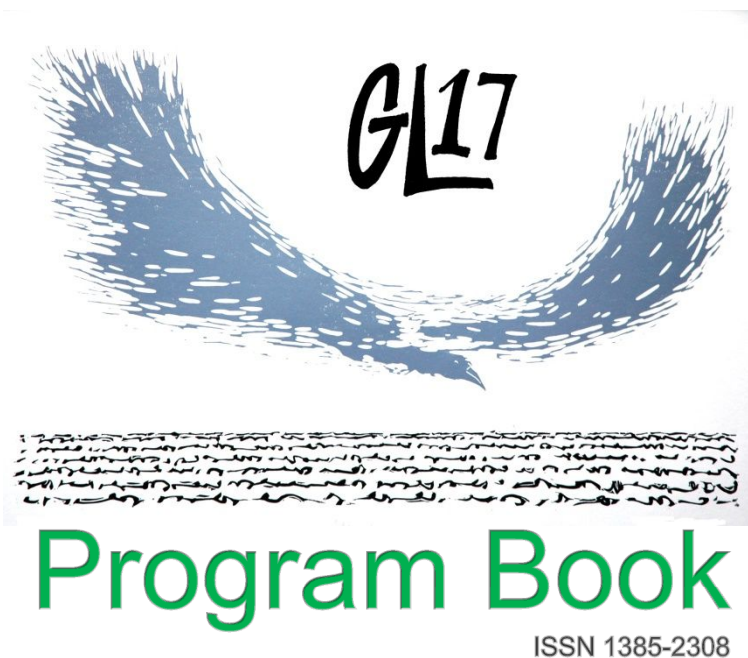


Seventeenth International Conference on Grey Literature

A New Wave of Textual and Non-Textual Grey Literature

The Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences, Amsterdam, December 1-2, 2015



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GL17 Program Book

Seventeenth International Conference on Grey Literature : A New Wave of Textual and Non-Textual Grey literature – Amsterdam, The Netherlands, on December 1-2, 2015 / compiled by D. Farace and J. Frantzen ; GreyNet International, Grey Literature Network Service. – Amsterdam : TextRelease, December 2015. – 132 p. – Author Index. – (GL Conference Series, ISSN 1386-2308 ; No. 17).

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Foreword

A NEW WAVE OF TEXTUAL AND NON-TEXTUAL GREY LITERATURE

As the internet becomes increasingly grey and every cloud now has a grey lining, there arises the need to address a new and challenging wave of textual and non-textual grey literature. GL17 will examine a number of new types of textual grey literature both web-based and submerged in the sea of social networks. No less attention will be drawn to the expanding quantity of non-textual grey literature accessible in visual, audio, and diverse data formats and frequencies. Actually, in order to grasp this new wave of grey literature it may be even more advantageous to look at the convergence of these new types of textual and non-textual content rather than focus separately on each. The problems textual grey literature faced and addressed over the past quarter century are to a certain extent very similar to what non-textual grey literature faces today. The wide range of graphics, photographs, and other data-intensive grey literature is obscure, hard to find, and often short lived because it lacks proper indexing and sustained access. Such non-textual grey literature requires interpretation and documentation, which can in part be achieved by linking and crosslinking to their related textual counterparts. In this way, grey literature becomes leveraged and its value and return on investment made transparent.

While bridging textual and non-textual content is technically possible, it also requires an information policy in place that supports these new digital assets. Likewise, information professionals and practitioners must be able to (re)appropriate human resources and streamline their workflow in innovative ways. These should allow for content and feedback generated in social networks and in particular the information communities served.

The Seventeenth International Conference on Grey Literature welcomes participants, authors and researchers to share their experience and vision on how to channel this new wave of grey literature.

Dominic Farace

GREYNET INTERNATIONAL

Amsterdam,

DECEMBER 2015

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Centre National de Recherche Scientifique



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Institute of Information Science and Technologies, ISTI-CNR

Italy



Ján Turňa

Slovak Centre of Scientific and Technical Information, CVTI SR

Slovak Republic



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University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee

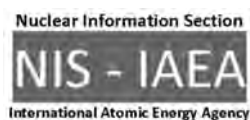
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Nuclear Information Section, NIS-IAEA

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Joachim Schöpfel

University of Lille 3

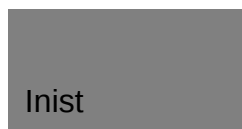
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Blane Dessy

FEDLINK, Library of Congress

United States



Christiane Stock

Institut de l'Information Scientifique et Technique, INIST-CNRS

France



Dominic Farace

Grey Literature Network Service, GreyNet International

The Netherlands

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Moderator Day One

**Marnix van Berchum,
Head of Data Services at DANS**

Marnix is responsible for the coordination of the services DANS offers (including EASY, the narcis.nl portal, and the Dutch Dataverse Network). After his studies in Musicology at Utrecht University, Marnix started working at Utrecht University Library. In the years 2010-2012 he also worked at SURF. At both employers he was primarily involved with projects related to Open Access and innovations in scholarly communications. Marnix combines his work at DANS with a PhD trajectory at Utrecht University, where he seeks to apply the concepts and methods of network theory on the dissemination of music in the 16th C. He is Associate Director of the CMME Project.
marnix.van.berchum@dans.knaw.nl



Moderator Day Two

**Jens Vigen,
Head Librarian CERN**

For over a decade, Jens has been deeply involved in designing digital library services. In parallel to developing new services for members of the particle physics community, he has a particular interest for redesigning business models in the digital era for purchasing of library materials. Recently his activities have been strongly focused on establishing models for open access journal publishing. Before joining CERN, Jens held a position at the library of the Norwegian University of Science and Technology. In addition to his library qualifications he has a master degree in civil engineering; geodesy and photogrammetry.
jens.vigen@cern.ch

Program Outline

DAY 1 Tuesday <i>Registration Desk Open</i> 8:30-9:00 <i>KNAW Trippenhuis, Kloveniersburgwal 29, Amsterdam</i>	DAY 2 Wednesday <i>Registration Desk Open</i> 8:30-9:00 <i>KNAW Trippenhuis, Kloveniersburgwal 29, Amsterdam</i>
Opening Session 9:00-10:30 Welcome Address, Opening Address, Keynote Address	Poster Session 9:00-11:00 Multiple presentations showcasing research in grey literature
<i>Morning Break</i> 10:30-11:00	
Session One 11:00-12:30 “Convergence of Textual and Non-Textual Grey Literature”	Session Three 11:00-12:30 “Innovative Ways in leveraging Grey Document Types”
<i>Lunch</i> 12:30-13:30	<i>Lunch</i> 12:30-13:30
Session Two 13:30-15:00 “Influence of Social Media and Networks on Grey Literature”	Session Four 13:30-15:00 “Visualizing Content in and for Grey Communities”
<i>Afternoon Break</i> 15:00 -15:30	<i>Afternoon Break</i> 15:00-15:15
Introduction to Posters 15:30-16:30 “Briefings by Poster Presenters”	Closing Session 15:15-16:00 Report by Moderators, Conference Handoff, and Farewell
<i>Informal Conference Reception</i> 17:00-19:00 <i>Compagnie Theater, Kloveniersburgwal 50, Amsterdam</i> 	<i>Post-Conference Tour</i> 17:00-18:00 <i>Amsterdam Public Library, Oosterdokskade 143</i>

DAY ONE

Moderator: Marnix van Berchum, DANS-KNAW (Netherlands)

9:00 – 10:30

OPENING SESSION

Welcome Address Marnix van Berchum, Data Archiving and Networked Services, DANS, Netherlands

Opening Address Theo W. Mulder, Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences, KNAW, Netherlands

Keynote Address Joachim Schöpfel, Univ. of Lille, France; Primož Južnič, Univ. of Ljubljana, Slovenia; [et al.]

10.30 - 11:00

Morning Break

11:00 – 12:30

SESSION ONE – CONVERGENCE OF TEXTUAL AND NON-TEXTUAL GREY LITERATURE

Move beyond text – How TIB manages the digital assets researchers generate

Margret Plank, German National Library of Science and Technology (TIB), Germany

Situation surrounding grey literature in academic research in Japan

Yoshio Isomoto, Hokkaido University, Japan

Copyright Reform and the Library and Patron Use of Non-text or Mixed-Text Grey Literature:

A Comparative Analysis of Approaches and Opportunities for Change

Tomas A. Lipinski and Katie Chamberlain Kritikos, School of Information Studies;

University of Wisconsin Milwaukee, United States

Library as Publisher: Convergence of New Forms and Roles of Textual and Non-Textual Grey Literature in

Digital Scholarship Julia Gelfand, University of California, Irvine;

Anthony Lin, Irvine Valley College, United States

12:30-13:30

Lunch

13:30 – 15:00

SESSION TWO: INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL MEDIA AND NETWORKS ON GREY LITERATURE

Academic blogging consequences for Open Science: a first insight into their potential impact

Carla Basili, National Research Council of Italy, CNR-IRCrES Institute; Luisa De Biagi, CNR-Biblioteca Centrale, Italy

Wikipedia: Successful Against All Odds

Jos Damen, African Studies Centre, Netherlands

Share GreyLit: Using Social Media to Communicate Grey Literature

Robin Naughton and Danielle Aloia, New York Academy of Medicine, NYAM Library, United States

Public sharing of medical advice using social media: an analysis of Twitter

Gondy Leroy, Eller College of Management, University of Arizona; Philip Harber, Zuckerman College of Public

Health, University of Arizona; Debra Revere, School of Public Health, University of Washington, United States

15.00 - 15:30

Afternoon Break

15:30 – 16:30

INTRODUCTION TO CONFERENCE POSTERS

Each person presenting a poster will have the opportunity to introduce their work in the Main Forum. On Day Two, the Poster Session and Sponsor Showcase will continue in adjoining rooms, where the presenters will be able to meet with conference delegates and participants in an informal setting.

17:00 – 19:00

INFORMAL CONFERENCE RECEPTION

Informal Conference Reception at the Compagnie Theatre

Address: Kloveniersburgwal 50, Amsterdam



DAY TWO

Moderator: Jens Vigen, European Organization for Nuclear Research, CERN (Switzerland)

9:00 – 11:00

POSTER SESSION

Conference posters are presented in an informal setting

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11:00 – 12:30

SESSION THREE – INNOVATIVE WAYS IN LEVERAGING GREY DOCUMENT TYPES

Analysis of National R&D Project Report Output Utilization and Economic Contribution

Kiseok Choi, Cheol-Joo Chae, Yong-hee Yae, Yong Ju Shin, KISTI, Korea

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Scientific Audiovisual Materials And Linked Open Data: The TIB Perspective

Paloma Marín Arraiza, German National Library of Science and Technology (TIB), Germany

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The National Portal for Recording Theses (PNST): Its Role, Importance and Constraints for Algerian Researchers

Azzedine Bouderbane, Nadja Gamouh, and Hadda Saouchi, University Constantine 2, Algeria

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Grey Literature Sources in Historical Perspective

Snježana Ćirković, Faculty of Philology, University of Belgrade, Serbia

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12:30-13:30

Lunch

13:30 – 15:00

SESSION FOUR – VISUALIZING CONTENT IN AND FOR GREY COMMUNITIES

Grey Literature citations in the age of Digital Repositories and Open Access

Silvia Giannini and Stefania Biagioni, Institute of Information Science and Technologies ISTI-CNR;
Sara Goggi and Gabriella Pardelli, Istituto di Linguistica Computazionale, ILC-CNR, Italy

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Public Interest in Accessing the INIS Collection

Dobrica Savić, Nuclear Information Section, International Atomic Energy Agency, NIS-IAEA, Austria

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Extracting value from grey literature: processes and technologies for aggregating and analyzing the hidden “big data” treasure of organizations

Gabriele Motta, Roberto Puccinelli, and Lisa Reggiani, Network and Information System Office, CNR;
Massimiliano Saccone, Central Library, CNR, Italy

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Leveraging Grey Literature – Capitalizing on Value and the Return on Investment: A Cumulative Case Study

Dominic Farace and Jerry Frantzen, GreyNet International, Netherlands
Stefania Biagioni and Carlo Carlesi, ISTI-CNR, National Research Council, Italy
Christiane Stock, Inist-CNRS, National Centre of Scientific Research, France

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15:00 - 15:15

Afternoon Break

15:15 – 16:00

CLOSING SESSION – REPORT CHAIR AND MODERATORS, CONFERENCE HANDOFF, FAREWELL

POST CONFERENCE TOUR

17:00 – 18:00

Post-Conference Tour: Amsterdam Main Branch Public Library (OBA) in the Harbor District

Address: Oosterdokskade 143, Amsterdam



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Petra Pejřová and Hana Vyčitalová, National Library of Technology, Czech Republic	
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Opening Address

Prof. Theo Mulder, Director KNAW
Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences



Theo Mulder is a neuropsychologist by training. His primary area of scientific interest is focused on the human motor system (recovery of movement control following brain damage, learning of movements, motor control & cognition, brain-plasticity). He was from 1994 until 1999 professor of rehabilitation research at the Neurological Institute of the Radboud University in Nijmegen. From 1999 until 2006 he was full professor of Human Movement Science and director of the Center for Human Movement Studies at the university of Groningen (University Medical Center Groningen). Since 2006 he is the overarching director of the 16 KNAW institutes in the Netherlands. These institutes range from stem-cell research and brain research to cultural history of the Netherlands, demography, ecology, linguistics and the study of war and genocides. This position brought him in contact with the rich world of the humanities in which he got very much interested. This interest stimulated him to support the further development of the humanities institutes within the KNAW. He is still attached to the University of Groningen as a honorary professor



Keynote Address



Dr. Joachim Schöpfel
GERiiCO Laboratory, University of Lille 3
France



Prof. Dr. Primož Južnič
LIS Department, University of Ljubljana
Slovenia

The keynote provides an overview on the field of research data produced by PhD students, in the context of open science, open access to research results, eScience and the handling of electronic theses and dissertations. The keynote includes recent empirical results and recommendations for good practice and further research. In particular, the paper is based on an assessment of 864 print and electronic dissertations in sciences, social sciences and humanities from the Universities of Lille (France) and Ljubljana (Slovenia), submitted between 1987 and 2015, and on a survey on data management with 270 scientists of the University of Lille 3.

The keynote starts with an introduction into data-driven science, data life cycle and data publishing. It then moves on to research data management by PhD students, their practice, their needs and their willingness to disseminate and share their data. After this qualitative analysis of information behaviour, we present the results of a quantitative assessment of research data produced and submitted with PhD theses. Special attention is paid to the size of the research data in appendices, to their presentation and link to the text, to their sources and typology, and to their potential for further research. The discussion puts the focus on legal aspects (database protection, intellectual property, privacy, third-party rights) and other barriers to data sharing, reuse and dissemination through open access.

Another part adds insight into the potential handling of these data, in the framework of the French and Slovenian dissertation infrastructures. What could be done to valorise these data in a centralized ETD system? The topics are formats, metadata (including attribution of unique identifiers), submission/deposit, long-term preservation and dissemination. This part will also draw on experiences from other campuses (like Emory at Atlanta, GA) and make use of results from surveys on data management at the Universities of Berlin and Lille.

The conclusion provides some recommendations for the assistance and advice to PhD students in managing and depositing their research data, and also for further research.

Our study will be helpful for academic libraries to develop assistance and advice for PhD students in managing their research data, in collaboration with the research structures and the graduate schools. Moreover, it should be helpful to prepare and select research data for long-term preservation, curate research data in open repositories and design data repositories.

The French part of paper is part of an ongoing research project at the University of Lille 3 (France) in the field of digital humanities and research data, conducted with scientists and academic librarians. Its preliminary results have been presented at a conference on research data in February 2015 at Lille, at the 8th Conference on Grey Literature and Repositories at Prague in October 2015 and published in the *Journal of Librarianship and Scholarly Communication*. The Slovenian research results have not been published before.

Authors of the Keynote Address:

- ♦ Joachim Schöpfel (corresponding author), GERiiCO Laboratory, University of Lille 3, France
- ♦ Primož Južnič, Department of Library and Information Sciences, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia
- ♦ Hélène Prost, CNRS, associated member of GERiiCO Laboratory, France
- ♦ Cécile Malleret, Academic Library, University of Lille 3, France
- ♦ Ana Češarek, Department of Library and Information Sciences, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia
- ♦ Teja Koler-Povh, Academic Library, University of Ljubljana, Civil and Geodetic Engineering, Slovenia

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Bionotes

Joachim Schöpfel is senior lecturer at the Department of Information and Library Sciences at the Charles de Gaulle University of Lille 3 and Researcher at the GERiiCO laboratory. He is interested in scientific information, academic publishing, open access, grey literature and eScience. He is a member of GreyNet and euroCRIS. He is also the Director of the National Digitization Centre for PhD Theses (ANRT) in Lille, France.

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Primož Južnič is an associate professor at the Department of Library and Information Science and Book Studies at Faculty of Arts, University of Ljubljana (Slovenia). His main area of research and interest is bibliometrics, collection management and LIS education. He teaches the following courses: Bibliometrics, Special libraries, and Collection Management. Before starting his university career, he was a heading different special and academic libraries and information/computer centres. He was also working at the European Commission, for three years, as the seconded informatics expert.

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Hélène Prost is information professional at the Institute of Scientific and Technical Information (CNRS) and associate member of the GERiiCO research laboratory (University of Lille 3). She is interested in empirical library and information sciences and statistical data analysis. She participates in research projects on evaluation of collections, document delivery, usage analysis, grey literature and open access, and she is author of several publications.

Email: helene.prost@inist.fr

Move beyond text – How TIB manages the digital assets researchers generate

Margret Plank,
German National Library of Science and Technology (TIB)

The supply, use and significance of non-textual materials, such as 3D models, AV media and research data, are steadily increasing in the areas of research and teaching. And yet only a negligible proportion of such material can be researched and used at present. The German National Library of Science and Technology (TIB) must now rise to these challenges: developing solutions together with the scientific community to make such data available, citable, sharable and usable, including visual search tools and enhanced content-based retrieval.

After an evaluation process of an independent scientific committee in 2009/2011 TIB was authorised by its funding bodies to create and to build a Competence Center for Non-textual Materials.

As an example for the development of media-specific portals which integrate new methods for searching, enabled e.g. by automated video analysis, visual or semantic search the TIB|AV Portal. The key feature of the portal is the combination of state of-the-art methods of multimedia retrieval and semantic analysis. Thanks to automated video analysis featuring scene, speech, text and image recognition, the TIB|AV Portal offers content-based access at the segment level and the ability to link data to new knowledge.

Persistent identifiers (DOI) and Media fragment Identifiers (MFID) enable the users to cite not only the object itself but also fragments in the material.

Bionote

Margret Plank is currently the Head of the Competence Centre for Non-Textual Materials at the German National Library of Science and Technology in Hannover (Germany). The aim of the Competence Centre for Non-Textual Materials is to develop emerging tools and services that actively support users in the scientific work process enabling non-textual material such as audiovisual media, 3D objects and research data to be published, found and made available on a permanent basis as easily as textual documents. Previously she was responsible for Information Competence and Usability at the TIB. She has also worked as a researcher at the Institute of Information Studies and Language Technology at the University of Hildesheim. She represents TIB on a number of boards including IFLA Steering Committee Audiovisual and Multimedia Section as well as ICSTI / ITOC. Margret Plank holds a Master degree in information science and media studies from the University of Hildesheim, Germany. Email: margret.plank@tib.uni-hannover.de

TIB | GERMAN NATIONAL LIBRARY OF
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

**Move beyond text – How TIB manages the
digital assets researchers generate**

Margret Plank
17th International Conference on Grey Literature
1st and 2nd December 2015, Amsterdam (Netherlands)



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- Competence Centre for non-textual material



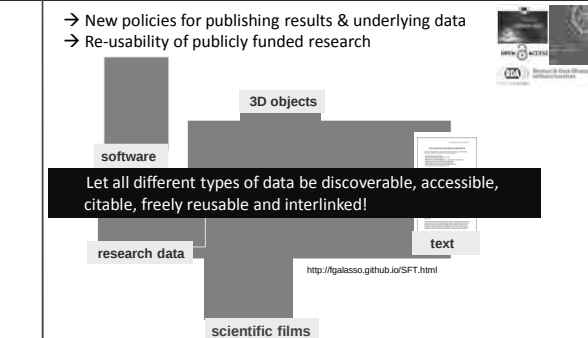


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2

**Research communities produce many different types
of scientific and technical information**

→ New policies for publishing results & underlying data
→ Re-usability of publicly funded research



TIB | TECHNISCHE
INFORMATIONSBIBLIOTHEK

3

Move beyond text - Consequences for TIB

Establish a competence centre for non-textual materials in order to improve the access and the use of scientific videos, 3D-Objects and research data.

Goals

- Systematically collect non-textual materials from science and technology
- Define, integrate and establish technical infrastructure
- Define and establish workflows for indexing, cataloguing, digital preservation, DOI registration, Licencing
- Develop innovative media-specific portals enabled by e.g. an automated video analysis with scene, speech, text and image recognition.
- Linking non-textual materials to other research information such as full texts, research data and software
- Engage in communities, provide support and advice to media providers

Example: TIB's service for scientific videos

Scientific videos are a valuable source

- to illustrate and share knowledge concerning findings, methodologies or procedures within the scientific community
- to make e.g. lab experiments transparent and reproducible
- to visualize temporal components by e.g. using zooming or stretching techniques etc.

If scientific videos are not indexed, preserved and made accessible in the best possible way, they remain hidden!



TIB's service for scientific videos

A TIB Service since May 2014



<http://av.getinfo.de/>

TIB|AV-Portal provides free access to high grade videos from Architecture, Chemistry, Computer Science, Mathematics, Physics and Engineering Technology

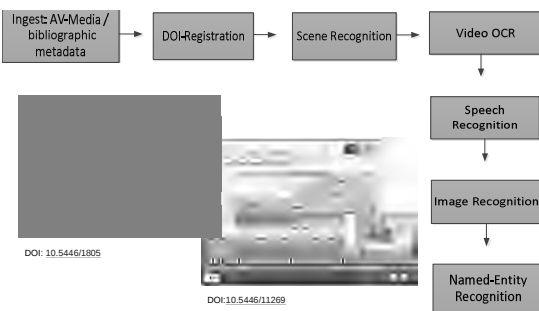
TIB's service for scientific videos

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Easy upload > see Metadata Schema and Licences
<https://av.getinfo.de/about>

Technology: Automatic Video Analysis



Service: Improved search results



Service: Media Fragment Identifier - MFID

Example: Search „trajectory“

• Very precise citation of videos:

resolver DOI MFID
<http://dx.doi.org/10.5446/14663#t=02:05,03:58>

TIB|AV-PORTAL



TIB TECHNISCHE
INFORMATIONSBIBLIOTHEK

10

How TIB manages the digital assets researchers generate



TIB TECHNISCHE
INFORMATIONSBIBLIOTHEK

11

TIB GERMAN NATIONAL LIBRARY OF
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Thank you for your attention!
 margret.plank@tib.uni-hannover.de



Situation surrounding grey literature in academic research in Japan

Yoshio Isomoto,
Hokkaido University, Japan

In this presentation, I introduce the situation of grey literature, especially generated by university researchers in Japan. So far, initiatives toward publishing grey literature have not been received a lot of attention in Japan. But in recent years, significant change has been occurred to the environment surrounding the academic information distribution in Japan.

In 2013, publishing of doctoral dissertations via internet was obliged to authors. Because of this, researchers have been become to utilize institutional repositories in order to publish their doctoral dissertations. In 2015, investigative commission of Cabinet Office, Government of Japan dropped the report named "Promoting Open Science in Japan". In this report, they recommend to promote "Open Science" (including data used in article). They point out the importance of ensuring the quality and transparency of research results as well as importance of building a system of reusing of the research result (article and based data).

In order to deal with these changes of situation, library and other university officials have begun various efforts. About publishing dissertations, researchers sometimes hesitate to publish their dissertations via internet considering copyright or patent. This is very complicated problem for researchers. When it comes to "Open Science", dealing with non-textual data (like sound data) increase importance.

Thus circumstanced, for example, university officials hold briefing sessions and set up consultation hot-line to cope with queries about copyright, patent and more at Hokkaido University. And in order to deal with non-textual supplemental data, Hokkaido University's Institutional repository "HUSCAP" begin to include supplemental sound data of articles.

Also, in 2008 a subject repository named "Repository of Archaeological Reports" launched as a result of "Repository of Archaeological Reports Initiative" by 5 national university corporations centered upon Shimane University, and archaeological reports in Japan came to be published. This project was not influenced by governmental tendency. This repository gathered about 14,000 archaeological reports from all over Japan. Now it was integrated into "Comprehensive Database of Archaeological Site Reports in Japan" operated by "Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties" in 2015.

To activate these movements about grey literature, there are two important missions played by university officials. One is endeavoring to help deepening researcher's understanding well about opening results of research. The other is cooperating with other section of university in order to build physical and technical support system for researchers. This problem would have to be dealt with by all university officials.



**HOKKAIDO**
UNIVERSITY

Situation surrounding grey literature in
academic research in Japan

ISOMOTO Yoshio
Hokkaido University
Library
(Science Library)
December 1st, 2018

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Today' topics

1. Doctoral dissertations via internet in Japan
2. Promoting Open Science in Japan
3. Repository of Archaeological Reports

In Japan, Initiatives toward publishing grey literature have not been received a lot of attention.
But significant change has been occurred in recent years.

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1. Doctoral dissertations via internet in Japan

From Apr. 2013, publishing of doctoral dissertations via internet was obliged to authors in Japan.

Before Apr. 2013,

- Doctoral dissertation was published in paper.
And only limited people can browse.
And in order to copy, required author's permission.

It is too difficult to get Doctoral dissertations.

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1. Doctoral dissertations via internet in Japan

From Apr. 2013, publishing of doctoral dissertations via internet was obliged to authors in Japan.

From Apr. 2013,

- Researchers utilize institutional repositories in order to publish their doctoral dissertations.
- All people can read doctoral dissertations.

* Some of them are not published via internet due to copyright , patent and so on.

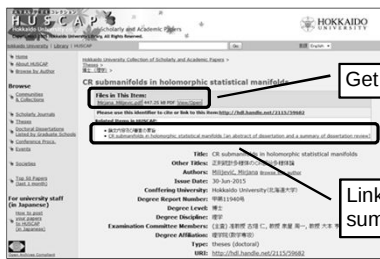
* Issued before 2013, remains as paper.

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1. Doctoral dissertations via internet in Japan

Hokkaido University Institutional repository "HUSCAP"



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1. Doctoral dissertations via internet in Japan

From Apr. 2013, publishing of doctoral dissertations via internet was obliged to authors in Japan.

Researchers sometimes hesitate to publish via internet. So Hokkaido University Officials,

- hold briefing sessions
- set up consultation hot-line

to deepen researcher's understanding.

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2. Promoting Open Science in Japan

At Mar. 2015, report named "Promoting Open Science in Japan" was dropped by Government of Japan.

In this report,

- Recommend "Open Science" including data used in article.
- Point out the importance of ensuring the quality and transparency of research results as well as importance of building a system of reusing.

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2. Promoting Open Science in Japan

At Mar. 2015, report named "Promoting Open Science in Japan" was dropped by Government of Japan.

In response to this,

- Ministry of Education (MEXT) , Science Council of Japan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, ...etc have prompted discussions about these topics.
- JSPS(Japan Society for the Promotion of science) announced a policy to promote Open Access to researches supported by their fund "KAKENHI".

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2. Promoting Open Science in Japan

At Mar. 2015, report named "Promoting Open Science in Japan" was dropped by Government of Japan.

Hokkaido University's Institutional repository "HUSCAP" begin to include supplemental sound data of articles.

Supplemental sound data in HUSCAP



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3. Repository of Archaeological Reports

- A subject repository launched by 5 national university corporation.
- This project was not influenced by governmental tendency.
- Gathered about 14,000 archaeological reports from all over Japan.
- Integrated into "Comprehensive Database of Archaeological Site Reports in Japan" operated by "Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties" in 2015.



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10

To activate these movements

There are two important missions played by University officials.

- Endeavoring to help deepening researcher's understanding well about opening results of research.
- Cooperating with other section of university in order to build physical and technical support system for researchers.



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To activate these movements

This problem is too big and complicated to deal with by each University section (like library).

So, we would have to deal with by all University officials.

Thank you for your attention.



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Copyright Reform and the Library and Patron Use of Non-text or Mixed-Text Grey Literature: A Comparative Analysis of Approaches and Opportunities for Change

Tomas A. Lipinski and Katie Chamberlain Kritikos,

School of Information Studies; University of Wisconsin Milwaukee, United States

Problem/Goal: What is the current state of use rights in the copyright law specific to libraries and related institutions regarding the use of non-text or mixed text grey literature? Are those exceptions sufficient? If not, what recommendations for change can be made?

Research Method/Procedures: This paper assesses the adequacy of existing use rights in the copyright law specific to libraries and related entities and applicable to the collection, preservation, access, dissemination and use of grey literature in non-text or mixed text formats. The study is timely as the World Intellectual Property Organization Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights is reviewing world copyright laws and considering drafting an international protocol addressing use rights for libraries and archives. See, Kenneth D. Crews, Study on Copyright Limitations and Exceptions for Libraries and Archives (2014, SCCR29/3), available at http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=290457.

While previous studies have focused on copyright and grey literature (Lipinski, 2009; Schöpfel and Lipinski, 2012) or on copyright reform (Lipinski 2003) an analysis that combines these lens (grey literatures, non-text or mixed text formats and copyright review and reform) has not been undertaken.

The analysis presents a content review of the copyright use provisions (known as exceptions) from the copyright law of those countries represented by presentation participants (excluding poster participants) at GL-12 through GL-16. The specific focus is on a particular country's section of the copyright law that is dedicated, where extant, to libraries, archives and related entities. The impact of the law on the collection, preservation, access, dissemination and use of non-text material such as images, sound recordings, audio visual works, etc. or mixed text works (multi-media) in grey literature collections of libraries and archives is discussed. The following factors among others will be applied in the analysis: qualification, preservation, replacement, reproduction, distribution, ILL including cross-border sharing, and digitization. The review will evaluate the shortcomings of the existing copyright law. Recommendations for change are forwarded to grey and policy advocates at national and international legislative and policy-making venues to raise awareness of the shortcoming of existing copyright laws and offer direction for positive change regarding use of grey collections. Such change would be consistent the Articles 8 and 9 of the Pisa Declaration on Policy Development for Grey Literature relating to collection, access and use of grey literature.

Results: The results will demonstrate the current copyright of many countries in the GL conference community are inadequate when applied to non-text or mixed-text sources. Recommendations indicate opportunities for change that grey literature proponents can use to influence policy makers, effect positive change and ensure future retention, access and use of grey collections.

Literature Review: This paper builds upon the analysis used in Tomas A. Lipinski, The Myth of Technological Neutrality in Copyright and the Rights of Institutional Users: Recent Legal Challenges to the Information Organization as Mediator and the Impact of the DMCA, WIPO, and TEACH, 54 JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR INFORMATION SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY 824 (2003) (824-835).

Tomas A. Lipinski, Green Light for Grey Literature? Orphan Works, Web-Archiving and other Digitization Initiative—Recent Developments in U.S. Copyright Law and Policy, THE GREY JOURNAL: AN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL ON GREY LITERATURE, Spring 2009, at 11 (11-21), also available at <http://www.greynet.org/thegreyjournal.html> (ISSN 1574-1796).

Joachim Schöpfel and Tomas A. Lipinski, Legal Aspects of Grey Literature, THE GREY JOURNAL: INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL ON GREY LITERATURE (Managing Change in Grey Literature), Autumn, 2012 (Issue 8, No. 3) (pp. 137-153) (ISSN 1574-1796, available at greynet.org/thegreyjournal).

Bionotes

Professor Tomas A. Lipinski completed his Juris Doctor (J.D.) from Marquette University Law School, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, received the Master of Laws (LL.M.) from The John Marshall Law School, Chicago, Illinois, and the Ph.D. from the Graduate School of Library and Information Science, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. Dr. Lipinski has worked in a variety of legal settings including the private, public and non-profit sectors. He is the author of numerous articles and book chapters; his monographs include, *THE LIBRARY'S LEGAL ANSWER BOOK* co-authored with Mary Minow (2003); *the COPYRIGHT LAW IN THE DISTANCE EDUCATION CLASSROOM* (2005), *THE COMPLETE COPYRIGHT LIABILITY HANDBOOK FOR LIBRARIANS AND EDUCATORS* (2006), and *THE LIBRARIAN'S LEGAL COMPANION FOR LICENSING INFORMATION RESOURCES AND SERVICES* (2012). Recent articles and chapters include, *Click Here to Cloud: End User Issues in Cloud Computing Terms of Service Agreements*, in *CHALLENGES OF INFORMATION MANAGEMENT BEYOND THE CLOUD: 4TH INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON INFORMATION MANAGEMENT IN A CHANGING WORLD*, IMCW 2013 (Revised Selected Papers.), with Kathrine Henderson, *Hate Speech: Legal and Philosophical Aspects*, in *THE HANDBOOK OF INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM CONCEPTS* (2014), in 2013 with Andrea Copeland, *Look before you License: The Use of Public Sharing Websites in building Patron Initiated Public Library Repositories*, *PRESERVATION, DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY & CULTURE* and in 2012, *Law vs. Ethics, Conflict and Contrast in Laws Affecting the Role of Libraries, Schools and other Information Intermediaries*, *JOURNAL OF INFORMATION ETHICS*. He has been a visiting professor in summers at the University of Pretoria-School of Information Technology (Pretoria, South Africa) and at the Graduate School of Library and Information Science, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. Professor Lipinski was the first named member of the Global Law Faculty, Faculty of Law, University of Leuven (Katholieke Universiteit Leuven), Belgium, in Fall of 2006 where he continues to lecture annually at its Centers for Intellectual Property Rights and Interdisciplinary Center for Law and ICT. He is active in copyright education and policy-making, chairing the ACRL Copyright Discussion Group, a member of the ALA OITP Committee on Legislation Copyright Subcommittee, a member of the Copyright and Other Legal Matters Committee of IFLA and serves as an IFLA delegate to the World Intellectual Property Organization's Standing Committee on Copyright and Other Rights. In October of 2014 he returned to the University of Wisconsin—Milwaukee to serve as Professor and Dean of its i-School, the School of Information Studies.
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Katie Chamberlain Kritikos is a PhD student at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee School of Information Studies. She graduated from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign with a JD (2009) and MLIS (2010) and received her BA, summa cum laude, in English (2006) from the University of Alabama. Formerly, Katie managed the Law Office of Katherine Chamberlain in Princeton, Illinois. Her law practice focused on estate planning, probate, and real estate transactions. With her background in the law and library science, Katie now researches the relationship between libraries, law, and policy. She has published articles on constitutional law and copyright law and is also a certified yoga instructor.
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Copyright Reform and the Library and Patron Use of Non-text or Mixed-Text Grey Literature

A Comparative Analysis of Approaches and Opportunities for Change

Tomas A. Lipinski, Dean and Professor
Katie Chamberlain Kritikos, PhD Student
School of Information Studies, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Milwaukee, Wisconsin, USA

Current Climate

- Kenneth D. Crews, Study on Copyright Limitations and Exceptions for Libraries and Archives: Updated and Revised (June 14, 2015, SCCR/30/3)
 - "Of the 188 member countries, 156 of them have at least one statutory library exception, and most of the countries have multiple statutory provisions addressing a variety of library issues."
 - "Of the 188 countries, 32 have no library exception in their domestic copyright statutes." *Id.* at 6 (approximately 17%; some provisions are very limited)
- Benjamin Gibert, The 2015 Intellectual Property and Economic Growth Index: Measuring the Impact of Exceptions and Limitation in Copyright Growth, Jobs and Prosperity (revised May 2015)
 - The United States received a top index score of 8.13, indicating the positive correlations between a flexible system of copyright exceptions and "higher rates of growth in value-added output throughout their economy."

Table 1. The Scope and Flexibility of Exceptions to Exclusive Rights Country Ranking

Rank	Country	SCORE
1	US	8.13
2	UK	7.19
3	Germany	5.94
4	Sweden	5.94
5	Spain	5.63
6	Netherlands	5.31
7	Japan	5.31
8	France	4.38

Key findings

Main findings from the econometric analysis

1) The growth rate of value-added output is positively correlated with greater flexibility of exceptions to copyright law for the following industries in the country sample:

a) The entire market economy as well as the information and communications technology (ICT) goods and services industry group

b) More specifically, the publishing, audiovisual and broadcasting industries as well as the information technology and other information services industries

2) Greater scope and flexibility of exceptions to exclusive rights is also positively correlated with labour compensation for the following industries in the country sample:

a) The entire market economy as well as the ICT goods and services industry group

b) More specifically, the consumer manufacturing industries

3) More evidence-based research is needed to establish the balance between protection of information goods and access to them that will help foster growth of the creative industries in digital economies.

The implications for copyright policy:

1) Digital technologies have fundamentally changed the way we experience, engage with and extract value from information goods.

2) Copyright reform must be informed by detailed policy analysis – not merely by economic theory – in order to achieve its function in the digital age.

3) Greater scope and flexibility of exceptions to copyright have valuable positive externalities including the promotion of education, independent research, free speech, user-generated content and text and data mining.

4) Policymakers often perceive the positive externalities associated with exceptions to copyright as a trade-off against the economic growth stimulated by strong intellectual property protection. Instead, the evidence suggests broad and flexible exceptions to copyright embedded within a strong intellectual property framework may achieve both simultaneously.

Table 8. The Scope and Flexibility of Exceptions to Exclusive Rights – Country Scores⁶⁶

CRITERIA	US	UK	DE	JP	FR	NL	ES	SE
Sample Copy Text								
Exclusive right of owner to authorize reproduction	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Reproduction permitted without authorization in special cases	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Audio or visual recording defined as reproduction	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Criticism, comment and review	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	1.0	1.0
Parody	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0
Reporting of current events	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Education (classroom use, non-commercial)	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.5
Scholarship (research, non-commercial)	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
Libraries and archives	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	1.0
Parliamentary or judicial proceedings	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Incidental inclusion	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Temporary copy during transmission	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private copy	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5
Time-shifting	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Format-shifting	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Leaves on private copying equipment and blank media	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTALS	13.0	11.5	9.5	8.5	7.0	8.5	9.0	9.5
TRANSFORMED	8.13	7.19	5.94	5.31	4.38	5.31	5.43	5.94

Research Methodology

- ▶ Sample of Copyright Laws
 - ▶ Attendees of GL-12 through GL-16
 - ▶ Added: South Africa and the United Kingdom
- ▶ Data Collection
 - ▶ 2015 Crews Report, WIPO Lex, government websites
- ▶ Limitations
 - ▶ No copyright law
 - ▶ Text not available in English or poorly translated
 - ▶ Peculiar phrasing and assumptions of meaning

Discussion and Analysis

- ▶ Categories of use rights
- ▶ Word cloud of common terms
- ▶ Digitization and reproduction of works
- ▶ Digitization of non-text works: reproduction and ILL
- ▶ Other memory institutions
- ▶ Reproduction limited to certain purposes
- ▶ Commercial availability



Application of Select SCCR Criteria and IFLA Proposal to Sample Copyright Laws

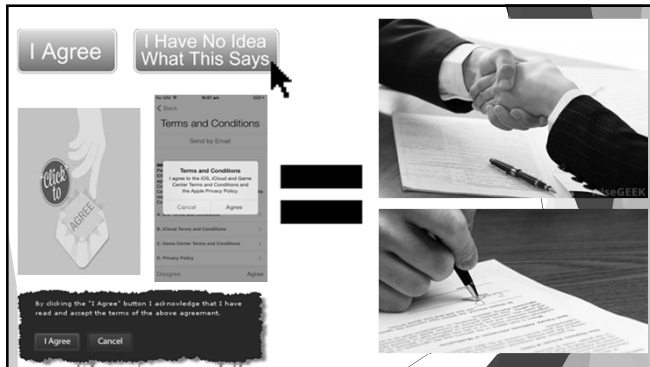
Country	Library Lending	Reproduction	Preservation	Cross-Border	Contract Override	TPM Override
Algeria	x	x	x	x		
Australia	x	x	x	x		
Cameroon	x	x				
Canada	x	x	x	x		
Czech Republic	x		x			
Greece	x	x	x	x		
Iceland	x	x	x	x		
India	x	x	x	x		
Japan	x	x	x	x		
Norway	x	x	x			
Poland	x	x	x			
Russia	x	x	x	x		
Slovakia	x	x	x			
Slovenia	x	x	x			
South Africa	x	x	x	x	x	x
Switzerland	x	x	x			
U.K.	x	x	x	x	x	
U.S.	x	x	x	x		

Summary of Results

- ▶ Most have ILL, preservation, or reproduction; over half have Cross-Border (or no restriction)
- ▶ Memory institutions
- ▶ Digitization rights often limited to premises
- ▶ Application to non-text or mixed works
- ▶ No library reproduction provision
 - ▶ Cameroon ("official archives" only)
- ▶ Contractual override provision
 - ▶ United Kingdom: ILL, replacement, and copying for patrons
 - ▶ South Africa (pending per South Africa Copyright Amendment Bill, No. 646 (July 27, 2015)): very broad; any lawful use
- ▶ Technical Protection Measures override provision
 - ▶ South Africa (pending, see above): array of public interest rights articulated in specific sections

Technological Protection Measures

- ▶ 112 countries have some form of TPM provision.
 - ▶ Almost four dozen have a general exception, often for non-infringing uses. About two dozen have a specific library provision, often for collective development decision making purposes. Kenneth D. Crews, Study on Copyright Limitations and Exceptions for Libraries and Archives: Updated and Revised (June 14, 2015, SCCR/30/3).
- ▶ Without an exception for lawful, non-infringing uses, the exceptions that libraries do have become ineffective, undermining the goal of balance that the copyright law seeks to achieve.



International Developments

- ▶ WIPO Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights
 - ▶ SCCR/26/8, Objectives and Principles for Exceptions and Limitations for Libraries and Archives (U.S., December 2013)
 - ▶ SCCR/29/4, Consolidation of Proposed Texts Contained in Document SCCR/26/3 (African Group, Brazil, Ecuador, India and Uruguay, December 2014)
 - ▶ SCCR/32, December 7-11, 2015
- ▶ Top priorities for IFLA
 - ▶ Reproduction and preservation, ILL including cross-border, freedom from TPMs, no contractual override
- ▶ New topic: Content or Data Mining

Grey Literature: Recommendations

- ▶ Mass digitization and access tools as fair use.
 - ▶ *Authors Guild, Inc. v. HathiTrust*, 755 F.3d 87 (2d Cir. 2014): facilitating full-text search to identify specific page reference and providing access by users "with certified print disabilities" are fair use.
 - ▶ *Authors Guild, Inc. v. Google, Inc.*, Dkt. No. 13-4829-cv (2d Cir. Oct. 16, 2015): "If the library had created its own digital copy to enable its provision of fair use digital searches, the making of the digital copy would not have been infringement." *Id.* at 44.
- ▶ Few countries have a fair use provision: a robust library exception is needed.
- ▶ Preservation of all works and all formats, including new/mixed media and born-digital works.
 - ▶ Analog » Digital and Digital » Digital
 - ▶ Remote or web-based access: physical-digital and digital-virtual
 - ▶ "Preserve" use rights: contract and TPM

Library as Publisher: Convergence of New Forms and Roles of Textual and Non-Textual Grey Literature in Digital Scholarship

Julia Gelfand, University of California, Irvine
Anthony Lin, Irvine Valley College, United States

Special Collections and University Archives typically constitute libraries' or institutions' treasured assets. As libraries assume greater responsibilities for the curation and preservation of resources, they also become indispensable in issuing, publishing, releasing, and making original content accessible in digital formats. Managing online content creation, in addition to handling traditional textual content shifts libraries into new roles based out of necessity and cost-constraints. With the dominance and reliance of electronic information now the status quo, the library's role as publisher has become increasingly important. Hosting and creating original content in partnership with other institutional networks harnesses the collaborative power of libraries by reducing operating expenses and increasing the availability of materials to any user with an Internet connection. Although it is often thought that more non-textual resources will tend to become increasingly grey our experience indicates the contrary. Libraries strive to make such resources less grey than originally anticipated. The increased success in finding resources or content provides better identification and classification for sources that may not have been discovered initially with little to no metadata. The impact on library collections affirms the institutional mission of teaching, research and service by celebrating and honoring the memory of historical snapshots and experiences that would be otherwise forgotten or difficult to find or document. There are many challenges in this trend including scalability and sustainability, plus financial or business models that influence levels of output and innovation. This paper will highlight examples of the convergence of textual to non-textual content by showcasing different levels of library publishing and artifact models that celebrate and include:

- U.S. National level collections - the Library of Congress' American Memory Project of photography, memoirs, biography, and social media
 - Large State-level research library digital collections – Online Archive of California
 - Community-based museum and library collections that document important human history events such as genocide, catastrophic accounts of loss, displacement, internment, slavery, refugee and migration status (oral histories, bibliotherapy sessions, ethnographies, genealogies)
 - Small cultural organization's collections – Records of a movement, social awareness
 - Film archives of holdings of news reels, documentaries, life experiences and anniversaries of remembrances (Selma, Alabama) or institutional milestones
 - Global born-digital collections
 - Technologies that provide a snapshot of a historical period on the Internet (Way-back Machine)
- The path of convergence is intertwined but blends new publishing potential and best practices with outputs that are defined more through textuality and new publishing models than by hues of grey.

Bionotes

Julia Gelfand is the Applied Sciences, Engineering & Public Health Librarian at the University of California, Irvine Libraries where over the last 35 years she has performed many roles. She is active professionally and currently is a member of the Board of Directors of the Association of College & Research Libraries (ACRL), a division of the American Library Association, a member of the Science & Technology Section of the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA) and is Secretary of Section T of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS). She writes and presents frequently on topics related to Scholarly Communication, Collection Management, Digital Scholarship, integration of multimedia in scientific literature, grey literature, social media, library as publisher. A graduate of Goucher College with graduate degrees from Case Western Reserve University, she is the recipient of many awards including the first GreyNet Award presented in 1999 and has been a Fulbright Fellow and a Thomas J. Watson Fellow. Email: jgelfand@uci.edu

Anthony Lin is the Head of Instruction and Collections at the Irvine Valley College Library. He holds a MSI from the University of Michigan-Ann Arbor, a BA in Spanish from California State University San Marcos, and a BS in Finance from San Diego State University. His interests are emerging technologies, effective bibliographic instruction, and collections management. Email: alin@ivc.edu

your goals



INFORMATION SUPPORT OF SLOVAK SCIENCE

SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES

- technology and selected areas of natural and economic sciences
- electronic information sources and remote access
- depository library of OECD, EBRD and WIPO

SUPPORT IN MANAGEMENT AND EVALUATION OF SCIENCE

- Central Registry of Publication Activities
- Central Registry of Art Works and Performance
- Central Registry of Theses and Dissertations and Antiplagiarism system
- Central information portal for research, development and innovation - CIP RDI >>>
- Slovak Current Research Information System

SUPPORT OF TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

- Technology Transfer Centre at SCSTI
- PATLIB centre

POPULARISATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

- National Centre for Popularisation of Science and Technology in Society

IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECTS

- National Information System Promoting Research and Development in Slovakia – Access to electronic information resources - NISPEZ
- Infrastructure for Research and Development - the Data Centre for Research and Development - DC VaV
- National Infrastructure for Supporting Technology Transfer in Slovakia - NITT SK
- Fostering Continuous Research and Technology Application - FORT
- Boosting innovation through capacity building and networking of science centres in the SEE region - SEE Science

Academic blogging consequences for Open Science: a first insight into their potential impact

Carla Basili, National Research Council of Italy, CNR-IRCrES Institute;

Luisa De Biagi, CNR-Biblioteca Centrale, Italy

With the growing importance of social media services in academia, particularly among younger researchers, the Pisa Declaration On Policy Development for Grey Literature Resources acquires a specific relevance, as well as the policy goals of “open access to research, open science, innovation, evidence-based policy, and knowledge transfer” that it supports. Social media have been analysed in different studies and from different perspectives, and the findings “reinforce the belief that content and user behaviour of social media can be used as a type of indicator for measuring scholarly activity and impact (Weller, 2015)”. Therefore, new forms of research evaluation are emerging as alternative to the traditional citation-based metrics. Initially based on web links or download numbers (webometrics) the new evaluation methods have evolved into alternative metrics, or “altmetrics”, based on the set of activities covered by social media services. In view of the above, the paper concentrates on academic social media, and academic blogging in particular, as forms of scholarly communication, and on the disciplinary areas of the Humanities and Social Science as privileged domain to be investigated, in order to get a first picture of the potential impact of these new “publication” channels.

An introductory and background section, is followed by a mapping between the Pisa Declaration On Policy Development for Grey Literature Resources, and OpenEdition - a complete infrastructure for the digital resources for the Humanities and Social Sciences. OpenEdition hosts four complementary platforms: Revues.org (journals), OpenEdition Books (book series), Hypotheses (scientific blogs) and Calenda (scientific events). The quality and subject filtering applied in The OpenEdition directory can provide an initial but meaningful set of criteria for deciding the value of new publication channels for scholarship and knowledge sharing.

Bionote

Carla Basili is Senior Researcher at the Italian National Research Council. She has been Associate Professor of Documentation at the Macerata University (1995-2007) and the Lumsa University in Rome (1998-2008), Vice-president of the Italian Association for Advanced Documentation (1998-2004) and Italian delegate in the European Council of Information Associations (ECIA) (1997-2004). Carla Basili is co-ordinator and initiator (since 2001) of the European Network on Information Literacy (EnIL) and of the European Observatory on Information Literacy Policies and Research (since 2006). Since 2009, Carla Basili is the scientific responsible of the research project Information Policies in Science: Knowledge Sharing and Transfer in Scholarly Disciplines. Her research interests focus on Knowledge Sharing and Transfer in the Humanities, Scientific Information Policies and Information Literacy. Selected authored books: *La biblioteca in rete: strategie e servizi nella Società dell'Informazione* (1998), *La biblioteca virtuale: accesso a risorse informative in rete* (1994) (with C. Pettenati). Selected edited books: *Information literacy in Europe. A first insight into the state of the art of information literacy in the EU* (2003), *Information Literacy at the crossroad of Education and Information Policies in Europe* (2008), *The Observatory on Information Literacy Policies and Research in Europe* (2009) and *Sinergie invisibili. Ricerca e Informazione Scientifica nell'Economia della Conoscenza* (2010), *Information Policies in the Humanities* (2014). Email: c.basili@ceris.cnr.it

Luisa De Biagi got her Laurea Degree in Literature and Philosophy at 'La Sapienza' Univ. of Rome (Art history and Cultural heritage). With a Specialization in 'Archivist-Palaeographer' (Vatican School of Palaeography, Diplomatics and Archivistics at the Vatican Secret Archive) as well as a Specialization Degree in Archivistics, Palaeography and Diplomatics (Archivio di Stato, Rome) and a Degree from the Vatican School of Library Sciences. De Biagi further holds a Master in 'Business Publishing' (LUISS Management – Rome). She's been working for the SIGLE Network (System for Information on Grey Literature in Europe) since 2002. Since 2010 she's is responsible for the Italian National Referring Centre of Grey Literature at CNR Central Library 'G. Marconi' as representative of the European Network and Openarchive OpenGrey. She's taken part in 3 editions of GreyNet's GL Conference Series (GL5 Amsterdam, GL13 Washington DC, GL14 Rome and GL15 Bratislava). She's also a member of the CNR Working Group for Cedefop-Refernet Project (Consortium for Professional Education and Training coordinated by ISFOL), the Committee for Legal Deposit Acquisition at CNR Central Library, and a member of the European Association of Health Information and Libraries (EAHIL). She's also responsible for the Library Functional Units 'Education and Training' and 'Cultural Activities Management', organizing didactics laboratories for students, professional training courses and teaching in professional trainings for librarians, students and users. Email: luisa.debiagi@cnr.it

Academic blogging consequences for Open Science: a first insight into their potential impact

Carla Basili * – Luisa De Biagi **
 *CNR – IRCrES Institute, Rome (IT)
 ** CNR – Central Library ‘G. Marconi’, Rome (IT)

GL17 Conference, Amsterdam 1-2 December 2015

Pillars – starting points

Pisa Declaration raises a number of **policy** issues about non formal channels of scholarly communication, including “**openness**”.

The “**openness**” principle permeates the Scientific System in three main areas:

- Knowledge **dissemination** – (Open Access)
- Knowledge **creation** – (Open Science)
- Research **impact evaluation** – (AltMetrics)

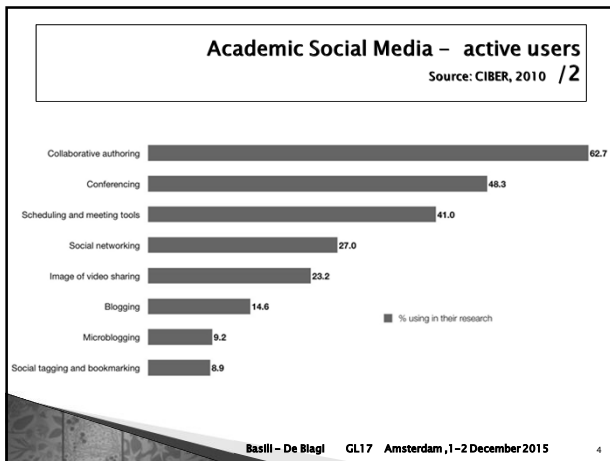
Academic Social Media constitute a quickly growing area of (relatively) new channels of Scholarly Communication.

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Academic Social Media – typology / 1

- Social networking
- **Blogging**
- Micro-blogging
- Collaborative authoring tools for sharing and editing documents
- Social tagging and bookmarking
- Scheduling and meeting tools
- Conferencing
- Image or video sharing

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OpenEdition –Social Media in the Humanities and Social Sciences

OpenEdition offers the academic community four international-scale publication and information platforms in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

Revues.org – 413 Journals
OpenEdition Books – 2538 books
Hypotheses – 1365 academic blogs
Calenda –29846 events

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Academic blogs in OpenEdition /1 by subject categories ...

- Arts & Humanities (517)
- Education (98)
- History & Archaeology (552)
- Library, Information & Communication sciences (145)
- Multidisciplinary (436)
- Political Science, Public Admin. & Development (124)
- Psychology (32)
- Public Health & Health Care Science (29)
- Social Work & Social Policy (55)
- Sociology & Anthropology (363)
- Language & Linguistics (80)
- Economics (39)
- Law (34)
- Literature (149)
- Management (21)
- Psychiatry (7)

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Academic blogs in OpenEdition /2

Types of blogs

Research program blogs (301)	Publication blogs (40)
Research blogs (222)	Debate blogs (38)
Laboratory blogs (178)	Master's blogs (36)
Seminar blogs (118)	Methodology blogs (31)
Thesis blogs (99)	Library blogs (25)
Monitoring blogs (63)	Field work blogs (24)
Publication blogs (44)	Media blogs (9)
Event blogs (44)	Bibliography (1)
Non-specialist blogs (42)	

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Mapping between blog types and Open Science activities

MANAGING THE RESEARCH PROCESS:

Identifying a researchable topic
Planning a research project
Producing research output collaboratively
Releasing laboratory notebooks to the scholarly community
Keeping up with new developments
Getting help for solving topical problems
Participating in open peer reviewing
Monitoring one's impact

DISSEMINATING RESEARCH FINDINGS

Disseminating research results, ideas and opinions informally via blogs

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Academic blogging and scholarly impact /1

Two classes of tools and methods:

Webometrics – quantitative techniques and tools for collecting data and calculating "indicators" like usage metadata (page views and downloads, Twitter counts, Facebook comments, science blog postings, bookmarkings and reference sharing numbers).

Altmetrics – evaluation methods of scholarly **activities** (not only publications) based on social media data that serve as alternatives to citation-based metrics.

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Academic blogging and scholarly impact /2

Scholarly impact – two different dimensions:

Research impact: evaluating research performance through webmetrics is still in its infancy and still lacks of an established framework of evaluation.

Scholar reputation: sort of “*de facto*” assessment (also self-assessment) through statistical evidence regarding the impact, usage, or influence of one’s own work.

Based on this distinction, detractors are used to state that “they serve as “**technologies of narcissism**”, more than “**technologies of control**”.

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Academic blogging – Open Problems

Authority and trust – lack of quality filtering mechanisms

Unclear benefits

Technology barriers (e.g. bandwidth)

Uncertain moral rights – copyright protection

Difficulties in citing non traditional content

Lack of time

Lack of familiarity with social networking tools

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Concluding remarks

Enabling technologies and **financial constraints** constitute major **drivers** for the ongoing move towards **Open Science**, where the “Openness” principle is moving from knowledge dissemination (Open Access) to the whole research cycle (Open Science).

Collaboration, transparency, globalisation, scientific reputation are the main keywords in this paradigm shift, and scholarly social media, and academic blogs in particular, constitute “*de facto*” means to achieve these goals.

Academic social media can support a new approach in the assessment of the **scholar reputation** and visibility, not yet in the evaluation of the **impact of the research output**.

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Wikipedia: Successful Against All Odds

Jos Damen,

African Studies Centre, The Netherlands

This presentation explains why Wikipedia has been immensely successful - against all odds. The business case seems ludicrous: how can an organization run an online encyclopedia in 200 languages with a staff of only a few hundred people worldwide, use amateurs on a voluntary basis to do the writing and editing of this encyclopedia and within a few years become the only non-commercial website in the top-10 of most frequently visited websites? What can *grey* organizations learn from Wikipedia?

This presentation will highlight Wikipedia's history, the organizational model, some of the technical aspects and the way Wikipedia works in daily life. Wikipedia is based on five *pillars*, fundamental principles that are used as guidelines. (The fifth pillar being: "Wikipedia has no firm rules"). Many organizations try to influence Wikipedia, and the speaker will give some examples of the way this conflicts with the 2nd Wikipedia pillar ("neutral point of view").

Bionote

Jos Damen is Head of the Library and ICT Department at the African Studies Centre and is in charge of policy, planning and operations. He is also responsible for ICT support services, including the website. He is a member of the ASC's Executive Board. Damen is an ardent Wikipedian and was one of the organizers of the project Wikipedians in Special Residence in which twelve Dutch cultural heritage organizations participated.

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Share GreyLit: Using Social Media to Communicate Grey Literature

Robin Naughton and Danielle Aloia,
New York Academy of Medicine, NYAM Library, United States

The Grey Literature Report produced by the New York Academy of Medicine supports efforts of researchers, health practitioners, and policy makers in urban and public health by curating, preserving and providing access to high quality, cutting edge research. Grey literature is continually being added to systematic reviews and evidence-based practice in the health sciences. It is also being called upon as an area of research that needs to be disseminated and communicated effectively. This research needs proven strategies to raise the profile of grey literature in order for it to be known by policy- and decision-makers. For example, at Advancing the Science to Improve Population Health conference held at the [National Academies of Sciences](#) on September 30, 2015, a presentation on *Population Health Research Agenda Survey Results* asks how to raise the profile of “grey literature” to be included in population health research. The AcademyHealth’s [Translation and Dissemination Institute](#) states that they are there to help “the field of health services research move its findings more effectively into policy and practice.” The Institute offered two webinars focusing on the use of Twitter in disseminating and translating evidence as way for researchers to promote and share their work. In an effort to understand dissemination of grey literature, research was conducted on the use of Twitter among health and health policy think tanks and the resulting poster, [Think Tanks, Twitter, and Grey Literature](#) (Aloia 2014), was presented at the 16th International GreyNet Conference in Washington, DC. Building on the think tanks research, this study will survey current users of The Grey Literature Report on their use of social media and how they are alerted to new grey literature in their field. Our research will add to the growing importance of grey literature to evidence-based practice and provide evidence of how best to disseminate and share research results through social media.

Bionotes

Robin Naughton, PhD is the Digital Systems Manager for the New York Academy of Medicine. Prior to joining the Academy, Dr. Naughton was a Digital Consultant with LearningExpress, an EBSCO company, and Oxford University Press, English Language Teaching. She received an Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS) fellowship for digital librarianship, and completed her PhD in Information Science from Drexel’s College of Computing and Informatics in 2012. Dr. Naughton is a user-centered researcher focused on human-computer interaction (HCI) and mental models, specifically how to design and build interactive systems that are useful, easy to use and enjoyable.
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Danielle Aloia is Special Projects Librarian at The New York Academy of Medicine. She received her MSLS from Catholic University of America, in Washington, DC, in 2005 while working on the AgeLine Database at AARP. She has over 20 years of experience in a variety of library settings, including academic, non-profit and museum. She has been involved with collecting, evaluating, and cataloging grey literature since 2006, first at AARP and then at the United States. Dept. of Transportation. For the past 4 years she has been managing the Grey Literature Report in Public Health, produced by NYAM.
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HEALTHY CITIES.
BETTER LIVES.

Share GreyLit: Using Social Media to Communicate Grey Literature

By Robin Naughton, PhD, Digital Systems Manager
Danielle Aloia, MSLS, Special Projects Librarian

Presented at the Seventeenth International
Conference on Grey Literature, Royal Netherlands
Academy of Arts and Sciences, Amsterdam,
December 1-2, 2015

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INTRODUCTION

What prompted this research?

- 2014 Research: Think Tanks, Twitter and Grey Literature
- Growing need to include grey literature in systematic reviews
- Leveraging options for the Grey Literature Report in Public Health
- Think tanks are responsible for creating just-in-time information for policy makers

Research Questions

1. How is social media used to communicate grey literature?
2. To what extent are subscribers of the Grey Literature Report sharing resources found on greylii.org?

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LITERATURE REVIEW

Some key findings:

- Social media use among Internet users has increased 66% over the past 10 years. (Perrin, 2015)
- "Nonprofits use social media for: information sharing, community building, and action." (Thackeray, 2013)
- "Social media permit the development and evaluation of policies through "open dialogue" among diverse voices that represent targets of health policy." (Smith and Smith, 2015)
- "Social media and news reports are also used by more than 50% of (GreyLit) producing organisations to find an audience for their work." (Lawrence, 2014)
- "Those that were using social media reported fruitful outcomes from such communication, particularly increased awareness amongst the journalistic community. This perhaps suggests that journalistic communities are making more use of social media resources than either policymakers or the public." (Wilkinson, 2013)

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GREYLIT SOCIAL MEDIA SURVEY

Data Collection

- Online survey emailed to 2000 GreyLit Subscribers
- 48 early responses:
 - 75% female & 25% male
 - 7 countries
 - 54% work in a university setting
 - 46% over 55 years of age.
- Subscribers shared the survey link. (<http://bit.ly/1LHbeAX>).

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GREYLIT SOCIAL MEDIA SURVEY

Social Media Use

- Almost 90% of respondents use social media:
 - Twitter: 64%
 - Facebook: 49%
 - LinkedIn: 44%
- Ways respondents use social media:
 - Follow experts: 70%
 - Trending topics: 63%
 - Communicate with colleagues: 51%
 - Disseminate information: 60%

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GREYLIT SOCIAL MEDIA SURVEY

Sharing GreyLit Report

- 63% recommended the Report to others
- 52% hear about the Report via email, 46% via our Newsletter
- 56% do not visit the website often
- 58% are not sure if they have liked our tweets
- Only about 4 or 5 respondents indicated that they use social media to find other grey literature

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RECOMMENDATIONS

Social Media engagement: “Social media engagement offers the potential to improve societal and global health by involving individuals in the health policy and research process.” Today, interaction is king and content is the pawn. (Smith and Smith, 2015)

Framing: “Social scientists recommend that effective communication focus on both “framing” or conveying the social relevance of an issue and fitting information to the existing values, mental models, experience, and interests of an intended audience.” (Nisbet, 2015)

Evidence-based Social Media: Evidence-based tweeting includes links to articles, papers, etc. which in turn increases page views. (Djurichich, 2014)

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7

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Grey Literature Report
• <http://greylit.org>

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Public sharing of medical advice using social media: an analysis of Twitter

Gondy Leroy, Eller College of Management, University of Arizona;

Philip Harber, Zuckerman College of Public Health, University of Arizona;

Debra Revere, School of Public Health, University of Washington, United States

Introduction: Social media tools, such as Facebook®, Twitter™, blogs and online communities, are increasingly utilized for networking and to distribute information in medicine and public health. Participation in these media has increased sharply over the past decade. Six years ago, Twitter did not exist yet now an estimated 15% of the world population subscribes to Twitter. This has created a large-scale, complex, and unindexed publicly available data source.

Goal: We sought to understand the richness and novelty of health-related Tweets by analyzing the characteristics of health information-focused tweets using automated and manual analysis.

Research methods: Utilizing the Twitter Search application programming interface (API) we retrieved two sets of English language tweets using keywords related to asthma (#asthma and asthma). Tweets were categorized by the assumed source (retweeted by a person, sent by organization, originated by an individual) and content (containing medication, symptoms, triggers, a combination, or none of these) using natural language processing. Regarding tweet source we assumed that tweets retweeted to a person (i.e., @username) were sent by an individual; those not retweeted that contained a URL were sent by an organization; and those tweets remaining were original content tweeted by an individual. Regarding content categorization, we used lexicons containing terms for asthma medication, symptoms, and five different types of asthma triggers (activities, air pollutants, allergens, environmental and irritants). In addition, we conducted content analysis using a combined text mining and manual approach. Applying association rule mining to the tweets, we generated an overview of the most frequency combination of terms presented as if-then rules. The manual, in-depth analysis evaluated a random sample of 200 tweets for originality, content, credibility and relevance.

Costs: The costs associated with this project were time to process tweets. While over 500 million tweets are generated daily, the cost of this information distribution is shared among millions of Twitter subscribers.

Results: The analysis showed that the majority of tweets contain URLs and many are retweeted. The proportion of tweets containing personal, new content is small. The majority of tweets are sent by organizations, both commercial and noncommercial, and the content are broad facts and statements. Both medication and environmental triggers are common topics.

Bionote

Gondy Leroy is associate professor in the Department of Management Information at the University of Arizona. She earned a B.S. and M.S. in Experimental Psychology (1996) at the Catholic University of Leuven, Belgium, and a M.S. and Ph.D. in Management Information Systems (2003) at the University of Arizona's MIS department. Her research focuses on NLP in medical informatics and digital government and has been funded by the U.S. National Institutes of Health, National Science Foundation, Microsoft Research and several foundations. She authored the book "Designing User Studies in Informatics", published by Springer, and conducts tutorials on this topic. She is an active advocate for increasing diversity in computing.

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International identification and ‘white and grey literature’: Identities, retrieval, reuse and the certainty of knowledge while sharing and connecting information

Flavia Cancedda, CNR - Biblioteca Centrale, ISSN National Reference Centre
Luisa De Biagi, CNR - National Research Council of Italy, Biblioteca Centrale, Italy

During the 20th century the development of identifier codes - in most cases internationally spread under ISO auspices - encouraged the idea that few things were yet “unidentifiable” and “uncontrollable” in document field. Then, the expansion of new technologies for information retrieval on the Net, made thinkable the advent of a sort of social control for documents, data and metadata identifiers: this seemed to be in conflict with the concept of a unique identification coming from an authoritative origin. In fact, we’ve seen more recently a new increase of bibliographic identifiers, mainly concerning digital environment documents, and especially, some publishing sectors not directly interested to the topic of identification have been involved in. Finally, also responsibility entities (individuals, groups, corporate bodies...) have been included under identifying activity. The identification of publishing or documentary products/actors seems to be now consolidated. So, it becomes urgent to establish common guidelines - description, metadating, cross-identification - widely shared and implemented by agencies or any other component of the information chain. The inclusion of grey literature in meta-analysis is fundamental.

We consider the usefulness of a dynamic model for cross-sharing and cross-use of data, metadata and identifiers, that allow international agencies to pool or exchange their information collections, avoiding duplications when same data match in more than one archive. Moreover, this model could be easily supported by current techniques for information retrieval via linked data. Obviously the aim would not to create the nth super archive, but to encourage the disseminated allocation of multiple information, that could be found or summarized just when searched by users. Necessary condition is the cooperation among the agencies.

The goal of this study is showing which consequence could represent a general improvement of the public information quality level, thanks to the exponential circulation of authoritative data: “lowcost” for agencies, publicly available for everybody, and easy update according to rigorous certified criteria.

Bionotes

Flavia Cancedda, Technologist, librarian and information specialist. Head of the Italian ISSN Centre (Central Library CNR); Component of “Documentation and Information” Committee of the UNI, National standardization organism (Chairman of the Subcommittee “Presentation, identification and description of documents”; component of the Working Group on National Standard about Professional Requirements for Librarians); Component of the ACNP Libraries Committee (Archivio Collettivo Nazionale Periodici) and of the ACNP Cataloguing Rules Revision Working Group. Since 1991 to 2000 librarian in two different Italian universities and in the National Library of Florence (section: National Bibliography); since 2001 librarian in the Central Library of the Italian National Research Council (CNR). Master’s degree in Libraries Management and Direction. Post-graduate degree as Manuscripts conservator at the Special School for Archivists and Librarians (La Sapienza University in Rome). Author of books and essays about the history of libraries and historical bibliography. Forthcoming publications (2015): ISSN e i suoi fratelli. La lunga marcia dei codici internazionali (part 1 and 2), AIB studi Recent publications/contributes: UNI 11535: il riconoscimento che mancava, AIB studi (Online), 55 (2015), 1, 115-124; UNI 11535:2014, Qualificazione delle professioni per il trattamento di dati e documenti - Figura professionale del bibliotecario - Requisiti di conoscenza, abilità e competenza; La norma UNI sulla professione del bibliotecario, Il Mondo degli archivi (Online), feb. 2014; Authority control, workshop, held in FSR, Faster Smarter and Richer. Reshaping the library catalogue, International meeting, Rome, feb. 2014; UNI ISO 8:2014 Documentazione e informazione - Presentazione dei periodici (translation of: ISO 8:1977 Documentation -- Presentation of periodicals).

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Luisa De Biagi see page 35



XVII International Conference on Grey Literature
Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences
Amsterdam (NL), December 1-2, 2015

**International identification and
white & grey literature.
Identities, retrieval, reuse and the certainty of knowledge.
Sharing and connecting information**

Flavia Cancedda and Luisa De Biagi

**CNR – National Research Council, Rome (IT)
Central Library ‘G. Marconi’**

CNR – National Centre for Grey Literature and National ISSN Centre



Identifiers in bibliographic fields. The oldest identifiers

During the 20th century the development of identifier codes - in most cases internationally spread under ISO auspices - encouraged the idea that few things were yet "unidentifiable" and "uncontrollable" in document field.

Then, social control for documents data and metadata:
distributed technology and bottom-up control.

The expansion of new technologies for info retrieval via web made thinkable the advent of a sort of social control for documents, data and metadata identifiers: in conflict with the concept of a unique identification coming from an authoritative origin.

New century and identifiers in bibliographic fields

► More recently we saw a new proliferation of bibliographic identifiers, mainly concerning digital environment documents.

► Some new publishing sectors not directly interested to now in the topic of identification have been involved in.

Finally, also responsibility entities
(individuals, groups, corporate bodies...)
have been included under identifying activity.

**The identification of publishing or documentary
products/actors seems to be now consolidated.**

Flexibility of Grey Literature: «pleasure and pain»

- The flexibility of Grey literature is a strength but also a weakness because GL lacks lots of infrastructures and best practices used by academic publishers;
- Grey literature is made by researchers and 'fedded' by Research, but isn't still usually viewed in the 'Upper Class' of the scholarly literature because...
- it's difficult to cite in academic journals
Grey documents are not all considered in citation indexes like Web of Science or Scopus: some editors and publishers (e.g. Oxford Journals) discourage any formal citation of preprints and similar.

How to control the controllers?

It's urgent to establish common guidelines - description, metadating, cross-identification - widely shared and implemented by agencies or any other component of the information chain.

The Publishing Identifiers must be Unique (permanent naming system)

*how to draw the information
cross-exchange?*

→ usefulness of a dynamic model for cross-sharing and cross-use of data, metadata and identifiers

Usefulness of Persistent Identifiers for GL evaluation

- Without knowing even how much grey literature material is created each year is difficult to realize how complete any citation index is, even using altmetrics.
- **Use of persistent identifiers**
The constant use of a PI as Handle System - in which resources are assigned a unique identifier that can be resolved to a URL by the creator – would represent a significant solution to ensure track of documents, even if they move around the internet

The *dynamic model*

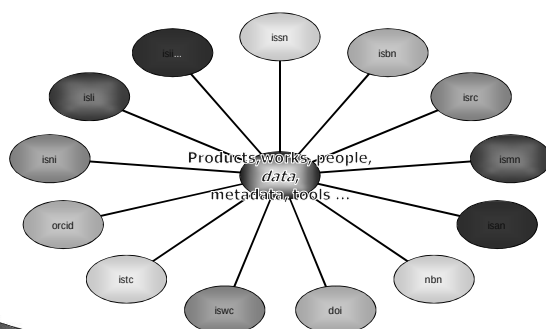
- ▶ Usefulness of a dynamic model for cross-sharing and cross-use of data, metadata and identifiers, that allow international agencies to pool or exchange their information collections, avoiding duplications when same data match in more than one archive.
- ▶ Moreover this model could be easily supported by current techniques for information retrieval via linked data.
- ▶ Obviously the aim would not be to create the *nth* super archive, but to encourage the disseminated allocation of multiple information, that could be found or summarized just when searched by users.

.....

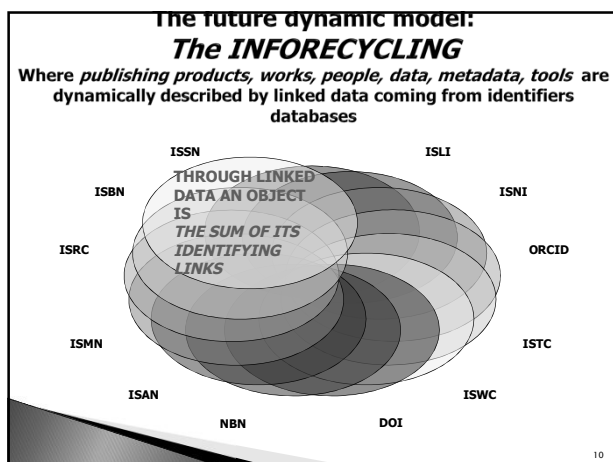
A new *dynamic model*: why not?

It's necessary the cooperation among agencies to obtain a general improvement of the quality level of public information, thanks to the exponential circulation of authoritative data: "lowcost" for agencies, publicly available for everybody, and easy to be updated

The *dynamic model* now



9



FJC Grey Literature: Lady Justice Goes Grey

Lee Lipscomb, Matt Sarago, and Andrew Kaplan,
Federal Judicial Center, United States

The Federal Judicial Center (the Center) is the repository for educational materials and research for the federal judiciary and courts. The Center has an immense collection of grey literature in the form of digital documents, reports, and videos and is organizing outreach to promote the discovery and use of its many treasures. From selected speeches of Supreme Court Justices to the documents chronicling the implementation of the Civil Justice Reform Act, the Center has maintained historically significant records to further research on the United States Federal Judiciary.

The Center's collection is original and has gone beyond the walls of the agency to enhance collections at the University of Pennsylvania's National Bankruptcy Archives, the University of Michigan's Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research, and the University of California at Los Angeles Social Science Data Archive. The Bureau of National Affairs, The National Academies Press, and Westlaw all publish Center resources. Some Center resources have been translated into 18 languages.

Outreach occurs primarily through the Center's website, www.fjc.gov (currently undergoing a new release) and the U.S. Courts YouTube channel. The Center has experienced successes in promoting materials to lawyers, law professors, and social science researchers. This poster discusses the types of questions the Center's materials have answered over the years for these user groups and attendees will receive a folder containing an overview and selected materials to become familiar with our collection.

The Center recognizes the significant role of the Internet in getting new and lesser-known resources to the legal community because of the ease of accessibility in locating grey literature to answer legal questions. The Center's contribution to the body of grey literature after more than four decades of existence is astounding, but without promotion of our collection on the Internet the rest of the world will never know about this significant body of work.

Bionote

Lee Lipscomb is the Assistant Librarian at the Federal Judicial Center (FJC) in Washington, D.C. She holds a MSLIS in Law Librarianship from Catholic University of America (Catholic) and a JD from the University of North Carolina Law School. Lee practiced law for 10 years before embarking on a career as a law librarian. During her coursework at Catholic University she worked at Catholic, Georgetown Law Library, the Office of the Librarian of Congress, and the FJC. She currently works with the FJC's Research Division on a variety of projects and on their web taxonomy project. Lee is also a presenter for the Grey Literature section of the Law Librarianship course at Catholic. Lee is excited about her decision to venture into Law Librarianship and looks forward to meeting colleagues and assisting researchers in locating salient information. She is hopeful that legal researcher awareness of FJC holdings will advance research about the US federal court system and educate lay people globally about the functioning of the courts.

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FJC Grey Literature: Lady Justice goes grey

Federal Judicial Center

Lee Lipscomb llipscomb@fjc.gov
Matt Sarago msarago@fjc.gov
Andrew Kaplan akaplan@fjc.gov



Who We Are

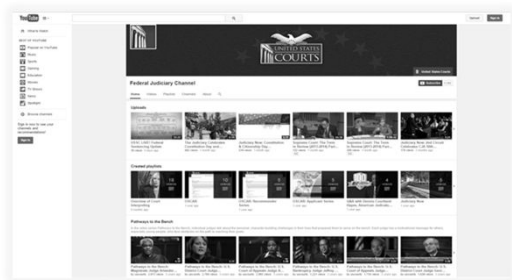
The Federal Judicial Center is the research and education agency of the federal judicial system. Congress established the Center in 1967 (28 U.S.C. §§ 620-629), on the recommendation of the Judicial Conference of the United States, to "further the development and adoption of improved judicial administration in the courts of the United States." The statutory duties of the Center and its Board fall into a few broad categories:

- conducting and promoting research on federal judicial procedures and court operations
- conducting and promoting orientation and continuing education and training for federal judges, court employees, and others
- conducting and fostering the study and preservation of federal judicial history
- providing information and advice to further improvement in the administration of justice in the courts of foreign countries and informing federal judicial personnel of developments in foreign court systems that could affect their work



What We Do

www.youtube.com/user/uscourts





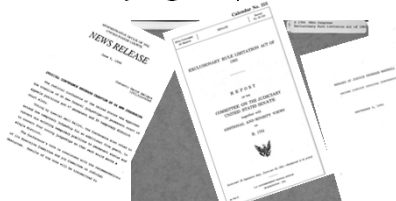
Grey Literature At The FJC

- Archives
 - CJRA digital collection [forthcoming]
 - Justices' and judges' speeches
- Ongoing
 - Election Litigation
 - National Security
- Reference
 - Seeking an out of print FJC publication
 - Cited in the news
 - Judicial demographics



Archives

- CJRA digital collection [forthcoming]
- Publications
- Legislative histories
- Justices' and judges' speeches



CJRA Digital Collection [forthcoming]

- What it is: Archival collection of materials related to the development and implementation of the 1990 Civil Justice Reform Act. The legislation – sponsored by then-Senator Joe Biden – addresses case management issues in federal courts.
- What it includes: Reports, Press Releases, Research, Drafts of Congressional Testimony, Correspondence, Meeting Minutes, Excerpts From Periodicals.
- Why it's important: This collection highlights the relationship between the judiciary and the legislative branch. It contains grey literature and correspondence by prominent federal judges and members of Congress.



CJRA Digital Collection [forthcoming]

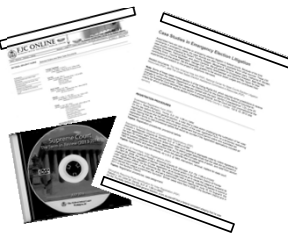
- Our Approach: We digitized the collection and use tags to classify materials. We developed a taxonomy of terms unique to this collection.
- Unique insight into legislative judicial branch cooperation





Ongoing

- Election litigation
- National security
- Review of Supreme Court decisions
- Electronic discovery





Reference

- Seeking an out of print FJC publication
- Cited in the news
- Judicial demographics
- Judge specific data
- Seminar for newly appointed US District judges

FEDLINK

an organization
of federal agencies
working together
to achieve optimum use of
resources and facilities
of federal libraries
and information centers
by promoting
common services,
coordinating and sharing
available resources, and
providing continuing
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Strategic Sourcing



Currently, more than 20 federal agencies, both military and civilian, including the FBI, are participating in the Fed Strategic Sourcing Initiative (FSSI). Established in 2005 by the Department of the Treasury, the Office of Management and Budget, and the General Services Administration, FSSI identifies products and services that are purchased in large quantities and provides centralized acquisition opportunities for a variety of products to streamline the buying and reduce the federal government's costs.

Sustaining Scholarly Communication Support By Academic Libraries In Sub-Saharan Africa: A Case Of Makerere University And University Of Zimbabwe Libraries

Andrew Mwesigwa, Makerere University, Uganda

Elizabeth Mlambo, College of Health Sciences Library, University of Zimbabwe

Institutional repositories in academic institutions in the global South have made great contributions to the visibility of research emerging from developing economies. However, the process of establishing and managing them has proved so daunting that it requires strategic planning to sustain such efforts. The Libraries of Makerere University (Mak) and the University of Zimbabwe (UZ) examine, discuss and report efforts towards strategic planning for sustainability of institutional repositories and related digitisation initiatives. A preliminary study at Mak and UZ indicated inadequate awareness of the distinction between institutional repositories and other research management tools among faculty Musoke and Mwesigwa (2014). With the support of development partners like INASP, EIFL and the British Library for Development Studies (BLDS) at the Institute of Development Studies (IDS), these two public universities located in Sub-Saharan Africa have invested in infrastructure and committed resources that support scholarly communication strategies. The institutional repository depends largely on contributions by academics and researchers to reach a critical mass of content without which it could not serve its purpose as a scholarly communication forum for sharing research. The paper therefore attempts to answer some of the intricate policy issues, which are pre-requisite for academic libraries in the global south to sustain their supportive function in the scholarly communication landscape, which has implications for the management of institutional repositories. We hope the lessons learnt could be used by other developing country universities that are running or attempting to build institutional repositories.

Keywords: Capacity-building for institutional repositories, institutional repositories in the Global South, sustaining digitization initiatives.

Bionotes

Elizabeth Mlambo is Sub Librarian at the College of Health Sciences at the University of Zimbabwe. She is currently working on a digitization programme funded by DFID and coordinated by British Library Development Studies. This project is a result of bilateral discussions between the British Library Development Studies (BLDS) at the University of Sussex and the University of Zimbabwe. The aim of the project is to improve visibility of social sciences research in particular of that published in developing countries, both current and historical which often remains unseen by an international audience who could benefit from a wider range of perspectives.

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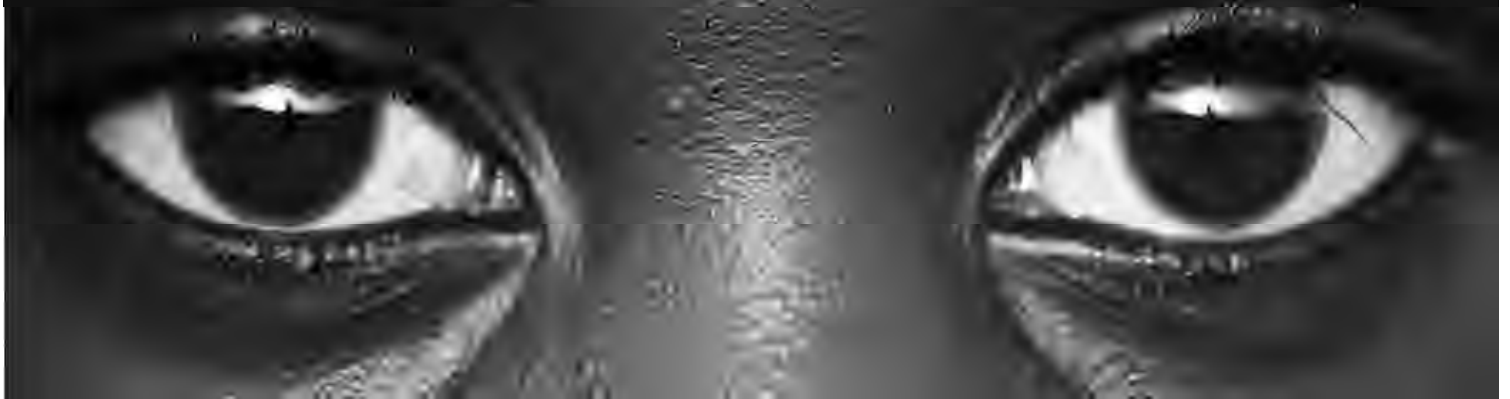
DocId

University of Zimbabwe

<https://doi.org/10.26069/greynet-2025-000.655-gn>

University of Zimbabwe Libraries

Increasing Visibility of Research for Developing Economies



What's the message?

A NLP analysis of public health information sent by SMS

Debra Revere and Janet Baseman, School of Public Health, University of Washington;
Gondy Leroy, Eller College of Management, University of Arizona, United States

In 2006, the "Health Services Research and Health Policy Grey Literature Project" identified Public Health and its associated subject areas of Emergency Preparedness/Bioterrorism and Infectious Disease as the most prolific and high priority producers of grey literature within health services research and health policy fields. In the course of communicating time-sensitive, critical information, public health agencies issue health alerts, advisories, guidance and protocol updates to a variety of target audiences, including health care providers, other public health agencies, community-based organizations, special and vulnerable populations, schools, and the general public. These messages, depending on topic, are communicated through a variety of channels, including email, fax, web site postings, text messaging as the most commonly used delivery formats. However, ephemeral public health communications such as alerts and advisories have yet to be considered a type of grey literature document, despite their derivative nature and purpose in making technical material quickly consumable and actionable to a target audience. We sought to investigate public health alert and advisory communications as a new type of grey literature document in conducting a sub-analysis of one of the most ephemeral communication formats, cell phone text messaging or SMS. A corpus of SMS-generated public health alerts and advisories was built using data derived from a 5-year randomized controlled trial that compared traditional (email, fax) and mobile (SMS) public health alerts and advisories sent to health care providers (N=848) in locations across the U.S. Pacific Northwest. SMS messages were written by public health practitioners based on content in the traditional message, truncating a message of 2024-2828 characters to 160 characters to meet the SMS character limitation. Each subject in the SMS group (N=207) received 3-5 SMS public health messages over 6-12 months, for a total of 651 SMS messages. Subjects were contacted 5-10 days after the delivery date for telephone interviews regarding recall of message receipt and its topic. We observed that topic was correctly recalled 243/651 (37.3%, $p<0.001$) times over the course of the study and are applying natural language processing techniques to investigate how composition of the SMS messages (nouns, noun and verb chunks, use of acronyms, etc.) may have impacted topic recall. We anticipate our findings will inform protocols for writing public health alerts and advisories in SMS format.

Bionote

Gondy Leroy is associate professor in the Department of Management Information at the University of Arizona. She earned a B.S. and M.S. in Experimental Psychology (1996) at the Catholic University of Leuven, Belgium, and a M.S. and Ph.D. in Management Information Systems (2003) at the University of Arizona's MIS department. Her research focuses on NLP in medical informatics and digital government and has been funded by the U.S. National Institutes of Health, National Science Foundation, Microsoft Research and several foundations. She authored the book "Designing User Studies in Informatics", published by Springer, and conducts tutorials on this topic. She is an active advocate for increasing diversity in computing.

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Grey Literature in Open Source Repositories

Daniel Aitken and Erin Tripp, Discoverygarden Inc., Canada

Open source software is becoming widely implemented globally, in almost every industry. The digital libraries industry has a variety of open source options, fuelled by the work by academic institutions, their librarians and scholars.

Islandora is one such option; a digital repository framework that provides the ability to curate and expose digital collections, including grey literature materials.

This presentation will discuss the use of open source digital repository software to leverage the full value of grey literature. It will include an introduction to the software and community as well as demonstrate the engaging ways institutions and organizations are leveraging digital content through repositories..

Bionote

Dan Aitken is a developer and an open source software advocate. Since 2013, Dan's been involved in the Islandora project, a community supported framework of open source technologies for digital repositories. In that time, Dan's been involved in more than 45 different Islandora projects as a quality assurance engineer. The projects ranged from academic institutional repositories, non-profit special collections, and enterprise digital asset management systems. This presentation will draw on that experience to discuss using open source technologies to leverage grey literature in innovate new ways.

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Grey Literature in Open Source Repositories

December 2015

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discoverygarden
Managing Digital Content

Presentation Agenda

- Introduction
 - Hi, I'm Dan
 - Islandora Software and Community
 - discoverygarden
- Grey literature curation case studies
 - UCLA ephemeral collection
 - Berkeley Labs publication workflow
 - UPEI Legislative documents

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Hi, I'm Dan

- Developer involved in Islandora Project since 2013
- Quality Assurance Engineer for more than 45 different Islandora projects
- Range from academic institutional repositories, non profit special collections, and enterprise digital asset management systems, etc.

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Introducing Islandora: Community

- Launched in 2006 at the University of Prince Edward Island (UPEI)
- Islandora Foundation (non-profit) created in 2013 to foster community
- Community delivers two releases annually, in May & October
- Installations on every continent, more than a hundred total
- Increasingly, more organizations without developers or IT staff are implementing Islandora

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Introducing Islandora: Software Stack

Presentation & Collaboration	Search & Discovery	Storage & Preservation
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Drupal™

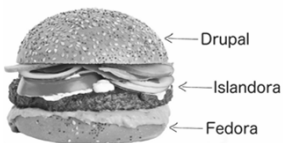
Apache
Solr



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Introducing Islandora: Solution Packs

- Islandora can be considered middleware consisting of Drupal modules
- For example, Solution Packs are modules that define how types of content are exposed and preserved



Audio Object Model	
repo:200003 (PID)	Digital Object ID
Object Properties	
Relations (RELS-EXT)	Manage & Track Objects
Dublin Core (DC)	
Audit Trail (AUDIT)	Reserved Datastreams
Technical Metadata (AudioMD)	
Archival Audio (WAV)	Datastreams
Rights Metadata (METSRights)	

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Introducing to discoverygarden

- Partner in the Islandora Foundation
- Service provider removing barriers to open source participation for organizations with few or no developers
- 92% of Islandora code is written by discoverygarden for its many clients/partners
- Services include: Installations, Hosting and Audits, Islandora OnDemand, Assessment, Consulting, Custom Development, Migrations, Support & Training

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Curation Case Study: UCLA



Credit: J. Weintraub, 2011

- Special ephemeral collection of 600 Print documents taken from 2011 Tahrir Square Protests and 2012 Egyptian Elections including non-permanent forms of communication such as flyers
- Curated for exposure, discovery, and evaluation through Islandora

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Curation Case Study: Berkeley Labs

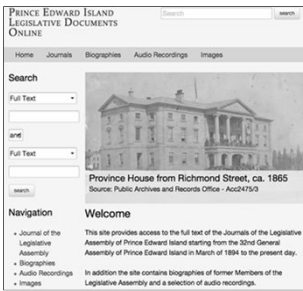


- Custom workflow for document assessment and submission including
 - Automated notifications
 - Automated modification of document metadata/permissions
- Allows for collaborative vetting of documents for submission to OSTI

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Curation Case Study: UPEI



- Repository structure mixes published materials and grey literature for comprehensive search and evaluation of related assets
- Also used for born digital and digitized documents related to:
 - Senate Meeting Minutes
 - Government Documents
 - Historic Collections

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Islandora Value Proposition

- Standards-based, open source platform with a sustainable approach to long-term data stewardship and interoperability for grey literature of all types
- Rich feature base out-of-the-box for ingest, embargo, and discovery with option to customize
- Cloud-based systems or local hardware implementation options
- Practical application for large and small organizations, from government to academic to non-profit
- Provides a clear long-term path for migration to other systems in future

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For More Information

For more information about Islandora see:

- The Islandora Foundation website, <http://islandora.ca>
- Islandora Online Discussion Forums, <https://groups.google.com/forum/#!forum/islandora>
- Islandora Documentation, <https://wiki.duraspace.org/display/ISLANDORA715/Start>
- discoverygarden Case Studies, <http://www.discoverygarden.ca/case-studies/>

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Managing Digital Content

The Impact of the 9th Art: Use of Comic Books & Graphic Novels as a Grey Literature Medium in Post-Secondary Curricula

Marcus Vaska, Alberta Health Services
Rosvita Vaska, University of Calgary, Canada

As the saying goes, “a picture is worth a thousand words.” This phrase, coined by advertising manager Fred Barnard in the 1920s, is particularly applicable to the comic book and graphic novel genre. By seamlessly combining words and pictures, these art forms tell a story. While this juxtaposed form of images has existed since the mid-19th century, comics and graphic novels have often been underrated and seen in a less-than-positive light (Tatalovic, 2009). While the original purpose of comics was that of comic relief, often referred to as the *funnies*, later transcending into the world of good versus evil following World War I and the introduction of the superhero (Locke, 2005), today’s comic books, and in particular graphic novels are now seen as important tools for “promoting...literacy via education and communication” (Tatalovic, 2009, p. 1). In fact, a number of subject fields, including the humanities and medicine, have drawn on the graphic novel as playing a supportive role and valuable source for caregivers, researchers, teachers, physicians, and beyond. Further, graphic novels reach the world of academia as well as simultaneously speaking to people with limited education or linguistic barriers. Many of these words portray, in extensive detail, the human condition of suffering and/or dealing with serious illness, establishing a medicine and humanities connection.

In identifying all of the various types of grey literature in existence today, image directories are seen as playing a prominent role in this document typology. The Comic Book Library, http://www.comicbooklibrary.org/articles/grey_literature, formerly recognizes the importance of grey literature as an information medium that goes beyond the written word. In fact, new types of grey literature, as seen in the convergence of the textual with the non-textual, are gaining prominence, particularly in art forms such as comic books and graphic novels. While some academics comment that they see neither an association between comic books, graphic novels, and grey literature, and are baffled at the notion that this art form could be considered a shade of grey, Walter Sousanis (2014), who published his entire doctoral thesis in the form of a graphic novel, may well disagree. While the mass-produced super-hero tales available at any newsstand are certainly not classified as grey literature, “printed material that is not easily available by subscription or produced by commercial publishers” (Rhode, 2010) arguably is. As a case-in-point, Alexander Street Press, a publishing house headquartered in Alexandria, Virginia, with offices in New York, London, and Shanghai (Alexander Street Press, 2015), “blends video, audio, and text with cutting-edge online tools to transform the way people research, learn, and teaching in virtually every discipline” (About Us). With numerous pages on its website devoted to Underground and Independent Comics, Alexander Street’s focus is on unveiling the hidden, non-mainstream graphical narrative. Further, Barnes and Noble, one of the world’s largest booksellers, categorizes Russ Kick’s monumental 3-volume work, *The Graphic Canon*, under the heading “grey literature dunagan library” (<http://www.barnesandnoble.com/s/grey-literature-dunagan-library?dref=1%2C52>). Numerous blogs and websites have sprung up in the past few years, namely ComicsResearch.org and the Anime Bibliography (Koulikov n.d.), which provide ample discussion and references on the use of grey literature as a teaching tool among a number of diverse subject areas.

In the summer of 2015, we conducted an environmental scan to determine the use of comic books and graphic novels among post-secondary academic institutions (colleges and universities) in Canada, in order to raise awareness of the use of this literary genre in a variety of disciplines. It is believed that converging the textual and non-textual (image) is a new and innovative way to leverage the importance of grey literature in the educational realm. Monsterwax, a small privately owned trading card company in Florida, is a prime example of how grey literature came to the forefront with regards to teaching pursuits. Founded in 1992, the company specializes in designing and producing trading cards based on science fiction

literary masterpieces, including H.G. Wells' *War of the Words*, and Jules Vernes' *Journey to the Center of the Earth* and *20,000 Leagues Under the Sea*. In addition to obtaining and reviewing course outlines of any department where comic books/graphic novels played a role as a teaching aid in course delivery, a survey was sent to 135 lecturers across Canada to elicit their feedback and views on use and impact of the 9th Art in their lectures. Finally, we will investigate the prominence of Canadian comic book and graphic novel artists via the words they have created.

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Bionotes

Marcus Vaska is a librarian with the Knowledge Resource Service (KRS), Alberta Health Services (AHS), responsible for providing research and information support to staff affiliated with an Alberta Cancer Care research facility. A firm believer in embedded librarianship, Marcus engages himself in numerous activities, including instruction and research consultation, with numerous research teams. An advocate of the Open Access Movement, Marcus' current interests focus on creating greater awareness of the importance of non-traditional means of introducing grey literature in post-secondary curricula.

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Rosvita Vaska is a Subject Specialist with the University of Calgary, responsible for Germanic, Slavic, and East Asian Languages and Literatures, as well as Linguistics and Holocaust Studies. Recipient of the 2009 Order of the University of Calgary, Rosvita is heavily involved in curriculum development, instruction and research within her subjects of responsibility. A firm believer in the importance of grey literature and the Open Access Movement, Rosvita is presently investigating the use of a variety of grey literature document types in instructional pursuits.

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Knowledge Resource Service
Knowledge Management



The Impact of the 9th Art: Use of Comic Books & Graphic Novels as a Grey Literature Medium in Post-Secondary Curricula

Marcus Vaska & Rosvita Vaska
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GL 17 Amsterdam
December 2015




A Picture is Worth a Thousand Words Arguing Against the 3 Damnations

- Damned as Culture:
 - Comic books/graphic novels are part of popular culture
- Damned as a Medium (neither art nor literature)
 - Comic books/graphic novels seamlessly juxtapose words and pictures; many well known graphic novels are autobiographical or based on true events
- Damned as a Genre (outlandish fantasy)
 - Comic books/graphic novels encompass several genres, gaining widespread acceptance as a literary art form

Comic Books and Graphic Novels The New Educational Medium

- Promoting literacy via education and communication
 - Diverse, yet related subject fields
- Supportive roles and valuable information sources for caregivers, researchers, teachers, physicians, and beyond
- Simultaneously speak to people with limited education/linguistic barriers
- Portray human condition of suffering/dealing with serious illness or tragedy





Comic Books & Graphic Novels Recognition as Grey Literature

- **The Comic Book Library** formerly recognizes the importance of grey literature as an information medium that goes beyond the written word
- **Image Directories** are recognized by GreyNet as a type of grey literature
- **Unflattening by Nick Sousanis** considered the first PhD thesis to be created as a comic book/graphic novel
- **Barnes and Noble** categorizes Russ Kick's *Graphic Canon* under the heading "grey literature Dunagan library"
- **ComicsResearch.org** and **Anime Bibliography** are two among numerous blogs and websites providing ample discussion and references on use of grey literature as a teaching tool among a number of diverse subject areas

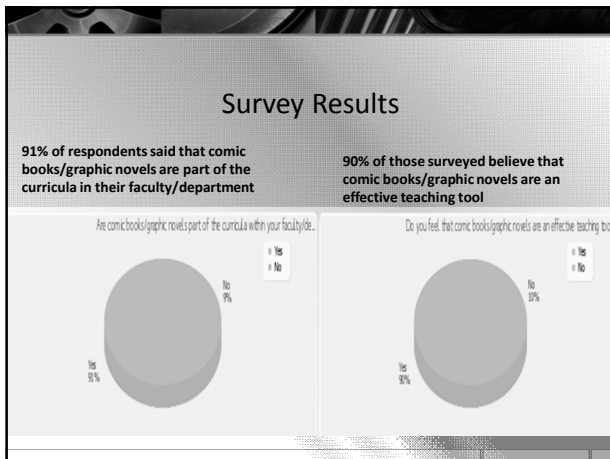
Environmental Scan

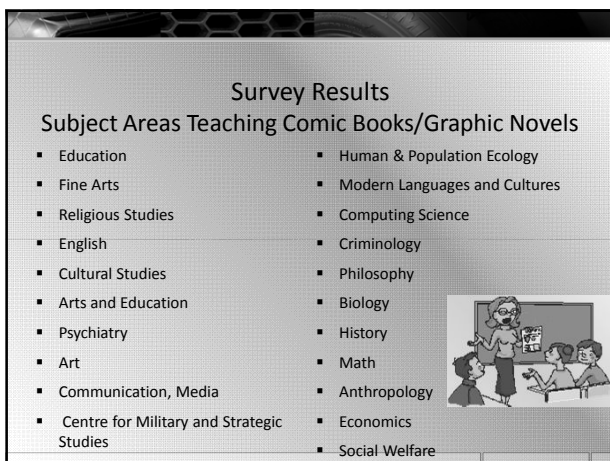
Use of Comic Books/Graphic Novels among
Post-Secondary Academic Institutions in Canada

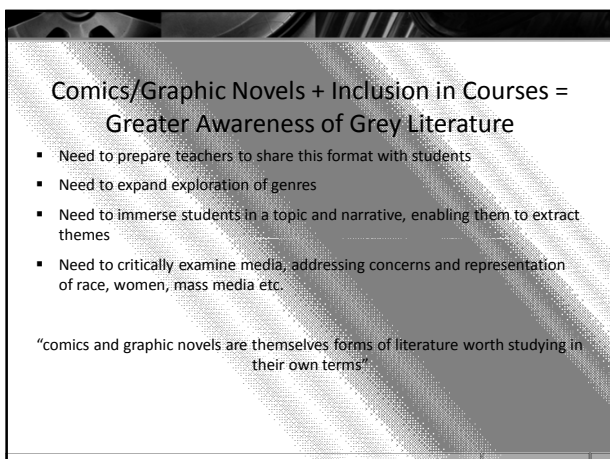
- **Background & Purpose**
 - Raising awareness of use of this literary genre in a variety of disciplines in Canadian colleges and universities
 - Converging textual and non-textual (image) seen as new and innovative way to leverage importance of grey literature in the educational realm
 - *Monsterwax*, small privately owned Florida company specializing into turning literary classics (i.e. Jules Verne's *Journey to the Center of the Earth* and *20,000 Leagues Under the Sea*) into trading cards
- **Method**
 - Online survey disseminated to 135 lecturers across Canada to elicit their feedback and views on use and impact of comic books/graphic novels in their courses.

Use of Comic Books and Graphic Novels in Post-Secondary Curricula Survey Questions

1. Are comic books/graphic novels part of the curricula within your faculty/department at your institution?
2. If you answered Yes to question #1, please tell us the subject area/discipline that makes use of comic books/graphic novels.
3. What was the reason for the inclusion of a course on comic books/graphic novels within your discipline?
4. Do you feel that comic books/graphic novels are an effective teaching tool within your courses? Please explain.
5. How has the inclusion of courses pertaining to comic books/graphic novels affected enrollment in your faculty/department within your institution?
6. Do you personally conduct research on the use of comic books/graphic novels as an educational medium? Please elaborate.









Comic Books and Graphic Novels: Effective Teaching Tools

- Opportunity to transfer textual analysis skills to expand awareness of ways texts create meaning, critical thinking, and ideology
- Opportunity to emphasize content area connections
- Opportunity to understand and what on what is going on within a comic more so than a journal article (comics seen as non-threatening)
- Opportunity to appreciate the complexity of combining image and text to tell stories

"the language of the comic, both in form and content, is part now of the language of the students. To teach comics, or with them, is to teach them in a literature they are influenced by, familiar with in the way casual readers are of the literature they read, and interested in enough to reward further study."

Personal Research into Comic Books and Graphic Novels by Course Instructors

- *How comics reflect socio-cultural context and what that has to communicate about development of religious texts*
- *The comic book format and its relationship with folklore, oral storytelling, and Canadian identity*
- *Breast cancer and comic books, both as an educational tool and as cathartic medicine*

A number of respondents mentioned that they create their own comic books and graphic novels



Questions & References

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National grey literature cooperation model

Petra Pejřová and Hana Vyčítalová,

National Library of Technology, NTK, Czech Republic

The National Library of Technology (NTK) has a long tradition of collecting grey literature on the national level. NTK became SIGLE system partner in the 1980s and from 2008 it has been the coordinator of the National Repository of Grey Literature (NRGL). NTK has created a grey literature partnership network in the Czech Republic. Over 130 institutions dedicated to research, science, education, culture etc. participate in this network and provide grey literature to the NRGL. NTK manages cooperation among these institutions and NRGL, provides methodology and standards, and deals with the legal aspects of repository management and collecting grey literature.

We have created a model of the main parties involved in collecting and publishing grey literature in order to gain a better insight in the structure, and to enhance further cooperation. We defined the role of partners, type of participants, services, and tools used for grey literature publishing. In our poster, we would like to present the Czech national model as an inspiration for institutions in other countries.

The role of various institutions in relation in grey literature and the tools they use.

Groups	1 st level	2 nd level	3 rd level
Role	Producers	Guarantors	Services
Participants	Research institutions Universities Grant agencies	National libraries Central libraries Other institutions with central functions	Libraries and information institutions Information brokers
Used tools	Repositories OpenAccess Free Licences Cooperation	Good practices / Methodologies Conferences / Workshops Information dissemination: • Inf. Webpages • E-mail conferences • Social networking Central repositories	Research lists Reviews Information gateways Discovery systems

Bionotes

Petra Pejřová graduated in Information science and librarianship at the Charles University in Prague. Currently she is a manager of the National repository of Grey Literature in the Czech Republic. Its goal is a systematic collection, long-term archival and provision of access to specialized grey literature, especially to do with research and development, civil service and education, as well as from the business sphere and "open access" at the national level. She works in the National Library of Technology as a head of the Digital National Technical Library. Through lectures and publications she provides information on grey literature in the Czech Republic. She is a member of Czech affiliate team for dissemination free licenses Creative Commons. Email: petra.techlib@gmail.com



Hana Vyčítalová studied Information science and librarianship at the Charles University in Prague. Since 2012 she works in the National Library of Technology in Prague (Czech Republic) in Digital National Library of Technology Department. Currently she is partnership network manager of the National Repository of Grey Literature. She is interested in grey literature, open access, research data, enhanced publications and free licences. She is coordinator of the Conference on Grey Literature and Repositories in Czech Republic.

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Your 7 steps to sustainable data

Emilie Kraaikamp and Marnix van Berchum

DANS, Data Archiving and Networked Services, Netherlands

Data Archiving and Networked Services (DANS) promotes sustained access to digital research data. For this purpose, DANS encourages researchers to archive and reuse data in a sustained form. In the online archiving system EASY research data is stored in a permanent and sustainable manner, according to the guidelines of the international Data Seal of Approval. Each dataset receives a Digital Object Identifier (DOI), facilitating the citation of research data. The metadata of all datasets in EASY are harvested by NARCIS (www.narcis.nl), further increasing the findability of the data.

Since 2011 DANS also hosts datasets related to the Greynet community. Besides data supplementing the publications in The Grey Journal and the Grey Literature Conference Proceedings, EASY provides access to the data related to the Greynet Enhanced Publications Project (see <http://dx.doi.org/10.17026/dans-zp3-pd7e>).

To further promote the use of EASY by the Greynet community and raise the awareness of the procedures, this poster will guide the user through the steps of depositing data at DANS, from preparing the data to the final step of publishing.

Bionote

Marnix van Berchum is Head of Data Services at DANS, responsible for the coordination of the services DANS offers (including EASY, the narcis.nl portal, and the Dutch Dataverse Network). After his studies in Musicology at Utrecht University, he started working at Utrecht University Library. In the years 2010-2012 he also worked at SURF. At both employers he was mostly involved with projects related to Open Access and innovations in scholarly communications (e.g. OpenAIRE). Marnix combines his work at DANS with a PhD trajectory at Utrecht University, in which he wants to apply the concepts and methods of network theory on the dissemination of music in the 16th century. Marnix is Associate Director of the CMME Project.

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Your 7 steps to sustainable data



1. Prepare your data

Select the relevant data files. Check them for privacy aspects and file format against the guidelines issued by DANS.



2. Go to EASY

Log in at <https://easy.dans.knaw.nl>. If you are new to EASY, you will have to register for an account first.



3. Start the deposit procedure

Go to 'deposit your data', select your discipline and click 'start deposit'.



4. Documentation and access level

Describe the dataset and indicate whether it is open access or whether access restrictions apply.



5. Upload your data files

Select your data files and click 'upload dataset'.



6. Submit your data files

Accept the licence agreement and send your dataset to DANS by clicking the 'submit' button.



7. Publication by DANS

DANS will verify the dataset and publish the description you made. Your data have now been sustainably archived and will be accessible to others on a permanent basis under the conditions you specified.



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A semantic engine for grey literature retrieval in the oceanography domain

Sara Goggi, Gabriella Pardelli, Roberto Bartolini, Francesca Frontini, Monica Monachini

CNR, Istituto di Linguistica Computazionale, "Antonio Zampolli", Italy

Giuseppe Manzella, ETTolutions;

Maurizio De Mattei and Franco Bustaffa, DP2000, Italy

Here we present the final results of MAPS (Marine Planning and Service Platform), an environment designed for gathering, classifying, managing and accessing marine scientific literature and data, making it available for search to Operative Oceanography researchers of various institutions by means of standard protocols. In previous publications the general architecture of the system as well as the set of metadata (Common Data Index) used to describe the documents were presented [3]; it was shown how individual oceanographic data-sets could be indexed within the MAPS library by types of measure, measurement tools, geographic areas, and also linked to specific textual documentation. Documentation is described using the current international standards: *Title, Authors, Publisher, Language, Date of publication, Body/Institution, Abstract, etc.*; serial publications are described in terms of *ISSN*, while books are assigned *ISBN*; content of various types on electronic networks is described by means of *doi* and *url*. Each description is linked to the document.

Thanks to this, the MAPS library already enables researchers to go from structured oceanographic data to documents describing it. But this was not enough: documents may contain important information that has not been encoded in the metadata. Thus an advanced Search Engine was put in place that uses semantic-conceptual technologies in order to extract key concepts from unstructured text such as technical documents (reports and grey literature) and scientific papers and to make them indexable and searchable by the end user in the same way as the structured data (such as oceanographic observations and metadata) is. More specifically once a document is uploaded in the MAPS library, key domain concepts in documents are extracted via a natural language processing pipeline and used as additional information for its indexing. The key term identification algorithm is based on marine concepts that were pre-defined in a domain ontology, but crucially it also allows for the discovery of new related concepts. So for instance starting from the domain term *salinity*, related terms such as *sea salinity* and *average sea salinity* will also be identified as key terms and used for indexing and searching documents. A hybrid search system is then put in place, where users can search the library by metadata or by free text queries. In the latter case, the NLP pipeline performs an analysis of the text of the query, and when key concepts are matched, the relevant documents are presented. The results may be later refined by using other structured information (e.g. date of publication, area, ...).

Currently a running system has been put in place, with data from satellites, buoys and sea stations; such data is documented and searchable by its relevant metadata and documentation. Results of quantitative evaluation in terms of information retrieval measures will be presented in the poster; more specifically, given an evaluation set defined by domain experts and composed of pre-defined queries together with documents that answer such queries, it will be shown how the system is highly accurate in retrieving the correct documents from the library. Though this work focuses on oceanography, its results may be easily extended to other domains; more generally, the possibility of enhancing the visibility and accessibility of grey literature via its connection to the data it describes and to an advanced full text indexing are of great relevance for the topic of this conference.

Essential Bibliography (in progress)

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Bionotes

Sara Goggi is a technologist at the Institute of Computational Linguistics "Antonio Zampolli" of the Italian National Research Council(CNR-ILC) in Pisa. She started working at ILC in 1996 working on the EC project LE-PAROLE for creating the Italian reference corpus; afterwards she began dealing with the management of several European projects and nowadays she is involved with organisational and managerial activities mainly concerning international relationships and dissemination as well as organization of events (e.g. LREC conference series). Currently one of her prominent activities is the editorial work for the international ISI Journal Language Resources and Evaluation, being its Assistant Editor. Since many years (from 2004) she also carries on research on terminology and since 2011 - her first publication at GL13 - she is working on topics related with Grey Literature. Email: sara.goggi@ilc.cnr.it



Gabriella Pardelli was born at Pisa, graduated in Arts in 1980 at the Pisa University, submitting a thesis on the History of Science. Since 1984, researcher at the National Research Council, Institute of Computational Linguistics "Antonio Zampolli" ILC, in Pisa. Head of the Library of the ILC Institute since 1990. Her interests and activity range from studies in grey literature and terminology, with particular regard to the Computational Linguistics and its related disciplines, to the creation of documentary resources for digital libraries in the Humanities. She has participated in many national and international projects including the recent projects:- BIBLOS: Historical, Philosophical and Philological Digital Library of the Italian National Research Council, (funded by CNR); - For digital edition of manuscripts of Ferdinand de Saussure (Research Programs of Relevant National Interest, PRIN - funded by the Ministry of Education, University and Research, MIUR). Email: gabriella.pardelli@ilc.cnr.it



Monica Monachini is a Senior Researcher at CNR-ILC. Field of expertise: computational linguistics, computational lexicography, semantics, lexical semantics, language resources, ontologies, lexicon, terminologies, metadata, validation, methods for retrieving information in different areas (biology, environment, civil protection, oceanography, social media, humanities and social sciences, ...), infrastructural issues related to language resources. Active in many standardisation activities for harmonising lexical information. Involved and responsible of the Pisa team in many international projects for language engineering. Over the last years, she has published articles in the field of lexical resources and information extraction in different areas. Currently, she focused her activities on digital humanities. Member of various Scientific Committees; UNI delegate for ISO/TC37/SC4. Email: Monica.Monachini@ilc.cnr.it



Solving the Orphan Works Problem in the United States: Harmonizing international solutions through the responses of information stakeholders to Orphan Works and Mass Digitization: A Report of the Register of Copyrights

Katie Chamberlain Kritikos

University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee School of Information Studies, United States

“Orphan works” are works that are protected by copyright but whose authors cannot be identified or located, leaving users unable to obtain permission to use the work. This inability creates the “orphan works problem” for information stakeholders, defined for the purposes of this project as libraries and librarians, scholars and students, copyright owners, and interest groups. The orphan works problem hinders the creative dissemination of information, such as grey literature. Because using information forms the heart of education, research, and scholarship, the orphan works problem and its consequences for orphan works and grey literature creates a policy issue for international grey literature scholars.

While the European Union addressed the issue in Directive 2012/28/EU (25 October 2012), which sets out common rules for orphan works and mass digitization, legislation defining the rights of copyright owners or the terms of use of copyrighted orphan works still does not exist in the United States. In response, the U.S. Copyright Office recently issued *Orphan Works and Mass Digitization: A Report of the Register of Copyrights* (“2015 Report”). Due to the growing digitization of information, especially orphan works (some of which are grey literature), the 2015 Report endorses legislative solutions to the problem.

This project analyzes the reactions of information stakeholders to the proposed legislation in the 2015 Report. Its purpose is theoretical, in that it illuminates the orphan works problem and the legislative proposals in the 2015 Report, and practical, in that it analyzes whether stakeholders believe that the 2015 Report offers a realistic and workable legislative solution to the orphan works problem in the United States that harmonize with EU Directive 2012/28/EU. The goal is to determine if the report offers real solutions to the orphan works problem, which will affect the future dissemination of grey literature worldwide.

First, the project researches the existing problems and issues for information stakeholders related to orphan works and mass digitization. The literature review introduces orphan works and the main themes of the orphan works problem through analysis of scholarly articles and government documents like reports, prior proposed legislation, and case law. A gap in research, however, exists regarding the needs of information stakeholders. The project then addresses the need to understand stakeholders’ points of view on the report, orphan works, and possible solutions to the orphan works problem. Overall, the project’s goal is to promote the critical need for grey literature scholars to understand information stakeholders’ points of view on the 2015 Report, orphan works, and possible solutions to the orphan works problem in the United States.

Bionotes

Katie Chamberlain Kritikos is a PhD student at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee School of Information Studies. She graduated from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign with a JD (2009) and MLIS (2010) and received her BA, summa cum laude, in English (2006) from the University of Alabama. Formerly, Katie managed the Law Office of Katherine Chamberlain in Princeton, Illinois. Her law practice focused on estate planning, probate, and real estate transactions. With her background in the law and library science, Katie now researches the relationship between libraries, law, and policy. She has published articles on constitutional law and copyright law and is also a certified yoga instructor.

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Solving the Orphan Works Problem in the United States

Harmonizing international solutions through the responses of information stakeholders to Orphan Works and Mass Digitization: A Report of the Register of Copyrights

Katie Chamberlain Kritikos, PhD Student
School of Information Studies, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Milwaukee, Wisconsin, USA

Introduction to Orphan Works

- **Orphan works:** protected by copyright but authors cannot be identified or located.
- **Orphan works problem:** users unable to obtain permission to use orphaned works.
 - Using information forms heart of education, research, and scholarship.
 - Hinders creative dissemination of information, including grey literature.
 - Policy issue for international grey literature scholars.

E.U. v. U.S. Perspectives

- E.U. **Directive 2012/28/EU** (25 October 2012) sets out common rules for orphan works and mass digitization.
- U.S. legislation defining rights of copyright owners or terms of use of copyrighted orphan works still does not exist.
- U.S. Copyright Office issued *Orphan Works and Mass Digitization: A Report of the Register of Copyrights* (June 2015) ("2015 Report").
 - Due to increasing digitization of information, 2015 Report endorses legislative solutions to orphan works problem.



Research Problem

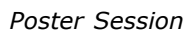
- ▶ **Research question:** What are reactions of information stakeholders to proposed legislative solutions to orphan works problem in 2015 Report?
- ▶ **Theoretical purpose:** illuminate orphan works and orphan works problem through eyes of information stakeholders.
- ▶ **Practical purpose:** inform information policy and provide guidance on how to effectively use orphan works in library collections.

Literature Review

- ▶ Introduces orphan works and main themes of orphan works problem in United States.
- ▶ Analyzes scholarly articles and U.S. government documents.
 - ▶ Reports: 2006 Report, 2012 Notice of Inquiry
 - ▶ Prior proposed legislation: 2008 Shawn Bentley Orphan Works Act
 - ▶ Case law: *Authors Guild v. Google Books* (2d Cir. 2015), *Authors Guild v. HathiTrust* (2d Cir. 2014)

Gap in Research

- ▶ Needs of **information stakeholders**.
 - ▶ Libraries and librarians.
 - ▶ Scholars and students.
 - ▶ Copyright owners.
 - ▶ Interest groups.
- ▶ Reactions to 2015 Report, orphan works, and solutions to orphan works problem.



- ▶ **Study** reactions of information stakeholders to 2015 Report proposed legislation.
- ▶ **Analyze** implications for U.S. Congress, future copyright legislation, and solution of orphan works problem in United States.
- ▶ **Recommend** U.S. legislation that harmonizes treatment of orphan works with E.U. Directive 2012/28/EU.
- ▶ **Support** international information policy for orphan works and grey literature.

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- ▶ Katie Chamberlain Kritikos
- ▶ PhD Student, School of Information Studies
- ▶ University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
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A Community Driven Open Resource Project in Grey Literature

Guide to Good Practices and Resources in Grey Literature

**"GreyGuide offers information professionals, practitioners, and students
common ground for good practice in grey literature"**

In December 2013, the GreyGuide Project was formerly launched as an online forum and repository of good practice in grey literature.

Open Source Repository of good practices in the field of grey literature. That which originated in monographic form is now open and expanded to include content from the global grey literature community

The GreyGuide will provide a unique resource in the field of grey literature that is long awaited and which responds to the information needs of a diverse, international grey literature community.

GreyNet's Web Access Portal

2015

GG Portal

Repository access
NewsFlash
New Collections
Document Share
Web Resources
YouTube Videos
Previous Events
Announcements

2013-2014

GG Portal

GreyNet's
Web Access Portal

Collections

Conference proposals
BIO notes
Grey Source Index

or Proposed and Publish
Good Practices
in Grey Literature

PARTNERS

CNR ISTI
<http://www.isti.cnr.it>



GreyNet
International
<http://www.greynet.org/>

PROJECT TEAM

Stefania Biagioni
ISTI-CNR
Italy

Carlo Carlesi
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Dominic Farace
GreyNet
International
Netherlands

Welcome to the GreyGuide, your point of access to Grey Literature

<http://greyguide.isti.cnr.it>

Repository Key Features

- The system provides services to support the submission, description, searching, browsing, retrieval, access, preservation and visualization of documents
- Different search/browse options are offered:
Google-like or fielded
- Full compliant Open Access implementation via the OAI-PMH protocol

Your GreyGuide Record Entry in Just 3-EASY STEPS:

- Click <http://greyguiderep.isti.cnr.it/userarea.php?langver=en>
- Select the Collection
- Complete the online template

Portal Key Features

- The Portal provides services to support

Document Share

Access to:

- New Collections
- Web resources
- Videos
- Previous Events

The New Portal

... FOLLOW US ON SOCIAL NETWORKS



COLLECTIONS

Current ...

- 2013**
- Published Good Practices
 - Proposed Good Practices

- 2014**
- Conference Proposals
 - Who is in Grey Literature
 - GreySource Index

- 2015**
- International Conference Series on Grey Literature
 - Guide to Good Practice in Grey Literature
 - GreySource Index
 - BIO-Who is in Grey Literature
 - The Grey Journal (TGJ)

... in progress

- Including free licenses Creative Commons into the full text document entry service

**SUGGESTIONS
ARE
WELCOME**

**The Pisa Declaration now
appears
published in 18 languages ...
Remember to endorse**

Policy Development for Grey Literature Resources

Introduction

A wealth of knowledge and information is produced by organizations, governments and industry, covering a wide range of subject areas and professional fields, not controlled by commercial publishing. These publications, data and other materials known as grey literature, are an essential resource in scholarly communication, research, and policy making for business, industry, professional practice, and civil society. Grey literature is recognized as a key source of systematic argument, innovation and understanding in many disciplines including science, engineering, health, social sciences, education, the arts and humanities.

Grey literature document types in print or electronic formats include, among others, research and technical reports, briefings and reviews, evaluations, working papers, conference papers, theses, and multimedia content, representing an immense and valuable part of research and information. In order to realize the benefits of research and information for scholarship, government, civil society, education and the economy, via the signatories to this declaration, call for increased recognition of grey literature's role and value by governments, academics and all stakeholders, particularly its importance for open access to research, open science, innovation, evidence-based policy and knowledge transfer.



July 16, 1994

To achieve the full benefits of grey literature for local, national and global communities we will for and encourage the following:

Organizational

1. Greater recognition for grey literature by government and academia
2. Greater cooperation and coordination among organizations engaged in the production, use, collection and management of grey literature
3. The use of persistent identifiers and open access identifiers for grey literature

Research/Educational

4. Development of recognition and reward for quality grey literature materials by government, universities and other institutions
5. Improved standards in the production and bibliographic control of grey literature
6. Development and implementation of interoperable standards in the management of grey literature
7. Development of good practice guides for the production, dissemination, and evaluation of grey literature

Legal

8. Changes to legal deposit and copyright law that enhance the capacities of libraries, collecting societies and educational institutions and programs to collect and provide access to grey literature, particularly non-commercial public interest materials
9. Addressing legal obstacles to the dissemination of grey literature
10. Further studies necessary grey content for both commercial and non-commercial purposes

Funding/Sustainable

11. Identifying available funding for research involving grey literature
12. Increased support for collection, development and long-term preservation of grey literature
13. Increased investment in information and network technologies for accessing and managing and digital grey literature

Technical

14. Strategies to track link rot and enhance the stability and accessibility of online content
15. Systems for linking data and other non-textual content to their grey literature publications together with interoperability standards for sharing grey literature



To be shared

Attribution
Non-Commercial

Share
Alike license

Grey Literature and Information Ethics: Shared Concerns and Cognitive Dissonance in the Digital Information Economy

Sylvia Simmons and Jonathan Gordon-Till,
InfoEthics, United Kingdom

Applied information ethics is concerned with the impact of information-based decisions on the underlying moral compass of an organization and in turn on the business impact of ethical decisions. Preliminary analyses of the professional landscapes in grey literature and applied information ethics suggests significant areas of common concern with respect to professional practice. For example, whilst new technologies offer both opportunities and risks in managing grey literature, so too ethical questions are raised in the application of such new technologies in the digital preservation of archives. These shared concerns are increased by the relatively poor understanding of our professional roles.

In addition, education and debate in these two fields is deemed less important than emerging technologies and the influence of globalization and new ways of working. We suggest that our overlapping professional domains are at risk of marginalization, and therefore our professional landscape (publishing, librarianship, records, archives, information management and cultural heritage) is at risk of irreparable diminution. We present an innovative and practical approach to reducing the risks inherent in our shared concerns based on dialogue at the GreyForum 1.1 Workshop held in Oxford, 2013 (InfoEthicsUK and GreyNet) and our Information Audit Toolkit.

We welcome expressions of interest from interested practitioners, academics, policy makers, and thought leaders to collaborate with us to validate our hypotheses. We invite collaboration to explore our shared concerns and dialogue by developing a MOOC (Massive Open Online Course) based on pilot training modules.

Bionote

Sylvia Simmons is a consultant and researcher specializing in applied information ethics. She worked with the British Library Consultancy and Aslib Consultancy before setting up InfoResponse Associates (UK), building a client base in public and not-for-profit sectors. She co-edited *Information Management in the Voluntary Sector*, contributing a chapter on *The Information Cycle in Policy Development* and her *Information Audit Toolkit for Not-for-Profit Organizations*. Sylvia was a founder member in 1992 of the Ethics Task Force at the Institute of Information Scientists (IIS), contributing to its pioneering *Code of Professional Practice for Information Professionals* and was invited to serve on the CILIP Ethics Panel to formulate CILIP's *Code of Professional Practice*. In 2006, she co-founded InfoEthicsUK (2006, with Jonathan Gordon-Till) offering training and consultancy to the information community. InfoEthicsUK has delivered workshops at leading LIS Schools in UK and Ireland, designed an innovative *Information Ethics module* for graduate students and developed a case study corpus which focuses on applied Information Ethics to understand complex ethical dilemmas.



Grey Literature and Information Ethics: Shared Concerns and Cognitive Dissonance in the Digital Information Economy

Sylvia Simmons
Jonathan Gordon-Till
InfoEthics UK

InfoEthics UK - Information Ethics and Grey Literature [GL17, Amsterdam, December 2015]

Grey Literature and Information Ethics: Shared Concerns and Cognitive Dissonance in the Digital Information Economy

Background

- Ethics Task Force, Institute of Information Scientists (IIS): *Code of Professional Practice for Information Professionals*
- CILIP Ethics Panel: *Code of Professional Practice*

InfoEthics UK (2006-)

- ✓ Workshops at leading LIS Schools in UK and Ireland
- ✓ Innovative Information Ethics training module(s)
- ✓ Case study corpus to understand complex ethical dilemmas

Our Aims and Objectives

- Enhance ethical decision-making
- Reduce risks and encourage organizational improvement
- Professional development and *reflective* training

InfoEthics UK
eliminate ethical risk

InfoEthics UK - Information Ethics and Grey Literature [GL17, Amsterdam, December 2015]

Stakeholders in Information Ethics

- Information world expanding
- New social paradigms emerging
- "We are all Info Pros now..."
- Grey Literature proliferating

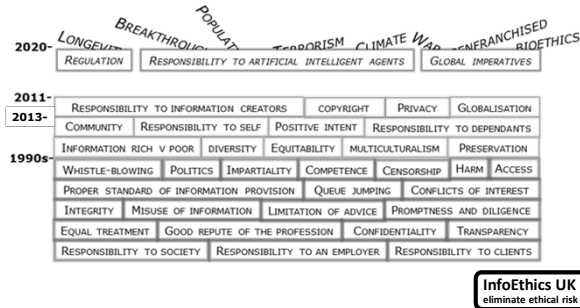


InfoEthics UK
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InfoEthics UK - Information Ethics and Grey Literature [GL17, Amsterdam, December 2015]

Key Themes in Information Ethics

- Information ethics: issues developed in past 20 years
- What will our challenges be by 2020?

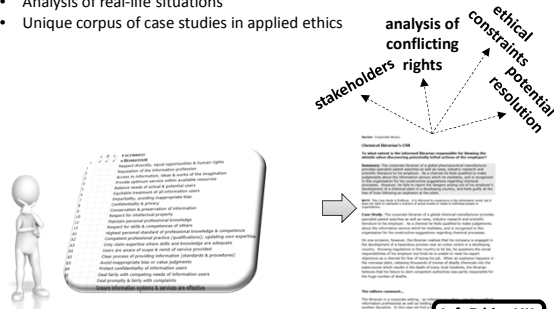


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InfoEthics UK - Information Ethics and Grey Literature [GL17, Amsterdam, December 2015]

Codifying Ethical Behaviour

- Comparison of Ethics Codes across information professions, countries, cultures
- Analysis of real-life situations
- Unique corpus of case studies in applied ethics



InfoEthics UK
eliminate ethical risk

InfoEthics UK - Information Ethics and Grey Literature [GL17, Amsterdam, December 2015]

Grey Literature & Information Ethics

- Shared concerns: analysis and debate
- GreyForum 1.1 Oxford, 2013
- Continuing the dialogue . . .

Grey literature areas of interest	Information Ethics areas of interest	Shared concerns	2020 guidelines
Adapting to new technologies	Digital preservation	Are digitally preserved materials truly preserved?	
New tools - younger scientists seek single point of access to information	New tools: Driving a change in information behaviours	Are we witnessing a paradigm shift in information tools? Is there a 'Google generation'?	
Open access - pioneers not mandated but driven by needs of community	Standards in Open Access	Are we equipped to challenge or even understand the questions of open access?	
Communication tools bypass commercial publishing	Who validates published information? Who is the publisher?	How do we manage the increased risk of suboptimal standards or validation?	
Document types, peer review		How do we resolve the inherent weaknesses in informal (e.g. open) peer review?	
Document types - preprints (traditional) v new (e.g. datasets) - opportunity for anyone to edit	Is a new way of working emerging? No formal peer review via publishers? Who validates in a closed community?	Can we avoid the influence of self-interest in citations?	
Usage of data - citations? At which point is an author cited - validity of this.	Do we question the objectivity of citations?	How do we protect the rights of individuals at the same time as enabling valuable open access?	
Open access / preservation / data sensitivity	Who controls datasets? Is patient privacy compromised?	Are new technologies always a better thing if risk of loss is increased?	
New media for storage	Do new media create additional risks for preservation?		

InfoEthics UK
eliminate ethical risk

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Grey Literature & Information Ethics

Shared concerns or cognitive dissonance?

- Information Ethics (IE) & Grey Literature (GL) communities: marginalized in higher education?
- Suppliers, publishers, government, research: reluctance to focus on ethical issues?



COGNITIVE DISSONANCE

The mental stress or discomfort experienced by an individual who holds two or more contradictory beliefs, ideas, or values at the same time, or is confronted by new information that conflicts with existing beliefs, ideas, or values
(Leon Festinger)

- Unwilling to attend or fund training?
- Highlights weaknesses?
- Confronting uncomfortable issues?
- But risks will not go away!
- Fast-changing ICTs: greater need to capture & explore ethical dilemmas

InfoEthics UK
eliminate ethical risk

InfoEthics UK - Information Ethics and Grey Literature [GL17, Amsterdam, December 2015]

Grey Literature & Information Ethics

Developing an Online Learning Platform (e.g. MOOC)

Grey Literature and Information Ethics

- Marginalized by globalization, new ways of working and technologies?
- Our overlapping domains are more important than ever
- Professional landscape (publishing, librarianship, records, archives, information management and cultural heritage) risk irreparable harm

InfoEthics UK

- Innovative and user-centred approach offers solutions
- GreyForum 1.1 Workshop, Oxford, 2013
- Audit Toolkit

Expressions of Interest Invited

- Academics, policy makers, thought leaders and practitioners
- Validate our hypotheses and develop Online Learning Platform
- Potential partners in digital publishing and content management



InfoEthics UK
eliminate ethical risk

InfoEthics UK - Information Ethics and Grey Literature [GL17, Amsterdam, December 2015]

About InfoEthics UK

InfoEthics UK
eliminate ethical risk

- ✓ Training, workshops and consultancy for information professionals
- ✓ Innovative, interactive training and audit: mapping information risk
- ✓ Global: collaboration with industry experts and professional bodies in information & KM communities
- ✓ Established in 2006 – located in London, Oxford & Amsterdam
- ✓ Multi-cultural: working knowledge of English, Russian, French, Dutch, German, Hungarian & Hebrew

Contact:

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InfoEthics UK - Information Ethics and Grey Literature [GL17, Amsterdam, December 2015]

Korean Institute of Science and Technology Information (KISTI)

English version - <http://en.kisti.re.kr/>

* Vision

World-class information research institute creating values for customers

* Main functions



* Management and service of Korean R&D reports

KISTI exclusively manages, preserves, and serves Korean R&D reports for citizens and government officials. It provides Korean R&D reports and their information with National science & Technology Information Service (NTIS) and National Discovery for Science Leaders (NDSL).

* Contact information

KISTI email address: hcpark@kisti.re.kr

Headquarters: Tel : +82-42-869-1004, 1234 Fax: +82-42-869-0969

Analysis of National R&D Project Report Output Utilization and Economic Contribution

Kiseok Choi, Cheong1l-Joo Chae, Yong-hee Yae, Yong Ju Shin,
Korea Institute of Science and Technology Information (KISTI), Korea

As the major developed countries of the world have realized the importance of open common information and its recycling, they have begun to seek a plan that will facilitate manipulation of common information. Despite development of the National R&D business and its quantitative increase in Korea, its practical use still remains at a lower level. Therefore, it is worthwhile to analyze practical use and economic contribution in order to achieve higher profits.

There are two purposes of this study. The first purpose is to draw a conclusion by analyzing/investigating the practical uses of the National R&D Reports, and the second purpose is to evaluate economic contributions by the National R&D Reports. These are possible by manipulating the improved quantitative/qualitative indicator designated to evaluate the economic contributational aspect of the National R&D Reports.

The degree of outcome measurement for the National R&D Reports was investigated through science and technology workers in both the field and the academic world. The results of this investigation show that the average time of use for the total National R&D Reports is 6.3 years and average monthly reference occurs 9.2 times. Additionally, results showed that researchers spend an average of 11.6 hours per month using the reports. Moreover, the proportion of the National R&D Reports in Collection of Science and Technology Information, the importance of the National R&D Reports in Practical Science and Technology Information, and the proportion of the National R&D Reports in Quotation Science and Technology Information are considered between 'average' and 'slightly higher than average.'

The results of the investigation/ analysis for usefulness of the National R&D Reports show that the quality of content, the quality of the system, the satisfaction, and the utility are recorded as 'slightly higher than average' and 'high.' These results demonstrate that users of the National R&D Reports consider these reports to be an important resource.

The results of the investigation/ analysis for the preservation value of the National R&D Reports indicate 83.2% positive opinion about preserving this report. Therefore, KISTI should preserve National R&D Reports at the national level.

The results of the investigation/ analysis for the demand of National R&D Reports show that the intention to use the system records falls between 'slightly higher than average' and 'high.' These results address the high number of users who intend to keep using the National R&D Reports.

The results of the investigation/ analysis for the economic contribution of the National R&D Reports show that value for practical use, value of common ownership, and contributational value—which are all qualitative indicators, respectively—fall between 'slightly higher than average' and 'high' on the scale. These results show that the users of the National R&D Reports consider it of high economic value. The usefulness value of the National R&D Reports is 2.908 won for a piece of information, and the total usefulness value of the National R&D Reports thus far is 1.713 hundred million won; the reports are estimated to hold 15.5 times the economic value over the cost. The payment value of the National R&D Reports is 2,156won for a piece of information, and the total payment value of the National R&D Reports thus far is 1,270 hundred million won; the reports are estimated to hold 11.5 times the economic value over the cost. Compared to other domestic and foreign information services' estimation for the economic contribution—which has only recorded estimates of 3 to 9 times the value rate—the construction of these National R&D Reports is currently economically effective for businesses and is also expected to be economically feasible for businesses in the future.

Bionote

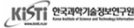
Kiseok Choi is a principal researcher of NTIS Center, Korea Institute of Science and Technology Information. He received the B.S. degree from the school of Computer Science and Statistics at Seoul National University, in 1988, and, M.S. degree from the school of Information and Communication Engineering at Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology, in 1997, PH.D. degree from the school of Computer Engineering at Chungnam National University 2013, respectively. His research interests include information retrieval, database and distributed data interoperability. Email: choi@kisti.re.kr



The 17th International Conference on Grey Literature

**Analysis of National R&D Project Report Output
Utilization and Economic Contribution**

Kiseok Choi, Cheol-Joo, Yong-Hee Yae, YongJu Shin
(Korea Institute of Science and Technology Information)

 한국과학기술정보연구원

❖ Introduction

❖ Analysis on utilization of national R&D reports

❖ Economic evaluation of national R&D reports

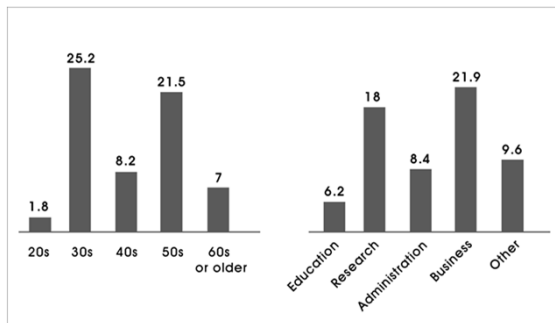
❖ Conclusion

❖ Introduction

- Recently, major advanced countries in the world have recognized the importance of the opening and recycling of public information and searched for a way to provide and utilize public information in a smooth and efficient manner.
- In the Republic of Korea, despite a significant increase in the number of government-led R&D programs and outcomes, the utilization of these research outcomes is still very low.
- Therefore, it is urgent to figure out how to utilize research results and analyze their economic contribution.
- There are two purposes of this study. The first purpose is to draw a conclusion by analyzing/investigating the practical uses of the National R&D Reports, and the second purpose is to evaluate economic contributions by the National R&D Reports.

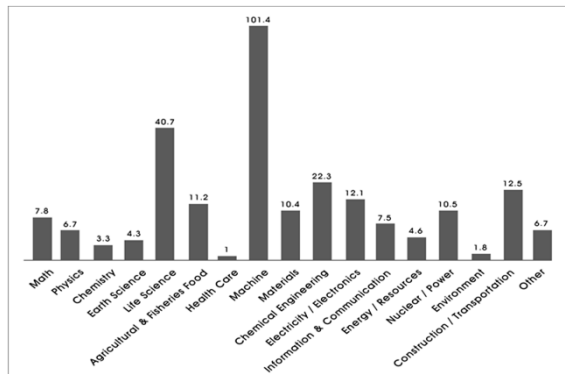
❖ Analysis on the utilization of national R&D reports

➤ Average Monthly Detailed-view Frequency of National R&D Reports by Age and Organization



❖ Analysis on the utilization of national R&D reports

➤ Average Monthly Detailed-view Frequency of National R&D Reports by Topic



❖ Economic Evaluation of National R&D Reports

➤ Economic Analysis Indicators of National R&D Reports

Category	Specific Indicators
Qualitative Indicator	• Utilization value of national R&D reports
Quantitative Indicator	• Utilization value of national R&D reports • Benefit-Cost (B/C) analysis of national R&D reports

- For analysis of qualitative indicators, a 7-point Likert scale-based questionnaire survey is used. For calculation formula, the 7-point Likert scale is converted into 100 scores, and the results are analyzed based on the following formula:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \bar{x} \times 14.28$$

$\bar{x}$ Mean score on a 7-point scale, n=Total number of respondents

❖ Economic Evaluation of National R&D Reports

- For the analysis of utilization value as well, users' utilization value is estimated based on the following calculation formula:

Calculation Formula for the Utilization Value of National R&D Reports

$$UV = CS^{UV} \times N$$

UV: Total utilization value of national R&D reports

CS^{UV} : Utilization value of national R&D reports per capita

N: Total number of subscribers

❖ Economic Evaluation of National R&D Reports

- According to analysis on the utilization value of national R&D reports based on the formula below, total utilization value was KRW 171.3 billion. **As the number of subscribers increased, utilization value also improved.**

Calculation Formula for the Total Utilization Value of National R&D Reports

$$\text{Total NPV} = \sum_{2009=1}^{2014} \text{Values}_i \times AC \times MPY \times \text{user}_i$$

Values_i = Utilization value of a report(2,908 KRW)

AC = Average monthly usage frequency per capita (9.2)

MPY = 12 months

user_i = No. of subscribers on the ith Year

Category	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
No. of Subscribers	36,614	53,955	78,294	110,509	156,616	188,002	623,990
Utilization Value (x KRW 100million)	118	173	251	355	503	604	1,713

❖ Economic Evaluation of National R&D Reports

- According to B/C analysis on national R&D reports, the utilization value-based B/C was 15.5 with about 16 times of economic effects.
- In addition, payment value-based B/C was 11.5 with approximately 12 times of economic effects. Even though KRW 11.1 billion is spent annually to provide national R&D reports, their economic value is deemed 12-16 times greater than the costs.
- **Therefore, the development and supply of national R&D reports appear to be economically very efficient.**

Category	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Cost	5	7	22	23	21	18	95
Cost (Present Value)	7	10	27	27	23	18	111
Utilization Value (Present Value)	118	173	251	355	503	604	1,713

B/C Present Value of National R&D Reports (Unit: X KRW 100 million)



❖ Conclusion

- According to economic analysis on national R&D reports, 'utilization value' was the highest with 76.4 scores, followed by 'shared value (75.1)' and 'contribution value (73.0)' in qualitative indicators.
- These results show that the contribution value to new R&D planning is low. Because the utilization value and shared value with others are also as low as '70-80 scores,' therefore, it is needed to develop a strategy to keep enhancing values.



Scientific Audiovisual Materials And Linked Open Data: The TIB Perspective

Paloma Marín Arraiza,

German National Library of Science and Technology (TIB), Germany

Scientific audio-visual media such as videos of research laboratory experiments or computer animations have become an important part of scientific communication. These media contribute to a better understanding and discussion of the research because they can describe dynamic phenomena which cannot be precisely detailed in words and pictures. However, the search and use of scientific videos have to face two main issues: the lack of metadata associated with them and the sharing by using web portals that do not contribute to a long-term preservation.

Being aware of these issues and the need of new platforms to support and publish scientific audio-visual media, the German National Library of Science and Technology (TIB) launched the TIB|AV-Portal. It is a bilingual (German/English) web-based portal that optimises access to scientific videos in the fields of science and technology. It also meets the requirements – understood as task of a special library - for reliable long term preservation, scientific citation using persistent identifiers, and metadata enhancement.

The persistent identification of each video is guaranteed by the association of the video with a DataCite Digital Object Identifier (DOI). The DOI also facilitates the video citation. Not only the whole video can be cited, but also a particular second since a fragment identifier – attached to the DOI – is displayed for each second by means of the open standard Media Fragment Identifier (MFI). The automatic metadata enhancement process consists of diverse video analyses, including text, speech, and image recognition. As a result, several entities are associated with each individual segment. These entities are also semantically connected with other terms in English and German. This leads to a metadata enrichment of the video and opens up the possibility of using innovative search, and retrieval services.

The upload of additional material related to the video complements the information enhancement. Causal associative metadata relationships, such as “isSupplementBy”, “isSupplementTo” or “isCitedBy”, allow the user to connect a video and other related materials. In order to cover the wide spectrum of these materials, different file formats are accepted.

Future directions in the management of audiovisual scientific information consist of the publication of the data as Linked Open Data, following the W3C Best Practices. This will provide a better data interoperability, and reuse.

Bionote

Paloma Marín Arraiza studied physics at the University of Granada (Spain). She also holds a master's degree in information science and science communication from the same university. She developed part of the master's degree at the São Paulo State University (UNESP) in Brazil. Currently, she is part of the Competence Centre for non-textual Materials at the German National Library of Science and Technology (TIB), where she works as a research assistant in the development and research division. Her main interests and research topics are Linked Open Data and videos as a way to communicate science. Email: paloma.marin@tib.uni-hannover.de

TIB TECHNISCHE
INFORMATIONSBIBLIOTHEK

**SCIENTIFIC AUDIOVISUAL MATERIALS AND
LINKED OPEN DATA: THE TIB PERSPECTIVE**

Paloma Marín Arraiza
17th International Conference on Grey Literature
1st and 2nd December 2015, Amsterdam (Netherlands)

What is Linked Open Data?

Linked Data Principles

- Use URIs as names for things
- Use HTTP URIs so that people can look up those names
- When someone looks up a URI, provide useful information, using the standards (RDF*, SPARQL)
- Include links to other URIs, so that they can discover more things

**Linked Data Principles + a public domain license =
Linked Open Data (LOD)**

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2

Knowledge organisation

RDF structure: subject + predicate + object

International Conference on Grey Literature schema:Place → Amsterdam
dcterms:date → "2/12/2015"

How to cope with complexity? → Ontologies

Figure: Pizza Ontology (Source: [Gellera](#))

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3

Standards

There is no standardised way to publish Linked Open Data (Zuiderwijk et al., 2012).

Common best practices:

- a local RDF store,
- an ontology/vocabularies that relates data items (internally and externally),
- data reuse.



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4

New types of scientific information = grey scientific information

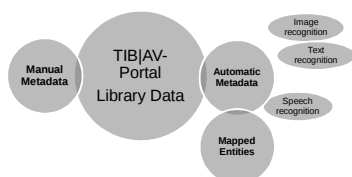


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5

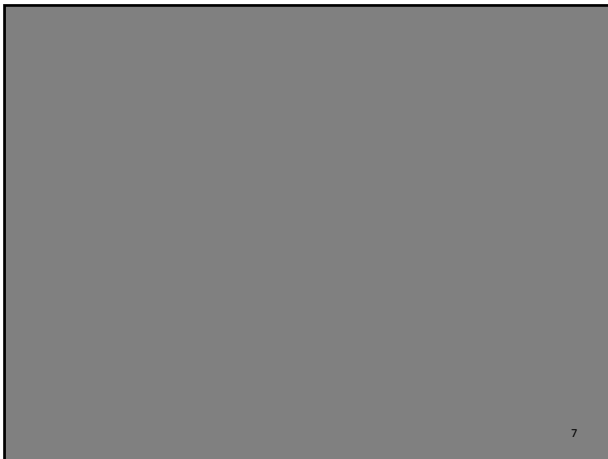
Library Data

'Library data refers to any type of digital information produced or curated by libraries that describes resources or aids their discovery'. (Library Data Incubator Group Final Report).



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6



7

Multilingual functionalities

Query in English, results in German.

Entities from the GND and DBpedia (in German and English).

GND and DBpedia offer their data as linked data sets.

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8

Semantic applications

- Improved semantic search
- Recommendation system
- Author's information and publications
- Related topics

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9

Data publishing

VOCABULARIES FOR OUR PURPOSES

- Dublin Core Types
- Dublin Core Terms
- Schema.org
- RDF Schema
- RDF Syntax
- Ontology for Media Resources

- Friend of a Friend (FOAF)
- Open Annotation Model
- Bibliographic Framework Initiative (Bibframe)
- The Bibliographic Ontology (BIBO)

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10

Summary

- Research libraries manage textual and non-textual digital information
- The management generates library data
- Linking library data using standards increases the interoperability of the data
- Linked Open Data promotes multilingual facilities, data reuse and semantic applications
- TIB|AV-Portal is weaving step by step into a linked data environment

TIB TECHNISCHE INFORMATIONSBIBLIOTHEK

11

TIB TECHNISCHE INFORMATIONSBIBLIOTHEK

Thank you very much for your attention 😊

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12

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The National Portal for Recording Theses (PNST): Its Role, Importance and Constraints for Algerian Researchers

Azzedine Bouderbane, Nadja Gamouh, and Hadda Saouchi,
University Constantine 2, Algeria

If researchers no longer face difficulties to have access to published resources which are exploding in all disciplines, they, however, make tremendous unsuccessful efforts when looking for unpublished documents (grey literature) to develop their research. For the case of theses, several researchers do not know about topics treated by their peers. Moreover, they often find constraints to get access to a specific title's or author's thesis. They also make a long distance, waste time and money in the attempt to reach a desired thesis. For years, this has constituted a real problem for Algerian researchers. The Research Center for Technical and Scientific Information (CERIST) in Algeria has innovated by establishing the National Portal for Recording Theses (P.N.S.T.) as a device that aims above all at caring about national scientific production in terms of theses. It is a central catalogue for registered research topics and maintained theses that provides a certain visibility of research in the country. This portal was also set up with the intention to put an end to the researchers' difficulties when seeking for theses.

In our paper, we have attempted to evaluate whether the researchers' situation has known any improvement. To reach this goal, a questionnaire was administered by email to a sample of researchers at the University of Constantine 2. 50 university teachers and 50 Ph.D. students were concerned by this qualitative study. The analysis of the survey led to significant results that showed the positive points of this portal and the various constraints that still face researchers when attempting to explore this information gate.

Keywords: Grey literature, thesis, researcher, National Portal for Recording Theses, constraint, qualitative study, Algeria.

Azzedine Bouderbane
Nadjia Gamouh
Hadda Saouchi
University Constantine 2

**The National Portal for Recording Theses (PNST):
its Role, Importance and Constraints
for Algerian Researchers**

Introduction



Research in Algeria:

- Efforts made: Information available via printed documents and various data-bases
- but**
- A lot of constraints to accede to grey literature.



2

Research in Algeria



Constraints



- No information about topics treated by peers
- No access to theses
- To reach a desired thesis, researchers face distance, time and money constraints



Delays in completing research

3

CERIST in Algeria

(Research Center for Scientific and Technical Information)

A good initiative



Creation of PNST

(The National Portal for Recording Theses)



A helpful instrument for Algerian researchers

4

PNST



A central catalog

- For registering Algerian research topics accepted by University Scientific Councils
- For Magister and Ph.D theses in all disciplines
- For visibility of Algerian research



5

Statement of the problem

???

- Has the portal (PNST) put an end to the researchers' difficulties?
- Has the portal improved the researchers' situation in Algeria?



6

Methodology

- A qualitative study
- A survey led at the university Constantine 2
- The questionnaire as a tool for collecting data
- A sample of 100 researchers

7

Methodology

Hypotheses

- Researchers have found a solution to their problem with the PNST.
- Researchers have been largely informed about the portal (PNST).
- There is an easy and efficient access to the portal.

8

Methodology

Research objectives

- To identify the difficulties faced by University Constantine 2 researchers in terms of grey literature
- To evaluate the efficiency of the portal(PNST)

9

Results of the study

1. The portal: some positive results
2. The portal: some limits



10

Conclusion



Research can be enriched and promoted when it is fed with academic studies that are often unpublished, but sometimes very useful and valuable



11

The end

Thank you very much for your attention

12

Grey Literature Sources in Historical Perspective

Snježana Ćirković,

Faculty of Philology, University of Belgrade, Serbia

This paper describes historical perspective of grey literature in comparison to the postulates of Serbian enlightenment in the 18th Century. The first theoretical part of this paper describes comparative analysis between main postulates of grey literature given in *Pisa Declaration on Policy Development for Grey Literature Resources* (Pisa, Italy) on May 16, 2014 in comparison to the first manifest of Serbian enlightenment written by one of the greatest Serbian enlightener Zaharija Orfelin. Orfelin has written this manifest in the preface of the Journal *Slaveno-Serbski Magazin*, founded in Venice (Italy) in 1768. The second part of this paper describes the handwritten notes as one of the grey literature forms, made by Zaharija Orfelin on the books in his private library. This library presents one of the first private Serbian libraries from the 18. Century, it is a rich collection of the most representative books from that period in different languages (German, Italian, French, Russian, Latin and Slaveno-Serbic) and represents invaluable cultural heritage. Using the method of content analysis this paper will describe these handwritten notes, and their role as grey literature source in reconstructing the biography of Zaharija Orfelin in the lack of other primary biographical and historical printed sources.



Contents	
❖	Zaharija Orfelin – Biography
❖	Serbian Enlightenment
❖	Pisa Declaration (2014, Pisa, Italy)
❖	Preface of the Slaveno-Serbian Magazin (1768, Venice, Italy)
❖	Private Library of Zaharija Orfelin
❖	Handwritten Notes as Grey Literature Source
❖	Conclusions
GL17 Conference, A New Wave of Textual and Non-Textual Grey Literature, December 1-2, 2015, Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences, Amsterdam, Netherlands	

Zaharija Orfelin - Biography	
❖	1726 - Born in Vukovar, Austrian Monarchy
❖	1757 – 1762 – Secretary to Metropolitan Pavle Nenadović in Sremski Karlovci
❖	1764 – 1770 – Redactor at Dimitrios Theodosios's publishing house in Venice
❖	1770 – 1783 – Return to Novi Sad and Sremski Karlovci
❖	1783-1784 – Editor at Joseph von Kurzbeck's printing house in Vienna
❖	1785 – Died in Novi Sad, Austrian Monarchy
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Serbian Enlightenment	
Preface to the Slaveno-Serbian Magazin – main postulates:	
❖	Sharing knowledge among all social classes;
❖	Common good;
❖	Spreading knowledge through the new printed forms (journals, almanacs, manuals) instead of books, in lack of schools and official education;
❖	Relief from clerical influences.
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Comparative Analysis
Pisa Declaration – Preface to the Slaveno-Serbian Magazin

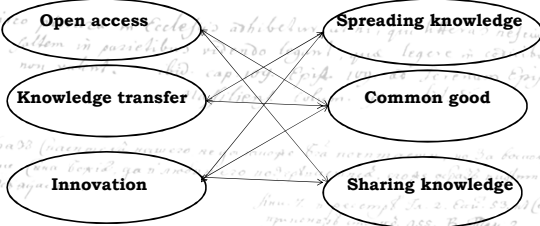
Year 2014, Pisa, Italy **Year 1768, Venice, Italy**



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Comparative Analysis
Pisa Declaration – Preface to the Slaveno-Serbian Magazin

Pisa Declaration: **Slaveno-Serbian Magazin:**



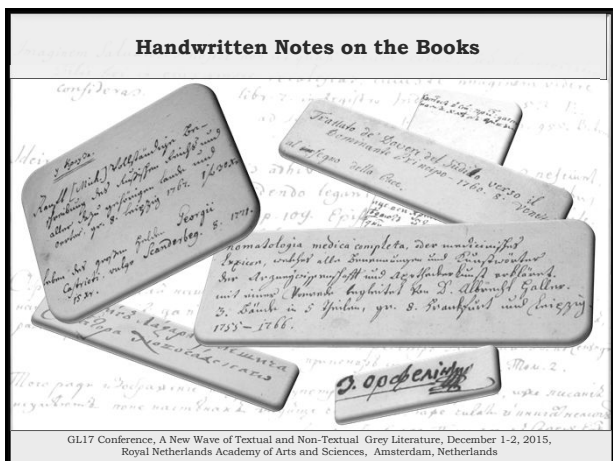
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Private Library of Zaharija Orfelin



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Handwritten Notes on the Books



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Handwritten Notes as Grey Literature Source

Historical sources:

- I. Primary source** - an original document containing firsthand information about a topic (diaries, interviews, letters, handwritten notes, original works of art, photographs, speeches, works of literature);
- II. Secondary source** - commentary/discussion about a primary source; interpretation of primary sources (biographies, dissertations, indexes, abstracts, bibliographies, journal articles, monographs);
- III. Tertiary source** - presents summaries or condensed versions of materials, usually with references back to the primary and/or secondary sources (dictionaries, encyclopedias, handbooks).

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Handwritten Notes - Content Analysis

Types of Orfelin's handwritten notes :

- I. Form of Ex Libris – signature on the books** - Z.O., Zacharias Orphelin, Zaccaria Orfelini...;
- II. Notes about book content– Author lies** (лжеть авторъ), materialist (матеріалістъ), explanation to some terms in books..;
- III. Notes about date and place of purchasing the book** - Das Buch habe ich gekauft um zwanzig Groschen von den Buchhaltern 24 July 1751 in Ofen;
- IV. Different types of title lists, short bibliographies** – КНИГИ НА НѢМЕЦКОМЪ И СЛАВЕНСКОМЪ ЯЗЫКЪ...

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Handwritten Notes - Content Analysis

The role of Orfelin's handwritten notes :

- ❖ In lack of other primary biographical sources - for reconstructing of Orfelin's biography;
- ❖ For creating an intellectual Profile of Zaharija Orfelin;
- ❖ For better understanding his personality, habits, personal interests, etc.

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Conclusions

- ❖ Improving the standards for bibliographical description and typology of handwritten notes;
- ❖ Development and implementation of metadata standards in the management of handwritten notes as grey literature sources;
- ❖ Including handwritten notes in the corpus with other grey literature sources, such as : research and technical reports, briefings and reviews, evaluations, working papers, conference papers, theses, and multimedia content.

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Questions...

Learn from yesterday, live for today, hope for tomorrow.

The important thing is not to stop questioning.

(Albert Einstein)

Thank you for your attention!

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Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Grey Literature citations in the age of Digital Repositories and Open Access

Silvia Giannini and Stefania Biagioni, Institute of Information Science and Technologies ISTI-CNR;
Sara Goggi and Gabriella Pardelli, Istituto di Linguistica Computazionale, ILC-CNR, Italy

About ten years ago we studied the impact of grey literature (GL) on conventional literature by observing the impact of grey citations in two different scientific fields, «after the growth in the use of the WWW» (Di Cesare et al. 2005). Over the last decade the international scientific community and its players have undergone (and still undergo) essential changes with respect to the representation and dissemination of knowledge. The formalization of the Open Access (OA) model dates back to the beginning of the last decade: OA is a movement born in the 1990s with the purpose to contrast the monopoly of commercial publishing houses thus making knowledge accessible for free without violating the intellectual property rights or threaten the quality of a scientific work. Along with the success of OA, the prototype of the 90s eprint archives evolved into the current digital repositories (institutional or subject based). The new paradigms of scientific communication and the most advanced computer science technologies fostered the achievement and use of these novel infrastructures: in particular, institutional repositories have gained a specific and relevant role in storing, preserving and disseminating scientific information.

The international Declarations of Budapest 2002, Bethesda 2003 and Berlin 2004 contributed to the definition of OA principles and opened the way to the movement from a normative point of view thus fostering the promulgation of national laws and European legislation as well (reference n° 2012/417/UE). Nowadays many academic and research institutions choose to adhere to the OA organization by issuing policies which compel to deposit/file their research products in OA repositories. Nevertheless the debate on this themes is extremely heated and many issues still need to be cleared up: from problems related to the quality of open access products, the peer-review processes, the integration between the OA world and the evaluation of research to – last but not least - the impact of citations of OA works (Guerrini 2010; De Bellis 2005; Eysenbach 2006). In our current digital era bibliographic citations has gained a strategic role within the mechanisms of scientific communication, especially due to the implementation of the citation indexing services (Cassella 2011). Citation has thus become «...the currency in scientific communication trade. It is a small denomination bill (quoting does not cost that much) but with a very high symbolic buying power...» (DeBellis 2014)¹. Besides it is undeniable that from a bibliometric point of view the two more widely recognized and used standards are those based on the number of citations per article and on the Impact Factor (IF) per journal.

In this scenario, it seemed interesting to investigate once again the “world” of scientific citations for proving if - and eventually to which extent – this “revolution” in the communication of knowledge might actually reflect on the GL approach to citations. Today institutional archives allow to store and make accessible any research “product”, whether “official” publications or various types of grey literature: from the more traditional technical reports or dissertations to the newest datasets, experiments, software, web sites, blogs.

Our hypothesis is then driven by the idea that grey literature, more easily identified and accessed, may have a greater visibility. Similarly it is possible to assume a greater impact of GL citations on the overall total of citations.

This work measures grey citations in the years 2012, 2013 and 2014 and then describes the features of GL documents cited in two different areas of knowledge: Computational Linguistics and Computer Science. With the aim to survey a wide and varied range of resources, we selected a sample data based on the bibliographic references of articles contained in 4 journals - all indexed by the ISI Web of Science and with an Impact Factor over the last three years - and two proceedings of international conferences held in 2012 and 2014.

¹ From the Italian original work: «...moneta corrente nel commercio della comunicazione scientifica ufficiale. Moneta di piccolo taglio (costa poco citare), ma dal potere d'acquisto simbolico non indifferente...» (DeBellis 2014).

Bionotes

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Stefania Biagioni graduated in Italian Language and Literature at the University of Pisa and specialized in Data Processing and DBMS. She is currently a member of the research staff at the Istituto di Scienza e Tecnologie dell'Informazione "A. Faedo" (ISTI), an institute of the Italian National Research Council (CNR) located in Pisa. She is head librarian of the Multidisciplinary Library of the CNR Campus in Pisa 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/OpenAire 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. Since 2013 she is involved on the GreyGuide Project. Email: stefania.biagioni@isti.cnr.it

Sara Goggi is a technologist at the Institute of Computational Linguistics "Antonio Zampolli" of the Italian National Research Council (CNR-ILC) in Pisa. She started working at ILC in 1996 working on the EC project LE-PAROLE for creating the Italian reference corpus; afterwards she began dealing with the management of several European projects and nowadays she is involved with organisational and managerial activities mainly concerning international relationships and dissemination as well as organization of events (e.g. LREC conference series). Currently one of her preminent activities is the editorial work for the international ISI Journal Language Resources and Evaluation, being its Assistant Editor. Since many years (from 2004) she also carries on research on terminology and since 2011 - her first publication at GL13 - she is working on topics related with Grey Literature. Email: sara.goggi@ilc.cnr.it

Gabriella Pardelli was born at Pisa, graduated in Arts in 1980 at the Pisa University, submitting a thesis on the History of Science. Since 1984, researcher at the National Research Council, Institute of Computational Linguistics "Antonio Zampolli" ILC, in Pisa. Head of the Library of the ILC Institute since 1990. Her interests and activity range from studies in grey literature and terminology, with particular regard to the Computational Linguistics and its related disciplines, to the creation of documentary resources for digital libraries in the Humanities. She has participated in many national and international projects including the recent projects:- BIBLOS: Historical, Philosophical and Philological Digital Library of the Italian National Research Council, (funded by CNR); - For digital edition of manuscripts of Ferdinand de Saussure (Research Programs of Relevant National Interest, PRIN - funded by the Ministry of Education, University and Research, MIUR). Email: gabriella.pardelli@ilc.cnr.it





Public Interest in Accessing the INIS Collection

Dobrica Savić,

Nuclear Information Section, International Atomic Energy Agency, NIS-IAEA, Austria

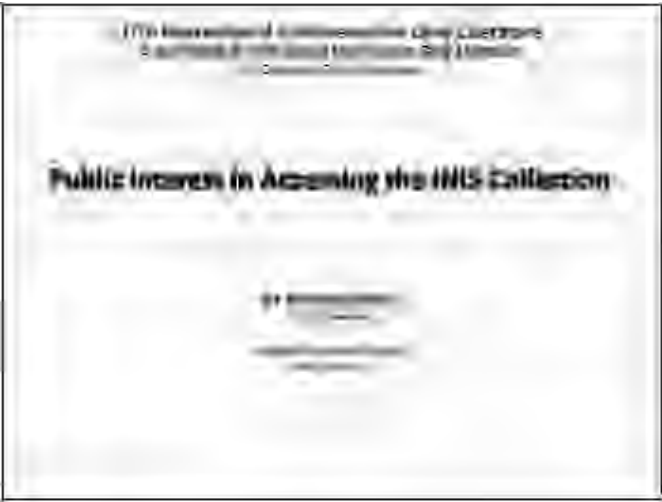
Since its creation in 1970, INIS has collected and provided access to more than 3.7 million bibliographic references to publications, documents, technical reports, non-copyrighted documentation, and other grey literature, as well as 493 000 full texts. Overall, there are 760 GB of data in the INIS Collection. Public interest in accessing the INIS Collection has been remarkable over the years. Presently, there are more than 1.2 million visitors to the Collection with almost 3.5 million page views and 430 00 full text document downloads.

The Collection consists of seven types of literature – computer media, patents, books, reports, journal articles, miscellaneous and audio-visuais. This paper provides an overview of the INIS Collection and the distribution of different types of grey literature. It also provides INIS Collection access statistics based on Google Analytics web search data and public interest in accessing these different types of literature.

As one of the world's largest collections of published information on the peaceful uses of nuclear science and technology, INIS represents an extraordinary example of world cooperation. 154 INIS members share and allow access to their valuable nuclear information resources, preserving them for future generations and offering a freely available nuclear knowledge repository.

Bionote

Dobrica Savic is Head of the Nuclear Information Section (NIS) of the IAEA. He holds a PhD degree from Middlesex University in London, an MPhil degree in Library and Information Science from Loughborough University, UK, an MA in International Relations from the University of Belgrade, Serbia, as well as a Graduate Diploma in Public Administration, Concordia University, Montreal, Canada. He has extensive experience in the management and operations of web, library, information and knowledge management, as well as records management and archives services across various United Nations Agencies, including UNV, UNESCO, World Bank, ICAO, and the IAEA. His main interests are creativity, innovation and use of information technology in library and information services. Email: d.savic@iaea.org





Presentation

Public Interest in Accessing the INIS Collection

Who

&

Why? ✓

- Subject coverage
- Type of documents
- Uniqueness

Use analytics to confirm this and to challenge and improve services!



Presentation at a glance

- International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
- IAEA nuclear information goals
- International Nuclear Information System (INIS)
- INIS repository
- INIS collection by subject
- INIS collection by record types
- Collection uniqueness
- Access analytics
- Conclusions

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)



1957



165



2300
100

Promote safe, secure and peaceful uses of nuclear technologies



IAEA nuclear information goals

- Foster the exchange of STI on the peaceful use of nuclear science and technology (collect, process, preserve, disseminate)
- Increase awareness of the importance of managing nuclear information resources
- Assist with capacity building and training
- Provide information services and support to Member States

International Nuclear Information System (INIS)

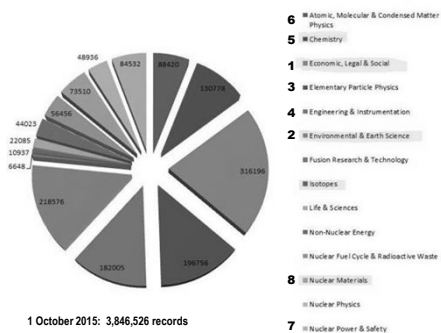
- NCL in the field of nuclear science and technology
- IAEA 1970
- 130 states and 24 international organizations
- The role:
 - **To collect and process** metadata & full-texts of nuclear literature
 - **To preserve** NCL (documents, reports, & other full-text publications)
 - **To disseminate** publications from the INIS repository free of charge to all Internet users

Free, open and unrestricted web access since April 2009
iaea.org/inis

INIS repository

- Status on 1 October 2015:
 - 3,846,526 bibliographic records
 - 1,020,000 full-text documents (750,000 INIS & 320,00 other sources)
- Average annual input over 115,000 records
- Visits to iaea.org/inis (2015)
 - Over 1 million sessions
 - Over 2 million pageviews
 - 2 pages per session
 - 61% bounce rate (single page visits)
 - 30% returning visitors
 - US, India, UK, Germany, Japan, France, South Korea, Canada, Brazil
- Downloads
 - 2014: 423,000
 - 2015: 100,000 ICS + 1.5 million through Google
- Search terms
 - Nuclear reactors; radioactive waste; environment; Fukushima; accidents

INIS collection by subject



1 October 2015: 3,846,526 records

49 subject categories grouped into 14 subject areas

INIS collection by record type



1 October 2015: 3,846,526 records
73% vs 27%

Collection uniqueness

- Not indexed by commercial database providers (Web of Science, EBSCO, Science Direct, ProQuest, etc.)
- 80 % of the collection is not in Google
- Google.com search for terms:
 - Radiology (62*) (20%, only 1 extra link)
 - Reactor safety (S21*) (10%, only 1 extra link)
 - Radiation protection (61*) (10%, only 1 extra link)

ICS exact phrase + full-text

*S61 & S62 Life sciences

*S21 Nuclear power and safety



Access analytics

- Status on 1 October 2015:
 - 3,846,526 bibliographic records
 - 1,020,000 full-text documents (750,000 INIS & 320,000 other sources)
- Average annual input 120,000+
- Sessions: 1 million
- Page views: 1.9 million
- Users: 726,000 (30% new visitors)
- Bounce rate (single page entry): 61%
- Downloads through ICS 100,000
- Downloads through Google.com 1.5 million
- Total downloads 1.6 million
- Most downloaded documents:
 - Radiology & nuclear medicine
 - Reactor safety
 - Radiation protection

Access analytics (cont.)

INIS Collection access statistics by document type

	# of records (3,856,529)	% of the collection	# of records accessed	% of records accessed	# of accesses (1,296,607)	% of all accesses
Journal article	2,386,933	61.89%	108,074	4.53%	500,342	38.58%
Report	618,619	16.04%	60,260	9.74%	266,194	20.53%
Misc.*	406,386	10.54%	44,159	10.87%	214,440	16.33%
Book	390,067	10.11%	35,944	9.22%	304,192	23.46%
Patent	46,429	1.20%	2,212	4.76%	7,546	0.58%
Multimedia	7,829	0.20%	1,284	16.40%	6,498	0.50%
Obsolete types**	266	0.00%	19	7.14%	104	0.00%

* Miscellaneous: theses, pamphlets, brochures, conference proceedings

** Obsolete: G: Maps; F: Audio-visual materials; C: Conference

Conclusions

- Open access collections/DB bring huge number of users
- Specific subject related coverage attracts special user groups (edu, gov)
- Most frequently downloaded documents are NOT from the most populous parts of the collection
- 80% of the INIS Collection is unique
- If NCL available from other sites, it is usually only the originator's website
- Access to NCL is directly proportional to their representation in the collection
- Users are looking for information irrelevant of its form



Extracting Value from Grey Literature: processes and technologies for aggregating and analyzing the hidden “big data” treasure of organizations

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Massimiliano Saccone, Central Library, CNR, Italy

Grey literature can be a valuable source of information about organizations' activities and, to a certain extent, about their identity. Some of the major problems that hinder their full exploitation are the heterogeneity of formats, the lack of structure, the unpredictability of their content, the size of the document bases, which can quickly become huge.

The collection and mining of grey literature can be applied to individual organizations or classes of organizations, thus enabling the analysis of the trends in particular fields. To this end, some techniques can be inherited from the best practices for the management of structured documents belonging to well identified categories, but something more is needed in our case.

Obvious steps are: identifying sources, collecting items, cleansing and de-duplicating contents, assigning unique and persistent identifiers, adding metadata and augmenting the information using other sources. These phases are common to all digital libraries but further steps are required, in our opinion, in the case of grey literature in order to build document bases of value. In particular, we think that an iterative approach would be the most suitable in this context, one including an assessment of what has been collected in order to identify possible gaps and start over with the collection phase.

We think that big data technologies, together with information retrieval and data and text mining techniques, will play a key role in this sector. This “bag of tools” will certainly facilitate the management, browsing and exploitation of large document bases that belong not only to a single organization but also, for example, to a large number of organizations working in a particular sector. This on the one hand opens new scenarios regarding the type of information that can be extracted, but on the other hand introduces new problems regarding the homogenization of contents, formats and metadata, and additional issues related to quality control and confidentiality protection. We believe that in this context the incremental-iterative approach would help address gradually and based on real cases the problems mentioned above.

In this paper we describe the process that, in our opinion, should be put in place and a high level ICT architecture for its dematerialization, along with the technologies that could be leveraged for its implementation.

Bionotes

Gabriele Motta graduated from the “Federico II” University of Naples with a degree in Computer Engineering and specialized in “Ideas, Methods and Applications of Informatics”, he currently works at the National Research Council of Italy (CNR) - Network and Information System Office. His main areas of interest are computer system engineering, digital preservation, technological innovation with a focus on public administration. For many years, he had collaborated with the Presidency of the Council of Ministers - Department for Digitization of Public Administration and Technological Innovation – in activities related to public administration modernization, services for citizens and business, dissemination of innovation and e-health.

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

several articles in the fields of Grid technologies, Autonomic Computing, Software Engineering, Open Archives and Persistent Identifiers. Email: roberto.puccinelli@cnr.it

Lisa Reggiani graduated from Sapienza University of Rome with a degree in Classical Studies and specialized in Didactics, she currently works at the National Research Council of Italy - Network and Information System Office and is adjunct professor at the “Guglielmo Marconi” University. For many years she has been involved in research activities in the fields of information and communication sciences, documentation, and learning. She has participated in Italian and European research projects exploring complex phenomena related to the evolution of scientific information and scholarly communication, and of education and training systems. Moreover, she has gained extensive experience in didactic methods and e-learning paths and environments.

Massimiliano Saccone is a researcher at National Research Council of Italy. He works as librarian at the CNR Central Library. He is the responsible for Legal deposit and Open Access activities. He has participated actively in several national and international projects on Information and Knowledge Management (Digital Preservation Europe – DPE, Italian Network of National Bibliography Number – NBN, etc.). His main interests are in scholarly communication, open access, digital preservation, metadata quality control, information system interoperability. Email: massimiliano.saccone@cnr.it



Extracting value from grey literature

Processes and technologies for aggregating and analysing the hidden Big Data treasure of the organisations

Big data: the 3 "V"s

Data sets satisfying one or more of the following requisites:

- **Volume:** huge amounts of data, which cannot be effectively managed with usual technologies (e.g.: relational data base management systems)
- **Velocity:** high throughput data collection and provisioning
- **Variety:** heterogeneity of sources, types and formats

Big data: definition issues 1/2

- Need for a **less ambiguous operational definition**, with explicit reference to usage contexts, technological environments and involved actors
 - e.g.: Volume and Velocity thresholds cannot be defined as absolute values because they are strictly connected to current technological constraints
- Current definition does not take into account **all challenges**
 - What about
 - **Veracity:** how can I ensure data reliability in such an heterogeneous and dynamic scenario?
 - **Validity:** how can I ascertain relevance for the intended use?
 - **Volatility:** how long is data valid and how long should it be stored?

Big data: definition issues 2/2

- **Volume, velocity, variety** → quantitative and measurable aspects, more easily definable
- **Veracity, volatility, validity** → cannot be assessed with a simple, direct measure.

Big data and grey literature

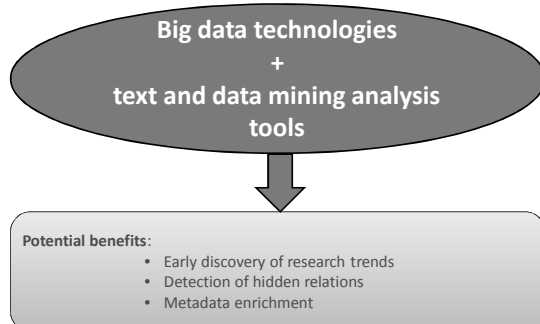
In grey literature, big data challenges include the management and processing of:

- Digital contents
- Metadata
- Contexts and relations

Grey literature products:

- are by definition characterized by **Variety** – in terms of heterogeneity of content types, formats and internal structures
- present issues of **Veracity, Volatility** and **Validity**

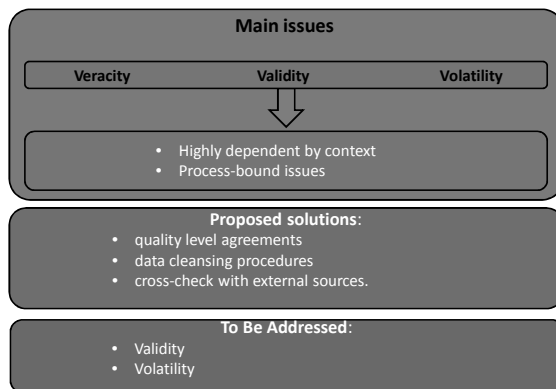
Grey literature: text and data mining on a large scale



Stakeholders

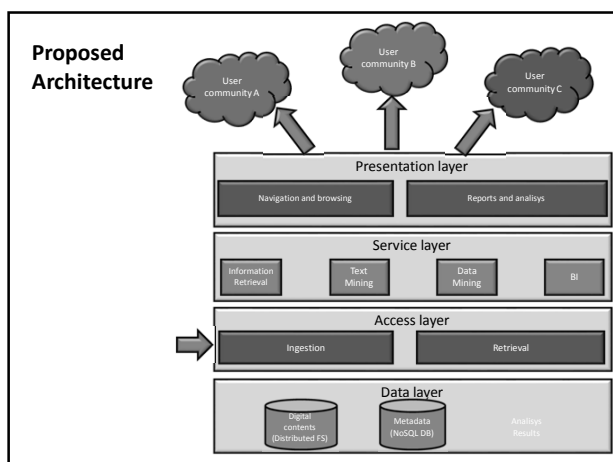
- **Political decision-makers:** support for long term research planning
- **Industry:** useful indicators to be taken into account for future investments
- **Researchers:** detection of upcoming/implicit research trends or interesting connections between research groups/fields

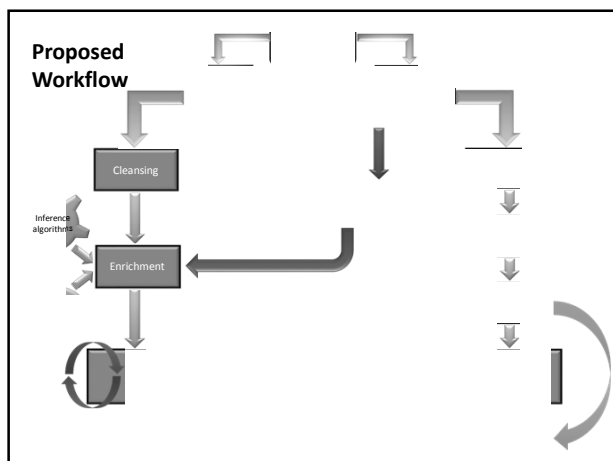
Issues and solutions



Analysis types

- **Classification** → e.g. for metadata enrichment and linking
- **Clustering** → e.g. detection of non-trivial connections between research fields or organizations/research groups
- **Association rules** → pattern detection (e.g. if a research group is specialized in field A, they have or will develop connections with groups specialized in field B with probability x)





Conclusions and future work

- Main issues mostly related to **organisational aspects**
- Benefits from the integration of metadata, contents and analysis results in the **LOD cloud** → system's value added
- Importance of **feedback from user communities** for the continuous improvement of analysis result quality
- Formal definitions for **Veracity, Validity, Volatility** and related evaluation criteria.

Leveraging Grey Literature – Capitalizing on Value and the Return on Investment: A Cumulative Case Study

Dominic Farace and Jerry Frantzen, GreyNet International, Netherlands
Stefania Biagioni and Carlo Carlesi, ISTI-CNR, National Research Council, Italy
Christiane Stock, Inist-CNRS, National Centre of Scientific Research, France

Sustained improvements and enhancements in the production and access to grey literature are required. Leveraging grey literature not only seeks to capitalize on its value for science and the public good, but also anticipates a return on investments in some measure.

In an attempt to assess GreyNet's return on investment in grey literature, this study will identify and review efforts made to leverage its own information products and services, since its relaunch in 2003.

The method of approach is a cumulative case study from 2003 onwards of a select number of information products and services provided by GreyNet. Each were introduced to serve the interests of the grey literature community and their production and supply remain sustained. The first step in the study will be a brief description of the selected resources and their intended purpose in serving the grey literature community. Available statistics and data applicable to each of the items will also be incorporated. The second step will be to design and carry out an online survey among GreyNet's stakeholders (both financial as well as content providers) in an effort to determine their involvement. And, in the third and final step an analysis will be carried out as to the intended purposes and observed uses of the items in step one with the results of the survey conducted among GreyNet stakeholders in step two.

The anticipated results from this study should establish an acceptable level of disparity among the intended purposes, observed uses, and the expectations of stakeholders. The outcome should better enable GreyNet to leverage its grey literature resources – ensuring its positional advantage and enabling it to function more effectively.

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

Bionotes

Dominic Farace is Head of GreyNet International and Director of TextRelease, an independent information bureau specializing in grey literature and networked information. He holds 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 since 1976. After six years heading the Department of Documentary Information at the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences (SWIDOC/KNAW), Farace founded GreyNet, Grey Literature Network Service in 1992. He has since been responsible for the International Conference Series on Grey Literature (1993-2013). In this capacity, he also serves as Program and Conference Director as well as managing editor of the Conference Proceedings. He is editor of The Grey Journal and provides workshops and training in the field of grey literature. Email: info@greynet.org

Jerry Frantzen graduated in 1999 from the Amsterdam University of Applied Sciences/Hogeschool van Amsterdam (AUAS/HvA) in Library and Information Science. Frantzen is the technical editor of The Grey Journal (TGJ). And, since 1996, he is affiliated with GreyNet, Grey Literature Network Service, as a freelance technical consultant. Email: info@greynet.org



Stefania Biagioni graduated in Italian Language and Literature at the University of Pisa and specialized in Data Processing and DBMS. She is currently a member of the research staff at the Istituto di Scienza e Tecnologie dell'Informazione "A. Faedo" (ISTI), an institute of the Italian National Research Council (CNR) located in Pisa. She is head librarian of the Multidisciplinary Library of the CNR Campus in Pisa and member of the ISTI Networked Multimedia Information Systems Laboratory (NMIS). She has been the responsible of ERCIM Technical Reference Digital Library (ETRDL) and currently of the PUMA (PUBlication MANagement) & MetaPub, a service oriented and user focused infrastructure for institutional and thematic Open Access repositories looking at the DRIVER/OpenAire 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. Since 2013 she is involved on the GreyGuide Project. Email: stefania.biagioni@isti.cnr.it

Carlo Carlesi, graduated in Computer Science, worked since 1970 at the IEI (now ISTI) of the Italian National Research Council in Pisa. His interest are focused in many software engineering field such as: Development of data base systems, Software quality and testing, Administration and UNIX system management, Digital library systems, Network security and management. In the year 2000-2010 he was head of the "Information Technology Security Service" of the Institute. He participated in many national and international projects, the last being: Italian Project for Research in the Antarctic - (South Pole project), the aim of the project was the creation of a Multidisciplinary Integrated Information System to manage and query the Set of Antarctic Data Bases; ERCIM Technical Reference Digital Library - (ETRDL Project), The Digital Library service allows public access through Internet to the technical reports and other not published document produced by several organizations. It is currently a Research Associate of the Institute ISTI and he is involved in the following projects: PUMA - Publication Management. The Digital Library service allows public access (when permitted) through Internet to the published documents produced by CNR Organizations. GreyGuide - Guide to Good Practices and Resources in Grey Literature. An online forum and repository of good practice and resources in the field of grey literature. Email: carlo.carlesi@isti.cnr.it



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 OpenGrey. 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

Seventeenth International Conference on Grey Literature
KNAW Amsterdam, Netherlands, December 1-2, 2015



Leveraging Grey Literature
Capitalizing on Value and the Return on Investment:
A Cumulative Case Study

Dominic Farace and Jerry Frantzen, GreyNet International

Stefania Biagioni and Carlo Carlesi, ISTI-CNR, Italy

Christiane Stock, Inist-CNRS, France



Seventeenth International Conference on Grey Literature
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The **purpose** of this study is to identify and assess efforts in leveraging GreyNet's information resources, since its relaunch in 2003.

The **method** of approach is a cumulative case study of a select number of sustained information resources provided by GreyNet in collaboration with its stakeholders.

Leveraging Grey Literature



Seventeenth International Conference on Grey Literature
KNAW Amsterdam, Netherlands, December 1-2, 2015

Leveraging implies the effective use of a cognitive tool applied in order to improve and/or enhance an organization's positional advantage. It is the power to act effectively on behalf of ones stakeholders by using its key resources to their maximum advantage. For a business this may be interpreted by an increase in profit. For a non-profit organization it may rather imply meeting costs, matching funds, and/or increased use and application of its products and services.

Disparity implies apparent differences or inconsistencies, when the statistics and data compiled on the key sustained resources do not correlate with the results of the stakeholder survey carried out in the study.

Leveraging Grey Literature



**Seventeenth International Conference on Grey Literature
KNAW Amsterdam, Netherlands, December 1-2, 2015**

Step 1 Identify GreyNet's stakeholders and sustained information resources as well as their intended purposes in serving the grey literature community. Available statistics and data applicable to each of the resources are likewise compiled and incorporated in this study.

Types of Stakeholders

- Organizational Members
- Recognized Partners
- Conference Hosts /Sponsors
- Authors and Researchers
- Service Providers
- Committee Members
- Journal Editors

Sustained Information Resources

- 2003 Relaunch GreyNet.org
- 2003 Relaunch GL-Conference Series
- 2004 GreyNet Annual Award
- 2005 The Grey Journal (TGJ)
- 2007 Conference Preprints in OS/OG
- 2009 GreyNet Workshop Series
- 2010 GreyNet Social Media
- 2012 Datasets in DANS Data Archive
- 2013 GreyGuide Repository/Portal

Leveraging Grey Literature

**Seventeenth International Conference on Grey Literature
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Step 2 Design and carry out an online survey among GreyNet's stakeholders in an effort to determine their involvement and outward satisfaction with the information resources provided.

1. Types of GreyNet Stakeholders <http://www.greynet.org>

GreyNet identifies several types of stakeholders: Members (Associate, Institutional, and Individual), Recognized Partners, Conference Hosts/Sponsors, Authors and Researchers, Service Providers, Committee Members, and Journal Editors.

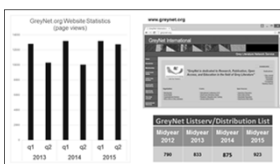
Check the appropriate box (boxes) in which you would place yourself?

- ☐ Associate, Institutional, or Individual Member
- ☐ Recognized Partner
- ☐ Conference Host and/or Sponsor
- ☐ Author and/or Researcher
- ☐ Service Provider
- ☐ Committee Member
- ☐ Journal Editor
- ☐ None of the above
- Does not apply

Leveraging Grey Literature

**Seventeenth International Conference on Grey Literature
KNAW Amsterdam, Netherlands, December 1-2, 2015**

Step 3 A comparative analysis of the intended purposes and observed uses of the information resources in Step One with the results of the survey conducted among GreyNet Stakeholders in Step Two.



GreyNet.org Website Statistics (page views)

Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
2013	100	150	200	250
2014	120	180	220	280
2015	140	200	240	300

GreyNet Listserve/Distribution List

Year	Subscribers
2013	100
2014	150
2015	200

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Step 1 – Some Results in Context

Statistics and data related to all nine of GreyNet's sustained information resources in the study indicate steady and at times significant increases.

GreyNet Sources of Data & Statistics

- In-house Excel and Outlook files
- Conference Evaluation Forms
- Estimated time recorded
- Web Stats (Network Solutions)
- Licensed Journal Stats (EBSCO)
- Service Provider Stats (OpenGrey, DANS, and GreyGuide)
- Social Media (LinkedIn and Twitter)

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Step 2 – Some Results in Context

The online questionnaire was carried out over a 12 day period via SurveyMonkey. It was disseminated by way of GreyNet's in-house Distribution List as well as its LinkedIn and Twitter accounts.

There was a total of 77 respondents (100%), 18 (23%) of whom did not identify themselves as a GreyNet stakeholder based on the 7 categories that were provided.

38% of the respondents chose to enter their email address, while the other 62% remained anonymous. Responses to each of the 10 survey questions varied from 77 (100%) to 62 (81%).

SurveyMonkey



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Step 3 – Some Results in Context

A comparison of findings from Steps 1 and 2 indicate that data and stats from five of the nine resources in the study are consistent with the responses from the stakeholder survey. Data and stats however from the other four resources in the study appear to some degree inconsistent with responses from the survey.



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Examples of Marginal Disparity

In Question Two, a near 53% of the survey respondents "never participated" in one of the sixteen GL Conferences, while stats and data relating to the conference series demonstrate increases.

The wording of the question may have been cause for disparity. Researchers and co-authors, while physically absent from a conference are considered to have participated via their content contribution to the program.

In Question Three, a near 53% of the survey respondents could not name one of the sixteen GreyNet Award Recipients.

The wording of the question may have been cause for the disparity. Perhaps the question should have been directed more to the respondent's awareness that an Annual Award for Outstanding Achievement in the field of Grey Literature is presented.

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Examples of Significant Disparity

In Question Six, over 67% of the survey respondents had not posted, shared, or liked content via one of GreyNet's channels of social media - even though stats indicate an increasing number of members and a steady number of new postings.

Relatively, only a few members provide content and feedback via GreyNet's social media. The significant majority can be categorized as passive recipients. However, they do remain potential contributors.

In Question Seven, 80% of the survey respondents had not accessed one of GreyNet's datasets in DANS or in another data archive.

Just over 6.1% (21) of the 344 metadata, full-text records are currently crosslinked to accompanying data files. Now that the acquisition of data is part of GreyNet's workflow, the potential to increase access and use of data relies on input from the authors and researchers.

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Some Closing Comments

In order to maintain and improve GreyNet's positional advantage and ability to act effectively on behalf of its stakeholders, recent action has been undertaken to further leverage two of its sustained resources:

- **Social Media**

Since the close of the stakeholder survey, a GreyNet Facebook account has been opened by the Community Management Committee alongside its LinkedIn, Twitter, and Netvibes accounts.

- **Datasets**

A poster on submitting datasets in the DANS Data Archive will have been presented at GL17 and a Workshop on Data Papers is planned for 2016.

Leveraging Grey Literature



Pre-Conference Announcement

Eighteenth International Conference on Grey Literature
Leveraging Diversity in Grey Literature



The New York Academy of Medicine

New York City, USA ▪ November 28-29, 2016

GL18 Program and Conference Bureau

TextRelease

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www.textrelease.com ▪ conference@textrelease.com

Tel/Fax +31-20-331.2420

List of Participating Organisations

Last Update: November 12, 2015

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Alberta Health Services	Canada
Amsterdam Informatie Netwerk, AIN	Netherlands
Biblioteca Centrale, G. Marconi; CNR	Italy
Boekmanstichting	Netherlands
Centre National de Recherche Scientifique, CNRS	France
Copyright Clearance Center	United States
Data Archiving and Networked Services, DANS-KNAW	Netherlands
Delta Progetti 2000 S.r.l.	Italy
Discoverygarden Inc.	Canada
EBSCO	United States
Eller College of Management, University of Arizona	United States
ETT Solutions	Italy
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Federal Judicial Center, FJC	United States
Federal Library Information Network, FEDLINK	United States
GERiiCO laboratory	France
German National Library of Science and Technology, TIB	Germany
Grey Literature Network Service, GreyNet International	Netherlands
Hoge Raad der Nederlanden	Netherlands
Hokkaido University	Japan
InfoEthicsUK	United Kingdom
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Institute of Computational Linguistics, ILC-CNR	Italy
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