

Eleventh International Conference on Grey Literature

The Grey Mosaic, Piecing it All Together

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Conference Program and Abstract Book

ISSN 1385-2308

GL11 Program and Conference Bureau

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CIP

GL11 Conference Program and Abstracts

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The British Library, INIST-CNRS, New York Academy of Medicine, and The University of Ljubljana are corporate authors and associate members of GreyNet. This program book contains the schedule for the plenary and poster sessions. The titles and abstracts of the papers as well as information on the authors are provided. When available, copies of the PowerPoint slides are also included in notepad format.

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Foreword

The Grey Mosaic, *Piecing It All Together*

Over the past 15 years, Grey Literature has developed from a millennium movement to a well defined field in information studies. This process has been considerably influenced and shaped by results of research issuing from the International Conference Series on Grey Literature. The Eleventh Conference in this series endeavors to piece together traditional features inherent to grey literature with more recent elements both technology and policy driven. In any field of science and technology, information and knowledge aggregated in research must be made available beyond the limits of any one specific information community and should be openly accessible to net citizens. This principle related to grey literature requires that its uses and applications in diverse subject areas benefit information society as a whole. Furthermore, net citizens must acquire a sense of safeguard and security that the grey resources on which they come to rely have passed some level of corporate governance. In piecing the various components and facets of grey literature together, GL11 depicts a virtual image of the Grey Mosaic.

Dr. Dominic J. Farace
Grey Literature Network Service

Amsterdam,
December 2009

GL11 Conference Sponsors



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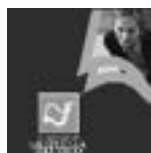
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The National Library of Medicine



NYAM, USA
The New York Academy of Medicine



OSTI, USA
Office of Scientific and Technical Information



University of Ljubljana,
Slovenia

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University of Lille 3
France

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Dominic Farace, Grey Literature Network Service, GreyNet, Netherlands

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GL11

Library of Congress
Washington D.C., USA
14-15 December 2009

Eleventh International Conference on Grey Literature

Join the Federal Library and Information Center Committee (FLICC) of the Library of Congress in Washington, DC as host for GL11, December 14 and 15, 2009.

FLICC is an organization of U.S. federal agencies dedicated to cooperation and concerted action within the community of federal libraries and information centers. FLICC and FEDLINK, FLICC's purchasing, training and resource-sharing consortium, achieve better utilization of federal information resources and facilities through promotion of common services, coordination and sharing of available resources and professional development.

FLICC is also a forum for discussion of federal library and information policies, programs, and procedures to help inform the Congress, federal agencies, and others concerned with libraries and information centers.

For the latest news on GL11 or FLICC/FEDLINK, visit our Web site at <http://www.loc.gov/flicc>



FLICC
FEDLINK

Keynote Address

Peter R. Young **Chief Asian Division, Library of Congress**



As Chief of the Asian Division at the Library of Congress since November 2008, Peter R. Young provides leadership, direction, and planning for Asian Division programs and services. The Division manages the most comprehensive library collections of materials outside of Asia representing China, Japan, Korea, South Asia, Southeast Asia, and Asian Pacific Americans. With over 3.1 million items, the Asian Division collections represent a unique resource. Young is responsible for the Library's strategy for digital information related to science and technology. Young

directed the National Agricultural Library (NAL) from 2002 to 2008. With an annual budget of \$22+ million and a staff of 260+, NAL's collections total over 3.8 million items. Prior to NAL, Young served at the Library of Congress (LC) as Acting Chief of the Asian Division 2001-2002, Chief of the Cataloging Distribution Service (CDS) 1997-2001, Chief of the Copyright Cataloging Division 1985-1988, Assistant Chief of the MARC Editorial Division 1984-1985, and CDS Customer Services Officer 1980-1984. From 1990 to 1997 he served as Executive Director of the U.S. National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS), an independent executive branch agency advising the President and Congress on national library and information service policies.

Mr. Young's career includes leadership positions in academic research libraries and the private sector. He directed Faxon's Academic Information Services and founded the Faxon Institute for Advanced Studies in Scholarly and Scientific Communications (1988-1990). At CL Systems, Inc., Young was Library Systems Analyst and Sales Support Librarian (1976-1980). Mr. Young was Assistant Librarian for Public Services at the Rice University Libraries (1974-1976), Reference Librarian and Head Cataloger at the Franklin and Marshall College Library (1970-1974), Administrative Librarian at the American University Library (1970), and Assistant Director of the Grand Rapids (MI) Public Library (1978).

A native of Washington, D.C., Mr. Young holds an A.B. degree in Liberal Arts (Philosophy) from the College of Wooster, Wooster, OH (1966) and an M.S.L.S. degree from Columbia University's School of Library Service (1968). He served as a Film Library Specialist with the 25th Infantry Division, U.S. Army (1968-1970) and was awarded 3 bronze star medals for meritorious achievement directing a Special Services Library in Cu Chi, Vietnam. Mr. Young is active in the American Library Association (ALA) and has served on ALA's Council. He was President of the Chinese American Librarians Association (CALA), member the Library Statistics Standard Revision Committee (Z39.7) of the National Standards Information Organization (NISO). He headed the US Delegations to the FAO Consultation on Agricultural Information Management in Rome, September 2002, 2005, and 2007.

Recent presentations include: "NAL and e-Science" at the Kanazawa Institute of Technology - Council on Library and Information Resources International Roundtable, in Kanazawa, Japan in July 2008; "Transforming Knowledge Services for the Digital Age: Redefining the Research Library" at the Bibliotheek Wageningen UR Library, Wageningen, Netherlands in Feb 2008; "Partnerships in a Digital World: Rethinking Our Roles" at the Depository Library Council Spring Meeting, Denver, CO in Apr 2007; and "The National Digital Library for Agriculture" at the IAALD/USAID World Congress, Lexington, KY in May 2005.

Opening Paper

The Grey System for Monitoring Self-Funded Research

Aleksandr V. Starovoitov, CITIS;
Aleksandr M. Bastrykin, Yuri M. Bogdanov, and Leonid P. Pavlov, VNTIC, Russia

The immediate aim of developing knowledge society and innovation economy in Russia suggests the adequate funding of scientific research while optimizing the distribution of financial means among the fields of science. There has been a growth in scientific research state budgeting every recent fiscal year and a special Joint interministerial commission was formed to annually work out and/or update the list of science and technology priority development directions and the list of critical technologies in the Russian Federation. Now there are totally 8 priority directions (like nano systems, energy and energy saving etc.) and 34 critical technologies (like bio information, software design, hydrogen energy etc. technologies) in the lists.

The state funded scientific research and development activity is properly monitored (both in financial and subject respect) by means of the federal scientific and technical information system for grey literature collecting and controlling scientific and technical reports in the form of full-text documents and the database with their bibliographic descriptions and abstracts. At the same time it is evident that no matter how much money is given to science from the state budget it can never be the only and sufficient financial source for research and development and the diversification of funding is inevitable. So, there is a growing trend in scientific research that more and more R&D projects are being funded from research organizations' own financial resources. Those organizations are commercial ones functioning in the forms of federal state unitary enterprises and open joint-stock companies with the state share-holding. Their self-funded research projects were out of centralized monitoring and hence were not taken into account by the Joint commission when updating the lists of priority directions and critical technologies.

To eliminate the defects in research monitoring a special Government decision was issued in 2006 with the idea of creating a system for self-funded research projects registration. The system was designed in the years of 2007 – 2008 and now put into operation as an integral part of the federal scientific and technical information grey literature system. Based on the output information from the system the annual summary report for the Joint commission specified in the Government decision was prepared. A general outline of the system, the description of its input and output document forms and database structure are given in the paper.

Bionote

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

THE GREY SYSTEM FOR MONITORING
SELF-FUNDED RESEARCH
A.V. Starovoitov, A.M. Bastrykin, Yu.M. Bogdanov, L.P. Pavlov



CITIS – VNTIC
Moscow, Russia

INNOVATION ECONOMY AND KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY:
•ADEQUATE FUNDING OF R&D
•PROPER DISTRIBUTION OF FINANCIAL MEANS

JOINT INTERMINISTERIAL COMMISSION
for priority directions in science and critical technologies

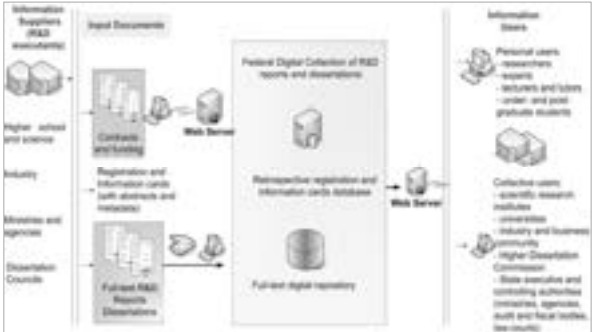
- 8 PRIORITY DIRECTIONS:

 - bio-systems
 - energy and energy saving
 - information and telecommunication systems
 - nano-systems and materials
 - etc.
- 34 CRITICAL TECHNOLOGIES:

 - bioinformation
 - software design
 - hydrogen energy
 - distributed computing
 - nuclear energy and fuel
 - cell technologies
 - atmo- and hydrosphere monitoring
 - refuse utilization
 - etc.

Approved by President of the Russian Federation On May 21, 2006

COLLECTING AND MONITORING SYSTEM
FOR STATE-FUNDED R&D



**SELF-FUNDED RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
PROJECTS**

Government Decision of November 4, 2006 No. 645

COMMERCIAL STATE-OWNED ORGANIZATIONSFederal State Unitary Enterprises Open Joint-Stock Companies
with the state share-holdingAnnual Financial Reports
+ information on self-funded R&D projects> Federal Agency on Science and Innovations
> **ANNUAL SUMMARY REPORT**
> on self-funded R&D> to
> **JOINT INTERMINISTERIAL COMMISSION**
> for priority directions in science and critical technologies**FORM OF FINANCIAL REPORT ANNEX FOR SELF-FUNDED R&D
INFORMATION**Приложение № 4 **Annex N 4**
к порядку отчетности руководителей федеральных
государственных унитарных предприятий и
представителей интересов Российской Федерации в
органах управления открытых акционерных обществCivil purpose self-funded scientific R&D projects
Научные исследования и разработки гражданского назначения,
финансируемые за счет собственных средств федерального
государственного унитарного предприятия organization name

за _____ год year

Место нахождения City of the organization	
Почтовый адрес, телефон Address and Phone Nr	
Наименование федерального органа исполнительной власти Higher federal authority body	(ministry, agency, etc.)
Отрасль Branch of activity	
Основной вид деятельности Main kind of activity	

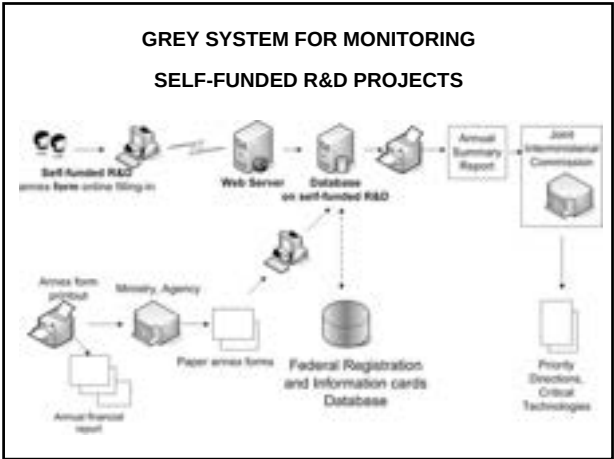
**FORM OF FINANCIAL REPORT ANNEX FOR SELF-FUNDED R&D
INFORMATION**

(Annex N 4 Form continued)

Наименование тематики научных исследований и разработок	Приоритетное направление, критическая технология	Срок проведе- ния (годы)	Объем финансирова- ния за отчетный год (тыс. рублей)	Основные результаты (нарастаю- щим итогом, в том числе за отчетный период)
Subjects of scientific R&D	Priority direction, critical technology	Term of carrying out (years)	Volume of financing for the fiscal year (in thousand roubles)	Basic results (in increasing way, for the fiscal year included)

Руководитель организации Head of the organization

(дата)
Data(подпись)
Signature(ФИО)
NameФорма представляется в печатном и электронном виде в формате Microsoft Word
The filled-in form is to be submitted both in printed and in digital kind (Microsoft Word)

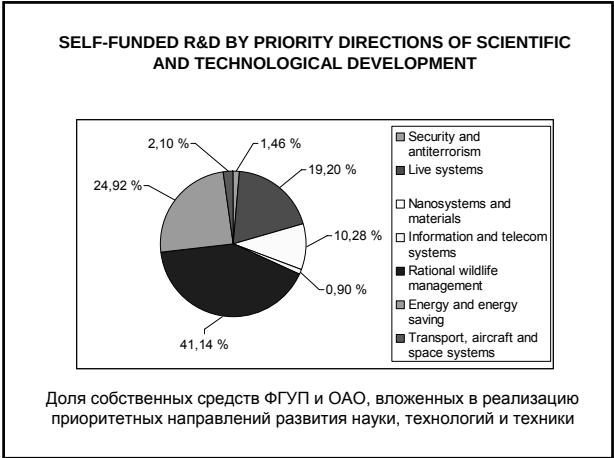


**ANNUAL SUMMARY REPORT CONTENTS
(OUTPUT OF THE SYSTEM)**

- table of government bodies showing the amount of their dependent enterprises and companies submitted the self-funded R&D information
- distribution of organizations' financial means for self-funded R&D by the federal government bodies
- self-funded R&D financing by priority directions and critical technologies
- the enterprises and companies spent more than 50 million roubles on self-funded R&D
- comparative tables of data for the reported and previous years
- generalized data and its analysis
- conclusions and recommendations

THE REPORT INFORMATION ALLOWS:

- to monitor the situation in the sphere of self-funded R&D all over Russia
- to update the lists of priority directions and critical technologies
- to improve the distribution of financial means for scientific R&D both federal budgeted and self-funded
- to reduce the unjustified duplication of R&D projects.



“Have You Seen the Wheel?” The Circulation of Grey Literature about Domestic Violence among Members of an Online Survivor Group

Maria E. Gonzalez
Wayne State University, United States

Since the passage of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act by the U.S. Congress in 1994, federal, state and non-profit agencies have received funding for research about the incidence and types of violence directed against women in the home and by intimate partners. The research has produced countless reports, pamphlets, circulars, brochures, forms and surveys documenting the extent, consequences, contributing factors of violence. Current research, focused on risk reduction strategies, is generating a bounty of workbooks, audiovisual materials, and interactive websites.

To protect women's safety and privacy, much of the material pertaining to domestic violence is disseminated discreetly by battered women's shelters, social service agencies or provided by police and the courts at points of extreme emergency when women encounter these public institutions. As increasing numbers of individuals gain access to broadband connectivity and agencies embrace the principles of e-government, however, more of this grey literature is published online.

Unfortunately, most of the material remains disorganized, with no one agency or source functioning as a base for authentication, cataloging and rational dissemination to individuals in crisis. With rare exceptions, the arrangement and distribution of the materials fail to account for the various stages of crisis women must pass on the way to a safe life. For various reasons then, many women never seek assistance from formal sources and instead prefer online support groups.

Broken Spirits is one such online support group created for and sustained by survivors of domestic violence. The international support community of about 4,900 members was founded in 2001 as an anonymous bulletin board. To date over 36, 000 entries on the subject of domestic violence have been posted by members. This unique corpus contains the candid expression of resource preference of survivors that is vital to information specialists who are charged with improving and increasing access to materials relevant to users in most need.

This minimal-cost study examines the selection and circulation of materials among members of the support group. Computer-aided content analysis of 750 threads created during a one-year period was used to identify and count the mentions and recommendations made of a large assortment of cognitive and affective aids.

Preliminary findings indicate that the most relevant materials to survivors include current research on post-traumatic stress disorders, personal risk reduction, cyber-security, legal advocacy as well as reliable information about the control and abuse cycles that they confront daily.

Bionote

Maria E. Gonzalez is an Assistant Professor in the Library and Information Science Program. Prior to joining the LIS faculty, Gonzalez enjoyed a 20-year career in project development and construction management. During those years, she actively participated in numerous boards and organizations including Leadership Tomorrow, the Planning Commission of the City of Seattle, the City of Seattle Design Review Board, the Board of AIDS Housing of Washington, and the Seattle Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

She has conducted research and served as consultant to national and international organizations in areas of civil, legal, and physical infrastructure; disaster preparedness and risk reduction. She has investigated the administration and preservation policies of library and archival collections in Argentina, Chile, Cuba, Dutch Antilles, Mexico, and Trinidad as well as in the United States.

She currently teaches Introduction to the LIS Profession, Access to Information, and Public Libraries.
E-mail: eb9414@wayne.edu

SESSION ONE: IMPACT OF GREY LITERATURE ON NET CITIZENS

**“Have You Seen the Wheel?”:
The Circulation of Grey Literature
about Domestic Violence
among members of an
Online Survivor Group**



The Grey Mosaic: Piecing It All Together

Washington, D.C.
December 14, 2009

SESSION ONE: IMPACT OF GREY LITERATURE ON NET CITIZENS

Overview

- DV/IPV in U.S. – Past and current situation
- Dissemination of the DV/IPV literature
- Does DV/IPV lit circulate among Netizens?
- Investigation of an online support group
- Method
- Findings
- Take away



The Grey Mosaic: Piecing It All Together

Washington, D.C.
December 14, 2009

SESSION ONE: IMPACT OF GREY LITERATURE ON NET CITIZENS

DV and IPV: Past and current

- Wife beating > private matter
- Battered women > feminist issue
- Intimate terrorism > human rights issue
- DV/IPV > social issue with costs
 - \$4B medical and mental health
 - \$8B police, court, legal and corrections
 - \$2B productivity
- Trans-generational impact to children



The Grey Mosaic: Piecing It All Together

Washington, D.C.
December 14, 2009

SESSION ONE: IMPACT OF GREY LITERATURE ON NET CITIZENS

“The Wheel”

**Intimate Partner
Violence is not
erratic behavior**

**It is intentional
violence and
systematic,
controlled abuse of
power over current or
former intimate**



The Grey Mosaic: Piecing It All Together

Washington, D.C.
December 14, 2009

SESSION ONE: IMPACT OF GREY LITERATURE ON NET CITIZENS

Creation & Dissemination of DV/IPV Lit

- Lone researchers or small teams of practitioners
- U.S. DHHS, HUD and CDC supported initiatives on family violence, safe shelter, and alcoholism
- 1994 Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act included \$5.5M and mandate to develop research agenda re: violence against women
- V&A Abstracts; handbooks; monographs; ISI Web of Knowledge listed 525 articles for 2008
- Dozens of gov, non-profits, think tank websites



The Grey Mosaic: Piecing It All Together

Washington, D.C.
December 14, 2009

SESSION ONE: IMPACT OF GREY LITERATURE ON NET CITIZENS

Research Question

- What information needs do victims and survivors of DV/IPV have?
- Among BSNetizens, what online resources do they find useful?
- Which of these resources do BSNetizens recommend to each other?



The Grey Mosaic: Piecing It All Together

Washington, D.C.
December 14, 2009

SESSION ONE: IMPACT OF GREY LITERATURE ON NET CITIZENS

Description of Online Support Group

- English-language, international community
- Part of BB active since April 2001
- 5,400 community members
- DV support group one of 31 forums
- Actively administered and moderated
- Anonymous, register under screen name
- Over 38, 000 individual posts
- 24/7 non-judgmental, responsive forum



The Grey Mosaic: Piecing It All Together

Washington, D.C.
December 14, 2009

SESSION ONE: IMPACT OF GREY LITERATURE ON NET CITIZENS

Method: Content Analysis

- Exempt Human Subject Research
- Permission of moderator; no interaction
- Ten months of online discussions
- 659 threads; 3625 posts; 733,272 words
- Cut/paste all posts under original threads
- Eight codes
- *HyperResearch* used for coding and reports



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Findings

- 2232 of the 3625, or 62%, of the individual posts mentioned:
 - Information Needs - 434
 - Information Barriers - 487
 - Resources - 1311
- Balance of posts, or 38%, included introductions, description of circumstances, statements of sympathy, encouragement or agreement



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Circulation of DV/IPV Lit among BSNetizens

- Support and validation offered by the BSN
- BSN thread on warning signs of abuse
- Safety plan posted on BB during study
- National Domestic Violence Hotline
- National Coalition Against Domestic Violence
- Minnesota Center against Violence and Abuse
- Wikipedia
- Several commercial websites



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Take Away

- People at risk or subject to DV/IPV ask:
 - Is this abuse?
 - Why does he do that?
 - How can I manage the abuse?
 - Will he get better with counseling?
 - How will this affect my children?
 - How can I find adequate mental health counseling?
 - How did you escape abuse?
 - How do I get a protective order?
 - What is a victim impact statement?



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SESSION ONE: IMPACT OF GREY LITERATURE ON NET CITIZENS

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The Grey Mosaic: Piecing It All Together

Washington, D.C.
December 14, 2009

Raising Awareness of Grey Literature in an Academic Community Using the Cognitive Behavioral Theory

Yongtao Lin, Tom Baker Cancer Centre, and
Marcus Vaska, Health Sciences Library, University of Calgary, Canada

Cognitive skill training, part of cognitive behavior management, is based on the cognitive behavioral theory. The principle that thinking controls behavior has been widely used by educators to develop methods to improve the performance of students, while clinicians provide multifaceted health promotion and psychological counseling programs. The plan of our educational project is to raise awareness among students, faculty members, and researchers of material not produced via standard commercial publishing channels, emphasizing the role that grey literature plays in teaching and research in our academic community.

Pre-test surveys conducted prior to these ventures indicate that while both researchers, students, and faculty members may have used grey literature resources at some point during their research pursuits, more than one-third (36.7%) believe they haven't done so, a significant number expressing uncertainty in not knowing how to find, effectively use, and evaluate grey literature. In terms of specific grey literature resources, the majority (85.7%) of users have had rich experiences with association and government websites, but lack familiarity with other useful resources such as subject-based directories, databases, or well-established grey literature repositories.

"When opportunity knocks, you should probably open the door!" (Schwann, Petermann, and Petz, 2008). This statement indicates the value and importance of theories in promoting new practices in health services. A theory can lay the foundation of a teaching or learning goal by describing the purpose, intervention, and assumed outcome of a proposed endeavor (Wayne State University). As health sciences librarians, the need to promote grey literature in terms of visibility and accessibility, thus raising awareness, forms the basis of our teaching goals and is thereby the focus of this paper.

Undoubtedly, as the barrier between black and grey literature becomes narrower with the advent of technology that seeks to uncover the unrecoverable, challenges will inevitably arise, especially when deciding what exactly about grey literature needs to be promoted. The cognitive-behavioral theory helps describe various factors regarding lack of awareness and misguided conceptions about searching for elusive material, while also guiding the selection of sources of grey literature and the methodologies we have adopted in our promotion project.

Three such educational initiatives that we have developed, based on the principle that change will occur only as you think differently, will be highlighted in this paper. These include the creation of a Grey Literature Speaker Series (<http://glspeakers.wetpaint.com/>)¹, where subject specialists/liaison librarians at the University of Calgary discuss their experiences and challenges with uncovering and using grey literature in their subject areas; a joint presentation to faculty members and students at the University of Calgary Faculty Technology Days showcasing the impact and role that technology, such as mobile computing, has played and continues to play when it comes to the grey literature; and library information sessions to cancer researchers based on user experiences, expectations, and needs when it comes to seeking non-traditional material.

The One-Minute-Paper, distributed after a session to assess participant learning outcomes, reveals that knowledge of different sources and current trends in grey literature has significantly increased. We therefore advocate the use of the cognitive behavioral theory as a channel for developing education programs and promoting grey literature in our academic community.

¹ This Grey Literature Speakers Series Wiki was initiated as a private forum to facilitate grey literature discussions and planning details surrounding proposed presentations, with the future plan of making the resources freely available to the general public.

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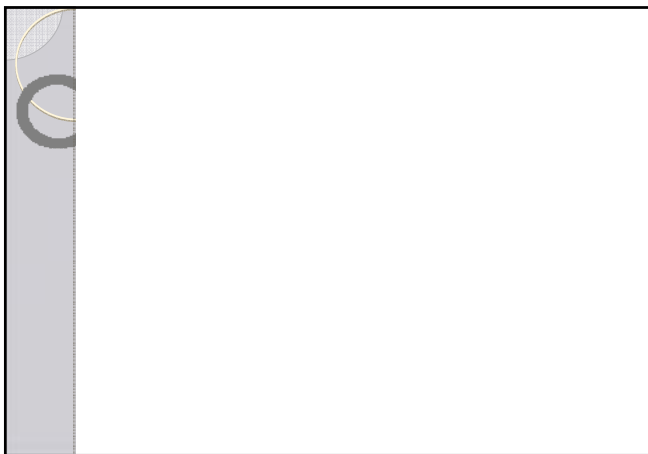
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Bionotes

Yongtao Lin is the Librarian at Tom Baker Cancer Knowledge Center, Health Information Network, University of Calgary. Yongtao is responsible for managing the Tom Baker Cancer Knowledge Centre, where she provides library services to clinicians, staff, patients and families. Prior to this position, she worked as a hospital librarian in Nova Scotia, after graduating from the School of Information Management from Dalhousie University in 2004. She also has a Bachelor of Education and taught in the UK. Her research interests include evidence-based clinical practice, grey literature, problem-based learning, and health information literacy. Email: yolin@ucalgary.ca.

Marcus Vaska is a librarian at the University of Calgary's Health Sciences Library, where he provides research assistance and support to clients within the Faculty of Medicine and the Calgary Health Region. In addition to exploring innovative instruction techniques for his classes, he has developed newfound appreciation for the pursuit of literature that exists beyond traditional publishing channels. Marcus' current interests focus on the teaching methods and experiences of librarians involved in delivering grey literature searching sessions to academic audiences in a medical setting. Email: mmvaska@ucalgary.ca





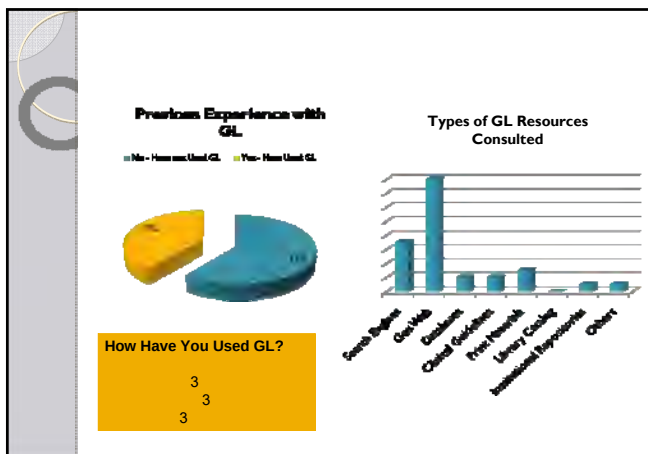


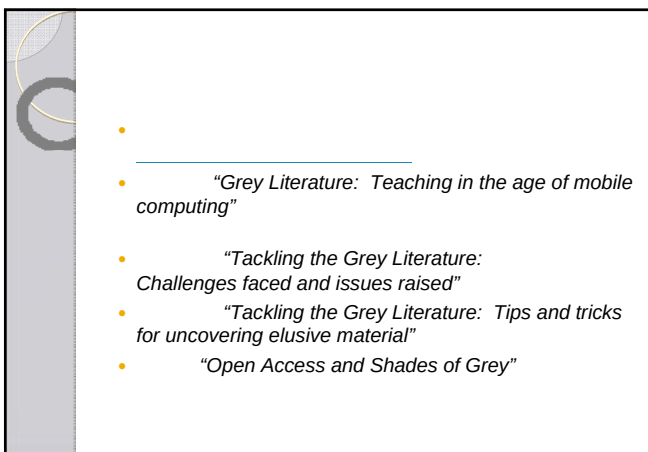
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Perceived Susceptibility		
Perceived Severity		
Perceived Benefits		
Perceived Barriers		
Cues to Action		
Self-Efficacy		

Concept	Application	Raising GL Awareness
Perceived Susceptibility		
Perceived Severity		
Perceived Benefits		

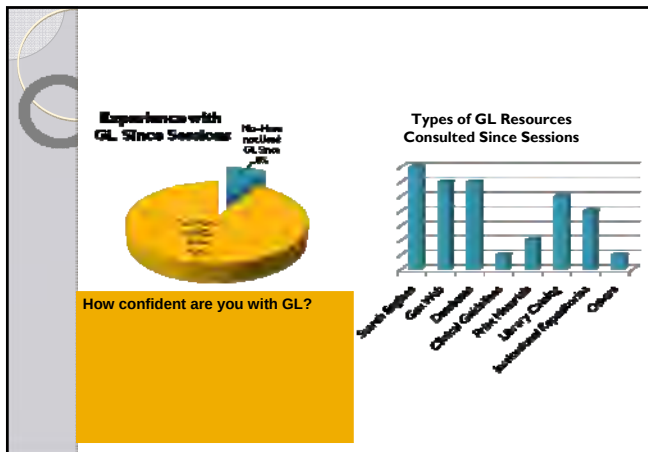
Concept	Application	Raising GL Awareness
Perceived Barriers		
Cues to Action		
Self-Efficacy		















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The Integration of Grey Literature and Primary Research Data in Open Source Analysis: The Jordan Property Regime

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

Open Source research can significantly enhance, verify, and provide more context for primary research findings. Our open source research requirement was to understand all aspects of the Jordan Property Regime. We relied on both secondary grey literature and primary research for this effort. One of our challenges was finding the best way to integrate the secondary grey literature with our primary research in order to create a more enriched grey literature product.

The Jordan Property Regime project is part of the Bowman Expedition series sponsored by the American Geographical Association. It is a global concept in which geographers, scholars, and researchers go to foreign countries to establish or enhance a mutual understanding and appreciation of the legal basis of land ownership, how it is used, mapped, registered, and taxed. We examined the accuracy, comprehensiveness, and transparency of the Jordanian system. Our research focused on the overall property regime as well as special topics, including a special topic on women's issues in land ownership.

The Ila Team's methodology was based on a multi-method form of investigative inquiry that included archival and open source research, selection of six study areas for a pilot study, survey of student opinion, comprehensive household survey, monitoring of four daily newspapers, focus groups, assessment of Geographic Information System (GIS) status and surveying practices, and assessment of legal systems for land.

The three questionnaire surveys which had 2,600 respondents were distributed among various groups of the Jordanian population and in various localities. The four focus groups consisted of surveyors, real estate lawyers, women, and realtors. These were a diverse group of experts whose daily work was linked in one way or another with the issues related to real estate in broader terms.

Secondary open source research verified many of our conclusions from our primary research. For example, grey literature verified our primary research conclusions indicating that the property regime in Jordan generally meets the demands of its citizens and society as a whole. As for Jordanian women's issues concerning land ownership, open source information verified our conclusions that women in Jordan have more rights in theory than in practice. We also used grey open source research to verify our conclusions about the Jordanian government transparency concerning land ownership.

Keywords: Land ownership, Jordan, Grey Literature, Open Source Research

Bionotes

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

June Crowe is the Senior Researcher at Information International Associates, Inc. (IIA). She received her AMLS from the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor and her M.Ed. in geographic education from the University of Georgia, Athens. She has extensive experience in the management and operations of library services across government, public, academic, and special libraries. At Ila she performs open source research on a variety of topics and manages research projects involving web-based open source document identification, collection, and processing. Her primary interests are open source information in Grey Literature, repositories, and open source intelligence tools. Email: jcrowe@iiaweb.com



**The Integration of Grey Literature and
Primary Research Data in Open Source
Analysis:
The Jordan Property Regime**

**June Crowe
Manager
Open Source Research Division**

**Bonnie Carroll
President**

**Information International Associates, Inc.
Oak Ridge, Tennessee**

December 14, 2009

Jordan Project Background

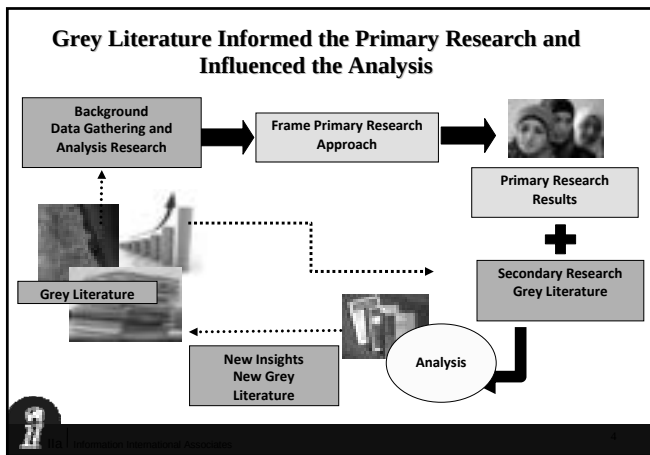
- ◆ The Bowman Expeditions
- ◆ Research Period and Participants
- ◆ Research Focus



**Using Background Secondary Literature To Inform
Primary Research Questions**

- ◆ Commercial Open Source
 - Journal Articles
 - Newspaper Articles
- ◆ Grey Literature Research
 - Conference Papers
 - Private Company Reports
 - Theses
 - Brochures
 - Maps
 - Government Publications
 - Billboards





Highlights of Secondary Research Methods

Open Source Research

- ◆ Tracking official announcements in local newspapers to understand key trends
- ◆ Finding relevant journal articles on women's rights in the Middle East
- ◆ Obtaining Department of Lands and Survey (DLS) brochures and key presentations
- ◆ Locating high value books about Jordan's society, land, and culture
- ◆ Researching local academic library collections for relevant materials

Highlights of Secondary Research Methods

Primary observations identified complex issues

- ◆ Women's highly unequal ownership of land
 - Women's stake in kin solidarity and support
 - Kin pressure
 - Land entitlements
- ◆ Islamic laws of succession
 - Based on the idea of obligatory heirs
 - Fixed and fair order of shares of inheritance - women generally inherit only half of a male portion.
- ◆ Trends in newspaper announcements relating to land are indicators of land ownership issues

Primary Research Methods

> Surveys

- Pilot
- University Student Opinions
- Comprehensive Survey
- Women's Focus Group Survey

> Focus Groups

- Women
- Surveyors
- Realtors
- Attorneys

> Interviews with Experts



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Pilot Survey Locations



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8

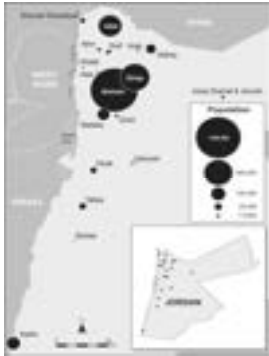
University Student Survey Locations



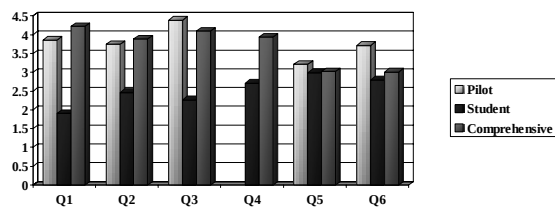
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9

Comprehensive Survey Locations



Survey Questions and Responses



Survey questions:

- Q1. Jordanian law permits women equal opportunity to own land.
 Q2. Jordanian society permits women equal opportunity to own land.
 Q3. Jordanian women use their rights to own and register land.
 Q4. Jordanian women practice religious rights to inherit land.
 Q5. Jordanian women tend to forsake their rights to own land.
 Q6. Fathers, in their wills, ensure their daughters inheritance to own land.

Conclusions

- ◆ Grey Literature was essential to understand the complex variables at work in Jordanian society –The Triangle: God, the King, and the State.
 - ◆ Jordanians will not criticize the Triangle publicly
- ◆ Secondary grey sources from primary research provided key insights into the Triangle.
 - ◆ Cultural, religious, and societal influence into women's decisions
- ◆ Theoretically women have the same rights as men under Jordanian law; however, in reality, social customs and practice often dictate otherwise.
 - ◆ Principles vs Practice

The secrecy of grey unveiled: Grey literature and the freedom of information

Cees de Blaaij
Library of Zeeland, The Netherlands

This paper examines the relationship between political culture and information control. What does 'freedom of information' mean? Governmental institutions produce a diffused body of grey literature. Some parts of these vast grey information resources are accessible but a significant number are not for a number of reasons. On one hand the public in democratic societies has a right to know as formulated in freedom of information laws. On the other hand problems of national security do prevent and restrict access to grey resources. Secrecy has to be maintained because it concerns the quintessential function of the state.

There is a public need to know if open government is the preferred political culture. But in an age with an ongoing war on terror, governments are understandingly less eager to stimulate an open society. Openness might harm the national security.

This article evaluates

- a. The historical background of government and grey information resources in relation to freedom of information.
- b. The working of the FOIA (Freedom of Information Act) in the United States and Europe in general and the public access to grey governmental resources.
- c. More specific the impact of the war on terror on the principles of open government and the access to grey resources.

Indicators show that government secrecy has continued to rise since September 11, 2001. However some progress has been made. In general the use of the different freedom of information laws in democratic countries to obtain information from the government continues to rise.

Research method is analytical/comparative based on literature and governmental reports.

Total costs involved: 160 hours in total: research and writing.
€ 4800,-

Bionote

Cees de Blaaij studied Social and Economic History at the University of Nijmegen and Library Science at the University of Amsterdam. He worked for Ernst & Young, management consultants, and the Institute for Information Law (University Amsterdam) as information professional. At the moment he is working as an academic librarian and coordinator digital services for the Public and Academic Library of 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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Understanding the Use and Influence of Publications of Intergovernmental Environmental Organizations: Evidence from an Analysis of Internal Sources

Bertrum H. MacDonald, Danielle M. Cossarini, and Peter G. Wells
Dalhousie University, Canada

In the global village of the twenty-first century, intergovernmental organizations have significant roles in addressing world-wide problems. Continuing serious environmental degradation, found at the top of the list of major concerns, is drawing growing attention by such organizations. In seeking solutions, they produce thousands of publications in print and digital formats, many of which have policy implications. However, the methods by which the organizations' publication, dissemination, and promotion practices increase awareness, access, and use of this grey literature are understudied. Elucidating these processes is needed to ensure that information has ample opportunities to enter decision making cycles. If policy makers are inefficient in their use of this growing body of grey literature, they may make decisions in an untimely manner, not act at all, or overlook risks that could or should be managed more effectively.

Our research programme is investigating this topic through detailed case studies of intergovernmental and governmental organizations focussed on marine environmental matters. In previous papers we reported on initial citation studies of grey literature of two case study organizations. In this paper we discuss additional findings arising from one of organizations, namely the Gulf of Maine Council on the Marine Environment (GOMC), an intergovernmental organization with a complex governance arrangement guiding its publication practices. The paper presents results based on a preliminary analysis of interviews of personnel associated with GOMC as members of its primary Working Group. Our previous research has focussed on citation analysis to understand uses of grey literature. However, we believe that additional methods, including investigating internal sources, are needed to fully appreciate the fate of grey literature of organizations like GOMC.

Tracking the pathways of grey literature begins with determining the publication and dissemination practices from the perspectives of informed insiders. Data obtained in interviews of the GOMC Working Group members conducted in 2009 highlight a variety of pathways that grey literature can take after publication. The interview data provides insights into factors that influence the practices used to produce, disseminate, and promote awareness of grey literature. Intergovernmental organizations face considerable challenges when they rely heavily on grey literature as their main method of publication. This study emphasizes the importance of grounding an understanding of these issues with the internal knowledge of the organization.

Bionotes

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

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

Geologic Field Trip Guidebooks; A Project to Identify Indexing Gaps

Lura E. Joseph
University of Illinois, United States

Geologic field trip guidebooks are very important, yet grey literature. Guidebooks contain general information about the regional geologic setting, as well as specific information about each stop on the trip. Most include maps, photographs, illustrations, and a road log so that the trip can be replicated. Field trip guidebooks can range from a set of illustrations and pages copied from other publications, to more formal, bound publications. Most geologic field trip leaders provide a guidebook for trip participants, but usually make no effort to ensure that a copy ends up in a library where it will be available for future use. Often, only limited numbers of a guidebook are produced, and those published by small associations and surveys can be difficult to identify and purchase; some are only available to trip participants. Indexing of guidebook series is often sporadic and incomplete.

Geologic field trip guidebooks are valuable both to professional geologists and to students beginning studies in an unfamiliar area. Also, when putting together a field trip, consulting guidebooks from previous trips can reduce the amount of work for the trip leader. Guidebooks also contribute to the historical record of the various geological societies that regularly hold field trips. Field guides are valuable as records of ephemeral features such as dunes, beaches, and river channels. A particular guidebook may be the only place that certain information or data are ever published.

There are three online resources commonly used to identify and locate geologic field trip guidebooks: GeoRef and OCLC WorldCat (both by subscription), and *Geologic Guidebooks of North America Database* (GGNAD), published online by American Geological Institute (AGI) in cooperation with Geoscience Information Society (GSIS). Indexing of the various guidebook series is woefully incomplete, and the gaps continue to increase.

This paper will report results of a six-month sabbatical project to determine mutual and unique gaps in three major indexes used to identify and locate geologic field trip guidebooks. Information from this project will be used to reduce indexing gaps in GeoRef and the GGNAD.

Bionote

Lura Joseph is Associate Professor of Library Administration at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, and Geology and Digital Projects Librarian. She was formerly the Physical Sciences Librarian at North Dakota State University. She was a petroleum geologist for 15 years, and has masters degrees in Geology and Library and Information Studies from the University of Oklahoma. Email: luraj@illinois.edu

Geologic Field Trip Guidebooks; A Project to Identify Indexing Gaps

Geologic field trip guidebooks are very important, yet grey literature.

Often, only limited numbers of guidebooks are produced, and they can be difficult to identify and purchase.

Indexing of the various guidebook series is woefully incomplete, and the gaps continue to increase.

A six-month sabbatical project was conducted to determine mutual and unique gaps in three major indexes used to identify and locate geologic field trip guidebooks.

Lura E. Joseph

Associate Professor of Library Administration & Geology Librarian
Eleventh International Conference on Grey Literature, Washington, DC



Geologic Field Trip Guidebooks; A Project to Identify Indexing Gaps

The three indexes are: GeoRef, OCLC WorldCat, and the Guidebook Database.

The free, searchable Guidebooks Database (GBDB) is cooperatively maintained by American Geological Institute and the Geoscience Information Society (GSIS). It consists of the titles in the 6th print edition of Union List of Geologic Field Trip Guidebooks of North America (1996, GSIS & AGI), and subsequent updates.

<http://www.agiweb.org/georef/online/db/gnaintr.html>

Information from this project will be used to reduce indexing gaps.

This report focuses on guidebook series produced by societies and associations for North American field trips.

Lura E. Joseph

Associate Professor of Library Administration & Geology Librarian
Eleventh International Conference on Grey Literature, Washington, DC



Geologic Field Trip Guidebooks; A Project to Identify Indexing Gaps

Method

- Used AGI Guidebooks Database list (**1067** Series; There are currently over 10,700 individual trips in the GBDB).
- Sorted list into groups, for the purpose of this report.
- Decided to concentrate on associations and organizations (632).
- Determined that WorldCat was the best resource for determining if a series is still active (1998 to present) .
- There are **199** that can be considered "active" (including 12 not in the GBDB), of the **632** Associations/Societies series (605 plus 27 not in the GBDB); 13 were not used for this study due to problems with the series; 81 remain to be finished, and therefore are not included in this report.
- Therefore, 105 guidebook series were used for this report** (12 not in the GBDB).

Lura E. Joseph

Associate Professor of Library Administration & Geology Librarian
Eleventh International Conference on Grey Literature, Washington, DC



Geologic Field Trip Guidebooks; A Project to Identify Indexing Gaps

Method Continued

Created a spread sheet for each series.

Filled in each spread sheet with data from the Guidebooks Database (student workers did most of this).

Entered a blank year, if there was nothing in the Guidebook Database for that year.

Lura E. Joseph Associate Professor of Library Administration & Geology Librarian
Eleventh International Conference on Grey Literature, Washington, DC



Example of Series Spread Sheet

SUDANese Computer Academic Adaptive Worksheet					
Read computer worksheet in Latin script (English) only. (The following computer file is in arabic and the worksheet is in arabic and english)					
Summary (7 new notes and a small address)					
Section Title: Membership Society of Professional Geologists					
From this section appears to be changed? (7 new file)					
From Completed & Sent					
Notes about section: Title changed from Geological Society of Membership in 1997					
http://www.king.org.geography/eng.htm					
THEORY OF THE	Topic	Topic	Topic	Topic	RESEARCH THE RESEARCH IN THE
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Lura E. Joseph Associate Professor of Library Administration & Geology Librarian
Eleventh International Conference on Grey Literature, Washington, DC



Geologic Field Trip Guidebooks; A Project to Identify Indexing Gaps

Method Continued

Consulted other resources to fill in gaps, including:

- Society lists in guidebooks
- Web pages of societies
- Newsletters
- People

In the future, depending on the type of series, we will search publication pages of agencies, bulletins, journals, etc.

Compiled summary statistics for each spread sheet/series.

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Example of Summary Results

Total range of years through 2008
 # Known Trips (some, more than one per year)
 # Unknown years (potentially missing guidebooks and trips)

Of the Known Trips:

Guidebooks in the GBDB
 # Guidebooks in GeoRef
 # Guidebook in both GBDB and GeoRef
 # Guidebooks in neither

Other: [e.g. Many titles are missing from WorldCat; for those listed, many are in very few libraries, and some are only in one library worldwide.]

Search problems

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Geologic Field Trip Guidebooks; A Project to Identify Indexing Gaps

Results

Total Range of Years through 2008: Gives an idea of the ongoing history of a particular association and it's field trip activity.

Unknown Years Total: 1616

Gives an indication of the number of potential guidebooks missing for the 105 series in this report.

Even though a year may be filled in, there may still be missing guidebooks for that year, and there could be multiple trips in a guidebook, therefore the 1616 number is conservative.

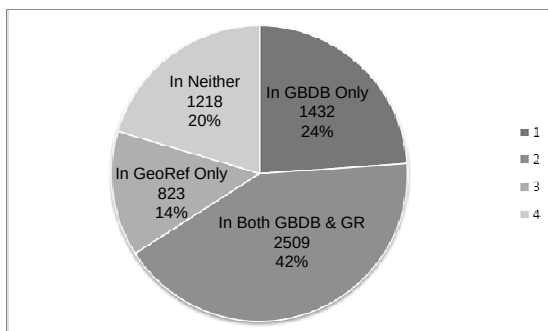
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Geologic Field Trip Guidebooks; A Project to Identify Indexing Gaps

Results: 5982 Total Known Trips/Guidebooks in the 105 Series



Conclusions

Even though these 105 series are only a small percentage of the total 1067 series, work on other groups indicates similar indexing gaps. Clearly, there is much work still to be done, both to catch up, and to remain caught up.

Societies and field trip leaders need to take responsibility for making sure that guidebooks get into library collections, and therefore will be indexed in GeoRef, WorldCat, & the Guidebook Database.

Librarians should consider analytic cataloging of guidebook series. This would help when identifying guidebooks, both when using a local online catalog, and when using WorldCat.

Librarians can help by reporting new field trip guidebooks as they are added, by volunteering to "adopt" a guidebook series and attempt to fill in more blanks, and by educating other librarians regarding the importance of this grey literature.

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Geologic Field Trip Guidebooks; A Project to Identify Indexing Gaps

Conclusions Continued

This project focused on guidebook series produced by societies and associations for North American field trips. There are 81 series in this group that remain to be finished, and therefore are not included in this report.

After finishing the societies and associations series, there are plans to extend this project, first to include guidebook series produced by other groups such as government agencies, academic institutions, etc., and then to add guidebook series for trips in locations world-wide.

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Geologic Field Trip Guidebooks

Acknowledgements

Student Workers at the University of Illinois Geology Library input the information from the GBDB into the spreadsheets.

A number of members of the Geoscience Information Society helped search and fill in data for some of the series.

American Geological Institute (AGI) helps maintain the Guidebook Database, and indexes guidebooks for GeoRef.

University of Illinois made the sabbatical possible.

This information was previously presented at the Geological Society of America Annual Meeting, Portland, OR, October, 2009.

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New Shades of Grey: The Emergence of E-Science, Scientific Data and Challenges for Research Libraries

Julia Gelfand

University of California, Irvine Libraries, United States

E-Science is among the latest forms of literature that has largely been born in the public domain and funded with federal dollars to explore large scale computing potential for the challenges of basic research in the physical sciences, life sciences, medical and clinical sciences, engineering, information sciences and technology, and most recently as it influences public policy. This emergence of eScience demonstrates that the data poses new challenges in its needs to find a home that is safe, open for repurposing, reuse and additional applications. Data can be classified in many ways utilizing a range of appropriate metadata descriptors to enhance its utility for different and future applications. Statisticians and scientists have been concerned about how this data can be retained, archived, preserved and entered into collections that honor its safekeeping and potential for future manipulation. Unlike the information products that are derived from its applications, data is often raw, formulaic, rough, distributed, numeric, tabular and/or loose. Computer scientists and technologists have explored grid computing and now cloud computing to realize its utility as new components in E-Science. This new frontier is among the latest efforts to fuse transdisciplinary, collaborative, distributed pillars of science into a mix of experiments, theories, models, simulations, observations and correlations, which I will demonstrate are new forms of grey literature. The full lifespan of eScience demands that it configures the data curation and preservation aspects and extends the lifetime of grey literature to new challenges, which print and text never experienced. How libraries will cooperate with scientific communities in realizing this new potential and take responsibility for this aspect of grey literature is most curious in this era that observes a fast track maturation of eRepositories around the globe, many external competing demands while trying to effortlessly anticipate and respond to challenges in scholarly communication, open access and the public's right to know.

This paper addresses these and related issues of eScience and science librarianship, within the realm of grey literature at a time of institutional and scientific competitiveness and economic uncertainty.

Bionote

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. Email: jgelfand@uci.edu

Glimpses of Veterinary Grey Literature: Piecing Together Bibliometric Data for a Clearer Image

Robin Sewell,
Medical Sciences Library, Texas A&M University, United States

Problem: The relative importance and uses of veterinary grey literature remain largely undocumented. Only one study has been published on this issue using bibliographic citations from journal issues published in 2000 and adhering to a very narrow definition of grey literature (Pelzer and Wiese, 2003, JMLA, 41(9): 434-441). It produced an estimate of the percent of grey literature in veterinary medicine but made no attempt to determine uses of the literature.

Goal: To produce an estimate of the percentage of the veterinary literature that is grey, using bibliometric methods and the consensus definition from GL conferences in 1997 and 2004. To try to determine the uses and value of veterinary grey literature in research, clinical and educational applications and explore any changes in the use of grey literature over time.

Research Method/Procedure: This research will re-examine the bibliometric study using data from issues of Theriogenology and the Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association published in 2000 and 2007 with the expanded GL consensus definition. Article references are retrieved using SCOPUS. References will be categorized as grey or non-grey plus specific citation type (for example, article, proceeding, or book). These cited works will also be categorized according to their focus: clinical, research or education.

Costs Related to the Project: Primary costs are personnel costs for data extraction and analysis. Expected costs are \$15,000

Anticipated Results: Preliminary data analysis of a clinical journal title indicates a percentage of nearly 53% grey literature; analysis of a research-focused title indicates a grey literature percentage of nearly 45%. Both are much higher than the 2000 data study by Pelzer and Weise. We anticipate that complete results will confirm the considerable importance of veterinary grey literature across clinical, research and educational endeavors.

Bionote

Robin Sewell has a DVM from the Washington State University and her MLS from the University of Arizona. Currently she serves as the Coordinator for Emerging Technologies at the Texas A&M University Medical Sciences Library. This position allows her to incorporate her interest in technology with her desire to serve library users. Robin became involved in the bibliometric analysis of veterinary grey literature because of her interest in veterinary literature and optimistic belief that, if it is available electronically, all data can be processed with a Perl script.
Email: rsowell@medlib.tamu.edu

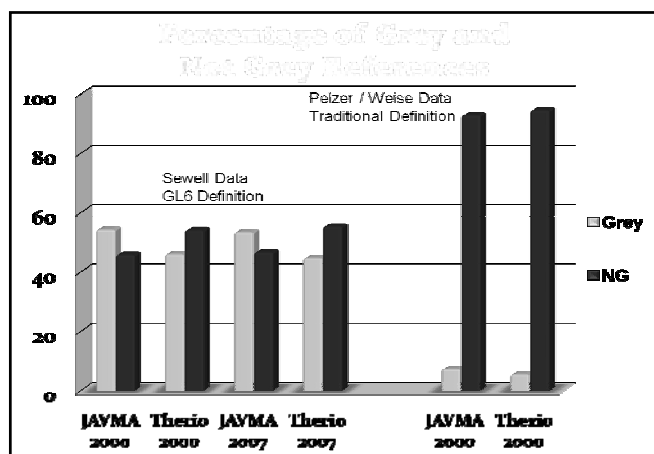
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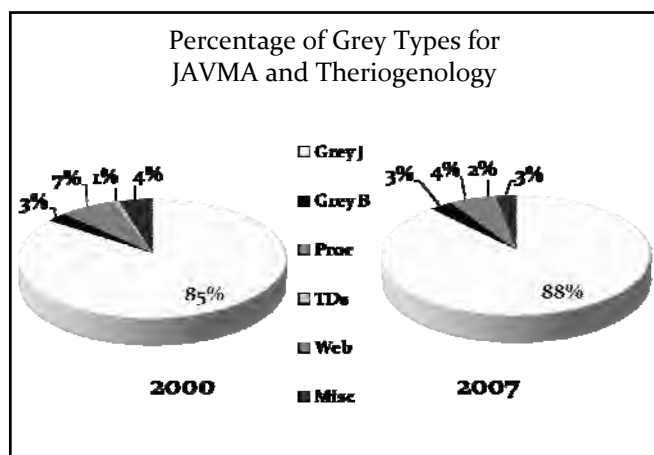
Robin R. Sewell, DVM, MLA
Medical Sciences Library
Texas A&M University

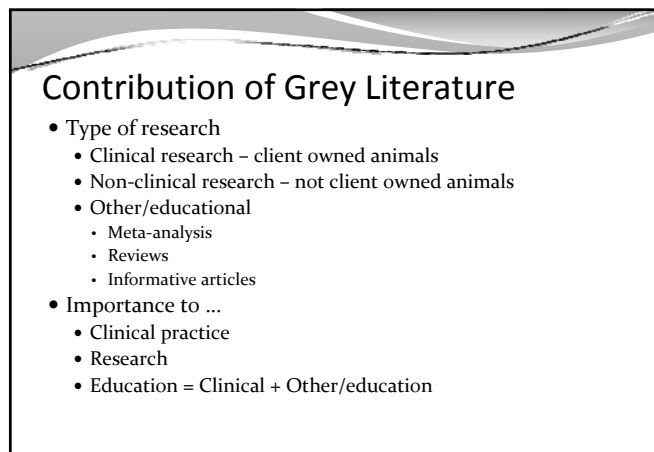
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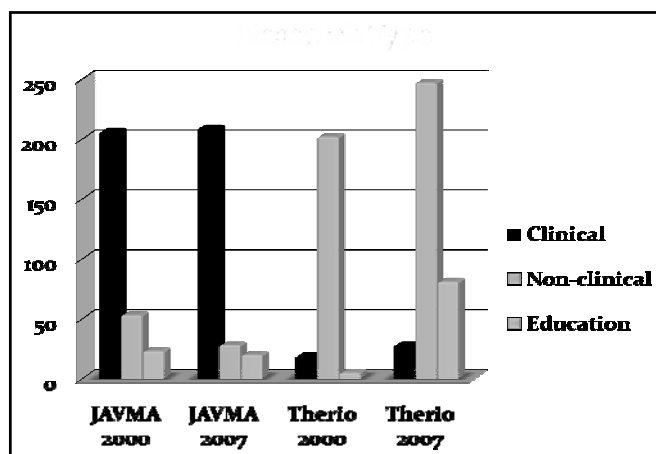
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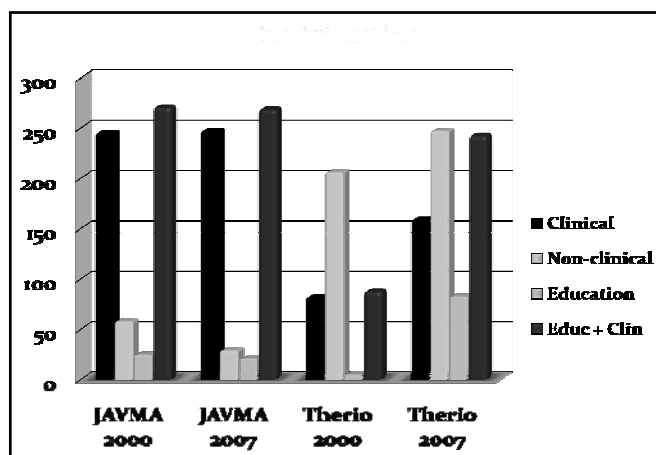
- Scopus reference data
 - Journals: JAVMA and Theriogenology
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 - Limited to Articles and Reviews
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 - Perl program
 - Decision tables
- Three classifications
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 - Publication type
 - Publisher type

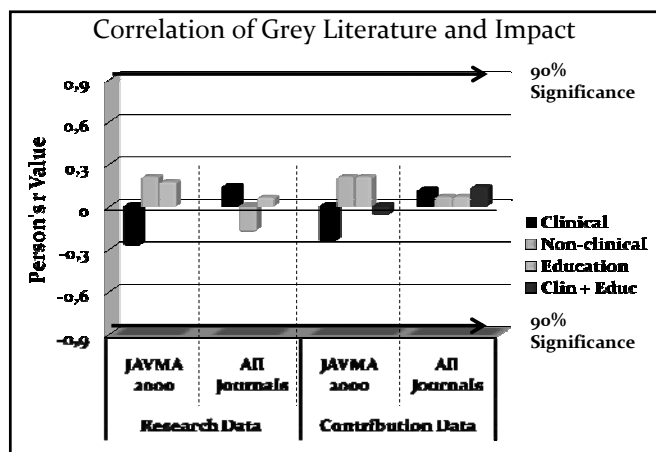












Overall Conclusions

- No correlation between grey literature and type of article or area of importance
- GL6 definition greatly increases the amount of information classified as grey literature
- Does using the GL6 definition measure the contribution of grey literature or the contribution of non-commercial publishers?

Questions

Copyright licenses and their impact on access to grey materials

Debbie L. Rabina
Pratt Institute, School of Information and Library Science
United States

Purpose:

The purpose of this study is to examine the extent to which the type of copyright license under which grey works are registered impacts access to these works.

Background and justification:

Alternative copyright licenses are gaining popularity among academic users. Authors perceive them as a way to increase readership of their work and users are attracted by the freedom to use, cite, and distribute open access works more freely.

Little empirical research has been done to examine the effects of copyright licenses on long term access to Creative Commons works.

A 2008 study done by the author, whose results were presented at the GL10 conference, showed evidence that while Creative Commons licenses promote short term access to materials, they do not provide the same level of long-term access that traditional copyright licenses do. This is a result of lack of bibliographic control, absence of legal deposit practices, and non-inclusion in large OPACs such as the Library of Congress catalog. Since alternative copyright licenses are relatively new, their affect on long term access is largely unknown. This study will build on the findings of the 2008 study and use it as a starting point for a more in-depth examination of the long terms affects of alternative copyright licenses and open access to long term access.

Methodology:

Continuing some of the themes from the first study, this research is both an expanded and a more focused examination of the 2008 study. The population of this study will include two groups of grey materials: the test group, licensed under Creative Commons agreements, and the control group, holding traditional copyright. The study will include 200 items of grey materials used by social science faculty members in the U.S. The items will be both text-based as well as multimedia. Unlike the 2008 study, only items licensed under U.S. copyright licenses will be included. This study adopts list-checking as the primary quantitative methodology, comparing representation of both groups in the Library of Congress's open public access catalog (OPAC).

Contribution:

This study will contribute to scholarship in library and information science by introducing research questions that have not been examined, and by applying quantitative methods to research in copyright.

Bionote

Debbie Rabina is a Assistant Professor at Pratt Institute, School of Information and Library Science. Her areas of teaching and research include scholarly communication, LIS education, government and NGO information sources, and information policy.
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Copyright Licenses and their Impact on access to Grey Literature

Debbie L. Rabina, Ph.D
Pratt Institute, School of Information and Library Science

Pratt

Debbie Rabina ; Pratt Institute ; School of Information and Library Science
Dec. 2009

Copyright licenses and their impact on access to Grey Literature

The Purpose:

The purpose of this study is to examine the extent to which the type of license under which grey works are registered impacts access to these works.

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Dec. 2009

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Study design:

Study population: The study consist of two groups:

- First group: Grey literature with traditional copyright
- Second group: Grey literature with Creative Commons Copyright.

Title duplication between both groups occurred in four cases where identical content was published in multiple venues.

Titles were available through **open access** sources. All publication examined were in the social sciences, specifically in the area of **Critical Information Studies**. Their degree of **greyness** was determined by their **first venue of publication**

Method: A pre determined list of twenty unique titles was compiled. Half the titles were published under Traditional copyright license and half under Creative Commons licenses.

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Copyright licenses and their impact on access to Grey Literature

Findings:

1. Full text availability for GreyCC titles is double that of GreyC in popular search engines when archived in **open access** repositories.
2. Search engines results showed no statistically Significant results in **metadata** retrieval (when separated from full text results)
3. Commercial **citation index** (Scopus) indexed only titles that were published in multiple venues when one of these venues was **not** grey.

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Conclusion:

Archiving policies with regard to open access had greater positive impact of access to grey literature Independent of licensing conditions.

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Copyright licenses and their impact on access to Grey Literature

Questions?

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Thank you!

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Stefania Biagioni, Donatella Castelli, Paolo Manghi
ISTI-CNR, Institute of Information Science and Technologies, Italy

OpenAIRE will deliver "an electronic infrastructure and supporting mechanisms for the identification, deposition, access, and monitoring of FP7 and ERC funded articles", where the main supporting mechanism will be the establishment and operation of the European Helpdesk System. Additionally, the project will offer "a special repository for articles that can be stored neither in institutional nor in subject-based/thematic repositories", while it will also prepare the way for similar functionality on scientific data. All deposited articles and data will be freely accessible worldwide through a new portal to the products of EU-funded research, built as part of this project.

It will also connect research input (project contracts) with research output (publications and data) and monitor the system use to obtain statistically-significant trends about both. Thematically, the project will focus on peer-reviewed publications (primarily, journal articles in final or pre-print form, but also conference articles, when considered important) in at least the seven disciplines highlighted in the Open Access pilot (energy, environment, health, cognitive systems-interaction-robotics, electronic infrastructures, science in society, and socioeconomic sciences-humanities) and on research datasets in a subset of them.

Geographically, however, it will have a definitive "European footprint" by covering the European Union in its entirety, engaging people and scientific repositories in almost all 27 member states and beyond. The electronic infrastructure built by the project will be based on state-of-the-art software services of the D-NET package developed within the DRIVER and DRIVER-II projects and the Invenio digital repository software developed at CERN. These will be further enhanced and complemented with services developed within OpenAIRE to address critical requirements and issues that arise in the target environment and require further investigation.

Bionotes

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

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Paolo Manghi, Research Fellow at the NMIS lab of the Istituto di Scienza e Tecnologie dell'Informazione (ISTI), Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, Pisa, Italy. His interests are in the fields of Data Models for Digital Libraries, Types for Compound Objects in Digital Repositories, Digital Library Systems and Services, Service-Oriented Infrastructures for Digital Libraries, Database Systems, Type systems for XML languages, Query languages for XML data, XML P2P database systems. Member of the core expert group of Europeana and of the DL.org workgroup on content interoperability.



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The OpenAIRE Project

Open Access Infrastructure for Research in Europe

Stefania Biagioni, Donatella Castelli, Paolo Manghi
CNR - ISTI





GL11 - Library of Congress, Washington, December 14-15 2009



Motivations

- Open Access
 - Free Internet access to research publications as well as the possibility to use them, subject to proper attribution of authorship
 - Far from reality...
- European Commission Open Access Mandate pilot
 - Articles resulting from EU funded research should be Open Access



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OpenAIRE

- Networking Infrastructure
 - Disseminating the Open Access Mandate pilot policies and the adoption of OpenAIRE as reference system for publication deposition
- Technical Infrastructure
 - Establishing a European infrastructure for collecting the articles (and research data) resulting from FP7 and European Research Council (ERC) projects in seven selected disciplines
 - Energy, environment, health, cognitive systems / interaction / robotics, e-infrastructures, science in society, and socio-economic sciences / humanities

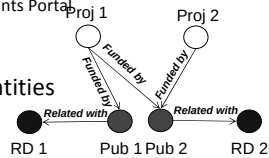


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Content

- Metadata record entities
 - Open Access publications
 - Author ingested in the “Orphan Repository”
 - Invenio Repository System (CERN)
 - Harvested from institutional repositories
 - D-Net technology
 - EC projects
 - Harvested from EC Participants Portal
 - Research Data
 - Studies and prototype
- Relationships between entities
 - Compound objects



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Research Data experimentation

- Explore the requirements, practices, incentives, workflows, data models, and technologies to deposit, access, and otherwise manipulate research datasets
- Produce feasibility studies to show researchers the benefit for depositing
- Work with four (4) scientific communities
 - Health (Life sciences)
 - Environment
 - Information & Communication Science
 - Socio-economic Science and Humanities



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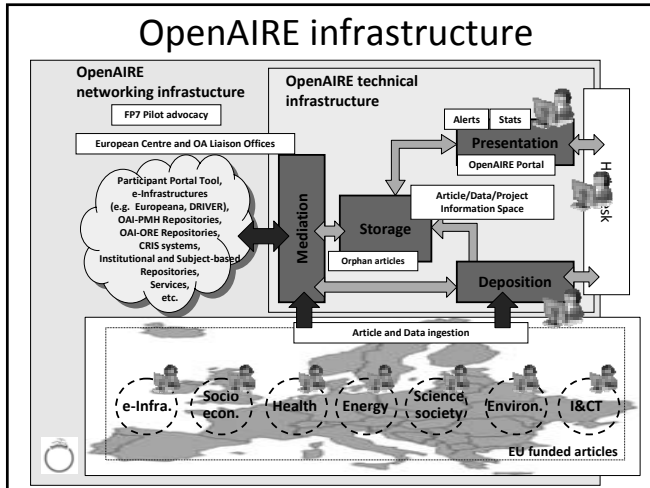
Functionality

- Maintenance of an Information Space of publications, projects and research data
 - By direct ingestion and harvesting
 - Data curation
 - Extraction of statistics
 - E.g., articles per country/year, projects per country/year, stats on system usage
 - Interoperation with other infrastructures
- Web Portal
 - Searching and browsing the Information Space
 - Public access to statistics
 - User registration: alerts and recommendations on Information Space news



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Why Open Access at GL11?

- Similar goals
 - GL: free access to publications over the internet by providing pre-prints of publications with copyright
 - OA: free access to publications over the internet by adopting business models softening or eliminating publication copyright



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General info

- Start date: 1st of December 2009
- Duration: 36 months
- Funding: 4,17 Million
- Coordinator
 - University of Athens, Greece
- Scientific coordinator
 - University of Goettingen Library, Germany
- Technical coordinator
 - ISTI, National Research Council, Italy
- + 26 partners covering all European member states



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Open Access to Grey Literature on e-Infrastructures: The BELIEF Project Digital Library

Stefania Biagioni, Donatella Castelli, Franco Zoppi
ISTI-CNR, Institute of Information Science and Technologies, Italy

The BELIEF (Bringing Europe's eElectronic Infrastructures to Expanding Frontiers) Project is a Coordination Action funded by the European Commission in the context of the FP6 and FP7 Programmes. It aims to create a platform where e-Infrastructures providers and users can collaborate and exchange knowledge. This will help ensuring that e-Infrastructures are deployed and effectively used worldwide, filling the gap separating the Research Infrastructure providers from the users, and thus contribute to the emergence of a competitive knowledge-based economy.

To create this synergy among multi-disciplinary Research Infrastructure communities, BELIEF created a one-stop-shop for e-Infrastructures communities providing a Community Portal <http://www.beliefproject.org/> and a Digital Library (DL) <http://belief-dl.research-infrastructures.eu/> with a huge number of e-Infrastructures open access documents. Moreover, it has organised events including brainstorming, networking workshops and international conferences and publications, since BELIEF's values are firmly rooted in international cooperation with the emerging economies, particularly in Latin America, India and South Africa.

The BELIEF DL – implemented on top of the OpenDLib Software System – offers uniform access to multimedia documentation and especially to grey literature (e.g. presentations, videos, technical reports, manuals, on-line tutorials, etc.), providing continuously updated information on e-Infrastructures-related projects, initiatives and events. The contents are harvested from different sources, such as projects web sites, repositories and databases. The DL provides services to support the submission, description, searching, browsing, retrieval, access, preservation and visualization of these multimedia documents. Although designed to meet the needs of a specific scientific community, the technology adopted by BELIEF can be easily adapted to meet the information and collaborative needs of other user communities.

The BELIEF e-Infrastructures Community ranges now on more than 80 projects, initiatives and organisations inside and outside Europe, and the DL offers nearly 15.000 documents harvested from their repositories and websites. The BELIEF Consortium is composed by Brunel University (UK), CNR-ISTI (Italy), ERNET (India), Escola Politécnica da Universidade de Sao Paulo (Brasil), Meraka Institute (South Africa), Metaware SpA (Italy), and the National Kapodistrian University of Athens (Greece).

Bionotes

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

Donatella Castelli joined the CNR-ISTI in 1987. Since then she has participated actively in several EU and Nationally funded projects on Digital Libraries and Research Infrastructures. Among them: "ERCIM Digital Library-DELOS", DELOS ECHO, SCHOLNET (as scientific co-ordinator), CYCLADES, Open Archives Forum, DLib Competence Center, DILIGENT (as scientific co-ordinator) and DRIVER. Currently she is the Scientific Co-ordinator of the D4Science and D4Science-II projects. She is also involved in the BELIEF-II, DRIVER-II, OpenAIRE, DL.org and GRDI2020 FP7 projects. Her research interests include digital libraries content modelling, interoperability and architectures.

Franco Zoppi has been working for a long time in the design and implementation of software systems in the areas of DBMS, Distributed Office Information Systems and Digital Library Systems. Initially employed at Research and Development Department of Olivetti S.p.A., then at the Network Laboratory of the Telecommunications Department of Telecom Italia, in 2001 he joined the Information System Department of the University of Pisa as Project Manager. Since 2005 he has been working as Research Associate at the CNR-ISTI, where he coordinates the CNR activities in the BELIEF-II project. He is also involved in the DRIVER-II, EFG and HOPE FP7 projects.

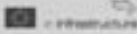


The Global Access Point
to e-Infrastructure
www.beliefproject.org

**Open Access to Grey Literature on e-Infrastructures:
The BELIEF-II Project Digital Library**

Stefania Biagioni, Donatella Castelli, Franco Zoppi
CNR-ISTI Italian National Research Council

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Project objectives



- Provide a powerful communications platform (Portal & Digital Library) for all e-Infrastructures projects and initiatives
 - Supports document management, dissemination and open access to grey literature
- Facilitate international networking between e-Infrastructures projects and end-users
- Explain and promotes global e-Infrastructures among researchers and general public

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Digital Library (DL)



Single channel for projects & users...

- To manage their content
- To communicate their documents to the scientific community and to the public
- To be a unique access point to find e-Infrastructures multi-media compound documents
- To spare resources for the setup and maintenance of a project repository
- To guarantee preservation of material after the projects come to end

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DL Key Features

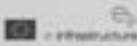


- Provides services to support the submission, description, searching, browsing, retrieval, access, preservation and visualization of multimedia documents.
- Users can define the information space which they want to search/browse upon in terms of collections.
- Collections can be created interactively, based on the archives the documents are to be selected from.
- Different search/browse options are offered: Google-like or fielded.
- Full compliant Open Access implementation via the OAI-PMH protocol.

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DL Technical Approach

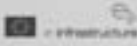


- The DL is implemented on top of the OpenDLib Digital Library Management System (<http://opendlib.research-infrastructures.eu/>)
- Uses Dublin Core Qualified (DCQ) encoding for the purpose of interoperability.
- Accepts input in any among DC, DCQ (recommended), MARC, UNIMARC, MARC21, MARCXML formats.
- Implements harvesters based on OAI-PMH or any API returning an XML file containing metadata encoded in one of the above formats.
- In addition to its full OAI-PMH compliance, implements a set of APIs to be easily used by programmers to interface basic functions of the DL.

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User Interface Look & Feel



Community + Information Space + Content Access...



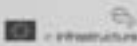
...capabilities in a single work space to:

Maximise the information users can get at a glance

Minimize the number of interactions needed to access a meaningful "piece of data"

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Advanced Capabilities for Librarians

Submit News

Create Personal Collections

Manage Private Groups

Create Documents Models & Implement Review Cycles

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Accessing Content

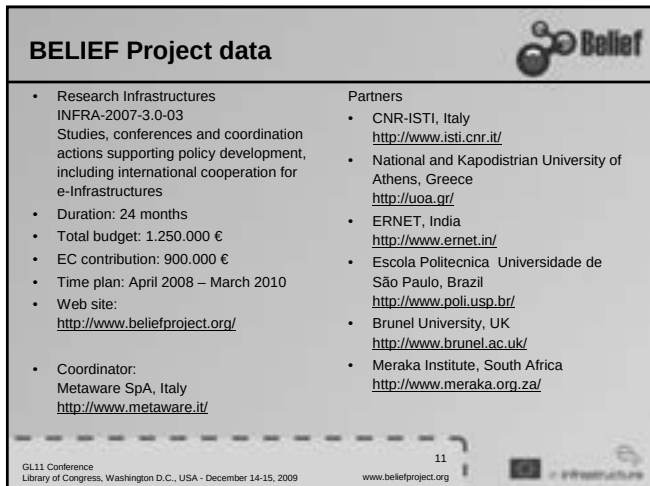
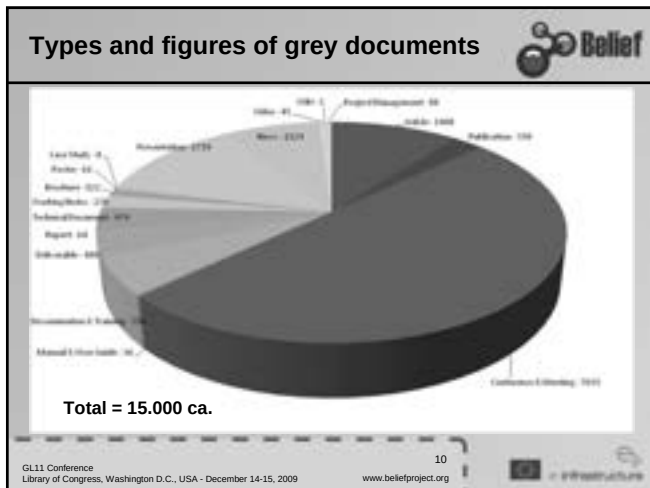
Find a document, get the detailed description and open one of the manifestations

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Some facts on content's organisation

- The DL's Community ranges on more than 80 projects, initiatives and organisations inside and outside Europe
- The DL offers nearly 15.000 grey documents harvested from their repositories and websites
- The DL's content is organised around
 - 20 collections based on grey document types (articles, conferences, deliverables, news, presentations, technical documents, etc.)
 - 15 thematic collections (Interoperability, Security, Sustainability, etc.)
 - A specific collection for each of the 80 Community Member

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www.beliefproject.org





Project Website and info
<http://www.beliefproject.org/>
info@beliefproject.org

DL URL and info
<http://belief-dl.research-infrastructures.eu/>
dl@beliefproject.org

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A Hidden Treasure on Computer Science Pre-History in Pisa: The CSCE Collection

Stefania Biagioni and Donatella Castelli
ISTI-CNR, Institute of Information Science and Technologies, Italy

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

Bionotes

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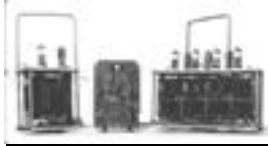
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A Hidden Treasure of Computer Science Pre-History in Pisa: the CSCE Collection

Stefania Biagioni and Silvia Giannini

CNR - ISTI



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The CSCE

- ✓ The collection of the Centro Studi Calcolatrici Elettroniche (CSCE) contains the scientific documentation produced by the staff and associate members of the Center from 1954 to 1968
- ✓ The Center was established by the University of Pisa with the specific purpose of designing and building what later became the first electronic computer entirely built in Italy, the CEP (Calcolatrice Elettronica Pisana)
- ✓ The collection documents the various steps in the realization of the CEP, from the first realization of a reduced-functionality prototype ("reduced machine" – RM) to the design and implementation of the full machine (CEP)

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Calcolatrice Elettronica Pisana: from idea to project

- ✓ At the beginning of the '50s the local government granted the University of Pisa a significant amount of money to be used for the realization of an important scientific device
- ✓ In 1954 Nobel laureate Enrico Fermi suggested that the amount should be used to realize an electronic computer, the first entirely built in Italy



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RM and CEP

- ✓ The CSCE was established in 1955 and the project started
- ✓ The RM was completed in 1957 and, until the end of 1958, was used in calculi of considerable complexity
- ✓ The RM was conceived as an integral part of the CEP, which inherited from it about half of its component parts
- ✓ The construction of the CEP was completed at the end of 1960 and started to be used in 1961
- ✓ The CEP remained active for 7 years and was a testbed for research in a new discipline later called Computer Science



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The most important historical events

- 1961 CEP's Inauguration
- 1962 The CSCE is declared a "national center of interest" of the CNR
- 1964 The institute CNUCE is established with the aim to supply scientific calculus services
- 1968 The CSCE becomes the Institute for Information Processing of the National Research Council (IEI-CNR) with the aim to promote and carry out computer science research
- 1969 The first curriculum in Computer Science is established at the University of Pisa
- 1974 CNUCE becomes a CNR institute
- 2002 IEI and CNUCE are merged into the Institute for the Science and Technologies of Information "A. Faedo" (ISTI-CNR)



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The collection

The collection consists in a total of 389 documents originally divided into Series I (1954-1965) and Series II (1962-1968), and composed of:

- ✓ Publications
 - national and international journal papers
 - national and international conference papers
- ✓ Internal memos
- ✓ Technical drawings related to the CEP
 - logical schemes
 - schemes of electronic circuits
 - mechanical diagrams



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The collection analysis

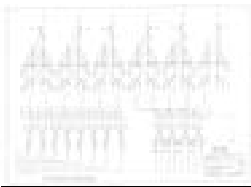
From 1968 onwards the documentation produced by the CSCE was stored in paper copy at the library of IEI-CNR / ISTI-CNR. The document analysis has shown that:

- ✓ The set of CSCE documents grew spontaneously over the years, with the "naturalness" and "originality" typical of an archival fund, and with the only aim to record the progress of CSCE studies and activities
- ✓ Only later on, the fund was transformed into an organized institutional collection

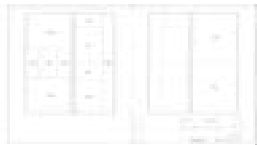
The archiving procedures

- ✓ The material has been reorganized using a bibliography edited by CSCE and printed in 1969, called "Documentation 2"
- ✓ The original sub-division into Series I and II and the original document identification codes have been kept in the new records
- ✓ The semantic indexing has been carried out by associating the documents with free terms and terms from "The ACM Computing Classification Systems"
- ✓ To each bibliographic description we have associated a file obtained from the digitization of the paper copy kept in archive
- ✓ The digitization has been particularly difficult because of the physical conditions of the documents: faded ink, torn paper, very large format of the technical schemes

Technical schemes



MR - Control and memory decoder



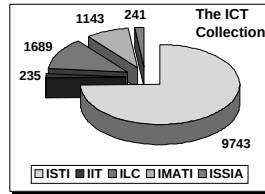
MR- Memory



CEP - Control board

The computerized management systems

- ✓ The Open Access archive CSCE has been created and is managed by the systems Puma and MetaPub (both developed by the ISTI Library)
- ✓ PUMA is a software infrastructure, user-focused and service-oriented. It presently manages 32 CNR institutional repositories, growing daily
- ✓ MetaPub also opens PUMA repositories to the OAI world, by implementing the OAI-PMH protocol
- ✓ The CSCE collection is part of a larger project, the cataloguing and digitization of the heritage of the CNR institutes in the Information and Communication Technology area



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The CSCE Collection Web site

The CSCE collection is accessible from its own web site
<http://csce.isti.cnr.it>
from PUMA interfaces
<http://puma.isti.cnr.it>
from MetaPub interfaces
<http://leonardo.isti.cnr.it/metapub>



- ✓ The Web site provides general information about the collection
- ✓ In the section "Bibliographies" the analytical description of the two series' contents is presented
- ✓ The search and browsing tools available from the CSCE site are endowed with advanced search functionality

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Conclusion

We have created this Open Access digital archive in order to make available "a little historical treasure" that had long remained hidden, and to pay homage to an enterprise of great scientific value, and of great human value too.

The CEP project was a symbolic effort of reconstruction and recovery by those who invested in that work, during a period of Italian history in which the wounds of war were not yet completely healed. It was a symbol of organizational capacity, a demonstration of skill by the graduates and technicians that, all Italians, planned and built a calculator that was the object of admiration throughout Europe

(translation from G. De Marco. La calcolatrice elettronica pisana: le origini dell'informatica in Italia. Tesi di laurea in Scienze dell'Informazione. Pisa, IET-CNR, giugno 1996, p.94)

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Veterinary Grey Literature: Still Grey When Viewed in a New Light?

Diane A. Fagen

American Veterinary Medical Association, United States

The definition of “grey literature” has evolved over time, and as the definition has broadened, so has the content included in that body of literature. The purpose of my analysis is to more closely define the term “grey”, to allow us to devote scarce resources to materials truly in danger of submersion and/or extinction.

The original intent of use of the term “grey” was to call attention to literature that was either inaccessible or in danger of being lost entirely. The purpose of drawing attention to this material was to insure that “obscure” materials would be identified, preserved, and made accessible.

I argue that the definition may now be too broad. My data will demonstrate that the category now includes material that is both readily available for purchase and/or widely accessible through libraries.

Using references included in articles in 12 journals analyzed in Pelzer and Wiese's 2003 article, I identified the source of each reference, the publisher type, the subject area category, and the distribution of the material (where possible).

Assigning materials to categories based on these factors may assist in preserving grey literature by identifying materials that are indeed “grey” or “going grey”. This in turn encourages “grey” rescuers to focus resources on material that is most in need of rescue.

Bionote

Diane A Fagen manages the library and archives at the American Veterinary Medical Association in Schaumburg, Illinois (USA), and is the copyright/permissions agent for the association. She provides reference services for headquarters staff, members of the association, and the public, as well as providing information from the archives, which consists of material created by the association since its incorporation in 1863. In addition to her work with the association, she has worked in a variety of libraries, including medical, legal, corporate, and public settings. E-mail: dfagen@avma.org

Office of Scientific and Technical Information

Brian A. Hitson
U.S. Department of Energy;
Office of Scientific and Technical Information
United States



Product and Service Review

Bionote

Brian Hitson is Associate Director for the U.S. Department of Energy's Office of Scientific and Technical Information (OSTI) in Oak Ridge, Tennessee. In this position, Mr. Hitson is responsible for international information exchange programs, administrative and financial management, cost-reimbursable activities, limited access information programs, and the digitization and preservation of a 1.2 million scientific document repository. As part of his international responsibilities, Mr. Hitson coordinated the development of the global science gateway, WorldWideScience.org and the establishment of its multilateral governance structure, the WorldWideScience Alliance. He is Chairman and U.S. representative to the International Energy Agency's Energy Technology Data Exchange (ETDE), which manages the world's largest energy research, technology, and development database. He is also the U.S. representative to the International Atomic Energy Agency's International Nuclear Information System (INIS). In addition, he serves on the elected Bureau of the International Council for Scientific and Technical Information (ICSTI) as Chair of the Technical Activities Coordinating Committee. Mr. Hitson has a Bachelor of Arts degree in Economics and a Master's in Business Administration, both from the University of Tennessee.
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U.S. Department of Energy
Office of Scientific and Technical Information

Eleventh International Conference on Grey Literature

December 14-15, 2009

Brian A. Hitson
U.S. Department of Energy
Office of Scientific and Technical Information



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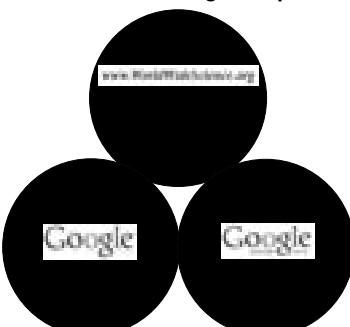


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Dissemination of R&D Results Information by JAEA Library

Kiyoshi Ikeda, Mayuki Gonda, Takashi Nozawa, Keizo Itabashi
JAEA, Japan Atomic Energy Agency, Japan

Naomi Ebisawa
TOSS, Total Support Systems Corporation, Japan

This paper is to introduce new circulation systems of gray literatures in the fields of nuclear science and technology. Japan Atomic Energy Agency (JAEA) Library is one of the largest nuclear information centers in Japan. JAEA Library's missions are dissemination of R&D results by JAEA staff, as well as circulation of library collection in nuclear related fields. Normally circulation of grey literature is not easy, but JAEA Library has been making efforts for highly accessibility to JAEA reports (i.e. JAEA-Research etc) via the Internet. JAEA Library website is providing the two types of systems for dissemination of our R&D results including JAEA Reports.

"JAEA Abstracts" is the list of current R&D results by our staff. The bibliographic information of JAEA reports and papers published in journals is listed. "JOPSS" is the abbreviation for JAEA Originated Papers Searching System. You may search all JAEA research results accumulated over the past fifty years.

You may also get full-text (PDF format) of JAEA Reports through above mentioned methods. "JAEA Abstracts" are described in Japanese and English from the beginning, but "JOPSS" only in Japanese.

Recently, with the aim of giving convenience to users of our R&D results in the world, we have developed the new searching interface and retrieval algorithms for "JOPSS". We also have opened up "JOPSS" in English.

At GL9 (Ninth International Conference on Grey Literature : Grey Foundations in Information Landscape, Antwerp, 10-11 December 2007), we reported simply activities for dissemination of JAEA Reports via the Internet. This describes our detailed developmental process of "JOPSS" at the current renewal. Through our development of "JOPSS", we hope that our efforts will contribute the dissemination of our R&D results and the better circulation of grey literatures in the fields of nuclear science and technology.

Bionote

Kiyoshi Ikeda works as librarian at the Central Library of Japan Atomic Energy Agency (JAEA). He joined JAERI (former JAEA) in 2004, and had been working for acquisition of library materials (domestic/foreign books, journals and technical reports). Since 2007, he is in charge of editing work at "JAEA Reports" and "JAEA R&D Review" which are grey literatures. He is also a member of editorial board of the Japan Special Library Association (JSLA) since 2008. He holds a degree in library and information science (M.A.) from the Graduate School of University of Library and Information Science (in Japan).
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11th International Conference on Grey Literature

Dissemination of R&D Results Information by JAEA Library

Kiyoshi Ikeda, Mayuki Gonda, Takashi Nozawa, Keizo Itabashi
Japan Atomic Energy Agency, JAEA (Japan)

Naomi Ebisawa
Total Support Systems Corporation, TOSS (Japan)

Library of Congress, Washington D.C., USA, 14-15 December 2009

About the JAEA

- JAEA is the comprehensive R&D organization in the fields of nuclear science and technology.

JAEA's Mission, Activities

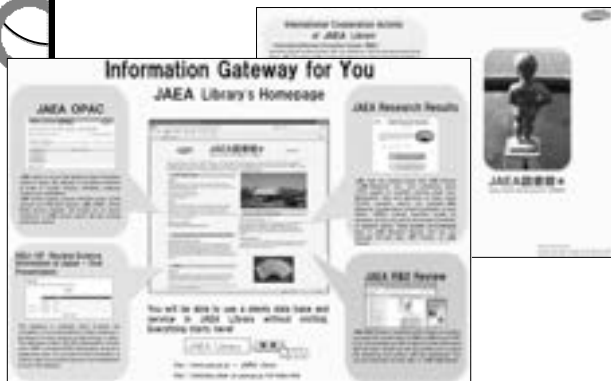
- Targeted Energy Supply - Environmental Protection - Resource Conservation - Climate Change	- Nuclear Safety and Security - Environmental Protection - Resource Conservation - Climate Change
- Energy Efficiency and Innovation - Environmental Protection - Resource Conservation - Climate Change	- Environmental Protection - Resource Conservation - Climate Change - Energy Efficiency and Innovation
- Climate Change - Energy Efficiency and Innovation - Environmental Protection - Resource Conservation	



About the JAEA Library

- Feature at JAEA library**
 - One of the largest nuclear information center in Japan.
 - INIS (International Nuclear Information System) National Center for Japan
 - To collect and provide information in the fields of nuclear science from all over the world.
 - To publish JAEA Reports originated from JAEA's R&D results and distribute them widely in Japan and abroad
- 300 JAEA Reports and 1,000 peer-reviewed papers are published / submitted annually by JAEA staff.

About the JAEA Library



JAEA Research Results



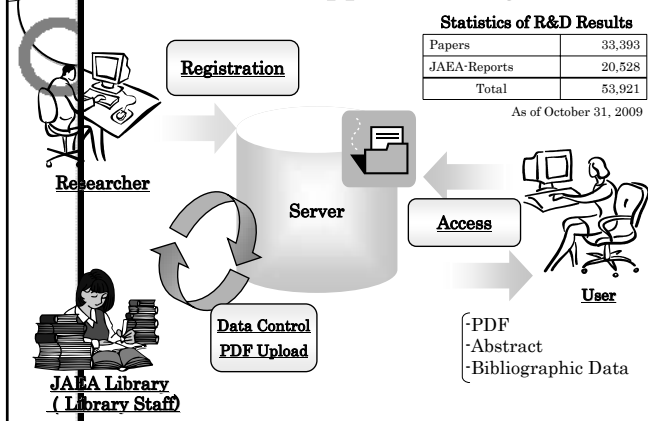
- Current information list of research results by JAEA staff
- Hyperlink to full text of JAEA Reports
- Searchable by popular search engines
- Monthly update



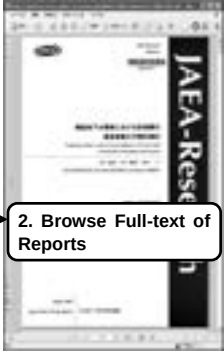
- Search engine for all bibliographic information on JAEA originated papers and JAEA Reports
- Hyperlink to full text of JAEA Reports

5

Web-based Application System



JAEA-Abstracts

1. Click Report Number

2. Browse Full-text of Reports

7

JOPSS

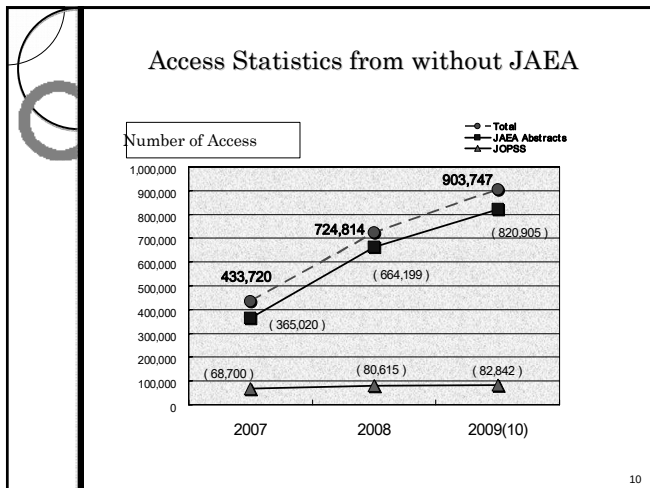


8

JOPSS




9



Improvements of JOPSS

- Improvements
 - Pull-down menu options of searching items
 - Google like search style
 - .
- We have had lots of difficulties
 - Strong demand for English version
 - Originally designed only in Japanese
 - Lack of English abstracts in previous system
 - Request authors to add English abstracts (but only from now on)

Future Plans

- **Creation of complete Institutional Repository**
- **Compliance with OAI-PMH (International Standard) of bibliographic data**
- **Enhancing access for full text papers like journal articles**

12

FIND THE PIECE THAT FITS YOUR PUZZLE



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Open Access & Shades of Grey

Yongtao Lin, Marcus Vaska, Andrew Waller, and Renee Reaume
Libraries and Cultural Resources, the University of Calgary

Open Access (OA) is a trend that is undoubtedly on the rise. This poster presentation showcases the role that Open Access publishing plays in the realm of grey literature (GL). OA increases access, awareness, and visibility of previously hidden material, thereby acting as an essential complement to peer-reviewed findings.

This poster also highlights how Open Access is supported in Libraries and Cultural Resources (LCR) at the University of Calgary (U of C). There is a \$100,000 Open Access Authors Fund, which helps authors pay OA article processing fees. The University of Calgary institutional repository is over six years old and is the second largest university repository in Canada. The University of Calgary Press has a few OA journals and is investigating Open Monographs. LCR has digitized a large number of resources ranging from by-laws to historical photographs and made them freely available. LCR is a node in the Synergies project which is designed to bring Canadian humanities and social sciences journals more securely into the online environment; some of these journals will be Open Access initially and other journals may opt for OA in the future. Lastly, archivists, curators, and librarians in Libraries and Cultural Resources have established a mandate to deposit the results of their scholarly activities (e.g. articles, presentations, book chapters, etc.) in the U of C institutional repository.

During the First International Open Access Week, which ran from October 19-23, 2009, LCR carried out a number of activities. For instance, there was a large staffed display on OA in the main (MacKimmie) library and smaller displays in the branch libraries. The campus media reported on LCR Open Access programs daily. The week culminated with a presentation by Bioline International founder Leslie Chan to a full house.

The poster presentation is also an opportunity to broaden awareness and understanding of GL and OA to research and teaching as well as to raise questions for future discussions on how to facilitate better and more responsive access to digitally-created content.

Bionotes

Yongtao Lin is the Librarian at Tom Baker Cancer Knowledge Center, Health Information Network, University of Calgary. Yongtao is responsible for managing the Tom Baker Cancer Knowledge Centre, where she provides library services to clinicians, staff, patients and families. Prior to this position, she worked as a hospital librarian in Nova Scotia, after graduating from the School of Information Management from Dalhousie University in 2004. She also has a Bachelor of Education and taught in the UK. Her research interests include evidence-based clinical practice, grey literature, problem-based learning, and health information literacy. Email: yolin@ucalgary.ca.

Marcus Vaska is a librarian at the University of Calgary's Health Sciences Library, where he provides research assistance and support to clients within the Faculty of Medicine and the Calgary Health Region. In addition to exploring innovative instruction techniques for his classes, he has developed newfound appreciation for the pursuit of literature that exists beyond traditional publishing channels. Marcus' current interests focus on the teaching methods and experiences of librarians involved in delivering grey literature searching sessions to academic audiences in a medical setting. Email: mmvaska@ucalgary.ca

Andrew Waller is Licensing and Negotiation Librarian in Libraries and Cultural Resources (LCR) at the University of Calgary. He is involved in many of the Open Access-related activities at the U of C and regularly writes and presents on Open Access topics. He is one of the contributors to OA Librarian and is a Canadian editor for E-LIS, the open archive for library and information science.

Renee Reaume is the Head, Health Information Network Calgary Area. The Health Information Network is a strategic partnership between the University of Calgary and Alberta Health Services. The Network was created in 2005 and has Knowledge Centres established at 4 locations in the former Calgary Health Region (CHR) and one Centre in the Tom Baker Cancer Centre (TBCC). From those Centres, and from the University of Calgary Health Sciences Library, the University provides health information services to all Calgary area staff and clients and for cancer care in southern Alberta.



Open Access & Shades of Grey

Open Access Increases Visibility of Grey Literature Providing an Essential Complement to Peer-Reviewed Findings

GL11 Conference, December 14-15, 2009

Yongtao Lin, Marcus Vaska, Andrew Waller, and Renee Reaume
Libraries and Cultural Resources, University of Calgary

1



Open Access Support at the University of Calgary

- The University of Calgary has made tremendous efforts in making research available and accessible to the public by taking several initiatives on open access.
- Open access supports grey literature by providing an opportunity for researchers to search, locate, retrieve, and apply non-traditionally published information for scholarly research.

2

Shades of Grey & Open Access

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OA publishing extensively increases access and visibility to grey literature and will result in a far greater diversity of GL material (notes, raw data, preprints, etc.). • GL provides snapshots of the research process and promotes the social network component of research. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OA makes online scholarly articles and other content available freely at the point of use. • Two primary vehicles for delivering OA to research articles: OA journals and OA repositories • The openly available e-article is likely to have greater accessibility, citations and impact. • Visibility of research output has been increased. |
|---|--|

3



Open Access Authors Fund

- <http://library.ucalgary.ca/services/for-faculty/open-access-author-fund-0>
- Fund helps U of C faculty and students cover Open Access author fees.
- Launched in 2008, first of its kind in Canada: Libraries and Cultural Resources (LCR) of UofC plays leading role; purpose is to increase accessibility of research worldwide.
- Fund has assisted more than 150 U of C authors with publishing research in OA journals.





D-Space - Institutional Repository

- <https://dspace.ucalgary.ca>
- Manages, preserves, and provides access to research output by U of C faculty, students, and research groups.
- Material can be searched, downloaded, and viewed by researchers all across the world (even pre-prints, raw data can be added).





University of Calgary Press

- <http://www.ucalgary.ca/UP>
- Vision: "making a difference, making you think."
- Aim is to reach the widest audience possible.
- Evolving from print-only into a variety of other publishing media (e-books, print-on-demand, downloadable files, etc.)





Synergies

- <http://www.synergiesprairies.ca>
- National network tasked with producing, storing, disseminating, and providing access to digitized knowledge that is produced in Canada
- Initially focused on peer-reviewed journals in the Social Sciences and Humanities, Synergies now plays an increasing role in OA publishing, assisting journals with the transition to OA.
- Synergies' goal is to include datasets, theses, conference proceedings, and grey literature in its repertoire.



7



Digitization

- <http://lcr.ucalgary.ca/digitization>
- Emphasizes the importance of primary sources on research.
- Includes community histories, legal documents, historical photographs, and archival records. [types of GL]
- LCR has digitized thousands of these primary resources, all of which are openly and freely accessible on the Internet.



8



Mandate (Libraries and Cultural Resources)

- <http://library.ucalgary.ca/open-access/lcr>
- Researchers are encouraged to deposit their scholarly output in the University of Calgary's open access scholarly repository (DSpace).
- This mandate promotes Open Access across the University Campus, assisting scholars in making their research openly available.
- It is recommended that, where possible, researchers publish their research in an open-access journal.



9



OA Week at the University of Calgary

- October 19-23, 2009 was an international-wide celebration of Open Access.
- Staffed displays on OA were available in the main and branch libraries for the entire week.
- Campus media reported daily on LCR OA programs.
- Leslie Chan, founder of Bioline International, presented a session on *Scholarship and Learning in an Open-Access Knowledge Environment*.



10



Questions for the OA and GL Future

- Digitally-created articles rely heavily on both the metadata record and the articles themselves being deposited. How can international metadata standards and protocols be applied to repositories or OA journals so that searching is effective?
- How can research output be made available for future generations?
- What future mechanisms better deal with peer review in a rapidly changing open access environment?
- 75% of publishers allow authors to post their work in an online repository. How can this level be maintained despite copyright restrictions?
- What can be developed to make publishing more responsive for software and tools for open access, yet still retain key metadata elements?

11



Questions?

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From Science to Policy Making: Investigating the Use and Influence of Marine Environmental Grey Literature

Bertrum H. MacDonald, Peter G. Wells, Ruth E. Cordes, Gregory R.G. Hutton,
Julie L. Woods, Danielle M. Cossarini, and Suzuette S. Soomai
Dalhousie University, Canada

Publication of grey literature has grown extensively because it is readily facilitated by widely accessible digital technologies. Annually, thousands of publications are generated worldwide often as grey literature. However, distribution and access to these publications can be problematic, even in the presence of open access systems, the Internet, and powerful search engines. Are the extensive resources (upwards of \$1 million per title) devoted to the production of such publications justified? This question is particularly significant in environmental contexts where decisions affecting the fate and future of terrestrial and marine-based ecosystems could and should be informed by currently available scientific information. This poster outlines the framework and objectives of a research project being pursued by the authors. Using major case studies of governmental organizations focused on marine environmental protection, the project is investigating several questions including: what is the influence of scientific grey literature? In policy decision-making contexts are research reports published as grey literature perceived differently than research published as papers in scientific journals (even when grey literature may undergo similar quality checks as journal papers)? And, how should publications be designed for effective discovery and ultimately for impact? Through use of a suite of research methodologies (citation analysis, content analysis of public policy documents, interviews of key informants in public sector management, and surveys), a comprehensive understanding of information and knowledge diffusion and use in public sector settings is being developed. This research is of importance to many environmental organizations that communicate with audiences through grey literature.

Bionotes

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

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

Ruth Cordes is a 2003 MLIS graduate of the School of Library and Information Studies, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Canada. She also holds a BSc (Honours Physics) from Dalhousie, and an MSc (Physical Oceanography) from the University of British Columbia. She is currently employed as a Research Assistant in the Department of Chemistry at Dalhousie University. Email: rcordes@dal.ca

Grey Literature And Computational Linguistics: From Paper To Net

Claudia Marzi, Gabriella Pardelli, Manuela Sassi
Istituto di Linguistica Computazionale; Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, CNR, Italy

The advent and exponential development of the World Wide Web has led to an increasing availability of distributed knowledge and information resources. Most often, such knowledge meets requirements of the web community that are hardly addressed by other more traditional information channels.

The recent fast-growing availability of Italian on-line teaching materials, courses and tutorials on Language Technologies represents an interesting case study. The phenomenon is closely related to the growing popularity of Computing and Humanities courses in the curricula of Italian universities and also meets a non specialist demand for a more aware use of language as a vehicle for querying and accessing web-based information.

A more intelligent and personalized use of the most popular search-engines ties in with a deeper understanding of how texts are automatically searched and indexed and how text information is internally represented and eventually made available by computers. A new generation of self-taught web users is getting more and more aware of the potentials and limits of the current language-based technology. When people understand better and better what sort of queries make sense in what contexts and why, they will most likely use this knowledge to avoid the strictures of precompiled information repositories and ontologies and to exploit the web in more personalized and creative ways.

In the full version of our contribution, we intend to survey the increasing availability of on-line teaching materials on language technologies in Italian, and discuss this in connection with the growing popularity of Computing and Humanities courses in the curricula of Italian universities, and its potential for providing access to a wider community of users.

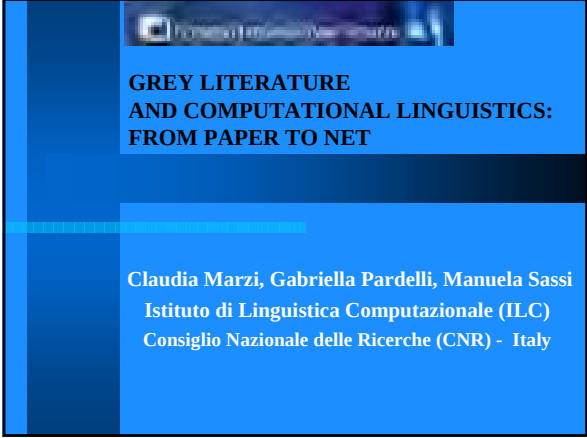
Nowadays, language technologies seem to offer the unprecedented opportunity to meet the requirements for structured, categorical knowledge and the subjective, user-centred information demands of Net citizens. Nonetheless, Italian publishing houses have so far been capable of addressing the general public need for a more aware use of current technologies only to a very limited extent. In this context, the Italian Grey Literature is playing an important role: most academic and tutorial materials are available on the Web, creating a potential access for a wider community of users.

Bionotes

Claudia Marzi graduated in Foreign Languages and Literature at Pisa University in 1998, with the dissertation "The power of words: language creativity in Edgar Allan Poe's narrative". Since 2001 she has been working at the CNR Institute for Computational Linguistics in Pisa. She contributed to many national (funded by Italian Ministry of Research) and international (funded by European Commission) projects. Recently she was principal organizer of the European Science Foundation Exploratory Workshop "Words in action: Interdisciplinary approaches to understanding word processing and storage" (Pisa, Oct. 2009)
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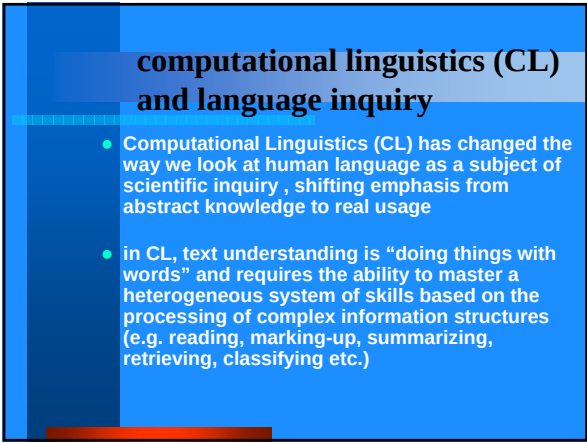
Gabriella Pardelli graduated in Letters at the University of Pisa in 1980 and has been working at the Institute for Computational Linguistics of the National Research Council in Pisa since 1984. She has been active in the creation of bibliographical databases for Natural Language Processing (NLP) and Digital Library in the Humanities. Other interests regard terminology and History of Human Language Technology. She is responsible for the Library of the Institute of Computational Linguistics and the collection called "Antonio Zampolli Fund". She has participated in many research projects and has worked on the creation of bibliographical resources in the field of language technologies. She has presented many works at different national and international conferences and congresses.
Email: gabriella.pardelli@ilc.cnr.it

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



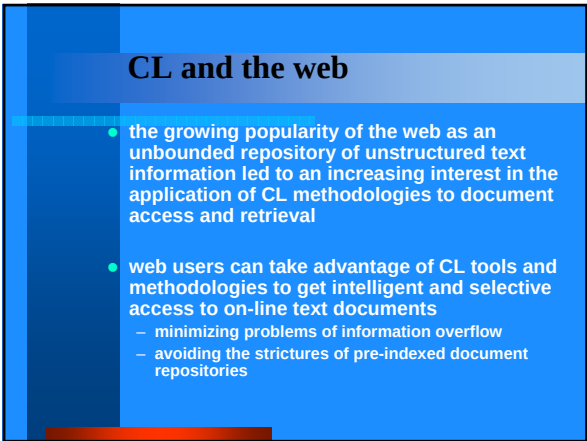
**GREY LITERATURE
AND COMPUTATIONAL LINGUISTICS:
FROM PAPER TO NET**

Claudia Marzi, Gabriella Pardelli, Manuela Sassi
Istituto di Linguistica Computazionale (ILC)
Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (CNR) - Italy



**computational linguistics (CL)
and language inquiry**

- Computational Linguistics (CL) has changed the way we look at human language as a subject of scientific inquiry, shifting emphasis from abstract knowledge to real usage
- in CL, text understanding is “doing things with words” and requires the ability to master a heterogeneous system of skills based on the processing of complex information structures (e.g. reading, marking-up, summarizing, retrieving, classifying etc.)



CL and the web

- the growing popularity of the web as an unbounded repository of unstructured text information led to an increasing interest in the application of CL methodologies to document access and retrieval
- web users can take advantage of CL tools and methodologies to get intelligent and selective access to on-line text documents
 - minimizing problems of information overflow
 - avoiding the strictures of pre-indexed document repositories

CL and the web in Italy

- over the last five years, more and more Italian Universities have introduced CL courses into their Humanities curricula
- CL courses have the potential of addressing a much wider demand for a more aware use of the web than a purely academic one

the role of grey CL literature

- to make it up for comparative shortage of white CL literature in Italian, CL courses have sprouted dedicated web sites providing tutorials, exercises, power-point presentations and other teaching materials
- on-line materials offer introductory information for a better understanding of:
 - aspects of computer architecture and functioning
 - issues of digital text encoding and document representation
 - aspects of text browsing with personalized search patterns
 - issues of document mark-up and classification
 - fundamentals of document content indexing

the role of grey CL literature (II)

- provide a meeting point between academic information providers and non academic information consumers
- provide remote on-line access to actual course materials
- modify the general public attitude towards computer-based information access
- prompt more personalized ways of accessing web-based information

case study: “Informatica Umanistica”

- course overview
 - goals
 - prerequisites
- full set of course slides
- power point
- full set of teaching material offered during the course
- on-line exercises
- downloadable documents
- links to websites of interest and downloadable software
- access to on-line tools for Italian text processing

concluding remarks

- CL → access & retrieval of web-based info
 - vast majority of web-based knowledge available in huge on-line repositories of electronic text documents
 - automated, intelligent access of such repositories is precondition to their existence
 - web users want to access this info in an increasingly more dynamic, goal-oriented & flexible way
 - such demands will be met through integration of knowledge-rich and language-intelligent technology
 - prompts more aware ways of searching and accessing information on the web
 - sets high standards for information dissemination and sharing

Gov 2.0: Forecast is Cloudy

David Pachter, Holly Kerwin, and Robin Harvey
Library of Congress, United States

Gov 2.0: The Forecast is Cloudy

Problem/Goal: Forecast cloudy or forecast clear? The Obama administration is calling for a new era of transparency in government — Government 2.0. Coined after Web 2.0, it combines Web-based applications and interactive information sharing, interoperability, user-centered design and collaboration on the World Wide Web, Gov 2.0 strives to integrate these same capabilities into the way federal, state and local governments do business with the citizen. Now comes one of the newest, most interesting, useful and misunderstood application of these capabilities: cloud computing.

What is cloud computing? Do the private sector and public sectors use it differently? Will it cloud and suppress information transparency or will the forecast be for clear and sunny skies?

While there are many derived definitions of cloud computing, the generally accepted version is that cloud computing a virtual style of Internet-based development and use of computer technology, meaning that users no longer own the physical servers and software they use to complete tasks but instead use third-party providers to store, serve and processes their data.

What are the features and benefits of cloud computing?

Foremost among is benefits is cloud computing's agility. Users can quickly redefine and repurpose their technological infrastructure and significantly reduce the costs of traditional IT services. Third-party providers offer sophisticated computing services at a fraction of the cost saving users from purchasing hardware, software licenses, data storage and systems development and administration. Instead all of these resources can be rented on an as needed basis. Best of all, users pay only for what they use.

This paradigm shift in computer use is also extremely flexible. Because cloud computing allows for on-demand computing across technologies with integrated business solutions and varied providers, new solutions can be implemented in days rather than months or years. Users can access their data and applications from anywhere, rather than from traditional desktops or local networks. Service quality is also excellent and in many cases, superior to local strategies. Cloud service providers offer reliable services, large storage and computing capacity combined with 24/7 service and up-time.

With "The Cloud," users can also delegate non-critical applications to service providers, freeing IT resources to focus on business- and agency-critical applications. They can use the latest software and avoid choosing between obsolete software and high upgrade costs. With Web-based applications, system security and compatibility, updates are automatic and immediately available.

Cloud computing also remains loyal to the core concepts of Web 2.0 because they not only facilitate but encourage sharing collaboration among user groups. Cloud computing puts all applications, documents, comments and shared knowledge together and makes it accessible anywhere in the world.

Why is everyone talking about cloud computing?

The United State Government now has its eyes on the cloud. In March of 2009, President Barak Obama issued a memorandum where he committed his administration to create an unprecedented level of openness in government. His memorandum states, "We will work together to ensure the public trust and establish a system of transparency, public participation, and collaboration. Openness will strengthen our democracy and promote efficiency and effectiveness in Government." To further his dedication to openness in government, in April, he called for new efforts that would help

build a new foundation for the 21st century and said “we need to reform our government so that it is more efficient, more transparent, and more creative.”

Cloud computing plays a key role in Obama’s initiative to modernize information technology by identifying enterprise-wide common services and solutions and adopting a new cloud-computing business model. The Federal CIO Council under the guidance of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and the Federal Chief Information Officer (CIO), Vivek Kundra, established the Cloud Computing Initiative to fulfill the President’s objectives for cloud computing. With insight and oversight from the Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002 (FISMA) which requires federal agencies to develop, document, and implement information security for their data and systems, federal agencies are encouraging third-party providers to build these security requirements in at the ground level and requiring them to meet FISMA guidelines to qualify for federal cloud contracts.

President Obama’s memorandum does not state that it will make access to information easier and make more U.S. government Web sites transparent. But the three precepts stated; “Government should be transparent, Government should be participatory, and Government should be collaborative” may indeed lead to forecasts of sunny days of access for all.

What are the next questions to ask?

But how will cloud computing truly affect information access? Will U.S. federal information become greyer, whiter or blacker? Will the proliferation of social media applications within and without firewalls close access for the citizenry or will agencies use these applications more openly and allow better access for the searching user?

Conversations and collaborations are already underway within the public and private sectors. Now is the time to join for information professionals to join with data providers, users and the cloud itself.

GL

Gov 2.0: Forecast is Cloudy



"I wandered lonely as a cloud, That floats on high o'er vales and hills, When all at once I saw a crowd, A host, of golden daffodils; Beside the lake, beneath the trees, Fluttering and dancing in the breeze"..... William Wordsworth



David M. Pachter , Network Program Specialist

1

GL

What we need to know

What is cloud computing?

What is the Federal Cloud Computing Initiative?

What are the features and benefits of cloud computing?

What are the advantages of cloud computing for the Federal Government?



2

GL

NOT A SERVER FARM





3

GL

Cloud Deployment Models

Private cloud - enterprise owned or leased

Community cloud - shared infrastructure for specific community

Public cloud - Sold to the public, mega-scale infrastructure

Hybrid cloud - combination of two or more clouds

FLACC

4

GL

Commercial Clouds

The diagram illustrates a network of commercial cloud services. At the top, a cloud contains the logos for Google, Microsoft, and Amazon.com. Below this, several other services are shown: Salesforce.com, Yahoo!, and a group of icons for various applications. These services are interconnected by lines, representing data flow and integration. At the bottom, a server rack is labeled 'Apps.gov', with lines connecting it to the various cloud services above it.

FLACC

Apps.gov 5

GL

Web 2.0 options for clouds

Blogs
Clouds
RSS feeds
Mashups
Social Media
Social Networks
Virtual Worlds
Widgets
Wikis

FLACC

6



Government Information

Common examples of grey literature from government agencies

- Census data
- Patent information
- Population Estimates
- Legislative documents
- Environmental information



8

- Census data
- Patent information
- Population Estimates
- Legislative documents
- Environmental information

Cloud Services

- Will cloud services change access policies or have no effect upon information access?
- Enhance/worsen the ability to search data bases, mine data or metadata?
- Simpler/more complex access to federal social media/network applications?



9

- Will cloud services change access policies or have no effect upon information access?
- Enhance/worsen the ability to search data bases, mine data or metadata?
- Simpler/more complex access to federal social media/network applications?



Cloudy or Clear and Sunny

- Will U.S. federal information become greyer, whiter or blacker?
- Will the proliferation of social media applications within and without firewalls close access for the citizenry?
- Will agencies use these applications more openly and allow better access for the searching user?



10



Forecast: Change Doubtful

Cloud computing will not in itself:

- Make government information easier to access
- Turn black to grey or white
 - Open closed sites or information systems
- Turn white or grey to black
 - Close open sites or information systems



11



Transparency and Open Government

**MEMORANDUM FOR THE HEADS OF
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND
AGENCIES - BARACK OBAMA March 9, 2009**

Government should be transparent.

Government should be participatory.

Government should be collaborative.



12



THE TWELFTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF GREY LITERATURE



web qr code

National Technical Library is the central professional library open to the public, which offers an unique collection of 250 thousand publications freely accessible in open circulation. Its holdings form the largest collection of Czech and foreign documents from technology and applied natural sciences as well as associated social sciences. It contains a total of 1,2 mil. volumes of books, journals, newspapers, theses, reports, standards, and trade literature in both printed and electronic forms. Besides its own collection, parts of the Central Library of CTU in Prague and the Central Library of ICT holdings are accessible in NTK.

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

As corresponds to its statutes NTK manages the project of building the National Repository of Grey Literature. The project aims at gathering metadata and possibly full texts of grey documents in the fields of education, science, and research. NTK supports education in the field of grey literature through annual seminars in the Czech Republic.

NTK

50°6'14.083"N, 14°23'26.365"E
Národní technická knihovna
National Technical Library

For the latest news on GL12 or the
National Repository of Grey Literature,
visit our Web site at <http://nr.gl.techlib.cz/>

System of Grey Literature in the Czech Republic

Petra Pejsova

National Technical Library, NTK, Czech Republic

This poster is focused on comparing a system of collecting and making grey literature accessible on national and international level at the time of functioning SIGLE and current system using the example of Czech Republic. The first part will be concerned with comparison of the Cooperative System for Grey Literature and system of the National Repository of Grey Literature (henceforth the NRGL), which leads the State Technical Library (henceforth the STL).

The paper describes shortly the former Cooperative System for Grey Literature of Czech Republic, its standards, software, workflow, document types, network of local producers and the link to the SIGLE system. The main part of the paper is focused on a current system of collecting and making grey literature accessible in the Czech Republic within the NRGL. The comparison monitors both technical possibilities and interrelated standards influences. E. g. adaptation of records by personnel or by machines, description of documents according to roles of central register or local repositories with additional conversions etc. Presently we have probably less technical difficulties because of low prices of HW and "Open Source" SW, but more difficulties with legal and copyright issues. From initial system for showing, what exists and where it is, we moved to the support of original texts. In the case of full texts it is not so important to possess them, but to be able to make them accessible for end-users within the system. Leading organizations on the national or international level do not need to be concerned with technical support, but on the other hand they have to provide the support in the areas of standards, methodology and coordination. Still the most important condition is the willingness of local organizations to cooperate with these systems.

The main goal of the poster is to show the current NRGL system, its functional scheme and pilot solution. Within the NRGL system will be presented the cooperation network and technical solution, which reflects various levels of cooperation of local institutions and repositories. There will take place a demonstration of a search in the NRGL system, possibilities of refining of queries, the preview and the access of the search result. Especially will be mentioned possibilities of subject description and search.

Conclusion devotes to a possibility to implement a national solution to a higher level – to the international level. And also system support not only in the way of data collection and possession, but in the other way through an integration of several repositories into this system. This is possible through indexing other repositories and making search results accessible for end user in a complex form within the whole system.

Bionote

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

NTK
Národní technická knihovna
National Technical Library

210 mm

System of Grey Literature in the Czech Republic

Eleventh International Conference on Grey Literature
December 14-15, 2009 – Library of Congress,
Washington D.C., USA

Petra Pejšová
petra.pejsova@techlib.cz



December 14-15, 2009 GL11

NTK
Národní technická knihovna
National Technical Library

210 mm

Outline

- Former system 1994 - 2005
- Gap 2005 - 2008
- New system 2008 -
 - Typology
 - Digital Repository
 - User Interface
- Conclusion

December 14-15, 2009 GL11

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Národní technická knihovna
National Technical Library

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Former System

- 1994 - 2005
- Cooperative System for Grey Literature
- Only theses
- Under the Higher Education Act
- Centrally collected in NTK
- SIGLE standards
- Metadata in SIGLE database

December 14-15, 2009 GL11

NTK
Národní repozitář
National Repository

Gap

210 mm

- 2005 - 2008



December 14-15, 2009 GL11

NTK
Národní repozitář
National Repository

New System

210 mm

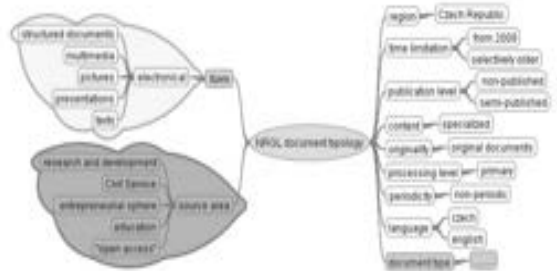
- 2008 and beyond
- National Repository of Grey Literature
- Supported by the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic
- Project name – The Digital Library for Grey Literature – Functional Model and Pilot Implementation (2008 – 2011)
- Participants NTK and the University of Economics Prague

December 14-15, 2009 GL11 5

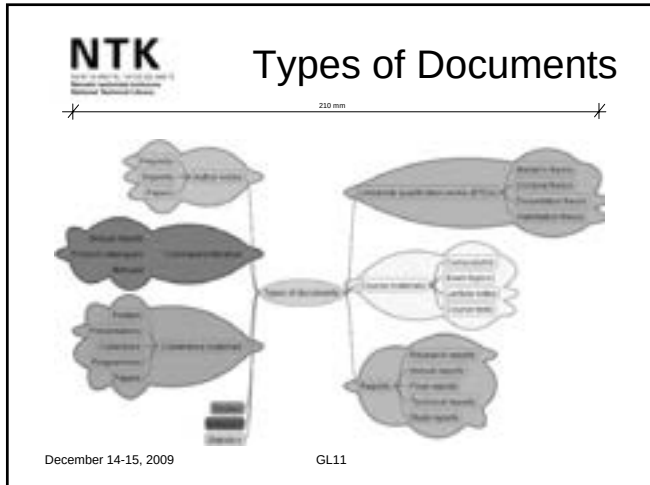
NTK
Národní repozitář
National Repository

Typology

210 mm



December 14-15, 2009 GL11



NTK
NATIONAL TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF KOSOV
National Technical University
National Technical University

Digital Repository

210 mm

- SW solution = CDS Invenio
- Open source – licensed under GNU GPL
- Developed by CERN and EPFL
- Localized to eighteen languages
- Supports OAI-PMH standard
- Flexible and customizable in several ways
- <http://invenio.ntkcz.cz>

December 14-15, 2009 GL11

NTK
NATIONAL TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF KOSOV
National Technical University
National Technical University

CDS INVENIO

210 mm

December 14-15, 2009 GL11



User Interface

210 mm

- ESP FAST
- Commercial SW
- Central and other repositories of grey lit.
- Unified user interface
- Text filters, data visualization, connections between documents
- <http://www.nusl.cz>

December 14-15, 2009

GL11

ESP FAST



NÁRODNÍ ÚLOŽIŠTĚ ŠEDÉ LITERATURY





Information

210 mm

- English web page
- Methodology, standards, analyses, recommendations etc.
- Cooperation support
- <http://nrgl.techlib.cz>

December 14-15, 2009

GL11

GIVES - A Resource for Non-English Language Materials

Lynne M. Rudasill
University of Illinois, UIUC, United States

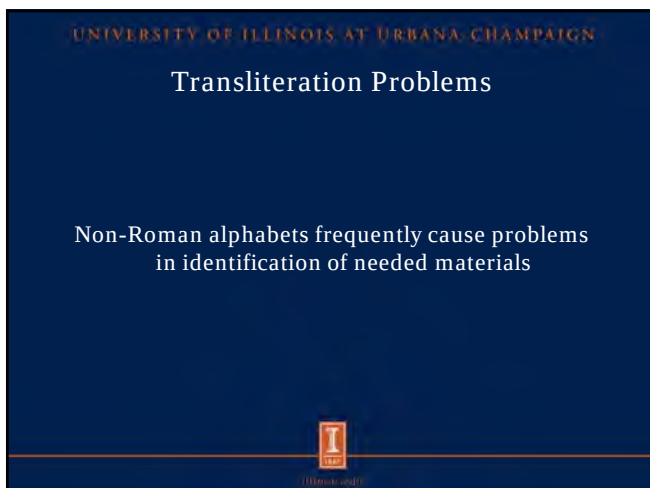
For over 30 years, the Slavic and East European Library at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign has been providing support to scholars from all over the world to assist in the identification and location of materials in Slavic, East European, and Eurasian languages. In conjunction with the Center for Global Studies, a Department of Education Title VI program, this service has been extended to Turkish and is now being further developed for Persian and Arabic language materials. Errors in transliteration and cataloging can turn any material into grey or fugitive literature. The Global Interlending Verification Enquiry Service (GIVES) program works to bring the materials to the people who need them as well as tracing down citations for materials that others cannot locate using the expertise of librarians and information scientists throughout the world.

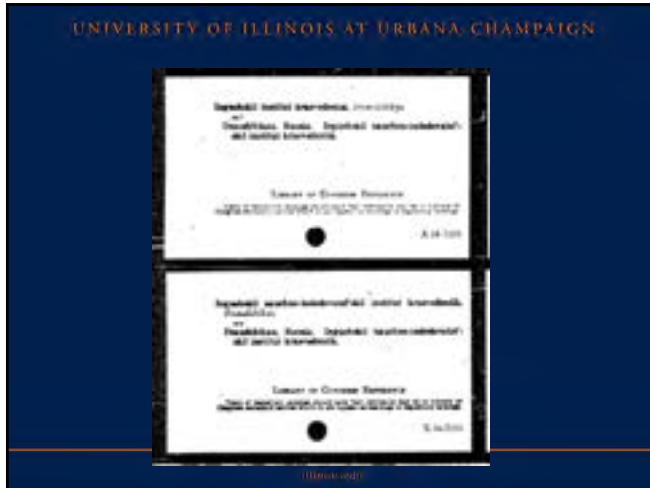
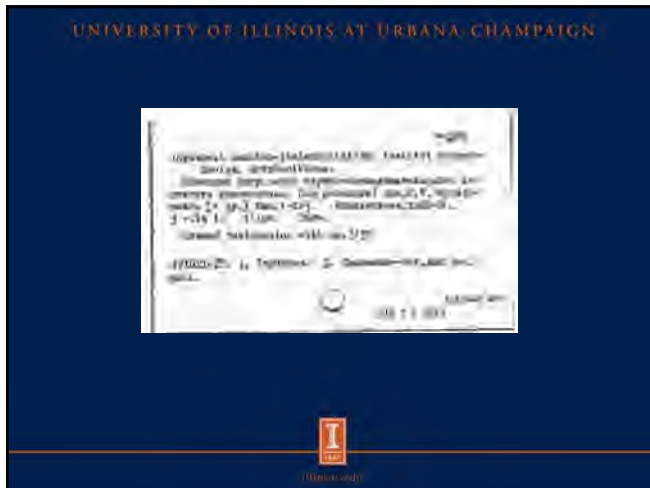
Bionote

Lynne Marie Rudasill holds a Master's Degree in Library and Information Science from the University of Illinois, with additional studies in political science from Illinois State University. She currently serves as Global Studies Librarian and subject specialist in political science and speech communication at the University of Illinois where she is an Associate Professor of Library Administration. Her current research is in the area of information use and production by non-governmental organizations and the archiving of grey literature. She continues her work in web usability and accessibility as well.
Email: rudasill@illinois.edu







[illegible]



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

The Place to Go for Help

- GIVES
- <http://www.library.illinois.edu/cgs/gives.html>
- Guide to Slavic, Eurasian, and East European Resources
- <http://www.library.illinois.edu/spx/webct/intro2.htm>
- SRS blog
- <http://srscite.blogspot.com/2009/10/useful-resource-of-soviet-gulag.html>



(11/10/2014)

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

For more information contact:

- Lynne Marie Rudasill – rudasill @ illinois.edu
- Slavic Reference Service -
<http://www.library.illinois.edu/spx/srs.html>
- HAPPY HUNTING!!!!



(11/10/2014)

DTIC Online: Integrating Resources to Meet Customer Needs

Helen Q. Sherman
Defense Technical Information Center, United States

For almost 65 years, the Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC®) has provided essential, technical Research Development Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) information rapidly, accurately and reliably to support Department of Defense (DoD) customers' needs.

To meet evolving user needs, DTIC launched a redesigned, integrated Web site in July 2008. DTIC Online brought together three main public sites: DTIC Search, DTIC Home page, and DTIC's Public Scientific and Technical Information Network (STINET) with technical reports. DTIC Online's key features include additional beneficial resources organized in one location, enhanced navigation, and the ability to search multiple databases in one search.

After viewing this poster session, conference attendees will be able to:

- Access almost 1 million public technical reports
- Utilize MultiSearch (DTIC's federated search to retrieve information from more than 400 DoD, federal, commercial & international S&T sources from 50 countries)
- Search DoD Sites and Collections, including:
 - Research in Progress (Biomedical Research Database)
 - Journal Articles and Conference Proceedings
 - U.S. DoD Congressional Budget Data
- Review Scientific and Technical (S&T) Resources and Interest Areas (links to information for S&T research communities)
- Use DTIC A-Z

DTIC Online is available at <http://www.dtic.mil>.

Bionote

Helen Q. Sherman serves as Director, Users Services, for the Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC) at Ft. Belvoir, VA, and manages a staff of over 60 personnel involved with Registration, Marketing, Reference, Training, DTIC Web services, and Special Programs, such as the coordination of DTIC conferences. She started her federal career in 2000 as a reference librarian for the Marine Corps. At DTIC she has also worked as a librarian, analyst, database instructor, Reference Team Leader, and Deputy Director for User Services. She earned her B.A. at the University of North Dakota, her M.Ed. at Auburn University, and her M.S.L.S. at the Catholic University of America. A former teacher, she has taught the core course, "Reference Sources and Services," for Catholic University. She is currently the chair of the FLICC Education Working Group that plans training for federal librarians and technicians; the Federal and Armed Forces Libraries Round Table (FAFLRT) Representative to FLICC; the ALA Education Assembly Liaison for FAFLRT; and a former president of Iota Chapter, Beta Phi Mu Library and Information Studies Honor Society. Email: hsherman@dtic.mil



DTIC Online
Integrating Resources to Meet Customer Needs
 Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC®)
 Eleventh International Conference on Grey Literature
 December 14-15, 2009

Helen Q. Sherman
 Director, User Services
 hsherman@dtic.mil

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 Not copyrighted in the U.S.

Information for the Defense Community 



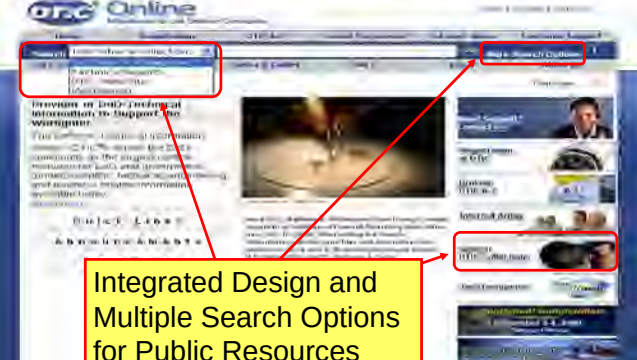
DTIC's Improved Customer Interface

- **Mission:** *Providing essential, technical research, development, testing & evaluation (RDT&E) information rapidly, accurately and reliably to support our Department of Defense (DoD) customers' needs.*
- **Project:** Developing one redesigned Web site that integrated DTIC's three public sites:
 - DTIC Search
 - DTIC Home page
 - DTIC's Public Scientific & Technical Information Network (STINET) site with technical reports.
- **Key Features of DTIC Online:**
 - Additional beneficial resources organized in one location
 - Enhanced navigation
 - Ability to search multiple databases in one search.

Information for the Defense Community 



DTIC Online Public
<http://www.dtic.mil>



Integrated Design and Multiple Search Options for Public Resources

1. DoD Sites & Collections



Searches DoD Web Sites and all public DTIC collections.

2. Technical Reports



Searches DTIC's public TR collection

3. DTIC Web Site



Searches DTIC Online for products and services

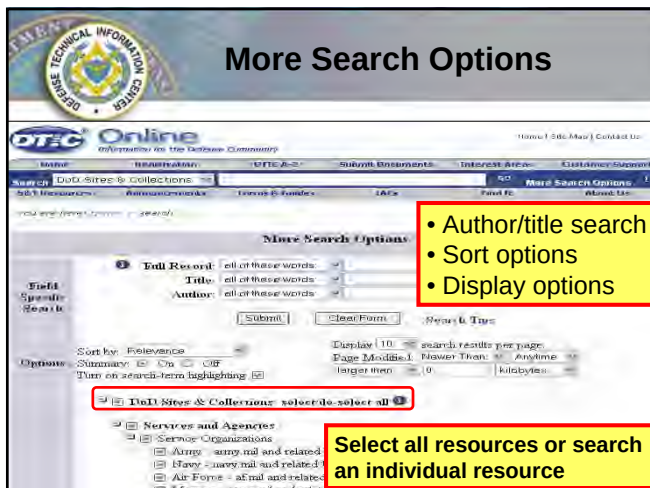
4. MultiSearch

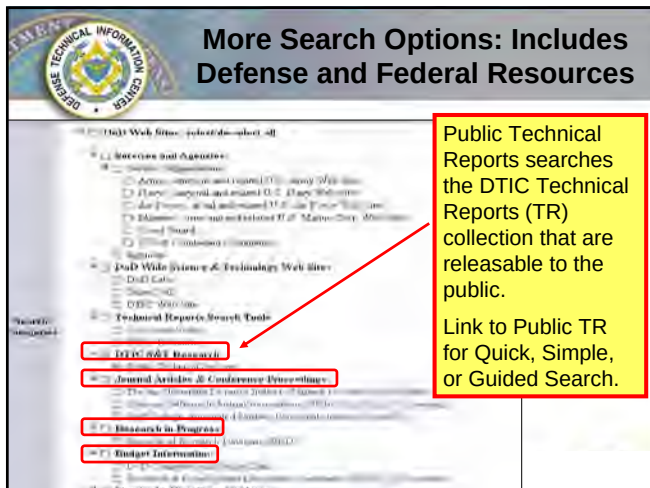


DTIC MultiSearch Enhanced Federated Search



More Search Options

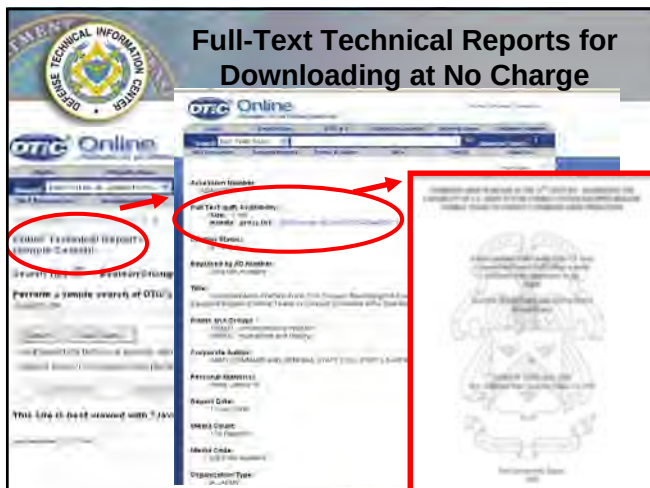




More Search Options: Includes Defense and Federal Resources

Public Technical Reports searches the DTIC Technical Reports (TR) collection that are releasable to the public.

Link to Public TR for Quick, Simple, or Guided Search.



Full-Text Technical Reports for Downloading at No Charge



Questions? Ask A Librarian (Virtual Reference)

How OAIS and OA IR you? Developing workflows in publishing, promoting, and preserving faculty grey literature content within a university

Plato L. Smith II
Digital Library Center, Florida State University, USA

Purpose – This poster will use text, diagrams, and images to depict the inter-dependent relationship workflows between faculty, digital librarian, cataloger, and external digital preservation partners involved in open access (OA) institutional repository (IR) digital collection development and digital preservation of grey literature at Florida State University. The poster also aims to propose mapping current digital collections and digital preservation workflows to open archival information system (OAIS) reference model as part of a self-assessment and gap analysis to improve current workflows and move towards the adoption of open standards and best practices. The poster seeks to contribute to the body of knowledge of open access digital collections building and digital preservation by including mapping to OAIS reference model, The DCC Curation Lifecycle Model, and digital curation profile in the development of an institution's digital preservation management policy strategy for future inclusion into current digital collection development policy than is normally found in OA IR digital curation literature.

Design/methodology/approach – This poster used an experimental approach of OA IR of three small digital collections, including faculty content and grey literature of rare biological monographs, primary source images of biological silica, and oceanography technical reports contributed by provost, biological scientist, and oceanography scientist, respectively.

Findings – The poster provides empirical insights and support that faculty are interested in contributing content in IR and willing to grant copyright permission to publish and preserve their grey literature content when OA IR and digital preservation of content is well-articulated.

Research limitations/implications – Because the size of collections and faculty selected, the research results may lack general application. Therefore, researchers are encouraged to expand scope, content, and proposed propositions further.

Practical implications – The poster includes implications for the development of an OAIS-compliant or cognizant OA IR in the development of a digital preservation management policy strategy for cross-discipline digital curation applicability.

Originality/value – This poster fulfills an identified need to apply best practices to OA IR digital curation workflows and practices.

Keywords: Digital libraries, Digital storage, Academic libraries, Academic staff

OpenSIGLE - Crossroads for Libraries, Research and Educational Institutions in the field of Grey Literature

Christiane Stock and Nathalie Henrot, INIST-CNRS, France
Joachim Schöpfel, University of Lille, France
Dominic Farace and Jerry Frantzen, GreyNet, The Netherlands

This poster is based on a paper presented at the Tenth International Conference on Grey Literature (GL10) in which GreyNet's collections of conference preprints were made accessible via the OpenSIGLE Repository. OpenSIGLE offers a unique distribution channel for European grey literature with roots dating back a quarter century. The experience of INIST as service provider and GreyNet as data provider will be further discussed including recent developments.

The poster closes with a draft proposal that seeks to explore the capacity required for the OpenSIGLE Repository to develop in multilateral and international cooperation in support of European research infrastructures committed to the open access of grey literature collections and resources.

Emphasis is placed on the involvement of libraries, research centers, and institutions of higher education, as well as, requirements for a grey literature network service to sustain further development, exploitation, and promotion of the OpenSIGLE Repository.

Bionotes

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

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

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

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

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

Eleventh international Conference on Grey Literature



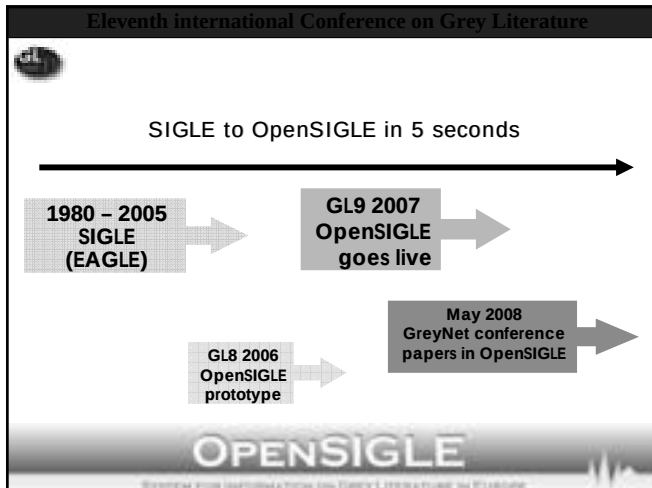
OpenSIGLE
Crossroads for Libraries, Research and Educational
Institutions in the field of Grey Literature

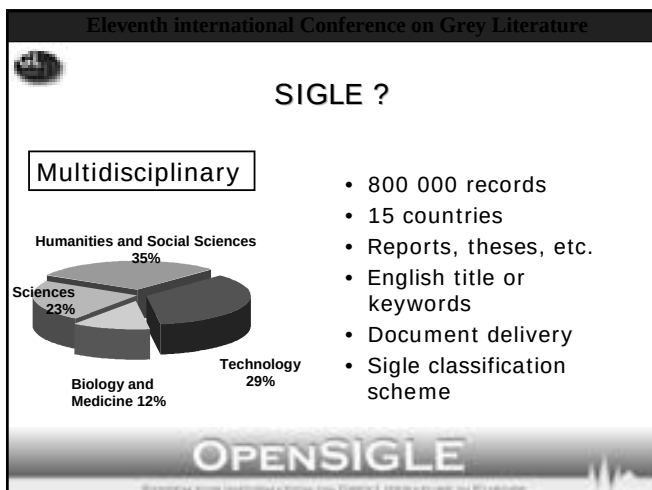
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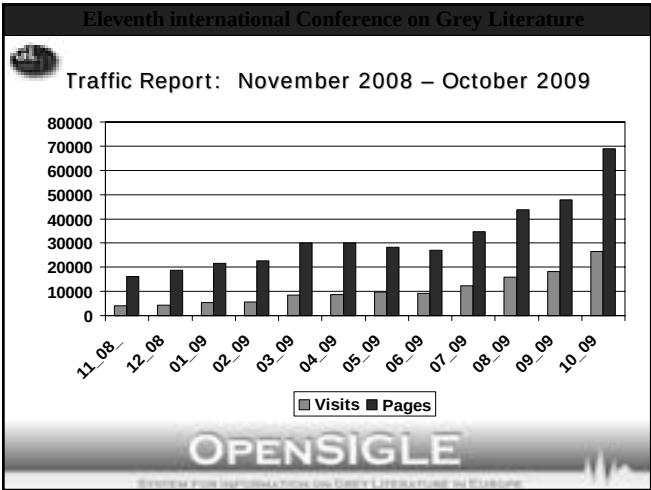
Christiane Stock, and Nathalie Henrot - INIST-CNRS, France
Joachim Schöpfel - Université Charles de Gaulle Lille 3, France
Dominic Farace and Jerry Frantzen; GreyNet, Netherlands

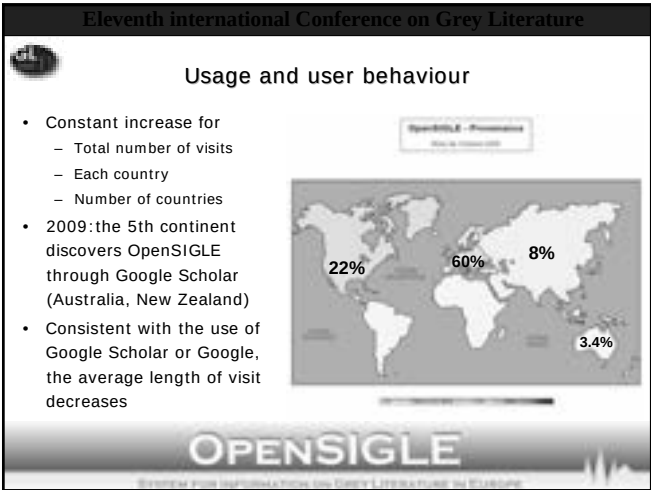
   

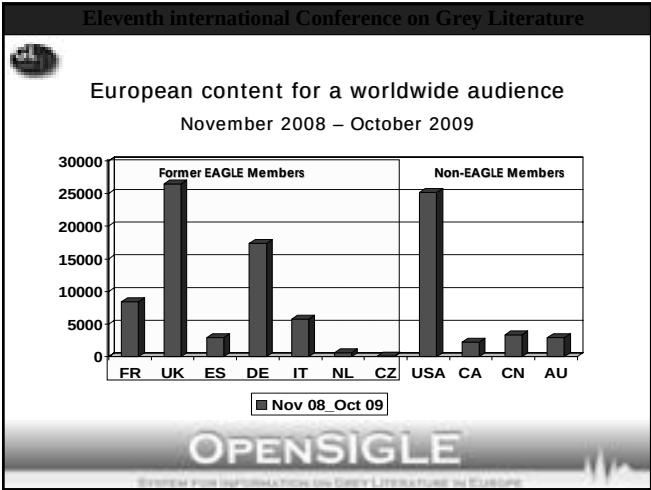
OPENSIGLE
System for Information on Grey Literature in Europe











Eleventh international Conference on Grey Literature



Promotional Activities

- Press release July 2008 → increase in French visitors
- "In the news" on INIST homepages (French and international)
- Google and Google Scholar
- WorldWideScience.org – since September 2008
- GL conferences
- Others do the rest !

OPENSIGLE
SYSTEM FOR INFORMATION ON GREY LITERATURE IN EUROPE

Eleventh international Conference on Grey Literature



2009 and beyond

- Change the "look" of the website
- Improve the technical performance
- Add new services for users (e.g. export records)
- Re-open OpenSIGLE for "new" input
 - Add records from 2005 onwards from current partners
 - Open the database to new partners
- Improve the access to the full text
 - Add links to existing records whenever available
 - Improve the interoperability with similar sites

OPENSIGLE
SYSTEM FOR INFORMATION ON GREY LITERATURE IN EUROPE

Eleventh international Conference on Grey Literature



Thanks for your interest

OPENSIGLE
SYSTEM FOR INFORMATION ON GREY LITERATURE IN EUROPE



I search



I find



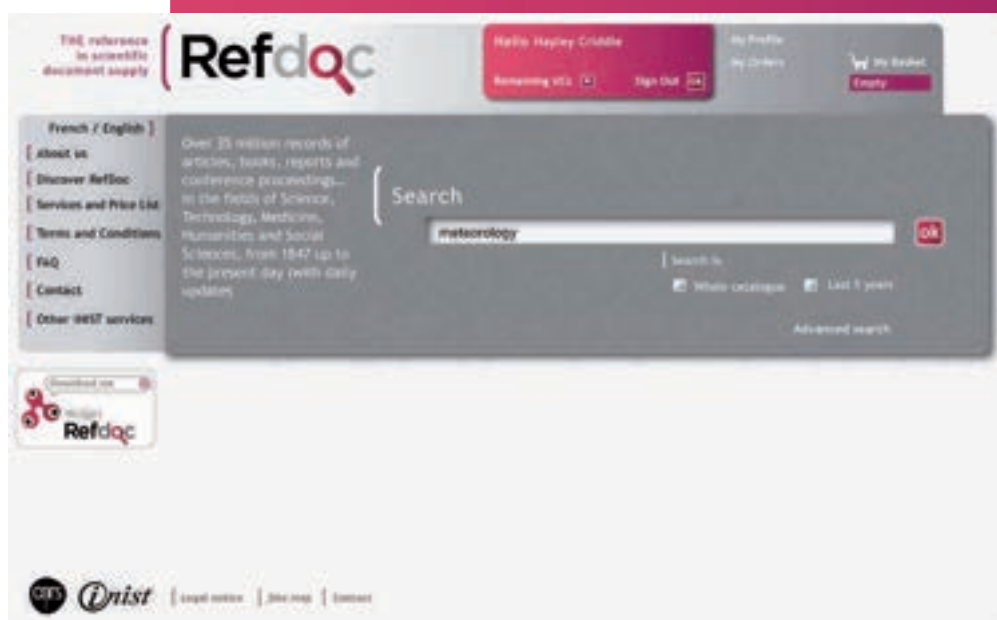
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Education Resources Information Center

The Source for Grey Literature in Education

More than 100,000 open access full-text documents including:

- Research reports sponsored by the U.S. Department of Education
- Conference proceedings and papers
- State education agency reports
- Research and technical reports from scholarly societies
- Policy papers, working papers, position papers
- Other education-related materials

ERIC provides:

- More than 1.2 million bibliographic records of documents, journal articles, and books
- Education grey materials indexed from the 1960s to the present
- A robust search interface to aid the discovery of materials
- Access to the online *Thesaurus of ERIC Descriptors*

*Search the extensive ERIC Collection at **www.eric.ed.gov***

ERIC is a program of the U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Library of Education.
This is a public service announcement from the U.S. Department of Education.



Documenting an Environmental Disaster: The River Valley Collection at Marion Public Library

Ian Fairclough, George Mason University, and
Dawn McCleery, Marion Public Library,
United States

Marion Public Library (located in Marion, Ohio, 45 miles north of Columbus) serves as repository for a collection of documents produced in response to local concern about the incidence of leukemia and other ailments among the population. Former athletes at the River Valley High School, several miles east of town, were particularly at risk. Inquiries revealed that the school was built on a former WW II military site, and that the school's ballpark was above a dump site for noxious chemicals.

From being considered a relatively minor issue, local outrage grew until something was done. The school was relocated and the old buildings closed. Eventually the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and its contracting agency Montgomery Watson, cleaned up the site.

One consequence was the production of voluminous documentation, requiring the attention of a Documents Librarian and a Catalog Librarian. The resulting repository is of interest to scholars, and the library has received a surprising number of requests via interlibrary loan. Such requests, made possible via appropriate bibliographic description and access, demonstrate that a collection of primarily local interest can serve a wider community, provided that proper attention is given to its maintenance.

Of particular interest to scholars of grey literature is the issue that arose during the course of the documentation project of the partial transition from a paper-based paradigm to electronic resources. Initially, documentation was generated, in most cases using electronic technology, with a view to the paper version as end product. The realisation that documentation in an electronic medium can serve as the objective happened during the course of the project, but was not fully realised. Indeed, the persons who generated the documentation are not known to have expressed the transition from paper to electronic version as a concept. As a consequence, further work entailing retrieval of the electronic originals where still available, and document scanning where not, remains a possibility. Such work will likely fall to librarians; it is unlikely that the original authors will assume responsibility.

DOCUMENTING AN ENVIRONMENTAL DISASTER: THE RIVER VALLEY COLLECTION AT MARION (OHIO) PUBLIC LIBRARY

Ian Fairclough
George Mason University
Dawn McCleery
Marion Public Library
December 2009

Former Marion Engineer Depot - River Valley School District Environmental Investigation Timeline

<http://www.lrl.usace.army.mil/p3md-me/article.asp?id=316&MyCategory=211>

November 1942 During WWII, the Marion Engineer Depot was constructed on 640 acres. The Depot employed 47 military personnel and over 1,400 civilians. It operated for 19 years and was best known for its ability to handle and store the heaviest type of engineering equipment.
1961-1962 River Valley Local School District purchases 78 acres and builds middle and high schools and sports facilities.

Former Marion Engineer Depot - River Valley School District Environmental Investigation Timeline

September 1997 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers begins environmental investigation on property.
August 1998 Restoration Advisory Board is formed, consisting of community members and agency representatives.
September 1998 Corps completes radiological survey on River Valley School property.
April 2000 Arsenic removed from ditches on River Valley School property; Final Closure Report completed.
July 2000 Corps begins monthly outdoor air monitoring in Operable Unit 1, the former disposal area, and on roof of River Valley Middle School, which continues for three years.

**Former Marion Engineer Depot - River Valley School
District Environmental Investigation Timeline**

December 2000 Cooperative Agreement and Memorandum of Understanding signed by Department of the Army, River Valley Schools, and the State of Ohio sharing the costs of relocating schools.
May 2001 Baseline Risk Assessment and Remedial Investigation Report completed for Operable Unit 1.
July 2001 Final Report by Ohio Department of Health on Case Review of Leukemia Among Marion County Residents and Graduates of River Valley School.
December 2001 Expanded Site Inspection Report completed for River Valley School property.

**Former Marion Engineer Depot - River Valley School
District Environmental Investigation Timeline**

August 2003 River Valley Schools opens at new location.
November 2003 Focused Feasibility Study and Proposed Plan outlining cleanup alternatives finalized.
December 2003 Public Comment Period held on Proposed Plan.
June 2004 Decision Document selecting cleanup alternative for Operable Unit 1 finalized.
December 2004 Preparation begins for remediation of Operable Unit 1.
January 2005 Remediation begins at Operable Unit 1 to cleanup property to industrial/commercial standards.

**Associated Press Report
(excerpted)**

<http://www.ohiocitizen.org/campaigns/marion/inconclusive.htm>

Published Saturday, July 28, 2001, in the Akron Beacon Journal and other regional newspapers

The Ohio Health Department study turned up 83 leukemia cases in Marion County, including nine high school graduates

A total of 47 leukemia victims participated in the study, including all nine graduates. Two people refused to participate, and health officials weren't able to interview 34 others.

The leukemia study looked at high school graduates from 1963 to 2000.

The study later was expanded to look at all leukemia cases in Marion County between Jan. 1, 1992, and Dec. 31, 1999, using data from the state cancer registry.

Associated Press Report (excerpted)

The report made three conclusions:

The most common factor among the leukemia victims was direct or secondhand exposure to tobacco smoke.

Six of the River Valley graduates had extensive contact with school grounds through sports or agricultural activities, but it is not known whether it included exposure to potential cancer-causing contaminants.

Continued study of leukemia among Marion County residents and River Valley graduates is unlikely to identify additional factors that caused the leukemia.

THE RIVER VALLEY COLLECTION

A local repository
Marion Public Library the sole location
Mostly in print format
Original electronic versions possibly retrievable
Some print documents accompanied by CD-ROM
More recent documents issued solely in CD-ROM
Files in .pdf format still "look like" print documents
For local use and ease of access: printouts made and put in binders

SELECTED DOCUMENT TITLES

- 1994 Ordnance and explosive waste, archives search report for the former Scioto Ordnance Plant, Marion, Ohio
- 1995 Final limited site investigation report for radiological contamination at the former Scioto Ordnance Plant, Marion, Ohio
- 1997 Documents prepared for preliminary investigation of former Marion Engineer Depot site, River Valley schools, Marion County, Ohio
- 1997 River Valley High School, Marion, OH, sampling ... in response to public concerns about leukemia and cancer incidence.
- 1997 Environmental investigation at the River Valley local school property : final report
- 1997 Work plan for River Valley local schools

SELECTED DOCUMENT TITLES

1998 Montgomery Watson remedial investigation final work plan

1998 Final Test pit trench work plan, River Valley school grounds, Marion Engineer Depot, Marion, Ohio

1998 Test trenching report : TERC task order no. 0005, River Valley school grounds, former Marion Engineer Depot, Marion, Ohio

1998 Final site specific safety and health plan, RI/FS activities, Marion Engineer Depot and Scioto Ordnance Plant, Marion, Ohio

1998 Remedial investigation workplan addendum, River Valley school, former Marion Engineer Depot, Marion, Ohio

SELECTED DOCUMENT TITLES

2002 Marion Engineer Depot and Scioto Ordnance Plant Restoration Advisory Board agenda. Transcripts provided by Hammond Reporting Services.

2001 Soil, air and particulate monitoring data package : River Valley school site investigation, former Marion Engineer Depot, Marion, Ohio

2001 Draft revisions to the River Valley school property, operable unit 1 - former disposal area, draft remedial investigative report, Marion, Ohio.

2002 Analytical report for 204087 for DLZ Laboratories, Inc. Accompanying CD-ROM has text of base report (file: lms.pdf) plus other files.

2003- Public hearing held at the ... Marion, Ohio on ... at ... / Marion Engineer Depot, Scioto Ordnance Plant and Army Reserve Local Training Area Restoration Advisory Board. Transcripts provided by Florine I. Varner & Associates, Inc.

Names of Agencies

Marion Engineer Depot

Scioto Ordnance Plant

US Army Reserve Marion Local Training Area

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District

Montgomery Watson a.k.a. Montgomery Watson Harza a.k.a. MWH Americas

Marion Engineer Depot & Scioto Ordnance Plant Restoration Advisory Board

Ohio Dept. of Health

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency, Northwest District Office

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

GEO Consultants.

Quanterra Environmental Services.

KEMRON Environmental Services

Science Applications International Corporation.

JAYCOR Environmental

Floyd Browne Associates.

Lawhon & Associates

Mosaic: Shades of Grey

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

Grey literature covers a wide range of artifacts. As indicated in a previous paper (2004), the authors consider a grey literature repository in a research-based organisation to record the intellectual property of that organisation. However, this is only usable effectively if the repository contains the grey objects and the metadata is formalised (1999, 2004) or – better - stored and accessed in a CERIF-CRIS (Common European Research Information Format – Current Research Information System) (2005). In this way the grey resource is available in the context of the work of the research organisation and/or its stakeholders managing research strategy, research evaluation, funding and cost-accounting, innovation and knowledge transfer and public information (2005). This was further refined as 'Greyscale' (2007) and the technologies for interoperation surveyed (2008). A suggestion for using advanced hyperactive objects for research output workflow linked to a grey repository (2006) was set aside to await later reconsideration.

The key messages are:

1. conventional grey literature repository metadata (usually based on Dublin Core) is insufficient;
2. great advantages are achieved when a grey repository is linked to a CERIF-CRIS: contextual metadata, workflow, interoperation and organisational integration; The adoption of such an architecture ensures:
 - a. a lower effort threshold on input (workflow, formal metadata) and hence increased repository fill;
 - b. improved retrieval (formal metadata, semantic links);
 - c. improved support for workflow and the research process (formal metadata, semantic links);
 - d. improved links to other within-organisation systems (formal metadata, semantic links) including repositories of research datasets and software, library catalogs and systems for finance, HR, project management, directories, web-pages;
 - e. improved interoperation with the systems of other organizations (formal metadata, semantic links);

Mosaic was the original graphical user interface web browser. It provided a new way of accessing information – although it required considerable human effort/time to browse and click on links. A CERIF-CRIS provides a new way to access and utilise grey information but encourages the user to let the computer system do the tedious work leaving the end-user free to do their research. This is achieved by the use of the formal syntax and defined semantics of CERIF entities, attributes and linkage together with as much or as little intelligence in the system as the user requires. The information space is navigated reliably and reproducibly by the computer, not the user. Presented through a web browser the ease of use remains but with a much more powerful information management capability.

Bionotes

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

Anne Asserson holds a Cand. polit. with a Masters in Information Science from the University of Bergen, UiB. She has been working with Research Documentation, and has participated in substantial parts of CRIS developmental work, locally and nationally. 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. 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) 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.

MOSAIC Shades of Grey

Realisation through Formalisation

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2

Structure

- Background
- The Hypothesis
- Proposed Architecture
 - Objects, Data and Metadata
 - Requirements
 - Architectural Solution
- Conclusion



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Background: Mosaic / Grey

- Designed
 - For a purpose
- Formal structure
 - To improve access and understanding
- Composed
 - Of component pieces in structures
- Representation
 - Of something in the human mind
- Communicate
 - The idea to others
- Effort
 - To produce the grey objects and to provide the repository



Hypothesis

- A grey literature collection is much better collected, structured, catalogued, utilised and maintained within the context of a research environment (commonly known as e-Research or e-Science)
- which relies on CERIF-CRIS to provide
 - improved metadata for each GL object
 - contextual research information
 - access to other recorded research information
 - thus improving the integration and publicising of grey within the research scene.
- The key is
 - improved data collection,
 - improved interoperation
 - improved query relevance and recall
- all based on the formal syntax and declared semantics of a CERIF-CRIS.

Objects, Data and Metadata

- Conventional metadata in Grey repositories is insufficiently formal resulting in much end-user effort in
 - Input
 - browsing for retrieval
 - interoperation
- If metadata has formal syntax and declared semantics
 - Improved ease of data input
 - Ensuring quality of data
 - Providing automated retrieval with improved recall & relevance
 - Reliable automated interoperation



Requirements

- Input of grey object and its metadata
 - Pre-filling
 - Workflow (bite-sized chunks)
 - validation
- Retrieval of set of grey objects meeting criteria
 - Recall
 - Relevance
 - Homogeneous access over heterogeneous sources
- Subsequent processing
 - Count, sum, average → graphics, modelling
- Relating to other information
 - To provide the end-user with the complete picture

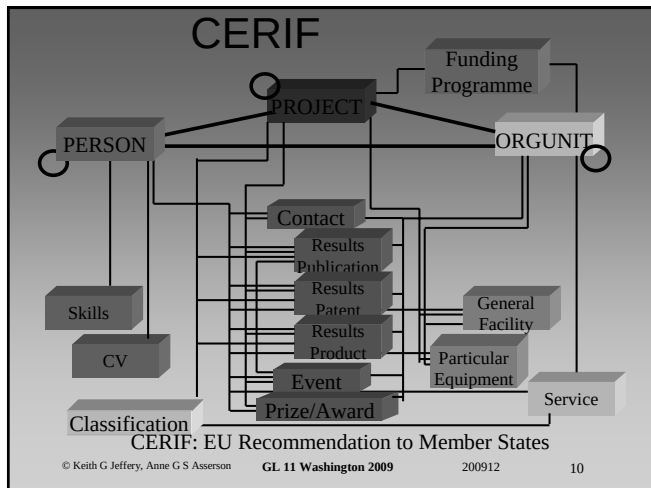


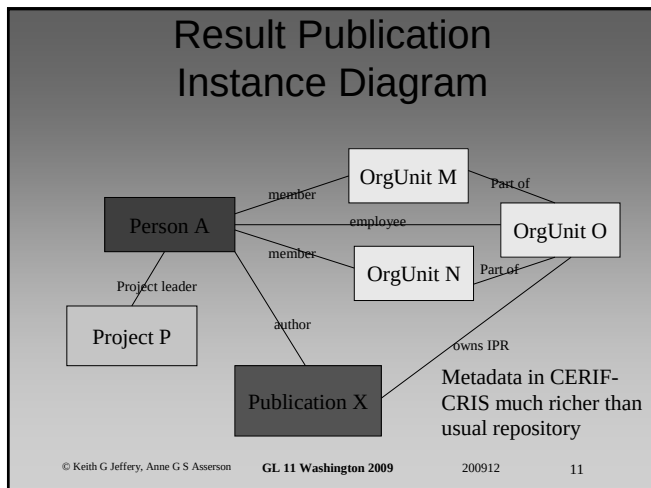
Architectural Solution (1)

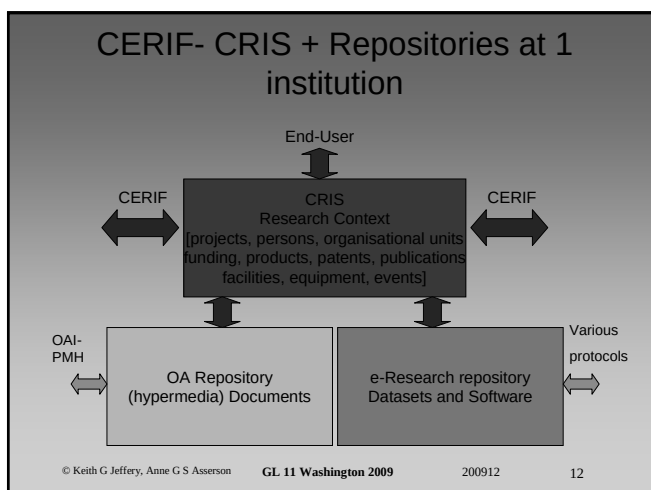
- same canonical schema;
- formal syntax and declared semantics;
- data for some purposes, metadata for others;
- linking relations between entities with date/.time stamp and role such that
 - the structure is articulated flexibly,
 - new entities can be added and related
 - links to external systems can be made using the same framework

Architectural Solution (2)

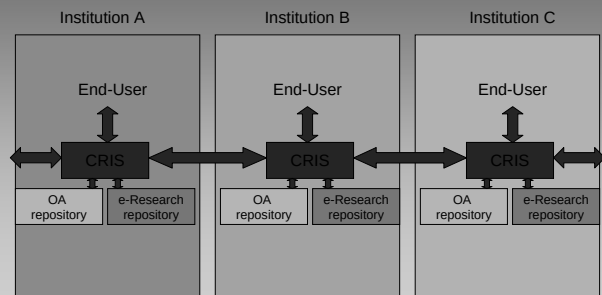
- the above provide an optimal base framework for the processing required including
 - input within a progressive workflow,
 - retrieval and reporting,
 - subsequent processing including statistical and graphical reports
 - interlinking to other systems both within and outside of the research organisation.







....and multiple institutions



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Conclusion (1)

- The mosaic of grey literature is not yet revealed easily.
- Its complex patterns representing structures, and the beauty of the complete form are not recognised.
- This is because of
 - the heterogeneity of the sources,
 - the lack of a canonical schema either for
 - storage/query/results management
 - interoperation over heterogeneous systems.
- Worse, existing sources use metadata schemas that
 - do not have sufficiently formal syntax
 - lack declared semantics
- both of which can be rectified by the use of CERIF.



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Conclusion (2)

- The take-home message is clear: use CERIF as the canonical schema for grey literature.
- to accommodate legacy systems use a CERIF wrapper.
- This would mean that:
 - 1. query and retrieval provide better relevance and recall;
 - 2. data input quality is improved;
 - 3. systems can interoperate, to provide the end-user with a homogeneous view over heterogeneous distributed systems;
 - 4. statistical and graphical processing can be reliable;
 - 5. interoperation with other systems within and outwith the research organisation is facilitated.

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Are legal texts Grey Literature? Towards an understanding of grey literature that invites the preservation of authentic and genuine originals

Michael Lines
University of Victoria, Canada

Primary legal texts – legislation and case law – are produced by governments, and are not controlled by commercial publishing. As such, they meet current definitions of grey literature. However, legislation and case law are not considered grey literature due to the perception of legal texts as different in kind (because of their special status as authoritative expressions of law), because of the professional style and scale of their production and distribution by government bodies, and also because of the commercial re-production of the texts in government-authorized form.

The question of whether or not primary legal texts are grey literature highlights the fact that it is not the techniques, materials, or distribution channels of commercial publishers that distinguish their works most fundamentally from grey literature, but rather the intrinsic connection between the content of the texts and the priorities of the issuing (or authorizing) body.

Legal, archival and textual-critical concepts help to clarify important elements of the relationships that exist between the author, the text and publisher, and also open an opportunity to discuss seriously the preservation of authentic and genuine originals of grey literature. In particular, the close connection of grey texts with the purpose of the issuing body invites us to explore the concepts of Authenticity, Genuineness, and Originality developed in Archival Studies, and as illuminated by legal, book history, and textual-critical scholarship. The outcomes from these considerations should apply to the question of the status of 'unreported' legal decisions, and should also help establish authoritative sources for legislative history.

Bionote

Michael Lines, MA, MLS is a law librarian at the University of Victoria Diana M. Priestly Law Library in British Columbia, Canada. He has a background in classical and medieval history, and has strong interests in archival studies, legal history, and promoting access to information.

A Multi-Institutional Approach to Technical Report Literature: Development of the Technical Report Archive and Image Library (TRAIL)

Maliaca Oxnam
University of Arizona Libraries, United States

While availability and access to more recent technical report literature has greatly improved through electronic delivery, older technical report literature still remains elusive to users. The challenges posed by these collections are two-fold: 1) the diverse nature of distribution and collection building practices across institutions; and, 2) the variability in the selection and acquisition methods used, resulting in incomplete series, confusion in depository and non-depository status, lack of awareness and definition of a "complete collection," and a host of other inconsistencies.

Through a national dialogue among academic librarians led by University of Arizona Libraries (UAL) beginning in 2005, common discoveries were made about the various barriers libraries were experiencing in managing and making accessible legacy technical report collections, and the urgent need to address these issues. The positive response to these dialogues and preliminary assessment results led to an extraordinary opportunity to resolve a difficult challenge in academic and special libraries. These problems created a strong case for establishing the Technical Report Archive & Image Library (TRAIL) collectively maintained by the library community.

The Technical Report Archive & Image Library (TRAIL) aims to identify, digitize, archive, and provide persistent and unrestricted access to federal technical reports issued prior to 1975. TRAIL is a Greater Western Library Alliance initiative led by the University of Arizona in collaboration with the Center for Research Libraries. TRAIL is funded by the member institutions of the Greater Western Library Alliance with an estimated annual budget of \$128,000. To date, TRAIL has scanned nearly one million pages of technical reports issued by the US federal government agencies and has involved participation and contribution from more than twenty universities. This paper will describe TRAIL, including the need for its development, current structure, and future directions.

- TRAIL Project Info - <http://trail.gwla.org>
- Pilot Site - <http://digicoll.manoa.hawaii.edu/techreports/>

Bionote

Maliaca Oxnam has been a science-engineering librarian at the University of Arizona Libraries (UAL) since 2000. Her leadership roles include leading several strategic projects for UAL, including the Strategic Long Range Planning for the Libraries. Maliaca has also served as a co-PI on the development of the Geotechnical Rock & Water Resources Digital Library (GROW) and as a key participant on Einstein's Protégé's": A Heuristic approach to Bridging the Gap between Faculty Expectations and Student Preparedness funded respectively by the National Science Foundation and the Department of Education. Maliaca has served as vice-chair/chair-elect of the ALA ACRL Science & Technology Section and serves as chair of the Technical Report Archive & Image Library (TRAIL) Taskforce on a joint project for the Greater Western Library Alliance and Center for Research Libraries aimed at enabling and increasing access to US scientific gray literature.

*A Multi-Institutional Approach
to Technical Report Literature*

**Development of the
Technical Report Archive & Image Library**



TECHNICAL REPORT
ARCHIVE & IMAGE LIBRARY

12.15.2009
GL11 – Piecing It all Together

Charge

*Develop a collaborative project with the Center
for Research Libraries to identify, digitize,
archive, and provide persistent and unrestricted
access to federal technical reports issued prior
to 1975.*



Collaborative Opportunities

- Center for Research Libraries (CRL)
- Greater Western Library Alliance (GWLA)
 - Regional consortium of 33 members
 - Strategic direction for preservation
- Government Agencies

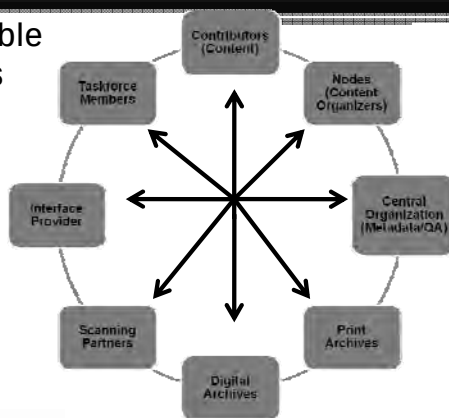


Libraries are changing

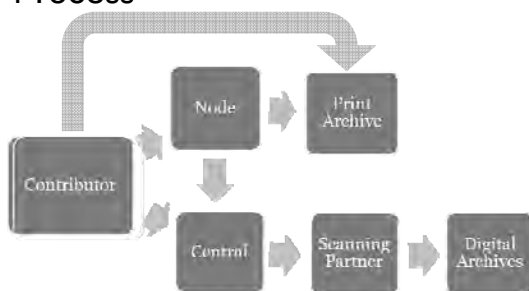
- Gift-cultures are one way to maximize our resources and expertise/specializations for the good of the community.
- This model can be achieved regardless of the number of participants, geographic location, collection scope, or member assets



Possible Roles



Process



Accomplishments

- Completed an inventory of all defunct federal agencies and report series that were issued by those agencies
- 17,575 page-views of the pilot site in the first year
- ~13,000 items cataloged & scanned; 1.2M pages scanned
- 254% Return on investment
- Establishing collection sets of MARC records in OCLC
- Print Archive
- Inventory control for all documents



Lessons

- Collaborations are economical, but they do have costs
- Match your institutions assets and capabilities to the identified needs
- Every institution has a different reason for participation; help each to be successful
- Create a shared vision & passion for the goal
- Need good project management



Lessons (cont.)

- Pragmatism rules
- Maximize use of the social network; develop trust
- Establish formal agreements to back-up your activities
- Seize opportunities; be flexible
- Can't wait for everything to be perfect & in place



Digitizing Grey Matter from the Antarctic Bibliography Collection

Tina Gheen and Sue Olmsted
National Science Foundation Library, NSF, United States

In 1962 the National Science Foundation (NSF) created a clearinghouse for Antarctic information intended to foster the global, free exchange of data and publications between scientists and researchers. With funding from NSF, the Library of Congress began assembling the Antarctic Bibliography in 1963, and full-text of the items listed in the bibliography was later captured on microfiche for preservation. The Antarctic Bibliography primarily consists of journal articles, monographs, technical reports and conference proceedings collected by the Library of Congress; however, other polar libraries contributed a generous amount of grey literature material to the bibliography as well. Only a few copies of the microfiche collection were created and distributed, so the full-text version is a rare resource preserved in an increasingly less accessible format. The goal of the Polar Digitization project at the National Science Foundation Library is to make the full-text grey literature materials from the Antarctic Bibliography microfiche collection, including unpublished works, materials from conferences that are not readily available and rare government reports, available to the public electronically on the web through digitization and cataloging.

For our pilot study, we selected approximately one thousand frames of grey literature materials from the full-text fiche version of the Antarctic Bibliography. These frames were then digitized by the OCLC Preservation Unit. Initially, our budget to begin this project was \$10,000. However, because funding for the digitization project has been reallocated, it is currently on hold. The Antarctic Bibliography is currently maintained and updated online by the American Geological Institute (AGI). Once the grey literature has been digitized, processed and cataloged, the NSF Library intends to collaborate with AGI to make the materials available to the public.

DIGITIZING GREY LITERATURE FROM THE ANTARCTIC BIBLIOGRAPHY COLLECTION

Tina Gheen and Sue Olmsted
National Science Foundation
Arlington, Virginia USA



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library@nsf.gov

Our agenda today:

- ▶ History and Background
- ▶ Methodology
- ▶ Evaluation and Selection
- ▶ Results
- ▶ Conclusions



Image Credit: Emily Stone, National Science Foundation

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History and background



1950: U.S. National Science
Foundation (NSF) is established



1962: NSF's Office of Polar
Programs/USAP funds clearinghouse
for Antarctic Information



1962-1998: Library of Congress
prepares the *Antarctic Bibliography* in
print and microfiche

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What does the *Antarctic Bibliography* cover?



- ▶ World scientific literature about Antarctica and the Southern Ocean
- ▶ Approximately 70,000 entries divided into two sets of information:

- 1) bibliographic records with very brief abstracts of Antarctic research literature from 1962 to 1998, and
- 2) bibliographic records without abstracts of Antarctic research literature from 1951 to 1961.



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Why digitize the grey literature?



Image Credit: National Science Foundation

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Methodology for pilot

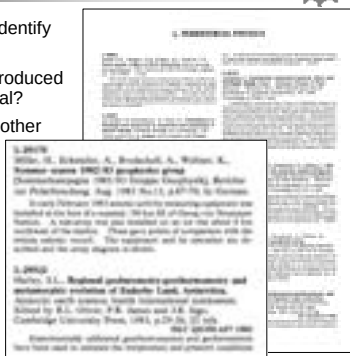


1. Evaluate / select items from *Antarctic Bibliography*
2. Deliver sample fiche to OCLC Preservation Service Center (PSC)
3. OCLC PSC uses automated process with human quality control to digitize fiche images
4. OCLC PSC delivers:
 - Uncompressed 300 dpi grayscale archival TIFF files
 - Derivative bitonal bound PDF files with hidden text
5. Post-digitization processing at NSF Library

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Evaluation of items for selection

- ▶ Evaluate print and fiche to identify grey literature content
 - Is the item from a mass-produced book or mainstream journal?
 - Is the item available from other libraries or sources?
 - What type of item is it (technical report, conference proceeding, etc.)?
 - How long is the item (how many pages/fiche cells)?



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Evaluation of fiche for selection



- ▶ Evaluate fiche quality and composition
 - Does the fiche contain more than one item?
 - Are published journal articles intermixed with the grey literature item?
 - Are divider cells present between items?
 - What is the overall quality of the images?

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Examples of fiche

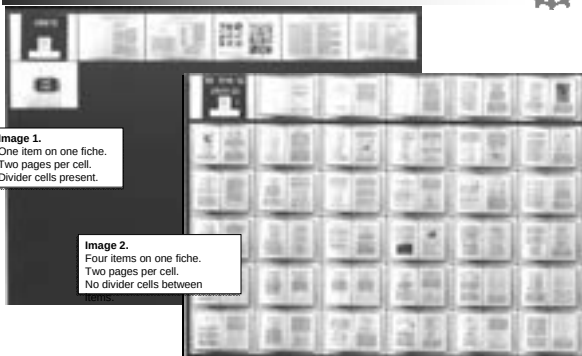
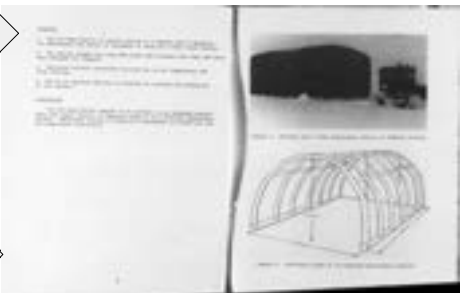


Image 1.
One item on one fiche.
Two pages per cell.
Divider cells present.

Image 2.
Four items on one fiche.
Two pages per cell.
No divider cells between

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Quality Control corrections



Background cropped

Skew correction

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Results and future work

► Results

- TIFF files: 2500 (one frame per TIFF)
- Pages: ~ 4500 pages
- Articles: 77
- PDFs : 0 (due to poor image quality of originals)

► Future Work

- Add metadata to digitized images
- Create machine readable format
- Make digitized items available free of charge on the web
- Refine selection, evaluation, and digitization processes for the remaining grey literature

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Conclusions and Lessons Learned



Communicate with peers to avoid duplication of digitization.

Sufficient time and a defined protocol for the selection of materials for digitization are critical.

Develop a plan to add transform metadata so it is searchable and machine readable.

Evaluate the need for pre-processing of images.

Carefully assess the quality of the material to be digitized.

Image Credit: Josh Landis, National Science Foundation

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The impact of the development of institutional repositories on “Kiyo” or institutional research journals in Japan

Hiroya Takeuchi and Syun Tutiya
Faculty of Letters, Chiba University, Japan

The purpose of this paper is to describe the impact of digitization and development of institutional repositories (IRs) onto “Kiyo” or institutional research journals published by many Japanese universities, their departments, or research institutions. Kiyo has been considered as one of the primary media to disseminate research outputs by Japanese researchers particularly in humanities and social sciences, even though they have been circulated among universities and research institutions only on an exchange basis. Kiyo has also occupied a rather big portion of the journal collections of Japanese university libraries, but the whole picture of Kiyo, even the accurate number of Kiyo currently being published in Japan, leaves unrevealed. Under such circumstances that IRs have been rapidly developed in universities and research institutions with open access movement, Kiyo articles have been recognized as one of the prominent contents to be stored in and served via IRs.

The research will be composed by three components. The authors will conduct a survey using some bibliographic and union catalog databases in order to seek how many Kiyo titles are currently published by Japanese universities and research institutions and how they are held by libraries. Secondly, the author will analyze the ILL transaction records in cooperation with the National Institute of Informatics, which operates the nation-wide ILL request sending system called NACSIS-ILL, in order to analyze the demand and service patterns for Kiyo articles from 1994 to 2007. Thirdly, the access logs of IRs will be analyzed in order to investigate the usage of Kiyo articles. The survey will be conducted as a part of the research project entitled REFORM2, which has been financially supported by the Japanese government's grants-in-aids for scientific research for 2007-9.

The preliminary analysis of ILL transaction records and IRs' access logs clearly indicates that IRs promote the access to articles published by Kiyo, which result in the decrease of ILL requests for those articles. The authors would discuss the role of IRs in providing for access to Kiyo articles and other scholarly contents produced by Japanese university and research institutions and have had limited accessibility.

Bionotes

Hiroya Takeuchi, B.A. and M.A. in LIS from Keio University in 1985 and 1987, respectively. After having been experienced in both library practice and teaching, appointed at Chiba University as associate professor in 2003, and professor of library and information science in 2008. He also serves as research fellow of the Library Innovation Center attached to Chiba University Library. His research interests include information policy, university library management and services, and scholarly communication.

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Usage of grey literature in open archives: state of the art and empirical results

Joachim Schöpfel and Chérifa Boukacem-Zeghmouri, University of Lille 3
and Hélène Prost, INIST-CNRS, France

Objective: The purpose of our communication is to present results from a new study (March 2009 – December 2009) on usage of open archives in France. The objective of the study is to gain empirical insight in usage patterns of freely available scientific items deposited in open archives, especially of non-commercial material, e.g. grey literature, mostly not distributed through other channels.

Method: Our method combines four different approaches:

1. A state of the art of published empirical data, standardization, research projects etc.
2. A survey on the development and the usage of French open archives¹, based on open source methods (web, publications...) and investigation.
3. A case study on usage statistics of the institutional repository of the university of Lille 1, IRIS² (the former Grisemine website, the first "grey" archive in France and presented at the Nancy conference³), in order to illustrate the state of the art and the survey results.
4. Qualitative survey results from interviews on digital resources usage with a sample of scientists.

Originality: The usage of grey literature in open archives is a recent field of professional and scientific interest. So far, little has been published on usage of open archives, and even less, on usage of deposited grey literature. Nevertheless, there are some promising new initiatives and projects and first empirical data. Our communication will combine review, quantitative and qualitative survey data and case study in order to provide a realistic insight into this emerging field.

Expected results: Empirical data allowing for first comparison between different archives and document types. Awareness on the scientific but also professional and economic interest of these data. A contribution to standardization (recommendations on data production, delivery and analysis).

Costs: The research project is entirely funded by the university of Lille 3. Total with VAT 6469 €. The funding covers staff costs (two students), travel and meeting costs (technical meetings, two conferences), documentation and IT investment.

Bionotes

Joachim Schöpfel is senior lecturer in information and communication sciences at the Charles de Gaulle University of Lille 3, scientist at the GERiCO laboratory and member of the research team on digital documents and usage DnU at the University of Paris 8, of GreyNet and EuroCRIS. He published on grey literature, scientific publishing, document delivery, digital libraries, usage statistics and professional development. He participates in the scientific committees of national and international conferences on grey literature, usage statistics and academic publishing (APE, APM). joachim.schopfel@univ-lille3.fr

Chérifa Boukacem-Zeghmouri is senior lecturer in information and communication sciences at the CDG Lille 3 and researcher at the GERiCO laboratory. She obtained a PhD 2005 in information and communication sciences, with a study on interlibrary loan that analyzed the circulation of scientific documents faced with the emerging e-resources market. She then studied the usage assessment of digital resources. She is coordinating a 3-year ANR project called "Evaluation of digital journals through usage assessment (EPEF)". She organized the first French symposium on usage assessment and statistics of digital resources in November 2008 and prepares an international conference on the same subject for November 2009 at Lille. She published on digital resources, statistical and bibliometric analysis of information. Email: boukacemc@yahoo.fr

Hélène Prost works since 1995 as a librarian at INIST-CNRS and is specialised in the evaluation of collections and document supply. Actually she is preparing a new SS&H database as a part of the FRANCIS database. She obtained a Master in History in 1991 and a Master in Scientific Information in 1993. She published on statistical and bibliometric analysis of information. Email: prost@inist.fr

¹ As a follow-up to our 2008 study, cf. Schöpfel J., Stock C.: Grey literature in French Digital Repositories: A Survey. *GL10 Conference Proceedings. Tenth International Conference on Grey Literature: Designing the Grey Grid for Information Society*. Amsterdam, 8-9 December 2008.

² Cf. <https://iris.univ-lille1.fr/dspace/>

³ Cf. Claerebout M.F.: Grisemine, a digital library of grey university literature. *GL5 Conference Proceedings. Fifth International Conference on Grey Literature: Grey Matters in the World of Networked Information*. Amsterdam, 4-5 December 2003.

From CNR Annual report to an Institutional repository: Which successful strategies?

Rosa Di Cesare, Daniela Luzi, and Roberta Ruggieri

National Research Council, Institute of Research on Population and Social Policies, Italy

The CNR Annual report contains the description and outputs of its research activities. Data are directly collected from the CNR belonging research units, which provide descriptions of projects carried out, information on internal and external funding, personnel and equipment involved, collaboration with other national and international institutions, etc. A subset of this information is available at the main CNR webpage (<http://www.cnr.it/istituti>), where publications are linked to both the research units and to the projects within which they are produced. Moreover, all publications produced by CNR researchers available since 2002 are organised according to a predefined list of document types that include both conventional and non-conventional literature.

In a previous paper presented at GL10, we have identified this central database of CNR scientific production as a possible starting point of an Institutional Repository (IR) primarily due to the comprehensiveness of the data contained as well as due to involvement of researchers and librarians in the process of proving information. This database has been developed for administrative and evaluation purposes and therefore has the main features of a Current research information system (CRIS) connected with openly accessible research results.

In this paper we will analyse this database, which derives from the traditional Annual report, with the aim of verifying whether it could be a building block for a future CNR IR. Moreover, this analysis can help the development of guidelines for the selection and organisation of its information content, focusing on the identification of bibliographic collections - both conventional and non conventional - able to properly represent the multidisciplinary CNR nature.

The analysis of the information content of this database will consider the following main aspects:

- Procedures and guidelines provided to insert data, ranging from the actors involved in the management of the information content to the analysis of data required;
- Characteristics of content types stored in the actual database (document types, quality of bibliographic descriptions; forms of access and OAI compliance), from a stratified random sample of CNR research units.

Within the sampling universe composed by 107 CNR research units, we selected a stratified random sample of 21 units representing the 20% of the universe. In addition we will interview the person responsible for the management and implementation of this central database, to have a more precise insight of its development as well as of its main purposes (as a means of diffusing information on CNR research activities, making its publications freely available and/or of assessing its scientific production).

Particular attention will be posed on the analysis of GL documents. The central database of CNR scientific production already foresees different categories in which GL documents can be inserted, but does not give specific indications that make it possible to clearly identify and correctly describe these types of documents. Taking these limits into consideration, on the one hand, and the role played by GL documents in IRs in both scientific communication and institutional research assessment exercises, on the other, it is important to develop bibliographic guidelines which make it possible to easily recognise and retrieve homogenous collections of these types of documents.

Bionotes

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

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

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List of Participating Organizations

(November 20, 2009)

American Veterinary Medical Association, AVMA	United States
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Defense Technical Information Center, DTIC	United States
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euroCRIS, Current Research Information Systems	United Kingdom
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Florida State University, FSU	United States
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George Washington University, GWU	United States
Grey Literature Network Service, GreyNet	Netherlands
Information International Associates, IIA	United States
Institut de l'Information Scientifique et Technique, INIST	France
Institute of Ecosystem Study, ISE-CNR	Italy
Institute of Information Science and Technologies, ISTI-CNR	Italy
Institute of Research on Population and Social Policies, IRPPS	Italy
International Council for Scientific and Technical Information, ICSTI	France
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Library of Zeeland, ZEBI	Netherlands
Marion Public Library	United States
National Drug Intelligence Center, NDIC	United States
National Institute of Health, NIH	United States

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(continued)

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National Science Foundation, NSF	United States
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National Technical Library, NTK	Czech Republic
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Office of Scientific and Technical Information, OSTI	United States
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Oregon Health & Science University, OHSU	United States
Portland State University, PSU	United States
Pratt Institute, School of Information and Library Science	United States
PricewaterhouseCoopers, PwC	Netherlands
ProQuest	United States
Science and Technology Facilities Council, STFC	United Kingdom
Scientific and Technical Information Center, VNTIC	Russia
Texas A&M University	United States
TextRelease	Netherlands
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