsing of objects is required, it is necessary to get to the original document in order to be able to index it.

The OA-x project has been set up to enable researchers and administrators of (digital) archives to be able to unlock, edit, supplement, combine and archive metadata and data (objects) in digital repositories. A protocol for harvesting and uploading objects has been developed in this project. There are also several implementations available: OA-x within a CMS, OA-x as extendable OAI data and server provider, and OA-x as repository filler. We have opted for similar names of verbs as are used in OAI-PMH.

The advantages for authors and administrators of (digital) archives are great. It is possible to place articles or other publications on one's own website as full text and easily export them to a repository such as an institute repository. It is also possible to use OA-x to upload publications to electronic journals (e.g. Studies in Mycology) or to a central address where a grey publication will be produced.

With the aid of the i-Tor technology, it was already possible to index PDFs on one's own website as full text and make them searchable via Google. Thanks to OA-x, it is now possible to index PDFs (or other text files) on external sites as full text too.

In collaboratories, it is not uncommon to use collections of images that are split over various sites. With an OA-x implementation, it is possible to make a collection of thumbnails of the images in these distributed collections in one place (as if the images were collected on one site only).

An example of a collaboratory is E-laborate, a virtual joint venture in the alpha and gamma disciplines. OA-x is used by E-laborate to upload datasets to subject-based repositories.

OA-x can also be used to make a (national) electronic depot. Objects can be sent to such a depot or archive from institutional repositories. OA-x makes it possible to not only send the object but also multiple datasets. It is even more important that information about the technical data (e.g. in what version of PDF the object was created) can be sent along with it. These data are of essential importance to a depot because they can be used to see whether an object (and the format of the object) has remained unchanged.

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Elly Dijk is a Policy Officer at the Netherlands Institute for Scientific Information Services (NIWI), part of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences (KNAW). For the past three years she has been heavily involved in the development of the open source web technology i-Tor, Tools and Technology for Open Repositories. She is the leader of various i-Tor projects and is also responsible for providing information about it, both internally and externally. In addition, she is a member of the DARE & Co (Communication) working group of the Digital Academic REpositories (DARE) programme. This is a joint initiative by the Dutch universities to make their research results available in digital form.

Before taking up her current post, Elly Dijk was Senior Scientific Information Specialist in the Research Information Department at NIWI. She is a graduate of the University of Amsterdam, where she studied Human Geography and Documentary Information Sciences.

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Sharing Grey Literature by using OA-x



Elly Dijk

Conference **Work on Grey in Progress**
New York, 6-7 December 2004

Outline

- More about NIWI-KNAW
- What is i-Tor?
- Four areas covered by i-Tor
- DARE – Digital Academic REpositories
- OA-x project

NIWI-KNAW 6 December 2004

Conference Work on Grey in Progress

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What is i-Tor?

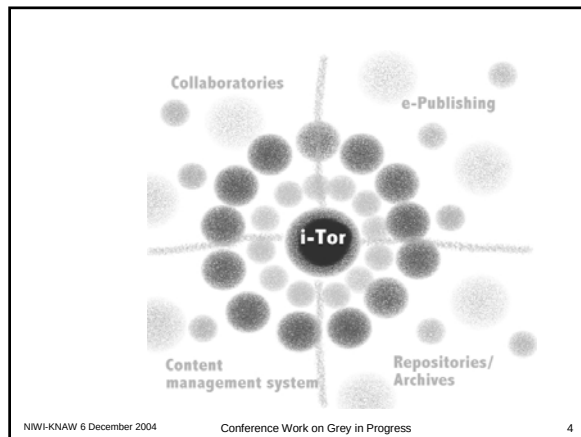


- = Tools and Technology for Open Repositories
- Open Source software, using Open Standards
- Developed by NIWI's department Innovative Technology-*Applied*
- In collaboration with other institutes like University of Twente and programmes like DARE
- It is a toolbox covering four areas...

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Some functionalities

- It is easy to create or add data to webpages
- All content, including databases and PDFs, can be searched with search engines like Google
- Service provider: searching and harvesting external sources of OAI information
- Data provider: searching and harvesting external sources of OAI information
- Publication tool
- Version management
- Discussion lists
- Similarities



The i-Tor logo consists of the letters 'i' and 'T' in a stylized font, with 'OR' below them. Below the logo is the text 'Trade and Technology for Open Repositories'.

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DARE: Digital Academic Repositories



The DARE logo features a circular arrangement of small spheres, with the word 'DARE' in a bold, sans-serif font below it. Underneath 'DARE' is the text 'Digital Academic Repositories' and 'Een SURF-programma'.

- Joint initiative by the Dutch universities, the KNAW, the Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (NWO) and the National Library of the Netherlands
- Knowledge infrastructure for the total Dutch academic output
- DAREnet contains now about 20.000 of digital files from 15 institutions

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DARE project: OA-x

- Purpose: to enable researchers and managers of digital archives (including Grey Literature) to retrieve, edit, add, combine and archive both metadata **and** data (objects) from digital repositories.
- Producing a protocol for harvesting and uploading of objects
- Built as an extension of the Open Archives Initiative/Protocol for Metadata Harvesting

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The commands of the OA-x protocol

- GetObject(s): used to harvest objects. The plural GetObjects command has been created for bulk processing
- PutObject(s): used to upload objects to an external repository. The plural PutObjects command has been created for bulk processing
- CheckSum: a unique number, generated using a special algorithm, which can be assigned to an object

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OA-x applications: using the GetObject command

- It is possible to index PDFs or other text files on external sites
- Collaboratories often make use of collections of images which are spread across several sites. OA-x makes it possible to produce a collection of thumbnails from these distributed collections for placement on one site
- OA-x can be used to upload datasets to subject-based repositories
- OA-x can also be used to integrate full-text objects
- Analytical tools – for grammatical or textual analysis, for example – can be used even when documents are distributed across several sites.

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OA-x applications: using the PutObject command

- It is easy to upload articles and other academic information sources to the repository of another institution.
- An export from an existing application or database to an external repository can be generated. At present, this is only possible between i-Tor sites.
- Users can place full-text articles or other publications on their own website and at the same time easily create an export to a repository – for example, that of their institute.
- OA-x can also be used to upload publications to electronic journals or to a central address where a grey publication is produced.

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OA-x applications: using CheckSum

- A checksum is a unique number, generated using a special algorithm, which can be assigned to an object. To check that an archive holds the original object – which is important when working in a collaboratory environment, for example – such a number is vital. Even the tiniest adjustment to the data will change the checksum irrevocably and thus alert the researcher.
- Naturally, such a checksum can be extremely useful in such areas as version management and the verification of electronic publications.

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Current use of OA-x

- The E-laborate collaboratory, a partnership in the humanities and social sciences, is using it to update datasets into subject-based repositories as part of the X-Past subproject
- The Bibliography of Dutch Language and Literature (BTNL) is also using OA-x, to integrate full-text objects
- The upload of publications to electronic journals, as is happening at *Studies in Mycology*
- In discussion: within the DARE community
- In discussion: with the creation of a national electronic depot

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Wallops Island Balloon Technology: Can't see the Repository for the Documents

**Andrea Japzon and Nikkia Anderson
Information International Associates, Inc.
NASA Goddard Space Flight Center**

Since the Wallop's Balloon Technology documents repository began approximately 9 years ago, the Goddard Library has become increasingly involved in developing digital archiving capabilities. The Library developed the Digital Archiving System (DAS), which is a prototype infrastructure for creating a combined metadata repository that allows metadata for heterogeneous digital objects to be searched with a single search mechanism and presented in a single results page. With this, the opportunity has been presented to expand the usability of the print repository. The Balloon Technology documents relate only to the specific subject of construction of scientific balloons and at the current time number over 4,300. The documents exist primarily in paper format and are organized according to the accession number. The project is currently at a crossroads where decisions will have to be made regarding the reorganization of the database from many different perspectives. An assessment of the project was conducted to determine future direction. An assessment survey was created using the Knowledge Management Assessment Tool (KMAT) from the American Productivity & Quality Center and from the recommendations that The Scholarly Publishing & Academic Resources Coalition (SPARC) put forth in "The Case for Institutional Repositories: A SPARC Position Paper. Survey participants agreed to move forward with project by scanning the documents, mapping existing database records to the current metadata elements, seeking copyright permissions, and forming a joint committee of balloon scientists and librarians. All have agreed on the importance of digitizing this collection to the balloon science community. Further, it was agreed that once complete, the addition of the balloon documents to the DAS (an institutional repository) could serve as a model for other NASA and/or government projects trying to organize, collect and preserve specialized knowledge that manifests largely in grey literature.

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Andrea C Japzon earned a Master of Library Science degree from Florida State University in 1994 and in the same year began working as a librarian at The New York Public Library. In 1999, she joined the library faculty at Hunter College of the City University of New York. While at Hunter, she completed an MA in geography. As of March 2004, she has worked for the NASA Goddard Space Flight Center Library contractor, Information International Associates, Inc. She is a member of the Society of Woman Geographers and the American Library Association.

Nikkia Anderson, a 2004 graduate in Computer Science from Bowie State University, is a Computer Programmer with Information International Associates, Inc. (IIA). Her current projects include the development of a core metadata set for the Goddard Library; 508 compliancy, and developing procedures for digitizing a collection of NASA Balloon Technology documents.

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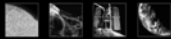
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The Goddard Library
Federal Library of the Year 2002


Wallops Island Balloon Technology: Can't see the Repository for the Documents

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Sixth International Conference on Grey Literature
Sixth International Conference on Grey Literature
New York, New York
December 6, 2004

The Goddard Library
Federal Library of the Year


History of the Document Collection

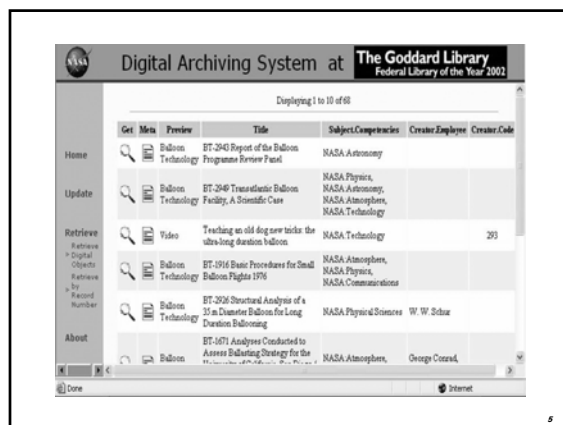
- Grey Literature
 - Preservation
 - Access
- Who cared
 - Balloon Program Office
 - Librarians
 - Jim Winker

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Current Status

- askSam via WAIS database – meta search
 - <http://library.gsfc.nasa.gov/Databases/Balloon/balloon1.html>
- Autonomy – PDF full text search
 - <http://library.gsfc.nasa.gov/SiteSearch/premium/premiumquery.html>
- DAS – Institutional Repository
 - <http://library01.gsfc.nasa.gov/das/>
 - Uses MySQL and Lucene





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Project Assessment: Part I

- Knowledge Management
 - KMAT
 - http://www.kwork.org/White_Papers/KMAT_BOK_DOC.pdf
 - Transference of knowledge
 - Content Perspective
 - Infrastructure Perspective
 - Process for change

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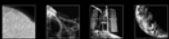
Project Assessment: Part II

- Institutional repository for Goddard?
 - SPARC Position Paper Recommends....
 - <http://www.arl.org/sparc/IR/ir.html>
 - Institutionally Offered
 - Scholarly
 - Cumulative and Perpetual
 - Open & Interoperable

7

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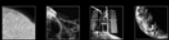
Problems with Balloon Documents

- Open and Interoperable
- Metadata
- Copyright
- Certification and Collection Process

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Future Plan

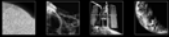
- Scan documents
- Map records
- Seek Copyright Permissions
- Form a joint committee
- Find Funds



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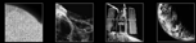
Grey Literature & Institutional Repositories & Government Info.

- Proprietary, Competitive
- Open Archive Initiatives
 - Metadata harvesting
 - Most documents not freely available
- Service to Goddard/NASA
 - Organize, collect, share, access, and preserve

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The Goddard Library

Federal Library of the Year 2002



Questions?

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Making Grey Literature Available Through Institutional Repositories

Nathan Rupp and Lee J. LaFleur
Albert R. Mann Library, Cornell University

One of the major components of grey literature is conference proceedings. A major purpose of conferences is to disseminate research in a particular area, and this is often done through conference proceedings. However, although many libraries collect conference proceedings, they collect them mostly in print. With the advent of digital library collections—electronic journals, digital library projects, etc.—conference proceedings have been neglected. Even though the research in conference proceedings can be as vital as that in any journal article, the access to conference proceedings has not kept pace with access to other types of library resources.

In its support of the Life Sciences Group at Cornell, Mann Library identified this lack of online access to conference proceedings as a problem whose exploration and resolution might benefit faculty and researchers supported by the library. Librarians at Mann embarked on a pilot project to identify a set of Cornell conference proceedings as a candidate which should be made available online to researchers. In addition, they took advantage of Cornell's membership in the nascent D-Space Federation and used the D-Space Institutional Repository system to make the proceedings available online. They loaded the set of proceedings they had identified into D-Space and created metadata to facilitate searching for the proceedings within the system. They then demonstrated this system at the annual meeting of the conference.

The positive reception to the conference demonstration convinced the librarians involved with the project that making conference proceedings available online to researchers was a worthwhile service that should be further explored. In the process of identifying the proceedings, collecting them, and making them available online, the librarians encountered a number of issues that they would need to address as they further explored the service and determined whether or not it should be implemented as a full program:

1. For the project, which was funded by an internal grant of limited funds, the librarians focused on just digital documents since scanning print documents can be prohibitively expensive. If the project is to be expanded into a sustainable service, the librarians will have to determine whether non-digital documents should be added to the repository and, if so, how that addition would be paid for.
2. As the project is expanded into a service marketed to more than a single group, other conference proceedings will be identified and added to the repository; the librarians will need to design systematic methods to solicit, gather, and make available these other proceedings.
3. Other institutional repository platforms besides D-Space will be assessed. Other platforms may be more scalable for larger collections since D-Space does not efficiently support efficient creation of metadata or multiple levels of collections.
4. In presenting the repository at the conference, the librarians learned about the dilemma between selling conference proceedings merely to recover the cost of printing them and selling them to make a profit for the organization supporting the conference. These different price recovery models will have to be dealt with if the project is to be implemented as a full program.
5. The librarians will need to work closely with faculty, departments, and conference organizers on campus to determine their needs in migrating their conference proceedings to an online environment.

Despite these issues in planning for a sustainable institutional repository for conference proceedings, the librarians involved felt that the feedback they had received from the researchers at the conference supported the notion of expanding the project. If the expansion of the project succeeds, it will be another means of providing access to grey literature.

Author Information:

Nathan Rupp is a metadata librarian at Cornell University's Albert R. Mann Library where he provides access to the library's digital resources, including electronic journals and digital library collections such as the Home Economics Archive (HEARTH, <http://hearth.library.cornell.edu/>). In addition, he assists Cornell students, faculty and staff with research through the library's reference program and teaches workshops on various computer applications. With Lee LaFleur, he explored the use of D-Space (<http://www.dspace.org>) for providing access to university conference proceedings. He is currently researching how web blogs fit into library collections, the usefulness of the traditional library online catalog as a data repository for supporting other library projects, and how a repository for storing metadata schemes and transformations might help librarians reuse metadata tools to more efficiently develop digital library projects. He has an undergraduate degree in history and graduate degree in library science from San Jose State University in California. Before coming to Cornell, he worked for academic libraries in Indiana and Pennsylvania.

LeRoy LaFleur is the Social Sciences Bibliographer at Cornell University's Albert R. Mann Library where he is responsible for developing the library's collection of social and life sciences materials and serves as liaison to a variety of social sciences departmental units. Additionally, he provides reference and consultation services to Cornell students, faculty and staff and teaches course related and application based workshops throughout the year. His professional interests include information and collection policies for multimedia and data collections, scholarly communications issues for research communities, and information literacy training and assessment. He holds an undergraduate degree in Sociology from Michigan State University and a Masters of Library and Information Science from the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

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Building an autonomous citation index for grey literature: the Economics working papers case

José Manuel Barrueco Cruz, Social Science Library, University of Valencia
Thomas Krichel, Palmer School, Long Island University

Citation indexes have become an essential tool for the evaluation of scientific activity. Compiling such tools for printed literature and using traditional means has been an expensive task that only could be carried out by institutions like ISI (Institute for Scientific Information). Nevertheless at the moment the most part of scientific documents are generated in electronic format and distributed on the internet. This fact allows the possibility of developing computer systems that would be able to automatically extract the references of a scientific paper, identify the cited documents and create the appropriate links if they are available in electronic format. With such systems the costs would be dramatically reduced and new indexes covering new document types (i.e. grey literature) could arise. The pioneers in this research area were Steve Lawrence and C. Lee Giles with the CiteSeer autonomous citation index for Computer Science.

In this paper we describe a similar initiative called Citations in Economics. This project uses CiteSeer technology to automatically build a citation index for documents contained in RePEc (Research Papers in Economics). RePEc is, after arXiv, the largest scholarly digital library freely available on the net. It provides information about more than 139.000 journal articles and 130.000 working papers. It is the first citation index, which deals with grey literature. In our paper we describe the architecture of the system and those characteristics, which make the difference between Citations in Economics and other similar initiatives.

The second part of the work will evaluate the performance of the system at two levels. Internally, by analyzing several indicators like the rate of documents successfully processed and the rate of errors in the process of reference identification. Externally, by using the citation data to generate an equivalent to the ISI's Journal Citation Reports for RePEc journals and working papers. We will calculate the impact factor for every journal in RePEc and the resulting ranking will be compared with the ISI's JCR. A similar ranked list will be created for working papers series. These measures will help us to conclude if an automatic generated index has the quality required to provide reliable indicators that could be used for bibliometric studies and scientific evaluation.

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José Manuel Barrueco is a PhD student at the Universidad Politecnica de Valencia. He also works as assistant librarian at the Social Science Library of the University of Valencia. Since 1994 he has been involved in different international projects devoted to improve the scholarly communication process using electronic resources. Its work has been carried on in two different disciplines: Economics and Library and Information Science. In Economics he is one of the founders of RePEc (Research Papers in Economics). RePEc is a digital library that holds information about more than 120.000 full text documents (working papers and journal articles) and more than 4.000 authors. In Economics he has developed CitEc (Citations in Economics) the first autonomous citation index in this discipline. His work on LIS has been centered in DoIS (Documents in Information Science). He is also one of the founders of E-LIS the largest open archive in the discipline.

Thomas Krichel, born in Saarland in 1965. Studied Economics and Social Sciences at the universities of Toulouse, Paris, Exeter and Leicester. Between February 1993 and April 2001 he lectured in the Department of Economics at the University of Surrey. In 1993 he founded NetEc, a consortium of Internet projects for academic economists. In 1997, he founded the RePEc dataset to document Economics. Between October and December 2000, he held a visiting professorship at Hitotsubashi University. Since January 2001, he is assistant professor at the Palmer School of Library and Information Science at Long Island University. In 2002, he founded the rclis dataset, a clone of RePEc for Computing and Library and Information Science and the Open Library Society, which is an organization that supports other libraries. Both are still in their infancy.

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Trend evaluation and comparison of the use and value of GL in core demography and computer science journals

Rosa Di Cesare and Roberta Ruggieri, CNR – IRPPS
Silvia Giannini and Stefania Biagioni, CNR – ISTI

Over the last ten years the impact of grey literature on conventional literature has frequently been studied. Studies have made use of bibliometric instruments normally used for the citation analysis. Recently, this research has magnified attention on the impact of new forms of GL that have emerged along with the spread of Internet.

This work aims to

- a) measure the impact of GL on different scientific fields;
- b) describe the characteristics of GL documents cited;
- c) ascertain any changes in LG impact due to use of the www.

With this aim, bibliographic references have been analyzed in publications in two scientific fields for which it is logical to hypothesize a different impact due to use of the www. The publications are three magazines included in the Journal Citation Report (JCR) Science Ed., under the category “Computer sciences” and three under the category “Demography” in the Journal Citation Report (JCR) – Social Science Ed.

The three journals in each of the two categories were chosen on the basis of their stability during the observation period (1995-2003) in terms both of their Impact Factor (IF) and of ranking in their respective category. The three have varying IF values, high, medium and low within their category.

Two years (1995- 2003) were chosen as illustrative of the situation before and after the growth in use of the www. (In particular for e-print archives, open archives, etc.).

GL impact on articles in the journals was analyzed by applying the same criteria used for citation analysis in white literature.

For the two years of publication of the selected journals the following data were gathered and analyzed:

- Number of articles published;
- The total number of bibliographic and GL references;
- Language of cited GL document;
- Self-citing: yes/no, depending on whether one of the authors of the GL document cited was also an author of the article examined.
- The thematic classification of the articles containing GL citations (i.e. the heading under which the articles were classified in specialized index)

The following indicators were elaborated on the basis of the gathered data:

- The frequency of GL use (i.e. the proportion of articles with GL citations, out of the articles examined);
- The frequency of GL citing (i.e. the frequency of GL references out of all the references examined);
- The intensity of GL citing (i.e. the frequency of GL citing divided by the frequency of GL references use multiplied by 100). (This is an indicator of the average frequency of GL references per article with GL).

The characteristics of GL documents were described. The parameters were compared according to year, to the scientific field of the publications and to their IF. The data is discussed and conclusions proposed.

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Stefania Biagioni has worked at the Institute of Information Science and Technologies “A. Faedo” of the Italian National Research Council, in Pisa since 1984. She is head librarian of the Computer Science Library and the responsible person of the electronic resources management and web pages of the CNR Main Library. She is, and has been, involved in studies concerning Grey Literature management systems. She is in charge of the Technical Report Digital Library Service. She has a degree in Letters and a specialization in Computing. She has many years of experience in advanced library services and digital library technologies, OPACs and interlibrary communication. She has been participating in many national and international projects, the last being: Digital Library Competence Center (as co-director), Self/archiving-publishing service: ERCIM Technical Reference Digital Library (as director), LVDL – Venice Lagoon Digital Library and MECME – Mediterranean Coastal Marine Environment Digital Library.

Silvia Giannini is a librarian working at the Computer Science Library of the Istituto di Scienza e Tecnologie dell'Informazione “A. Faedo” (ISTI) - National Research Council, Pisa, Italy, since 1987. She is in charge of the library automation system Libero and she takes care of the management, updating and use of this system for the library daily activities. In addition, she is also the reference person for most specialized libraries of the Research Area main library, for some CNR institutes and for other organizations, which have adopted the above system, supplying assistance and giving guidelines on how to use it. Her daily duties mainly focus on the management and cataloguing of the documents acquired by the Institute. In particular, she takes care of the institute internal bibliography.

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Impact of the Inclusion of Grey Literature on the Scholarly Communication Patterns of an Interdisciplinary Specialty

Kathel Dunn, Ehrman Medical Library, New York University School of Medicine

Researchers who more routinely use traditional scholarly literature published in peer-reviewed journals are especially disadvantaged in understanding, accessing and obtaining grey literature in their fields of research (Lasker, 1998). For example, researchers in health policy find that their research depends on both the well-organized and relatively easily accessible journal literature used by scientists and clinicians; the researchers also need to find reports literature published by think tanks and independent research organizations. The purpose of this research is to identify the interconnectedness – or not – of health care policy research through a citation analysis of journal literature and grey literature (GL).

This research is a citation analysis study of health care policy, expanding the literature studied to include not only the journal literature used by researchers but also the GL produced by think tanks and independent research organizations. The working hypothesis of this paper is that the evidence will bear out anecdotal comments that there is a division or separateness between the two types of literatures; and also, that the literatures are seemingly inaccessible to the researchers and users of the different groups. That is, that the literature most used and identified with Group A is difficult to locate and less likely to be used by Group B and vice versa.

The study will analyze the references/citations of journal articles to both journal articles and GL and the references/citations of GL to journal articles and GL published in the last five years on changes in Medicaid, a health care policy issue. The purpose of the study is to assess the impact that the inclusion of GL has in a citation analysis of a particular field.

Inclusion of GL may have no impact on the citation-generated network of a particular field, serving only to strengthen the already existing network or image. Or, inclusion of GL may have a strong impact on a network, revealing parts previously invisible when using only the journal literature. The revealed, or more complete network picture, may indicate that both literatures are well integrated, each citing the other to a high degree. Or, the complete network picture of a field may indicate that the literatures instead exist in parallel, each communicating on the same topic, but seemingly – as indicated by the citation analysis – not communicating to, or for, each other. If the literatures exist side by side, and are not well integrated – as indicated by citations – this raises a series of questions for health policy researchers. Is the lack of shared citations a sign that one of the literatures does not cite? Or does the lack of shared citations mean that the literatures do not have significance for each other? It is anticipated that the journal literature will have more references, more references to journal literature and fewer references to GL (specifically reports literature). Grey reports literature will have fewer references than journal literature. And, when the grey literature does cite it, it will more frequently cite non-journal literature.

Author Information:

Kathel Dunn is a PhD candidate in Library Science at Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey. Her research interests are in scholarly communication, particularly in the use of bibliometrics to discover patterns of publication and use of grey literature. Her dissertation is expected to explore the value of grey literature within academe. She received her Masters in Library Science from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and has held a number of positions in health sciences libraries for over 10 years and is currently the Associate Director for Public Services at Ehrman Medical Library, at New York University.

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Citation Analysis and Grey Literature: Stakeholders in the Grey Circuit

J. Schöpfel and C. Stock, INIST/CNRS, France
D.J. Farace, GreyNet, Netherlands
J. Frantzen, Boer & Croon, Netherlands

The goal of this research project is to learn more about the expanding field of information known as 'grey literature'. Citation analysis allows one the possibility to follow the work of the authors in the GL-Conference series, as well as authors whom they have cited both in grey and commercial publishing. A further goal of this paper is to examine the value of the GL-Conference Proceedings for research in the field of grey literature by examining among other things, its impact on the work of contributing authors. This study was sparked by a general interest in citation analysis as an instrument used in various sciences including information science. And, in particular by a paper presented at GL5 in which grey literature as a main channel for publication by an International Marine Scientific Advisory Body was investigated. (MacDonald [et al.], 2004).

The stakeholders in this study are not first and foremost the authors who produce a document type, which falls within the category of grey literature. Instead this study is directed to those authors who focus their research and writing on the topic of grey literature, these could be referred to as the meta-authors on grey literature. They have entered the field of information studies and focused on a particular area, they entered in small numbers and in the past decade they have become contending stakeholders.

In the first five volumes of the GL Conference Proceedings a total of 139 conference papers were published, 30 of which did not contain references. Bibliographic data shows that 152 authors/co-authors, which is a full sample, were responsible for the content of these papers. 108 are 1st authors, 78 of whom are sole authors. 30 of the authors (>20%) have published more than once in the conference series and of who 6 (>.05%) have published three or more times in this series. It is important that those authors who published within the series are also published outside the series – indicating that their clout extends beyond the grey circuit. In this way, their sphere of influence covers their entire work and reflects well on the conference series as a whole. The direction until now has been grey to commercially published e.g. a conference paper is later published as a journal article; however, with the advent of OAI, Open Archive Initiative, this direction could now even allow for reversal.

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

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

Dominic J. Farace is Director of TextRelease, an Amsterdam based information bureau specializing in grey literature and networked information. He is a native Louisianan and holds two degrees in sociology from Creighton University (BA) and the University of New Orleans (MA). His doctoral dissertation in social sciences is from the University of Utrecht, The Netherlands, where he has lived and worked for the past twenty-seven years. After six years heading the Department of Documentary Information at the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences (Swidoc/KNAW), he founded GreyNet, Grey Literature Network Service, in 1993 and has since been responsible for the international GL-Conference Series. In this capacity, he serves as Program and Conference Director as well as managing editor of the conference proceedings. Since 2004, he is a Guest Lecturer on Grey Literature in the Masters Program at the University of Amsterdam, Faculty of Humanities, Department of Media Studies. And, he is Guest Editor for PRQ, Publishing Research Quarterly - a journal by Transaction Periodical Consortium, Rutgers University. For further CV, www.textrelease.com/pages/5

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**Citation Analysis and Grey Literature:
Stakeholders in the Grey Circuit**

Dr. Joachim Schöpfel and Christiane Stock, INIST-CNRS
Dr. Dominic J. Farace, GreyNet
Jerry Frantzen, Boer & Croon

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The New York Academy of Medicine
NYAM Conference Center
6-7 December 2004

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Triangle of Stakeholders
Citing Authors
152 Authors/Co-Authors
108 Sole or First Authors

139 Conference Papers
1374 Citation Records
19 Fields per Records
26106 Data Entries

Cited Authors
1721 Authors Cited in Total
1128 Distinct Authors Cited

Cited Documents
72 Types of Documents
1st. Journal Articles
2nd. Conference Papers

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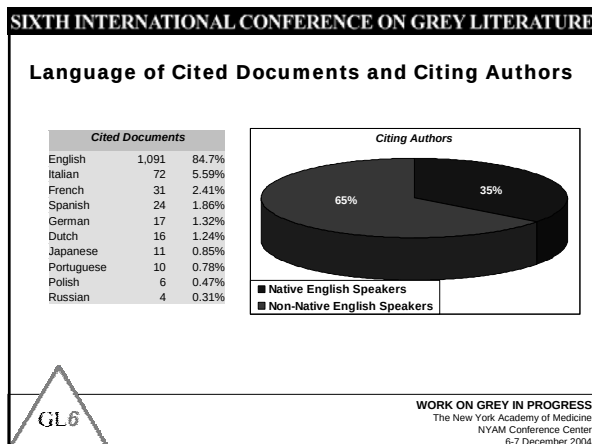
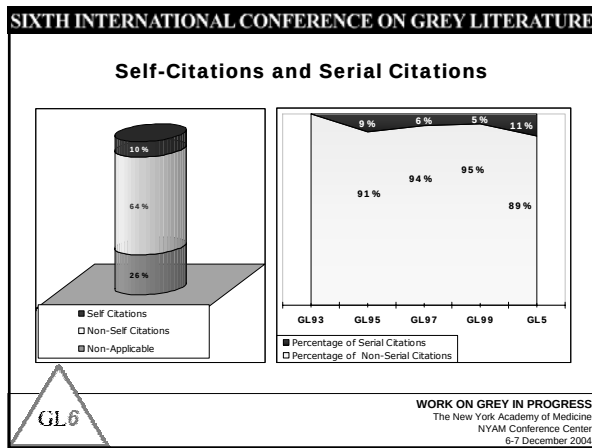
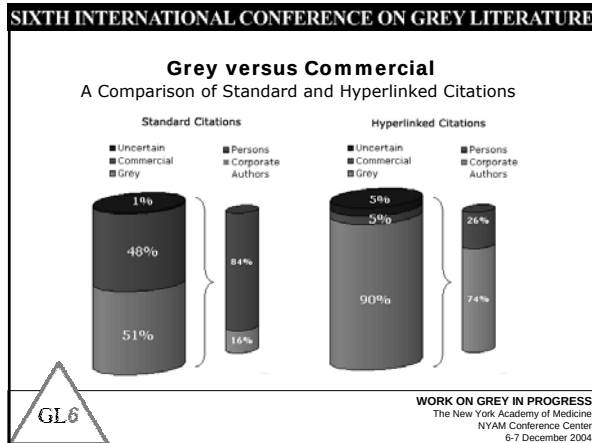
Average Number and Age of Citations

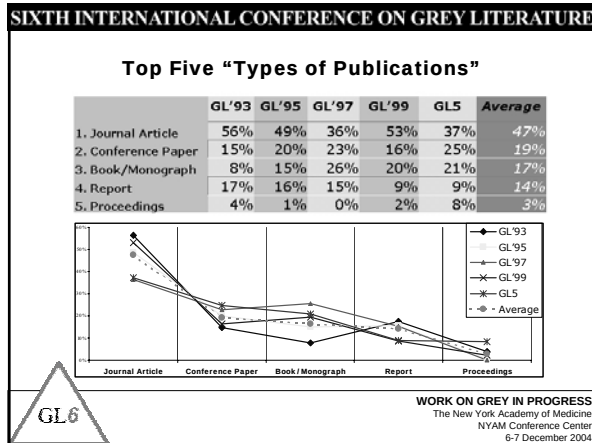
AVERAGE NO. OF CITATIONS	GL93	GL95	GL97	GL99	GL5	TOTAL
Total Number of Papers with Citations	28	21	19	24	17	109
Total Number of Citations	345	247	275	250	227	1344
Average Number of Citations per Paper	12.3	11.8	14.5	10.4	13.4	12.3

AGE OF CITATIONS	GL93	GL95	GL97	GL99	GL5	TOTAL
Number of Citations at Year of the Conference	83 (1992)	60 (1995)	86 (1997)	89 (1999)	64 (2003)	382
Number of Citations from the Year of the Conference - 1	37 (1992)	71 (1994)	41 (1996)	32 (1998)	28 (2002)	209
Number of Citations from the Year of the Conference - 2	22 (1991)	15 (1993)	18 (1995)	26 (1997)	21 (2001)	102
Number of Citations from the Year of the Conference - 3	13 (1990)	26 (1992)	22 (1994)	13 (1996)	16 (2000)	90
Percentage of Citations < 4 Years Old	45%	70%	61%	64%	57%	58%

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Comparative Analysis of Cited Authors
Comparison of cited authors with authors indexed in the Annotated Bibliography on the Topic of Grey Literature

	1 st Cited Author	2 nd Cited Author	3 rd Cited Author	4 th Cited Author
Number of Cited Authors in the GL Conference Proceedings	1344	293	89	38
Number of Authors indexed in the Annotated Bibliography	330	87	21	8
% of Cited Authors in the Proceedings that are indexed in the Bibliography	24.6%	29.7%	23.6%	21%

Annotated Bibliography on the topic of Grey Literature, 4th ed.
 ➤ 750 Bibliographical records
 ➤ 630 Authors Indexed
 ➤ Date of Publication, May 2000

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Guidelines for GL Citations

General
i. All conference papers should contain references
ii. Standardization should be maintained among the citations provided
iii. The more complete and accurate a citation, the more guarantee of a paper's content and subsequent review
Specific
iv. Endnotes are preferred and should be numbered
v. Hyperlink need the accompanying name of resource and date; a simple URL is not acceptable
vi. If the citation is to a corporate author, the acronym takes precedence
vii. If the document type is known, it should be stated at the close of a citation
viii. If a citation is revised and refers to an edited and/or abridged work, the original (re)source should also be mentioned.

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Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusions

➤ The application of these Guidelines will eventually lead to a Citation Style for Grey Literature.

➤ The GL Citation Database will be maintained and made available for secondary analysis.

➤ An Author Survey will be carried out in order to gain evidence of a wider impact for research than can be shown by citation analysis alone.

Further Recommendations

➤ The Luxembourg definition on GL should further clarify the term "commercial".

➤ The term "grey literature" should be visible in the title or subtitle of a paper.

➤ A grey journal could provide better coverage of research that does not crossover to commercial publishing.

Thank You!

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Grey Literature in Energy: 5 Years Later

**Deborah E. Cutler, U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)
Office of Scientific and Technical Information (OSTI)**

At GL'99, the Department of Energy's Office of Scientific and Technical Information (DOE OSTI) presented a paper titled "Grey Literature in Energy: a Shifting Paradigm." Five years later, the paradigm continues to shift, less radically than the change from paper and microfiche to electronic, but with significant benefit to users worldwide. OSTI's efforts continue this shift, moving even further away from the connotation of 'grey' as meaning 'hard to get' literature. Along with its domestic and international partners dealing with science and energy information, OSTI serves as a leader in tools for accessing grey literature in addition to its role as a major repository. The paper will highlight the collections, tools, and partnerships that have allowed OSTI to truly bring science and energy information to the computer desktop.

OSTI first and foremost partners within DOE. Energy-related grey literature residing at OSTI, along with the grey literature residing at other locations throughout the DOE complex of laboratories, is made available and searchable to the public through OSTI IT systems. While this is not new, several related developments are, including OCR steps for image data, remote indexing, and single page searching. Recently, special initiatives with Google and Yahoo/MSN in the past year have resulted in users now being able to find DOE's grey literature residing within OSTI databases when using these browsers. Providing yet a further avenue, OSTI's latest initiative involves the possibility of joining CrossRef, meaning that Digital Object Identifiers (DOI's) traditionally associated with published literature may soon be assigned to DOE's grey literature collection.

Partnerships with other U.S. federal agencies have resulted in a massive collection of science-related grey literature being available through a single interface. Offered to users initially through the GrayLIT Network developed by OSTI, this has now been broadened further through the e-government success story known as Science.gov. 'Deep Web' searching allows users to go beyond the typical browser in searching web pages, down to the database and full text levels and then across U.S. government agencies.

Partnerships with the International Energy Agency's Energy Technology Data Exchange (ETDE) and the International Atomic Energy Agency's International Nuclear Information System (INIS) have augmented the domestic collection into a major global resource known as ETDEWEB, managed and operated by OSTI, and the INISDB online, managed by INIS. Current OSTI and INIS efforts to convert the older microfiche collections of grey literature into electronic form will serve to advance the knowledge management and preservation initiatives of these major repositories.

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Ms. Deborah (Debbie) Cutler has worked at the U.S. Department of Energy's Office of Scientific and Technical Information (DOE/OSTI) for more than 24 years, following graduation from the University of Tennessee. As a Technical Information Specialist, she has served as OSTI's International Program Manager for more than a decade. Previous roles at OSTI have included being Chief of the Systems Analysis and Program Development branch and lead programmer for international information exchange. In addition to her current DOE/OSTI role, she manages operations as the Operating Agent Representative for the Energy Technology Data Exchange (ETDE), a multilateral international information exchange agreement under the auspices of the International Energy Agency. She is also the alternate U.S. Liaison Officer for the International Atomic Energy Agency's International Nuclear Information System (IAEA/INIS).

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www.osti.gov and www.osti.gov/graylit/index.html

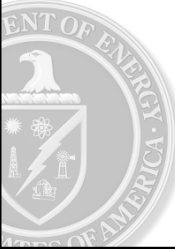


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Grey Literature in Energy: 5 Years Later

Ms. Debbie Cutler
OSTI International Program Manager

GL6-- Work on Grey in Progress
New York, NY December 2004



United States
Department of Energy

Office of Scientific and
Technical Information



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Grey Literature in Energy: 5 Years Later

- Background: GL'99 and OSTI
- DOE Partnership Initiatives
- Other Federal Agency Partnership Initiatives
- International Partnership Initiatives
- Summary



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Background

- GL'99
 - Presented insights on the evolution of
Grey Literature delivery at OSTI
- OSTI Mission
 - Advance science by making GL available
 - Work with DOE entities across the complex
- Grey Lit History
 - Paper and Microfiche Era
 - Electronic Era

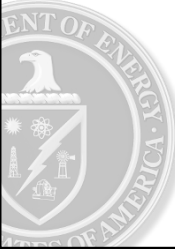


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DOE Partnership Initiatives

- DOE Information Bridge**
Direct access to 85,000 full text reports
- Google and Yahoo!**
Search engine access to GL
- Energy Citations Database**
Over 2 million citations
- DOI Initiative**
In metadata and possibly for reports

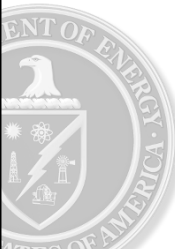


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Other Federal Agency Partnership Initiatives

- GrayLIT Network**
Grey Lit across 4 agencies
- Science.gov**
Grey Lit & more across 12 agencies
- Federal R&D Project Summaries**
Grey Lit across 6 agencies

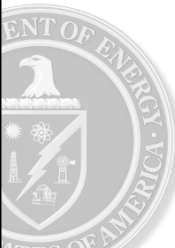


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International Partnership Initiatives

- Energy Technology Data Exchange (ETDE)**
OSTI U.S. Delegate & Operating Agent
- International Nuclear Information System (INIS)**
OSTI U.S. Liaison Officer Organization

United States Department of Energy Office of Scientific and Technical Information

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<http://www.etde.org> **ETDE** ENERGY TECHNOLOGY DATA EXCHANGE

➤ **Brief History – Began in 1987**
Under International Energy Agency
Started with 11 countries, 16 today
All energy areas included

➤ **ETDEWEB Database**
Almost 3.5 Million citations
111,000 full text+50K links

➤ **New Initiatives**
DOIs
Developing Country Access

United States Department of Energy Office of Scientific and Technical Information

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<http://www.iaea.org/inis> **INIS** International Nuclear Information System

➤ **Brief History – Began in 1969**
Under International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna
112 countries, 19 Intl. Organizations today
Focus on peaceful uses of nuclear energy

➤ **INISDB on web and CD-ROM**
2.5 Million records
Full text for recent material on CD-ROM

➤ **New Initiatives**
Internet access to full text (coming)
Free university access

United States Department of Energy Office of Scientific and Technical Information

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Summary

➤ Many exciting initiatives in last 5 years

➤ Partnerships key to success

➤ Innovative thinking essential

➤ Encourage help in raising awareness of resources

➤ Welcome feedback on the usefulness

➤ Happy to answer questions now or via email (cutlerd@osti.gov)

Progress Towards Automated Grey Literature Public Health Intervention Summaries: A Research Project funded by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation

Anne M. Turner, Oregon Health Science University

Elizabeth D. Liddy^{ab}, Jana Bradley^b, Joyce A. Wheatley^{ab}, Susan B. Corieri^a

^a **Center for Natural Language Processing (CNLP) ; Syracuse, New York**

^b **School in Information Studies, Syracuse University ; Syracuse, New York**

The goal of our project was the development and evaluation of Natural Language Processing (NLP) technology for improving access by Public Health (PH) professionals to the valuable information found in grey literature reports produced by health agencies reporting on public health interventions.

Our investigation began with a survey of PH professionals to learn which information components from frequently lengthy grey literature reports they most wanted to have included in summary representations. Based on their input, we developed an initial model of a desirable PH intervention summary. The model is hierarchical in nature, with the key components being: Problem Addressed, Sponsoring Organization, Target Population, Geographic Location, Methodology, Evaluation, Outcomes, and Type of Document. This model was then reviewed in several focus groups of PH professionals whose input guided us to a reduced model of the most essential components.

Based on the intervention model, we adapted our NLP-based, generic Information Extraction software to the specific requirements of the genre of PH intervention reports. The software applies the various levels of language processing – morphological, lexical, syntactic, semantic, discourse, and pragmatic – to perform a type of automatic metadata generation, by recognizing which of the specified information components from the PH intervention model are present in the report. It tags the identified span of text with the appropriate component's label, and copies and extracts it into a structured document representation that is then available for searching, viewing, and summarizing.

The software was tested internally using standard precision and recall metrics, and then evaluated externally by several groups of PH professionals, who we believe are representative of the eventual users of such a system were it to be publicly available. We elicited participants from PH listservs and developed a web-based user study. Subjects reviewed a full-text PH document and the automatically generated document summary simultaneously while responding to questions about the accuracy of the extracted text for each component. Twenty-seven participants completed three analyses each of thirty representative PH grey literature documents. Precision scores for individual components ranged from the high 70s% to mid 90s%.

Our user-guided model has provided a framework for automatically identifying and extracting key information components in PH intervention reports, in metadata fashion, as document surrogates that can be used for indexing, accessing, and presenting PH grey literature reports. While these are highly promising results for a first implementation, we believe there will be a need, at least initially, for manual review and correction of the automatically generated product. In parallel, we are actively seeking funding for iterative testing and improvement of the NLP technology to provide for automatic generation of targeted summaries to assist PH professionals in finding exactly those grey literature reports of PH interventions that would be useful to their work. Preliminary presentations of this research have met with interest by those involved in establishing PH digital libraries, where this technology could be embedded to improve access to PH grey literature.

Author Information:

Dr. Elizabeth D. Liddy is Trustee Professor in the School of Information Studies at Syracuse University and Director of its Center for Natural Language Processing, where she leads a team of 20+ researchers focused on developing human-like language-understanding software technologies. Dr. Liddy is also an Adjunct Professor in the Department of Pediatrics at Upstate Medical University. Dr. Liddy has successfully applied Natural Language Processing to information access technologies in a wide range of domains, including complimentary and alternative medicine and public health. Both government and corporate funders on a total of 50+ projects have continuously supported Liddy's research agenda. Her research has resulted in 100+ professional papers and hundreds of presentations, both here and abroad. Liddy teaches graduate courses in Information Retrieval, Natural Language Processing, and Data Mining.

Joyce Wheatley was a Research Assistant at the Center for Natural Language Processing while earning her Masters of Library Science degree at Syracuse University during 2002-2003. She holds Masters degrees in Audiology and Speech/Language Pathology from Ithaca College and an undergraduate degree in Communication Arts from Cornell University.

Susan B. Corieri, MT (ASCP), MS

Susan earned a bachelor's degree in Medical Technology at SUNY at Upstate Medical Center and worked in a clinical laboratory setting for 18 years. She received her Master's in Information Management at the School of Information Studies at Syracuse University and has been a research analyst with the Center for Natural Language Processing at Syracuse University for 4 years. Susan has worked in various domains including education and public health. She has assisted in the design and evaluation of information extraction and question-answering systems. She has a special interest in medical informatics and user analysis.

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A study of teachers and researchers practices with digital documents - grey or not

Céline Bourasseau and Cédric Dumas
Ecole des Mines de Nantes, EMN

Large-scale consumers of information such as lecturers and researchers have nowadays widely adopted the digital document. These professionals cannot suffice with disaggregate data but instead need full text documents. These documents include the research production of their colleagues and the teaching resources designed both within and outside their institution – be they commercially published or not. The main source of information for these professionals is the Internet, which has become a victim of its own success. If lecturers and researchers claim to have gained better information accessibility, thanks to the Web, they still must account for the time needed to examine the results obtained. Moreover, many of these net-users still camp with difficulties in information retrieval, where all too often their results are unsuccessful or unsatisfactory.

University lecturers and researchers at an Engineering College in Nantes on the West coast of France base this paper on a survey that examines the use of and performance with digital documents. The study was conducted during the year 2003 with about 70 persons from various fields and disciplines including physics, computer science, sociology, etc. This study looks at the lecturer-researcher in the capacity of information seeker and reveals a rather sedentary and autonomous figure, one who first relies on the resources offered by his/her own computer. Even though they are partly unsatisfied, they claim no time to waste on improving their information search skills. New tools bringing relevant, rich, and reliable scientific information and documentation are of interest to them. Certainly, if this would help them capture that which would otherwise have been neglected when only classical search techniques are applied. However, these tools must be simple to use, fast, and available where and when needed.

This study is part of a user-centered design approach in the construction of an open archive platform, planned to create institutional repositories that will be managed by librarians in their respective institutions. Using this tool, the authors would be able to store, convert (XML), fully index, perpetuate, valorize, and distribute their digital documents.

For those using, managing and/or developing such platforms, the results of this study could be used in understanding lecturers and researchers behavior and expectations. Likewise, through the use of statistics derived from this study, it is a first step in weighing our convictions and formulating questions on future digital library users.

Author Information:

Céline Bourasseau is a librarian at the Ecole des Mines de Nantes (France), on the Castor digital library project since April 2003. She attended first University studies in Social sciences, and then she took a professional Diploma in documentation. After a first experience in documentary project management and survey leading in a regional institution, she is now working on the Castor project where she specializes herself on digital libraries and manages documentary questions:

- relation to users: evaluation (by a survey during 6 months), awareness, and formation
- technical questions: metadata definition (Dublin Core, xml), documents processing

Cédric Dumas came into the Ecole des Mines de Nantes (France) in 1999 as an assistant professor in Human Computer Interaction, after a PhD defended on Collaborative Virtual Environments at the University of Lille. At that time his research interests lay in advanced three dimensional interaction models and synchronous computer supported collaborative work. In charge of the Castor digital library project since June 2001, he works on the open-archive platform development, but also on the research aspects such advanced interfaces for digital library browsing.

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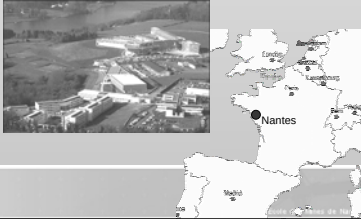
www.emn.fr/x-info/bn/

 **castor**

A study of teachers and researchers practices
with digital documents - grey or not

Céline Bourasseau
Cédric Dumas

Ecole des Mines de
Nantes



 **EIM**

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 **castor**

A digital library platform...

- EMN, IRISA, Xerox : 2001-2004
- CASTOR (CAPitalization & STORage)
 - open-archive platform
 - (local) institutional repositories
 - managed by librarians
- store, convert (XML), fully index, manage, perpetuate, valorize and distribute digital documents

 **EIM**

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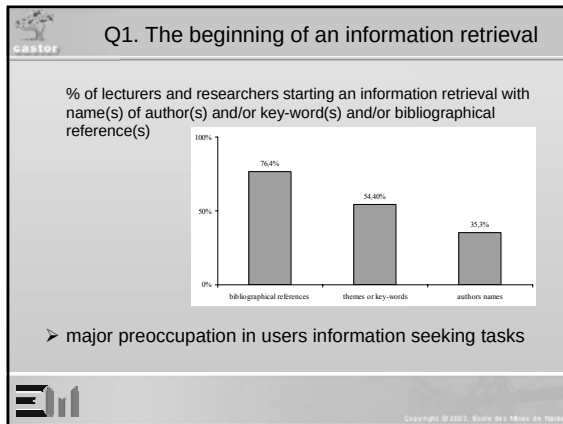
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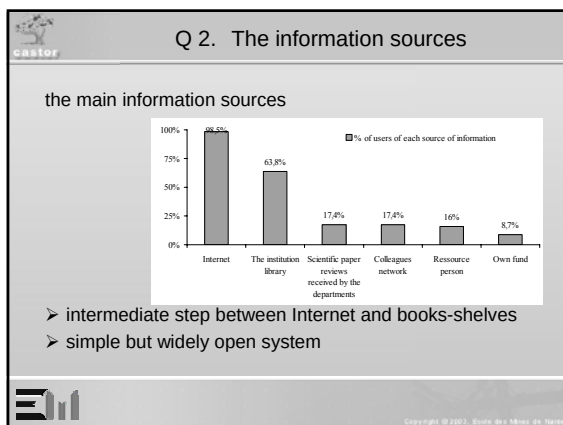
A study...

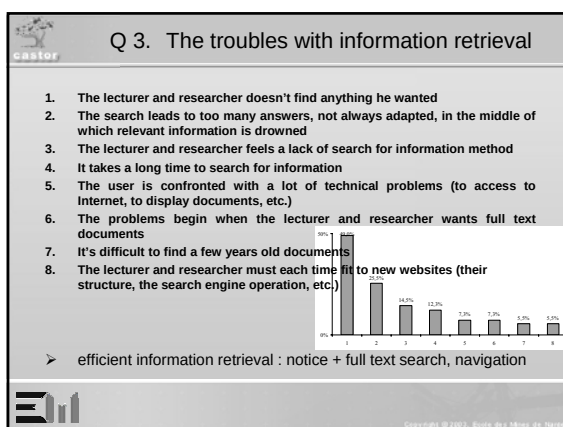
- Understand the documentary practice of lecturers and researchers
- Take a census of users needs
- Evaluate the future users ability to adopt the digital library system
- 78 lecturers and researchers
- 5 departments:
 - Automatic control and industrial engineering
 - Energetic and environmental engineering
 - Computer science
 - Subatomic physics and associated technologies
 - Human and social sciences

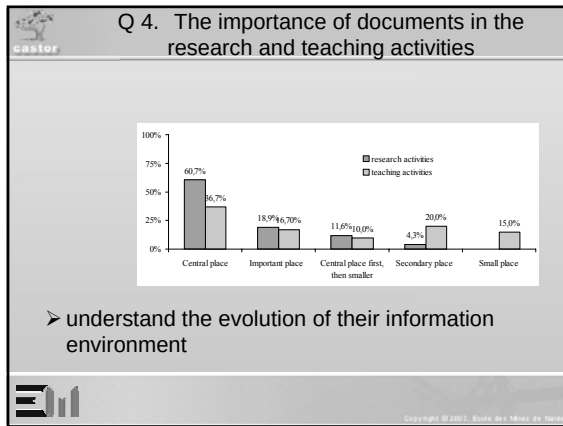
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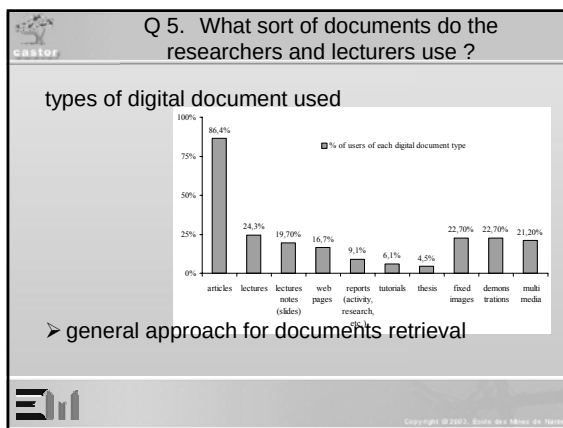
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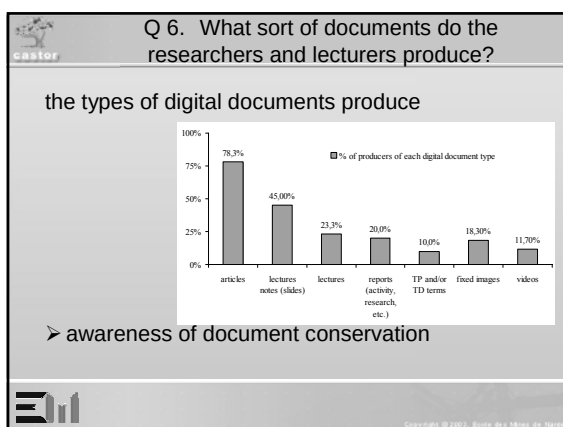


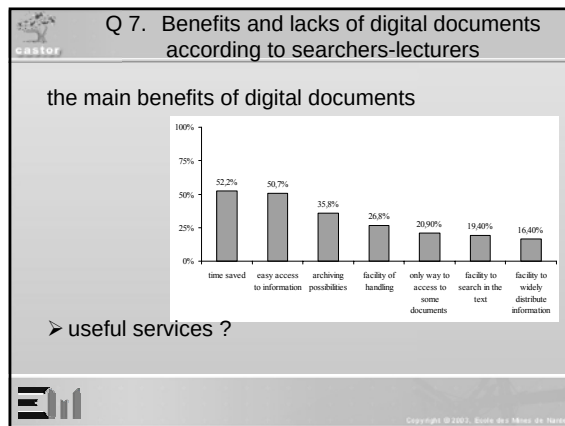












- Conclusion**
- Strong impact on project orientations
 - Portait
 - sedentary information seeker
 - focused on the resources of his/her own computer
 - grey literature plays a main role in his/her research or teaching activities
 - partly unsatisfied
 - overwhelmed with information
 - lacks of method for information searching
 - The current situation remains positive

Making Your Way Through Grey: Metadata, MARC and User Tools

**Meagan Cooke and Sean S. Costigan,
Columbia International Affairs Online (CIAO)**

Columbia International Affairs Online (CIAO) is the largest online collection of grey literature on international relations. Online since 1997, CIAO has grown to encompass both grey literature and published materials from over 200 contributing institutions. Currently the database contains over 7000 papers and, as with anything of this magnitude, the challenge is not only continued growth in terms of content aggregation but also achieving successful user experiences and wider integration with other services. Our metadata is based on a small, controlled vocabulary that was developed in-house over the lifetime of the service. Pursuing an overhaul of CIAO's metadata for improved consistency has allowed for finer granularity in search results while also creating opportunities for the deployment of citation tools and rich cross-linking. In addition, the development of MARC records will allow for further integration with library resources and OPACs.

This paper will discuss the impetus for the development of user and contextualization tools and our experiences in creating them.

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Meagan Cooke is Senior Production Editor for Online Reference at Columbia University Press. Before coming to Columbia University Press, she worked in the publishing program of the Pan American Health Organization/ World Health Organization marketing books, reports, and journals in Spanish and English.

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Making Your Way Through Grey

Metadata, MARC and User Tools

Meagan Cooke, Columbia University Press
Sean S. Costigan, Columbia University Press

CIAO to Metadata

- Online since 1997, CIAO is the largest collection of grey literature on international relations.
- Over 200 organizations contribute to CIAO.
- CIAO's metadata was developed in-house with area and library specialists.
- The metadata is based on a small, controlled vocabulary (cv) of 80 subject tags and a handful of other descriptors.

Describing our World

- Title
- Location / publication format
- Author
- Subject
- Region
- Institution or original publisher
- Date

Controlling the Controlled?

- Future goals and current needs prompted an overhaul of the metadata.
- Searching... always searching.
- And then there's searching with Google

Decisions, decisions...

- Time travel is perilous, or be careful changing metadata midstream.
- Dublin Core or not?
- Mapping metadata.

The Acronym Conspiracy

- Who is this MARC anyway?
- MARC, OPACs and OCLC...why they matter.
- MARC my words, or how CIAO's partners helped in the conversion effort.
- Going to try with a little help from my friends.

Tooling the Future

- Automated MARC
- Emailing citations
- Linking to add context to CIAO content

The Future is Grey

- Evaluate usage of new functionality and report to contributors, subscribers
- XML
- New search technologies

Relating Intellectual Property Products to the Corporate Context

Keith G Jeffery CCLRC, Anne Asserson UiB

The knowledge society demands that organizations utilise to the full the IP (intellectual property) they generate and acquire. In a context of research, development and innovation, the IP consists of products, patents and publications (in the widest sense – any stored representation of human intellect). While conventional research publications (white literature) provide much of the visible IP, the ‘submerged part of the iceberg’ is the grey literature. With OA (Open Access) technologies the line between white and grey becomes blurred, because of accessible postprints and preprints. Significantly, white literature (and grey literature) may commonly be hyperlinked to further grey literature in the form of technical reports, procedure manuals, learning materials, software, data (in all media), communications (e.g. e- and voice-mail) etc.

The hypothesis is in three parts:

- a) hypermedia: hyperlinks from white (and grey) literature to the ‘submerged iceberg’ of grey publications enriches and completes the IP of the original publication;
- b) CRIS: (Current Research Information Systems) that cross-link the material to other entities in the business domain (where the business here considered is R&D) provides a context to enable the end-user to utilize more effectively the publication or collection of publications for their purpose;
- c) Metadata: of high quality for controlling integrity, providing access, providing a description and managing rights is essential.

At both UiB, Norway and CCLRC, UK systems have been built utilising CERIF (Common European Research Information Format which provides a data structure to match (b) above) linked with publications information. Both are based on joint research by the authors, the initial design results having been reported in GL’99 (Jeffery 1999). Both implementations have demonstrated effectiveness with enthusiastic end-users.

The UiB system is targeted at providing UiB with research productivity information and uses a relational database structure extending CERIF 2000 with bibliographic entities/attributes. This allows publications to be related to people, to organizational units and to projects.

At CCLRC, using relational database technology, a CERIF-based extended corporate data repository (including people, organizational units and projects) is linked with an OA eprints institutional archive, containing postprints and preprints (and also other grey publications).

In each case, the relationships are annotated with role (such as author or reviewer) and start date/time, end date/time. The relationships can be many-to-many, thus a publication may have many authors each of which may have affiliations with many organizational units and projects. Each instance of organizational unit, project or person may be recursively related to another; this allows correct representation of hierarchic or network (connected graph) relationships.

For both implementations the next steps involve implementing fully the formalised Dublin Core metadata proposed initially by the authors in GL’99 and since developed further by experience (Asserson and Jeffery 2004). This will provide easier syntactic (structural) interoperation and allow semantic interoperability. However, more importantly this development will allow the end-user to utilise the virtual collection, whatever the media and whatever the quality, in a knowledgeable and context-aware way.

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

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Relating Intellectual Property Products to the Corporate Context



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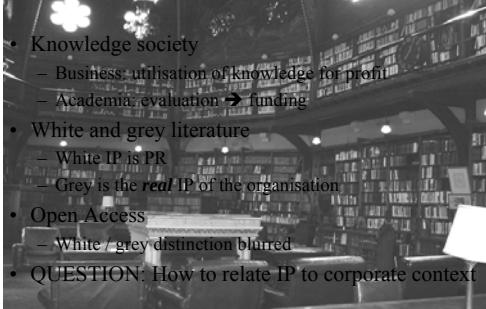


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Introduction



- Knowledge society
 - Business: utilisation of knowledge for profit
 - Academia: evaluation → funding
- White and grey literature
 - White IP is PR
 - Grey is the *real* IP of the organisation
- Open Access
 - White / grey distinction blurred
- QUESTION: How to relate IP to corporate context

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Hypothesis

IP in Corporate Context Achieved by:

- **Hyperlinks**
 - From white to grey publications (and data) completes the IP
 - IMPROVEMENT → with typed hyperlinks = relationships
- **CRIS** (Current Research Information Systems)
 - Business (R&D) context for the IP
 - IMPROVEMENT → CRIS as Corporate Data Repository
- **Metadata**
 - Makes the IP understandable in context
 - IMPROVEMENT → formal syntax and semantics

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Hyperlinks

- URL: simple anchor → target
- Can add additional parameters (restrictions)
- But really need TYPED hyperlinks
 - Where typing is
 - Role
 - e.g. doc <> doc: citation | reference
 - e.g. doc <> person: author | editor | reviewer
 - Start date/time, end date/time
- Equivalent to relationships in DBMS
- and to linkbase in some hypermedia systems
 - e.g. Hyperwave, Microcosm

Doc a

Doc n

citation

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CRIS: CERIF Model

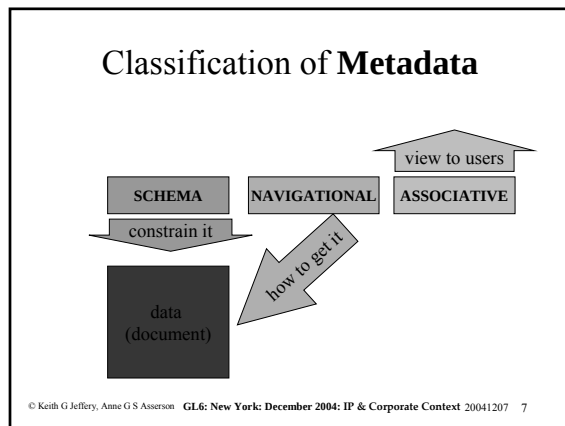
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Secondary Base Entities: example: RESULT_PUBLICATION

CRIS

Can Express:	(where DT1-date/time)
Person A (DT1-DT2)	(is author of) Publication X
Orgunit O (DT1-DT2)	(is owner of IPR in) Publication X
Person A (DT1-DT2)	(is employee of) Orgunit O
Person A (DT1-DT2)	(is project leader of) Project P
Person A (DT1-DT2)	(is member of) Orgunit M
Person A (DT1-DT2)	(is member of) Orgunit N
Orgunit M (DT1-DT2)	(is part of) Orgunit O
Orgunit N (DT1-DT2)	(is part of) Orgunit O

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Dublin Core

- Associative Descriptive Metadata
- 15 elements (<tag>.....</tag>)
- Problems:
 - Syntax not formal
 - How to format names of separate contributors in list
 - Semantics undefined
 - What is a creator compared with a contributor?
 - Surely source is a kind of relation
- machine readable BUT NOT machine-understandable
 - But recent addition of qualifiers helps (a bit!)

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Formalised DC (Proposed Jeffery GL4 1999)

- Formal syntax and semantics
- Language qualifier for each element
- Unique ID for the metadata record
- Creator, contributor → Person (with role and temporal interval)
- Subject → separated to subject (classification) and keywords
- Publisher → OrgUnit (with role and temporal interval)
- Source → removed, treated as relation (with role and temporal interval)
- Coverage → separated to spatial and temporal

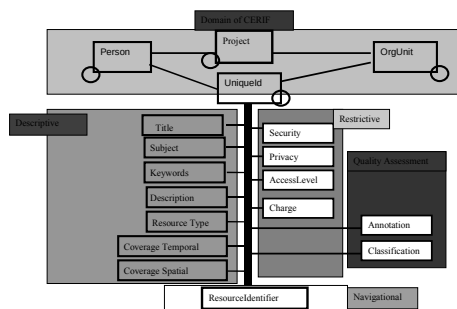
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Extensions (Jeffery & Asserson GL6 2004)

- Rights
 - Original extension proposal (1999) simple rights record
 - Here formalised to cover IPR, copyright, access restrictions (competition), charging
- Annotation
 - To allow democratic refereeing
- Classification
 - To permit multiple classifications to be annexed to the work

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Proposed Formalised DC (improved hyperlinks, CRIS, metadata)



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Conclusion

- Improving
 - hyperlinks → typed hyperlinks (relationships)
 - CRIS → CDR
 - DC → Formal DC
 - To allow machine-reasoning
 - For the semantic web and web of trust
 - For use in the GRIDs environment
 - Agents, brokers, metadata
 - Self-managing, self-healing
- relates IP to corporate context (in R&D and business)**

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Chasing the Grey Evidence; A standardised Systematic Critical Literature Review Approach

**J. Knight, G. Reid, P. Simkhada, L. Wyness and L. Mandava
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This paper advocates that the triangulation of evidence to give a direction for planning should include the distillation of experience and information that abounds in unpublished reports. Evaluating complex interventions using only high level of evidence from peer reviewed published papers may limit the ability to assess effectiveness, however there is a lack of a standard robust approach to reviewing the grey literature. The way forward is the development of a 'Systematic Critical Literature Review' SCLR (which was originally developed for trial data), applicable to such grey literature, which systematically collates the literature and has a validated framework to assess the quality of the evidence.

To assess the need for developing a review methodology for grey literature, - a Grey SCLR, a standard SCLR on published literature on childhood malnutrition in humanitarian complex emergencies was undertaken and assessed for completion of the evidence base. A mechanism of systematically collating the grey literature within this subject was developed and yield assessed. This method was based on standard SCLR methodology and values, and key terms from a previous standard SCLR on published literature carried out by our research group were used. Secondary references and expert opinions were also sought. The theoretical quality assurance literature was reviewed to form a basis towards developing a quality framework applicable across the different types of un-published reports and studies.

A standard SCLR is theoretically applicable to complex situations. But in such situations an evidence base cannot be created by even a highly sensitive standard SCLR on published literature. The majority of information is in the grey literature and a review of such should have the main values and the key steps equivalent to a standard SCLR for published literature. Three stages were developed: 1. Review of peer-reviewed publications 2. Application of key words to web based grey literature search; 3. Further refinement of search following identification of key organisations through stage 2; 4. Search through experts within key organisations identified. The value of the evidence found was assessed against the stages of the methodology developed and against the key steps of a standard SCLR.

The theories of quality assurance gave key concepts, which were developed into a quality framework for the un-published literature. This was then piloted and reliability and context validity sought.

Grey literature is an essential part of the evidence base for practice in complex interventions, which may have multi-stakeholders, have multi-variables, have a lack of predictability and robust data and require a broad literature approach. An outcome from a standard SCLR in such a complex field is not robust and so this 'Grey SCLR' was further developed to increase the required effectiveness and breadth of a literature review, but based on the objectivity of a standard SCLR. A developed Grey SCLR should be transferable to inform evaluations of other complex interventions and can complement a review of the published studies.

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Padam Simkhada's main research interest is in international health, working on migration, sex trafficking and sexual health. He has great interest in the use of grey literature to inform evidence-based decision-making in the field of emergency nutrition. He is convener of International Health Interest Group in Aberdeen.

Dr. Jane Knight (BSc, MB ChB, MPH, MFPHM) trained as a Consultant in Public Health Medicine in Scotland. Her background includes National Health Service Board research. She now holds a joint post for food borne disease and nutrition as Clinical Senior Lecturer at the University of Aberdeen and Public Health Medical Advisor for the Food Standards Agency Scotland. In addition she is an Honorary Consultant at the Scottish Centre for Infections and Environmental Health.

The combination of an academic approach to service lead research, and training in public health disaster relief has resulted in a developing public health epidemiological research portfolio in malnutrition in complex emergencies. Jane leads a research group Partners Research Emergency Nutrition PREN, collaborating with humanitarian Non Government Organisations. From her research experience assessing evidence required for policy decisions within complex situations, both within UK and in the international humanitarian field, her research work now has a focus on methodological development required for assessing the evidence from the grey literature.

Laura Wyness (BSc, MSc) graduated with a BSc Health Sciences degree from the University of Aberdeen in 2000. Following this she worked as a Research Assistant on several systematic reviews and trials within the Health Economics Research Unit (HERU) and the Health Services Research Unit (HSRU) at the University of Aberdeen.

Laura gained an MSc in Public Health & Health Services Research (with distinction) in 2003 from the University of Aberdeen. Her MSc dissertation, carried out within the PREN group (Partners for Research into Emergency Nutrition) was on "developing an evidence-based tool for redefining an approach to severe malnutrition in complex emergencies".

In 2003 she was awarded an MRC (Medical Research Council) scholarship to carry out a PhD in the Public Health Department, University of Aberdeen. The PhD is being carried out in the area of severe adult malnutrition in complex emergencies.

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The integration of GL documents with a research information system on occupation safety and health

**D. Luzzi, CNR / IRPPS, M. Castriotta, ISPESL
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The importance of Research Information System as a means of technological transfer is demonstrated by the recent great attention paid to the analysis of research results.

The different types of scientific GL documents, which can be either considered as research outcomes, directly produced within the project (generally referred to as reports of activities, technical reports, research reports, deliverables) and as research products (guidelines, courseware materials, patents, etc.), underline the different functions represented by GL within a research project. Beyond a difficult and not clear-cut differentiation between document forms and their information contents, this distinction addresses questions connected to GL bibliographic treatment, its diffusion as well as its evaluation. This is also evident if we consider for example software, databases, portals, which can be grey products of research projects. Moreover, the need of making the full-text of GL documents available implies a close collaboration with researchers, as well as a careful evaluation made by the funding institution on the opportunity of making research outcomes accessible.

This paper describes the results of a project which aims to develop a research information system in order to facilitate the diffusion of research results in the field of occupational safety and health. The project is carried out within the collaboration between the Italian National Research Council (CNR) and the Italian National Institute of Safety and Health at Work (ISPESL).

The results of the first part of the project, which were presented at the GL5 Conference, were the identification of the functional requirements of a research information system (Ris-osh, Research Information System on Occupational Health). Our methodological approach was to describe the process carried out during the project life cycle, from its proposal until the finalisation of the research, identifying actors and roles, which contribute to the development of the information flow. This approach made it possible to design and develop a prototype of a research information system, which gives the researcher an explicit representation of the activities he/she is performing during the process. Among others, special functionalities have been developed to validate the information, as well as to make it available to external user on the Ris-osh public home page.

We are following the same approach to integrate the Rish-osh system with the existing GL database (<http://www.ispesl.it/lg/default.htm>): also for GL documents we intend to underline the process carried out for gathering, evaluating and diffusing GL as well as the interaction between competencies and roles performing this process.

The paper will focus on the analysis of the integration between the Ris-osh system and the GL database under the twofold perspective of the information description and of the process view.

The information description pertains in particular to:

- the project life cycle;
- the management and bibliographic descriptions of GL documents and products;
- their added-value descriptions (i.e.: executive summaries, concept schemes, short abstracts, etc.), identifying the most suitable ones in relation to the type of document;
- the availability of the full-text.
- The process view describes the different phases for the co-operative updating of information, roles and competences involved. It pertains then to:
 - the peer reviewed evaluation of the GL documents and products;
 - the managerial strategic decision of making the outcomes of the research projects publicly available;
 - the documentation process, which describes the different types of GL, documents using bibliographic standards and classification schema.

In conclusion, the main features of the prototype developed within the project will be described, considering some solutions adopted in other environments as well.

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

Maria Castriotta is a Documentalist Researcher at the National Italian Institute for Safety and Health at Work since 1995. She is involved in studies regarding information systems related to Occupational Safety and Health, with the use of various supports. She has promoted, among others, two projects for the construction of the ISPESL Grey Literature Databank and of the Research Databank. She participated in several workgroups within the European Agency for Safety and Health at Work in Bilbao and is involved in the Topic Centre Work and Health for the maintenance of the Agency webpage on Research. She formerly worked for 14 years at the National Italian Institute of Health, using online systems for biomedical documentation retrieval.

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The integration of GL documents with the research information system on occupation safety and health

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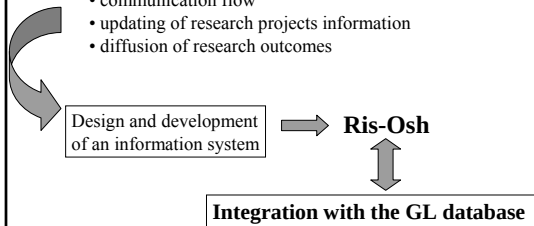
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AIM OF THE COLLABORATION CNR-ISPESL

Analysis of the process describing the lifecycle of research projects on occupational safety and health in order to re-design the organisational model improving:

- communication flow
- updating of research projects information
- diffusion of research outcomes



Expected advantages:

Organisational point of view:

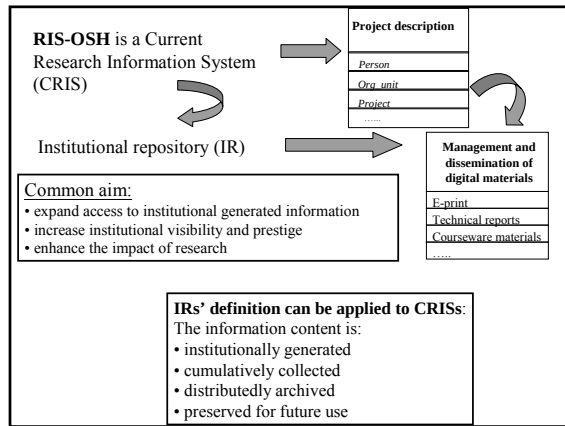
- Improvement of the communication inter and intra Departments;
- Consistency and standardisation of project documentation (*Activity plan, Call for proposal*);
- Simplification of administrative procedures and shortening of time of information diffusion;
- Improvement of the process control and monitoring

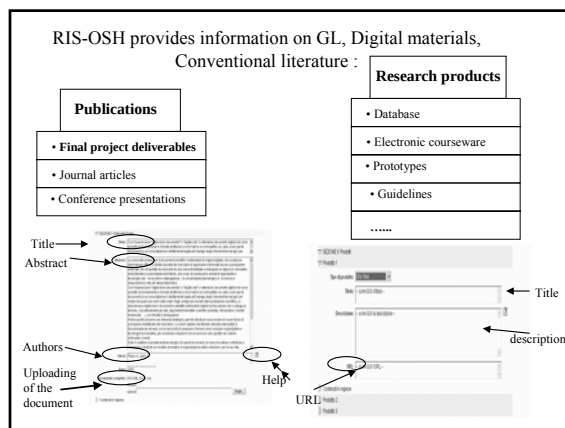
Scientific-institutional point of view:

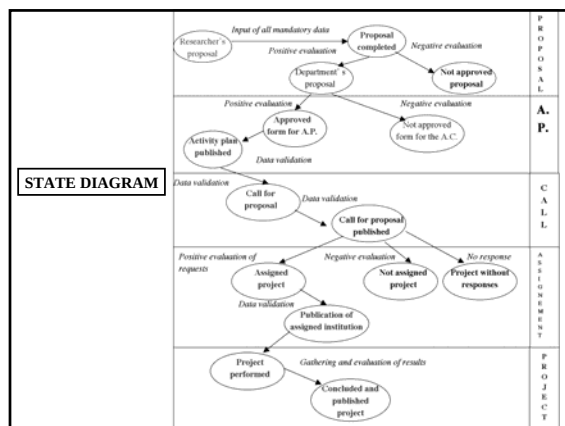
- Improvement of the institutional visibility and prestige
- Scientific and economic evaluation of research activity
- Tool for planning future research activities
- Improvement of technological transfer through the diffusion of project outcomes

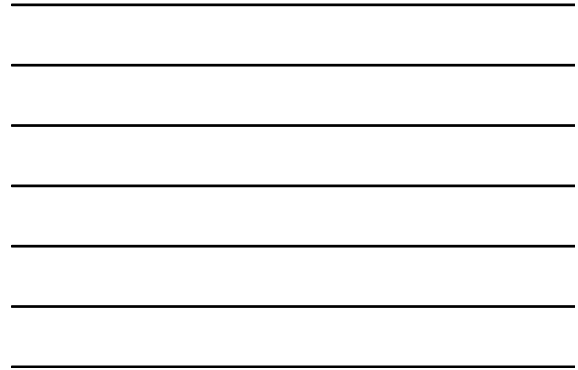


GL documents









Conclusions

- Project descriptions from 1999-2004 soon available on web
- Testing of the procedures for the elaboration and publication of next year Activity Plan and related Call for proposal

Achievements

Quality of information

- Project description
- Availability of the full-text of deliverables
- Description of projects outcomes

Integration with the GL Database

Future work

Integration with other institutionally generated information

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Two Worlds: About Bars and Stars in Scientific Information Publishing, An Analysis of Open Source Ideology As a Means of Self-controlled Publishing

Cees de Blaaij
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Scientific publishing has become very profitable for several publishing companies. Information in our age has become a first rate economic asset. Another consequence is that smaller publishing companies have gradually been taken over by bigger ones. Ergo there is less competition and more concentration of economic power in the publishing sector. At the same time it has become more important for the mammoths of the publishing industry to protect these interests and give it a sturdy legal basis. This approach has triggered significant changes in intellectual property laws on a global scale. Global diversity of intellectual property became a global standard because economic powers wanted to control distribution channels to reach customers.

This development did not benefit large groups of authors in general. Especially those authors who had and still have contractually obligations to the bigger publishing companies cannot make their scientific information accessible to the larger public. The simple reason for this is that the price for consumers - like libraries - has become too high. Furthermore that authors have transferred their rights to the publisher. This has resulted in a Catch 22 situation: "you-can-check-out-any-time-you-like but-you never can leave".

In less poetic words: this "for profit" approach has caused an access crisis in scientific information because the ideological and legal basis of the scientific information chain has been disturbed. This article reviews this situation and analyses the viability of present efforts for publishing scientific information (including grey literature) via other kinds of publishing modes based on "open source ideology".

This approach benefits authors of scientific information in general, but especially the authors of grey literature because of the public nature of this type of information. An open source approach counterweights the present economic policies of big publishing houses. The sharing of knowledge is the primary goal based on public interest. Secondly the problem of public access is guaranteed and thirdly the author(s) have more self-determination. They have more control of their situation.

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

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Actual setting

- Scientific publishing is a Prisoner's Dilemma:
How to maximize one's own payoff depends on the strategy adopted by one's partner



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Problem 1: Market Monopoly



- High concentration of publishers
8 publishers control 67% of market
- Reed-Elsevier leads the market:
20-25% share
- Very high margin of profit
up to 34%

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Problem 2: Intellectual Property



- Authors provide their articles for free
- Scientific information is centralized due to economic concentration
- Access control limits use
- Cancellation subscriptions and Licensing
- Fair use at stake

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Influence of copyright law

- European Directive on term of Copyright Protection
- Sonny Bono Copyright Term Extension Act (1998)
- Digital Millenium Copyright Act
 - ◆ Case Felten et. al. vs. RIAA et. al.

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Preferable changes

- Copyright is no dogma
- Duration of copyright should be limited
- Revisions of copyright means not serving particular interests
- Too many restrictions on access may harm democracy

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Subscriber-pays model in a crisis ?

- United Kingdom
- United States
- Berlin Declaration
- European Commission
- OECD

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Electronic Open Access Paradigm

- Copyleft and GNU
- Open Source
 - ◆ is parallel
 - ◆ involves collaboration
 - ◆ independent peer review
 - ◆ feedback mechanism
 - ◆ participation
 - ◆ user involvement
 - ◆ rapid release schedules

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Developments:

- Creative Commons (2001)
- Involvement of Grey Literature
 - ◆ electronic journals
 - ◆ institutional repositories
 - ◆ subject-specific repositories
 - ◆ self-posting
 - ◆ indexing with Open Archives protocol
- Costs and Open Access

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The Problems of Grey in the Context of Postmodern Science and Culture

Leonid P. Pavlov

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Recent developments in the realm of grey literature arouse alarming sensations. The capital members of EAGLE abandon the association, many promising initiatives both national and international (like ISRN) fade, public funding shrinks, commercial projects fail to work, some leading experts on the subject contributed their papers to the GL5 Conference Proceedings express their skepticism about the grey future. After the authors of GL5 conference one more attempt in turn is made to answer the question what the reason of the grey crisis is. Three explanations are possible. First, the subject itself is exhausted since the former specificity and commercial perspectives of grey literature are lost in a new-networked environment. Second, the professional grey community doesn't prove competent or staunch enough to lobby and defend the "grey cause". Third, the problems of grey literature today are not specifically grey but follow a global scientific and cultural paradigm suggested by a postmodern age. The last reason is argued to be decisive and as a consequence of this diagnosis an adequate treatment exceeding the grey limits should be prescribed and addressed a global liberal politics.

The assumption of the global trends prevalent importance supposes a brief comparison between the grey situations in Russia and in the West. While the Western situation in general and in the sphere of grey literature in particular developed evolutionary the treatment of grey in Russia changed abruptly with the transformation from the Soviet to the post-Soviet reality. What really matters here is that both the evolutionary and the revolutionary ways have led to the same or at least very similar grey situations notwithstanding all the differences between Russia and other scientifically developed countries. The similarity is based on the Western neo-liberal values adopted in Russia by its ruling elites as a new ideology, which is closely connected with economic liberalism. This economic model determines new attitudes to scientific research and information services funding. In effect one may speak about a global postmodern age in culture and science and grey literature is among its many victims.

The grey literature collection and dissemination system still works in Russia mainly due to the stable foundation lain in the late sixties of the last century. Now the pressing problem is rather of survival than development of the system. Bearing in mind that the GL6 Conference is to take place at New York Academy of Medicine the qualitative and quantitative examples on the Russian healthcare and medicine reports and dissertations (theses) processing at the federal information center for grey literature will be given.

Most of the GL5 conference authors see the way out of the crisis to save the "grey cause" in an adaptation to the new reality that is hostile to science and culture. This is an evident approach and tactically it may succeed. But it may happen so that in the long run there will be no place for grey literature in a postmodern paradigm. So, strategically there is a way of changing the paradigm instead of trying to adapt to it.

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Dr. Leonid P. Pavlov graduated from The Moscow Physical-Engineering Institute, Dipl. Eng. in computer systems. Candidate of Sciences (PhD) in informatics. Since 1976 with The Scientific and Technical Information Centre of Russia (VNTIC), Deputy Director. Main works in the field of information systems, scientific and technical information, grey literature.

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Towards a Genealogy of Grey Literature via Newton's Journals

Hal von Hofe, CYBEK

The question "Is Grey blind to the Review Process?" suggests a number of contradictory answers, all somewhat begging the question of how we identify Grey Literature. In this study the problem will be approached from an historical perspective.

A mass of grey literature from the pen of Isaac Newton was rediscovered in the past century. In 1936 the economist John M Keynes bought a lot of papers at auction at Sotheby's, among which he discovered the so-called "alchemical journals" of Isaac Newton, voluminous working papers devoted largely to Newton's alchemical and code experiments, which he pursued throughout his life. Only in the past 30 years or so have biographies of Newton appeared which attempt to deal with this 'grey' question.

Newton's journals themselves base themselves on a body of grey literature scholars have recently begun to discern under the general notion of "Hermetic writings", which date back at least to the building of the first University at Alexandria by the Ptolemies (3rd century BC Egypt) and generally claim a much greater antiquity than that.

Newton's own description of the reasons for keeping alchemical and hermetic writings away from public review (keeping them grey, as it were) can be found in a letter he wrote to a fellow alchemist, Robert Boyle:

"Because the way by which the Mercurial principle may be impregnated has been thought fit to be concealed by others that have known it, and therefore may possibly be an inlet to something more noble that is not to be communicated without immense damage to the world if there be any verity in Hermetic writers. There are other things besides the transmutation of metals which none but they understand."

On the level of peer review, though Newton has become a sort of icon of the mechanistic universe, both Leibniz and Descartes expressed some suspicion of his notion of gravity, as action at a distance, something that smacked a bit too much of medievalism and magic. (And indeed, the problem of gravity remains a bit of a sticking point in physics today, on its way to the holy grail of a unified field theory, caught up in relativity and quantum chaos.)

It is expected that a careful review of the problematics of Newton's 'grey' versus his 'review processed' work, considered against the backdrop of the larger question of 'hermetic writings' in general, will reveal the nature of the link between such literature and the development of mathematics and science in history. It will at the same time permit us to gain a clearer definition of grey literature from the perspective of one of its oldest and most persistent forms.

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Dr. Harold von Hofe, born in Los Angeles in 1951, pursued graduate studies in Comparative Literature at Yale University in New Haven, receiving his doctorate in 1981 for "The Mythic Eye", a study of the tropal drift (and solar rhetoric) of Nietzsche's "Thus Spake Zarathustra". During and after the writing of his dissertation, Dr von Hofe worked as a letter carrier for the United States Postal Service. In 1984 he left the Postal Service, and turned to work as a high school English teacher in an Alternative Program, carrying the letter back into the classroom. Dr. von Hofe has devoted himself to a variety of grey publishing endeavors throughout his life, with essays and poetry appearing in a number of small-circulation and unregistered journals and "zines", and in the last several years on the web, where he maintains an active internet presence. Since the end of 2001, when his work as secondary school teacher ended, Dr. von Hofe has devoted himself full-time to the theory and practice of grey literature, in close association with UNEFPE and CYBEK.

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Accessing Grey Literature in Public Health: New York Academy of Medicine's Grey Literature Report

**Lea Myohanen, Elizabeth Taylor, Latrina Keith
New York Academy of Medicine**

The New York Academy of Medicine's Grey Literature Report was first published in 1999 when it began as a way to serve the needs of the Academy's internal researchers for material published via non-traditional publication channels. Over the years, however, the popularity of the Report has led to the establishment of a subscriber list of over 200 readers who receive the Report via e-mail. The Report is currently published quarterly in an electronic format. The subject areas of The Grey Literature Report include public health, health and science policy, and health of minorities and special populations, including children, women, and the elderly.

Two Academy librarians scan publications pages of organizations to locate and evaluate recent output in the form of case studies, conference proceedings, discussion papers, fact sheets, issue briefs, government documents, research reports, and white papers. Organizations are identified through current awareness sites, staff referrals, and serendipitous reading. Scanned organizations include government agencies, non-governmental organizations, universities, research centers, and some international organizations. The Report includes only English language material.

The final task in the production process of the report is to add the bibliographic information including the web address of each document to the Academy's content management system which produces the web version of the Report. This data entry is performed in our Technical Services department.

Grey literature items are cataloged into the library's online catalog, OCLC and some to the National Library of Medicine's LocatorPlus system as well as PubMed. Over 65% of the grey literature items added to OCLC are unique according to 2003 data. Currently, two catalogers and two technical services assistants input bibliographical information (title, author, organization, etc.) and assign subject headings to each record. In addition, the electronic link and the full table of contents, when available, are added.

In this paper we delve more deeply into the production of the Grey Literature Report, including the contract that the New York Academy of Medicine Library has with the National Library of Medicine. We will discuss the problems encountered with the current system of production, such as lack of persistent URLs and the possible ways of solving these. In the fall of 2003 the library conducted a survey of the 200 plus subscribers to the quarterly report. We will discuss the results of the survey and also look to the future in order to identify new directions for the Report.

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Lea Myohanen has worked as a reference librarian at the New York Academy of Medicine library since 1999. She is the library liaison to the Divisions of Health & Science Policy and Public Health and to the Center for Urban Epidemiological Studies.

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Elizabeth Taylor has been a reference librarian at the New York Academy of Medicine since 2000. She came to the Academy library in 2000 from the Science and Industry Division of Brooklyn Public Library. She is the library liaison the Office of Special Populations at the Academy.

Ms. Taylor received her MLIS from McGill University.

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The New York Academy of Medicine Grey Literature Report

Background and Format



- Gray, Brad H. 1998; first published in 1999
- Electronic with paper copies in the library
- Quarterly, Feb, May, August, November
- Reports listed alphabetically by organizations; links to e-format
- English only, less than 2 years old

Audience



- NYAM staff
- People involved in:
 - public health
 - health & science policy
 - health of minorities
 - special populations
- NLM
- Subscribers, Medlib-l list-serv

Collection methods



- Organizations and items are identified through email alerts from the organizations, serendipitous reading, current awareness sites and staff referrals.
- Organizations are scanned for new publications at least once during the quarterly schedule of the report.
- Paper copies of most items are acquired for the library collection, either ordered or printed from the web site.
- Types of organizations
 - Private, advocacy, government

Cataloging



- URLs are added to bibliographic records
- Complete TOCs are added
- High percentage of records are unique items in OCLC
- Individual titles of each series are cataloged separately
- Cataloged records included in OCLC and NML's catalog (LOCATORplus)

Grey Lit Team



- 2 librarians
→ .4 FTE
- 2 catalogers
→ .8 FTE
- 1 Support staff
→ .4 FTE
(Kaplan, Janice, 2003, personal communication)

Findings of Subscriber Survey 2002



- Respondents primarily librarians
- Forward material to others
- Desires:
 - publish the Report monthly
 - make the Report into a searchable database
- Re-conduct survey in the future

Problems & Future Directions



- Link maintenance/or not?
 - time consuming
 - archiving agreements with publishing organizations?
- Report is not searchable
 - create a searchable database?
 - use scoping options in the current ILS

Grey Literature in Special Libraries: Access and Use

Sara L. Ranger, University of Houston

Patrons of special libraries are considered heavy users of grey literature (GL). However, little is known about the actual use and users of GL in these libraries. This paper explores who GL users are in special libraries and why they use GL. Also discussed are the specific types of GL most often used and how these items and collections are organized and accessed. In this study, only items that librarians physically collected were included in the definition of GL; online resources were excluded.

Fifteen librarians from fourteen organizations were interviewed over the course of approximately eighteen months. Four librarians worked at government libraries, four at corporate libraries and five at specialized academic libraries. The interviews concluded with physical tours of each library, so that librarians could present GL in situ. Tours also allowed the investigator to see how GL was physically organized and to identify items that may have been overlooked in the interview.

The amount of GL found in each library and in each type of library (academic, corporate or government) was analyzed. Also determined was the size of the GL user population in each library and each type of library. The different kinds of GL found in each type of library were compared by size and frequency of use. Among the libraries studied, it was found that GL comprises anywhere from less than one to over 95% of total collections. There was less GL in the corporate than in the academic and government libraries. Academic libraries reported the widest range of percentages of GL in their collections. Reports, conference proceedings and newsletters were the types of GL most often found in special libraries and were also the kinds used most often. Corporate librarians reported that their patrons use conference proceedings more than reports or newsletters, but academic and government librarians reported the opposite.

The special libraries studied made their GL accessible through paper and electronic catalogs. Over half of the electronic catalogs were accessible over the internet. While the academic and government libraries studied made their GL available to all, either in the library or by interlibrary loan, the corporate libraries made GL available to employees only. A wide range of description occurred: librarians cataloged GL at the item level or the series level but some items were not cataloged.

Half of the special libraries reported less than forty percent of patrons used GL. Of the GL users, many used it to generate their own GL. They also used it to create commercial and personal writing.

In conclusion, the reasons GL is not used by more patrons are discussed; possible factors include the lack of complete description and catalog access, and lack of visibility. It is recommended that special libraries contribute to GL depositories, create more cataloging records, make those that exist more complete and more accessible, and cooperate with other special libraries to accomplish these goals.

Author Information:

Sara Ranger ("Ranger") is currently the Outreach Librarian at the University of Houston Libraries. She is a member of the Instruction team of the Research and Instructional Services Department. Ranger is the subject librarian for the College of Technology and until recently was also the subject librarian for the Physics department. She is a reviewer for the online journal E-Streams. Her current focus is on information literacy and instruction, but she has worked on a wide variety of projects. While a student at the Information School at the University of Washington, she worked on projects in online catalog displays and GL in special libraries. More recently, she co-hosted a symposium on science and technology serials. Before becoming a librarian, Ranger worked at Amazon.com. She is also an entomologist and received her MS in entomology from the University of Georgia.

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Grey Literature in Special Libraries

Access and Use

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Relevance of the study

- Assumption: special libraries have large paper collections of grey literature
- Question: how accessible is it?
- My experiences
 - Academic departmental library
 - NOAA library

Special Libraries

- 16 Librarians
- 13 Organizations
 - 4 Government Libraries
 - 4 Corporate Libraries
 - 5 Specialized Academic Libraries
- Libraries located in Texas, Michigan and Washington

Interviews

- Interview questions covered
 - Types & amount of GL in library
 - Number of GL users
 - Most used types or collections of GL
 - Access via catalog
 - Borrowing & inter-library loan

Results

- 0 - 90% of special library collections are grey literature
 - Larger GL collection in academic & government libraries
- 0 – 95% of special library patrons using grey literature
 - More used in academic & government libraries
- Reports, conference proceedings & newsletters most used types of GL

Conclusions

- Special Libraries contain varying but often large amounts of GL
- Access is problematic
- Librarian knowledge of collection is key

Recommendations

- ▣ Cataloging
 - Especially for important collections
- ▣ Repositories!

Acknowledgements

- ▣ Participating Librarians and Organizations
- ▣ Matt Saxton, Information School,
University of Washington
- ▣ University of Houston Libraries

Describing Grey Literature Again: A Survey of Collection Policies

**H. Lehman, University of Washington Information School
J. Webster, Oregon State University Libraries**

At Oregon State University, we are exploring the differences between collections formed by digitizing existing materials on our shelves and those created by identifying and acquiring digital objects beyond our library. One example is the proposed Tsunami Digital Library (TDL) that would support a growing research program with users needing access to diverse information, much of it grey. The TDL is conceptualized as an information portal designed to coordinate the access and distribution of Internet based tsunami related information. The distributed collection is maintained by contributing partner sites within a digital library system. Yet, defining this digital collection presents challenges that differ from our traditional approach to collection development as the audience goes well beyond OSU, materials are created and housed elsewhere, and the formats are not consistent.

Building on our needs assessment of potential users of the TDL, we surveyed librarians active in the field of digital collections on their practical and theoretical approaches to collecting digital grey literature. Their insights and a careful review of the literature of digital grey collections provide a context for creating a specific collection development policy. Our experience is transferable to any librarian collecting digital grey literature.

Author Information:

Since 1989, **Janet Webster** is the head librarian at Oregon State University's Guin Library located at the Hatfield Marine Science Center in Newport, Oregon U.S.A. This library focuses on marine science and supports an active field research center. Her various interests include collaborative filtering, integration of grey literature into library collections, and global access to local information. Most recently, during her 2004 sabbatical, Professor Webster developed a plan for an institutional repository at OSU and then collaborated with the Fisheries Department of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization to study enhancing access to information that supports implementation of the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries. She is an active member of the International Association of Marine and Aquatic Libraries and Information Centers having served as its president and on numerous committees. She received her undergraduate degree from the University of Chicago and her MLS from Columbia University.

Heather Lehman is currently in her final quarter of the University of Washington's MLIS program. Ms. Lehman's studies are centered on science literacy, multi-disciplinary research, and the tools needed to facilitate access to and dissemination of multi-disciplinary research. Her current projects include the development of a grant funded information portal for archaeobotanical research in the Indus Valley, a digital comparative seed collection for South Asian paleoethnobotanical research, and Oregon State University's Tsunami Digital Library. Ms. Lehman is interested in digital collection development and the possibilities for digital libraries in research and education. She has a specific interest in grey literature, as it is often fundamental to inter-disciplinary fields. She received her undergraduate degree from Washington State University Vancouver.

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Describing Grey Literature Again: A Survey of Collection Policies

Heather Lehman
Information School, University of Washington
Janet Webster
Guin Library, Oregon State University

- **Oregon State University**
 - Current Digital Library collections
 - Experimental collections
- **Tsunami Digital Library**
 - Concept
 - User Needs
 - Defining the collection

Issues

- Digital format is the lowest common denominator
- Describing the ownership responsibilities
- Maintaining quality and authority
- Selecting the relevant given the volume

The Survey

- **Who**
 - 20 librarians knowledgeable about digital information and grey literature
 - North American
- **What**
 - Definitions
 - Selection
 - Cooperation
 - Access

Definitions & Perceptions of Grey

- Access versus publishing method
- Emphasis on access
- Validation by price
- Avoidance because of messiness
- Reliance on others to collect

Resolving Questions

- Increase collaboration with institutions and other entities
- Create ways of collaborating with users and producers
- Use the collection policy as a way of framing discussion and refining responsibilities

What needs to shift?

- Awareness and validation of grey materials
- Commitment to collect – dedicating the time and resources
- Moving from collection strategies to collection policies

Back to the TDL

- Critical need for grey digital materials
- Essential to form partnerships
- Use the collection policy as a framework for moving forward

How to get a French doctoral thesis, especially when you aren't French

P. Paillassard, J. Schöpfel, and C. Stock
INIST-CNRS

The French network of deposit of and access to doctoral theses is changing. How to discover and locate a French thesis today, how to get hold of a copy? What are the catalogues and databases? Where are the archives, and are they open? What is the legal environment that rules the emerging structures and tools?

In 1985 the French government created a unique circuit for the dissemination of doctoral theses. References went to a national database "Teletheses" whereas the documents were distributed to the university libraries in microform. In the era of the electronic document this French network of deposit of and access to doctoral theses is changing.

How do you discover and locate a French thesis today, how do you get hold of a paper copy and how do you access the full electronic text? What are the catalogues and databases referencing theses since the disappearance of Teletheses? Where are the archives, and are they open? What is the legal environment that rules the emerging structures and tools?

This paper presents national plans on referencing and archiving doctoral theses coordinated by the government as well as some initiatives for creating full text archives. These initiatives come from universities as well as from research institutions and learned societies.

Teletheses records have been integrated in a union catalogue of French university libraries SUDOC (Système universitaire de documentation). The University of Lyon 2 and INSA Lyon developed procedures and tools covering the entire production chain from writing to the final access in an archive: "Cybertheses" and "Cither".

The Centre for Direct Scientific Communication at Lyon (Centre pour la Communication Scientifique Directe or CCSD), which is a part of CNRS, maintains an archive with about 2000 theses in all disciplines called TEL. Another repository for theses in engineering, economics and management called PASTEL is proposed by the Paris Institute of Technology (ParisTech), a consortium of 10 engineering and commercial schools of the Paris region.

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Pierrette Paillassard graduated from the University of Grenoble (France) in Law and Information Science. She joined INIST-CNRS, the French Institute of Scientific and Technical Information in 2002. She is a librarian in charge of theses and dissertations in the field of the Communication and Information Sciences, and conferences in Human and Social Sciences. She is also administrator of the open archive mémSIC. Contact address: Pierrette Paillassard, INIST-CNRS, 2 allée du Parc de Brabois, 54514 Vandœuvre Cedex, France. E-mail: pierrette.paillassard@inist.fr

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

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

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ORNL-Safeguards and security: The Global producers of the 8 radionuclides of particular security concern

James Staub, James Carman, Althea Creel, Steven Milewski, Angela Woofter
The School of Information Sciences
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To gather the available open source information about the worldwide producers of the radionuclides that could be used in a radiological dispersal device or “dirty bomb” was the objective of this project. This report was the culminating project for a group of students in the Business Intelligence course taught by Dr. Kendra Albright in spring 2004 at the School of Information Sciences at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville. The major focus of this Business Intelligence course was to give students authentic experience in providing professional information services to real clients in the community. The client for whom this research was conducted was David Lambert of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Programs at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory in Oak Ridge, Tennessee. In the client interview, David Lambert stated that he was interested in which of the eight radionuclides of security concern are produced where and directly for whom; therefore, the approach for this study was summed up as “what, where, and for whom.” In order to organize and represent what the group found, a MySQL database was created for reporting the results in the clearest and most direct way to the client. From the group’s findings, four conclusions were made. The first is that although it was relatively easy to find open source information about the global producers of the eight radionuclides of concern, this information rarely included the amounts produced at a given location. Secondly, the information provided by an organization in one format often contradicted information published in a different format by the same organization. A third problem was that many of the links to online sources either were dead when the project was begun or died over the short period of time in which the investigation was conducted. Finally, sources of information about countries in which the eight radionuclides are expected to be produced were not found while sources of information about countries in which the isotopes were not expected to be produced were found.

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James Carman is a recent graduate of the School of Information Sciences at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

Althea Hickman Creel was born in Parkersburg, West Virginia. She earned her B.A. from the University of Tennessee in 1997, and graduated from the University of Tennessee College of Law with a JD in 2000. She was the Special Materials Editor for the Tennessee Law Review in 1998 through 2000. Althea now is the Senior Research Assistant with the Knoxville, Tennessee, multi-dimensional law firm of Butler, Vines and Babb, PLLC, with an emphasis in the areas of personal injury, medical malpractice, Social Security disability, products liability, and employment law litigation. She maintains the firm's law library and online research resources and performs research for and composition of legal documents and pleadings. She is working toward a master's in information science at the University of Tennessee and is a graduate assistant at its Hodges Library Reference Desk.

Steven Milewski is the Library Department Supervisor of the Hodges Library's Media Center. He is also a graduate student in the University of Tennessee's School of Information Sciences.

Angela Woofter is a Computer Systems Support Specialist in the Mathematics Department at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville. She is in her second year of studies in the College of Communications and Information Sciences.

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ORNL – SAFEGUARDS AND SECURITY

**GL6 Conference, NYC
6-7 December, 2004**

Jim Carman James Staub
Althea Creel Angela Woofert
Steven Milewski

Introduction & the 8 Radionuclides

- Radiological Dispersal Device (RDDs a.k.a. “Dirty Bombs”)
- ORNL Nonproliferation Programs, David Lambert
 - Americium-241 -Californium-252
 - Cesium-137 -Cobalt-60
 - Iridium-192 -Plutonium-238
 - Radium-226

The search

- Methodology: Divided searches by continent- Africa, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America, and South America
- Priorities: What, Where, For Whom

- MySQL Database
- PHP Front-end
- Currently at falsedrop.com/566isotopes
- Password Protected
- Easily Exported



Nuclide Production Database

Display Facility Isotope Yield Citations

Isotope Name	Country	Isotope	Yield amount	Citation	Year	Citation page	Link
AZU 235 P	Switzerland	Cobalt-60		1. Farnham, Charles D., Farnham Kaci, and Judith Pearce	2000	A2-5	±
CLD	United States of America	Iridium-192		1. Farnham, Charles D., Farnham Kaci, and Judith Pearce	2000	A2-6	±
ATR	United States of America	Cobalt-60		15	2000		±
ATR	United States of America	Cobalt-60		1. Farnham, Charles D., Farnham Kaci, and Judith Pearce	2000	A2-6	±
Atucha 1	Argentina	Cobalt-60		1. Farnham, Charles D., Farnham Kaci, and Judith Pearce	2000	A2-4	±
BER-2	Germany	Cobalt-60		25. Green, J. J.	1994		±
BEO-4	Germany	Iridium-192		25. Green, J. J.	1994		±
BEO-4	Belgium	Iridium-192		1. Farnham, Charles D., Farnham Kaci, and Judith Pearce	2000	A2-1	±

DISPLAY YIELD PAGE

Here you see a list of the citations for a given facility producing a given isotope. The facility's country is also displayed for your convenience.

You can see a complete list of all yield records by clicking on the "YIELD" link in the footer.

You can see limited lists of yield records by clicking on various links throughout this page and other pages on this site.

Click on the linked header of any column to sort the record by that column.

Click on any link within the Facility YIELD Review column to view the IAEA Research Reactor Database record for that facility in a new window.

Click on any link within the Country column to view a list of yield records restricted to that country.

Click on any link within the Isotope column to view the details of that isotope.

Click on any link within the Citation column to view the details of that citation.

Click on any link within the Year column to go to the web page containing evidence of the facility's isotope yield in a new window.

Click on the FMT link for a record to offer its output format, either page, table, or text.

Click on the FMT link for a record to offer its output format, either page, table, or text.

Nuclide Production Database

Summary: Number of Facilities Producing Isotopes by Country

Facility country	Am-241	Cf-252	Co-60	Ir-192	Na-22	Se-75	Y-90
Argentina	1						
Australia		1	1				
Bangladesh	1		1				
Belgium				1			
Brazil	1	1	1	1			
Belgium							
Canada		2					
China		1	1				
Czech Republic				1			
Dem. P.R. of Korea	1						
FRG	1						
Germany		2	2				
Hungary		1					
India	1		2				
Indonesia			1				
Japan		1	2				
Korea - Republic of		2	1				
Netherlands				1			
Norway		1					
Russia		1	1				

SUMMARY: NUMBER OF FACILITIES PRODUCING ISOTOPES BY COUNTRY

Here you see a matrix that presents the number of facilities producing a given isotope in a given country.

Click on the number in any matrix cell to see a list of the citations in which a country's facilities are identified as producers of a given isotope. In that display, you might see multiple citations indicating that a given facility produces a given isotope.

Click on any country name to see a list of all yield citations for that country. In that display, you might see multiple citations indicating that a given facility produces a given isotope.

Click on any isotope name to see a list of all yield citations for that isotope. In that display, you might see multiple citations indicating that a given facility produces a given isotope.

Findings & Problems

- Found evidence of at least 40 facilities that produce one or more of the 8 radionuclides in question
- Of the eight radionuclides, the most easily obtained source information is on Cobalt-60 and Iridium-192
- How much of each radionuclide was produced by whom?

Recommendations For Future Database Development

- Add new production facility types
 - Stockpiles
 - Waste Facilities (Strontium and Americium)
 - Future/planned Facilities
- Model conflicting data in cited works
- Maintain a local collection of cited works

Grey Literature and Urban Planning: History and Accessibility

**R.M. Jackson,
Portland State University, College of Urban and Public Affairs**

Indexes and informational guides to the literature within the field of Urban Studies and Planning lack consistency and are severely outdated. Historical bibliographic guides do not adequately reflect the composition and forms of material currently being produced within this field. With the dissolution of the Council of Planning Librarians in 2000, the history and accessibility to planning reports, pamphlets, documents and drawings are being lost. What was once in the realm of accessibility is entering the arena of grey literature.

George Bestor and Holway Jones, published "City Planning: A Basic Bibliography of Sources and Trend" in 1962. Gale Research Company's "Urban Planning: a Guide to Information Sources" was published in 1979. Each gives a great sense of the breadth and depth of material and formats encompassed by the field; neither predicted nor anticipated the advent of geographical information systems [GIS], cd-roms, or electronic databases and records management systems. Fortunately, each gives physical locations of planning material throughout the United States. Urban Studies is a unique discipline in that a significant amount of the primary literature is produced by non-profit or government agencies that do not publish or actively promote the sale of their literature. Scholars, researchers, and practitioners must develop strategic searching skills and an "information network" to identify and access the desired material. This presentation will trace the history of Urban Planning Libraries within the United States, discussing their classification schemes and collections, and assess the current status of indexes and informational guides. The assessment will be conducted through a variety of means: development of a Web survey for staff within urban planning material depositories, written and verbal communications with librarians and reference managers, and research aimed at identifying planning libraries established after 1980, the date of the Gale's guide. Based upon communications with other university librarians at schools with Urban Studies/Planning departments, the literature currently being produced by faculty or in collaboration with city, county, state and national governments may lack a consistent index basis. Given that current planning documents and data are born digital what national standard [MARC, AACR2, EAD or FGDC] for indexing, online retrieval and resource sharing is being used? Worse, older material currently in collections, theoretically available for use, is inaccessible due to archaic or obsolete cataloging schemes. Better approaches to collecting, indexing and providing access to information will be recommended. The long-term goal of this project is to make it easier for planners, researchers and practitioners, to locate key documents and data.

Author Information:

Rose M. Jackson is assistant professor, Reference Librarian and Information Consultant to the College of Urban and Public Affairs, at Portland State University. She is responsible for collection development, instruction, and research within the areas of Community Health, Urban Studies, Administration of Justice, Political Science, and Public Administration. She is the recent recipient of a LSTA grant to develop a digital library for urban planning data, documents and reports. She is currently collaborating with municipal agencies within the Portland Metropolitan Area and the School of Urban Studies at Portland State University to preserve and provide access to reports and GIS data regarding the Urban Growth Boundary (UGB). She received her undergraduate degrees in Business Administration and Economics and holds graduate degrees in International Relations, English and Library and Information Science.

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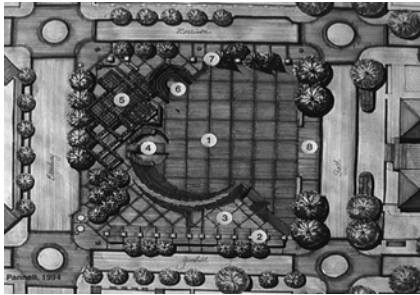
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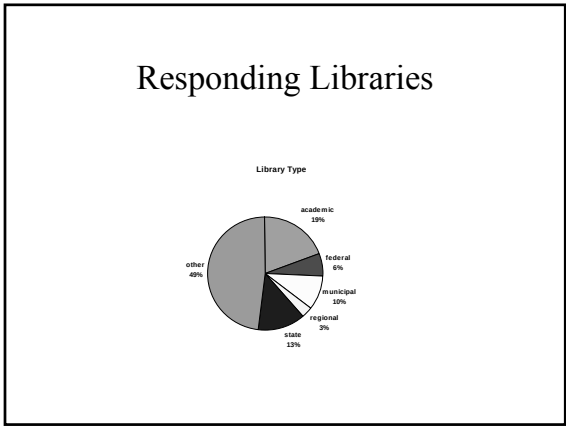
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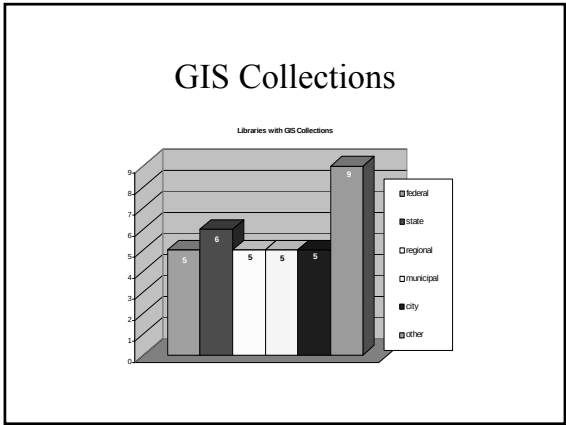
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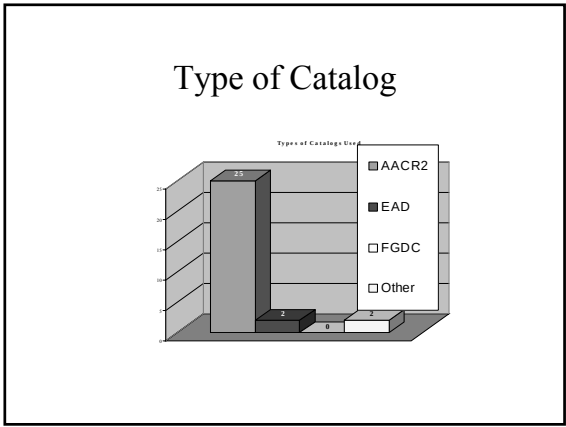


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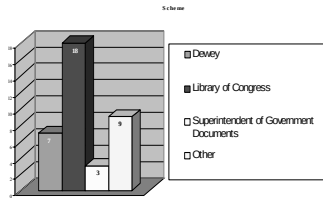
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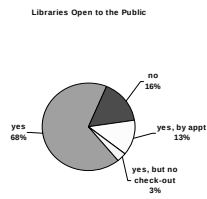




Classification Schema



Open to the Public



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List of Participating Organizations

(November 22, 2004)

Aberdeen Medical School; Department of Public Health	United Kingdom
Albert R. Mann Library	USA
American Psychological Association, APA	USA
Boer & Croon, Strategy and Management Group	Netherlands
Branford P. Millar Library	USA
British Library, BL	United Kingdom
CCLRC – Rutherford Appleton Laboratory	United Kingdom
Center for Natural Language Processing, CNLP	USA
Central Liverpool Primary Care Trust, PCT	United Kingdom
Centre National de Recherche Scientifique, CNRS	France
Columbia University	USA
Cornell University	USA
CYBEK	USA
Dalhousie University; Faculty of Management	Canada
Ecole des Mines de Nantes, EMN	France
Ehrman Medical Library	USA
Endeavor Information Systems	USA
Electronic Publishing Initiative at Columbia, EPIC	USA
Grey Literature Network Service, GreyNet	Netherlands
Hamilton Fish Institute on School and Community Violence	USA
Information International Associates, Inc. IIA	USA
Institut de l'Information Scientifique et Technique, INIST	France
Institute of Information Science and Technologies, ISTI-CNR	Italy
Istituto di Ricerche sulla Popolazione e le Politiche Sociali, IRPPS	Italy
International Atomic Energy Agency, IAEA	Austria
Japan Science and Technology Agency, JST	Japan
J.W. Scott Health Sciences Library	Canada
Library of Zeeland	Netherlands
LINK s.r.l.	Italy
Long Island University; Palmer School	USA
NASA Goddard Space Flight Center Library	USA

National Diet Library, NDL	Japan
National Institute of Occupational Safety and Prevention, ISPESL	Italy
National Library of Medicine, NLM	USA
Netherlands Institute for Scientific Information Services, NIWI	Netherlands
New York Academy of Medicine, NYAM	USA
New York University, NYU	USA
New York University School of Medicine	USA
Office of Scientific and Technical Information, OSTI	USA
Oregon Health Science University	USA
Oregon State University Libraries; Hatfield Marine Science Center	USA
Portland State University, College of Urban and Public Affairs	USA
Pratt Institute, School of Information and Library Science	USA
Research Libraries Group, RLG	USA
Rotch Library, MIT Libraries	USA
Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences, KNAW	Netherlands
Scientific and Technical Information Centre of Russia, VNTIC	Russia
Southeastern Louisiana University, SELU	USA
Syracuse University; School in Information Studies	USA
TextRelease - Professional Information Services	Netherlands
United States Department of Energy, DOE	USA
University of Aberdeen	United Kingdom
University of Alberta	Canada
University of Amsterdam, UvA	Netherlands
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University of Houston, UH	USA
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