IFLA

Information Technology Section
Newsletter

Contents

Editorial

The 73rd World Library and Information Congress in Durban brought a diverse range of developments in information technology to the fore. Library 2.0 as a theme was evident across many presentations. The joint session on Preservation and Conservation was also a marked success.

It was an exciting first ITS experience for me, with a revised Strategic Plan formulated and new empahsis on innovations in Digital Libraries and Library 2.0. Patrick Danowski has initiated the formation of the **Library 2.0** Special Interest Group, sponsored by the IT section (see **News**).

In this issue you will find three interesting feature articles on different aspects of information technology. The newsletter will provide you with regular technology reports from our Standing Committee members, updates on IFLA developments and calls for papers. We will also alert you to new **Web 2.0** approaches we are adopting to keep you up to date.

You will also find inside a report on the Information Technology Section (ITS) presentations at Durban and our joint session with ICABS and National Libraries.

On the news front: Reinhard Altenhöner was confirmed as chairman of the standing committee, Alenka Kavčič-Čolić was elected to the role of Secretary and Edmund Balnaves to the role of Information Co-ordinator.

I hope you enjoy the new format of our newsletter. Many thanks to all the contributors to this interesting issue.

Edmund Balnaves

From the Chair

Dear collegues,

With this issue of our newsletter we have some new improvements and changes. First of all we have a new editor: since our meeting in Durban 2007 Edmund Balnaves has asssumed the editorial responsibility for the newsletter, voluntarily supported by members of the IT section.

Annother innovation is that we have now more (colour) photographs inside and a carefully adopted design. Last year we decided to skip the printed version. In order to save money and to reduce the amount of work for the editor we now distribute only by email. Please help us with your feedbacl:
- Should we continue with email only?
- Is the electronic copy enough?
- Do we need some printed publications?
- Perhaps we should introduce elements of blogging, with possibilities to comment and to add some information?

As a result of the regular ballots within IFLA we've got a lot of new members in our standing committee - in this and the next issue you will find some more information about the new members and their personal background.

And we have adressed many new topics and approaches for our work, including:
- hosting a new Discussion Group / Special Interest Group focussed on Library 2.0
- revision of the strategic plan and reorientation / renaming of our section
- new partnerships with other IFLA sections
- activities to support IFLA by implementing a new powerful CMS for the IFLA website.

Most of these activities are adressed in the newsletter and I hope that yur are curious to read on - enjoy the issue!"

Reinhard Altenhöner
R.Altenhoener@d-nb.de

2008 Conference

World Library and Information Congress - 74th IFLA General Conference and Council

"Libraries without borders: Navigating towards global understanding"

10-14 August 2008, Québec, Canada

The section

The Information Technology Section (ITS) serves to promote and advance the application of information technologies (IT) to library and information services in all societies, through activities related to standards, education and training, research, and the marketplace.

The Section belongs to the IFLA Division VI – Management and Technology http://www.ifla.org/VII/d6/dmt.htm

For more information about the ITS and our strategic plan see http://www.ifla.org/VII/s21/sit.htm and the draft revised strategic plan in this Newsletter.

The Committee

At present, the standing Committee of the ITS has 20 members from 16 different countries. There are ballots for elections every two years, as members complete their terms of four years. See the complete list of SC member at the end of this newsletter.

Current officers are:
Reinhard Altenhöner,Chair, (altenhoener@dbf.ddb.de)

Alenka Kavčič-Čolić, Secretary (alenka.kavcic@nuk.uni-lj.si)

Edmund Balnaves, Information Co-ordinator (ejb@prosentient.com.au)

The Membership

ITS is the second biggest section in IFLA with over 400 members from 90 countries and all types of libraries.

If you are not a member of **IFLA** and would like to join, please contact **IFLA Headquarters** or consult the IFLA membership information at http://www.ifla.org/III/members/

If you are already a member but want to join the IT Section please review the section "**How to register for IFLA Sections**".

Alternatively, contact the IT Section Information Co-ordinator — ejb@prosentient.com.au.
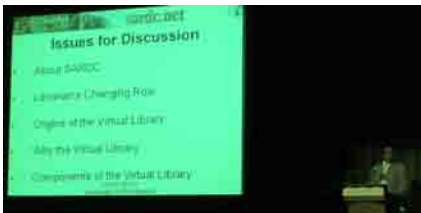
CONFERENCE REPORTS 2007

Information Technology Section
Second Life for Libraries: Let's give users what they want: user driven library services

From Africa, Europe and France, we heard reports on their sophisticated approaches to user-driven library services.

Report by Edmund Balnaves, Standing Committee Member Australia

Knowledge for development a case study of SARDC's Virtual Library for Southern Africa.   ALFRED GUMBWA, PATRICIA MAMVOTO and CHENAI MUFANAWENJINGO (South African Research & Documentation Centre, Harare, Zimbabwe)

The IFLA 2007 congress was a unique opportunity to witness the wide range of innovative contributions to library information resources supporting the African continent. Alfred Gumbwa provided such an insight through the case study of the South African Research & Documentation Centre (SADC). SARDC, founded in 1987, undertakes the collection and dissemination of information in the South African region – including the provision of full text documents, editorial resources and the indexing of bibliographic resources across a range of interesting areas.   The presentation focused on the librarians' changing role is supporting and "marketing" resources such as the SARDC, and gave an insight into the technological elements that sustain the Virtual Library.   The presentation noted the need to increase awareness of virtual libraries such as SARDC that are informed by the particular regional historical context, and supports the development agenda of the South African region specifically.

A glance at www.sardc.net will reveal a range of publications and indexing activities in areas such as the environment, governance and regional economic development. The presenter, Afred Gumbwa, is the senior Documentalist at SARDC responsible for Knowledge Management, and supports the Regional Economic Development Information Programme. Such case studies provide a useful insight into the development of sustainable projects to provide access to digital resources of regional significance.

Technology for providing materials in 94 world languages: a partnership for user-driven learning, and improved awareness of the people and events that shape our world. DAVID K. KARNES, FRANCIS LAJBA and STEPHEN R. SHORB (University of Nebraska, Omaha, USA)

Stephen Shorb presented an overview of the SCOLA library, an international project focused on building a language learning resource supporting diverse technology capabilities. Stephen is the Library Dean at the University of Nebraska at Omaha.   A recent New Scientist (Sept 2007) identified Africa and Australia as the two regions with the largest number of endangered languages. In this context it was very interesting to see global projects aimed at providing accessibility to language learning objects to educational institutions. SCOLA, works collaboratively with educational institutions.

This language learning initiative has emerged from a partnership between the public broadcaster SCOLA and the University of Nebraska at Omaha's Library. They provide several models for access to the language learning objects, varying from high bandwidth, multi-language options suitable for a language centre, to low-bandwidth solutions. It would be useful to see extended use of sharable metadata resources such as the Sharable Content Object Reference Model (SCORM) in the context of the SCOLA initiative. The service is fee-based, and in addressing a question on this issue, Stephen Shorb emphasized the need to provide a cost-sustainable mode of operation. Their service looks to be particularly relevant where educational institutions are not well resourced to build their own language learning infrastructure.

CONFERENCE REPORTS 2007

Development of a Library 2.0 service model for an African library. HEILA PEINAAR and INA SMITH (University of Pretoria, Pretoria, South Africa)

Heila Peinaar and Ina Smith presented a case study of technology innovations incorporating Library 2.0 service models in the University of Pretoria library.
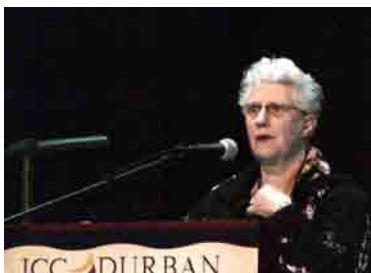
Heila Peinaar is the Assistant Director, e-Information Strategy and Knowledge Management at the library of the University of Pretoria. Her presentation covered the conceptual model for Library 2.0 delivery and provided a very interesting example of the ways in which practical successes can be achieve in deployment of Library 2.0 approaches to library service delivery. Central to their strategic positioning in this area was the formation of a Library e-Service steering committee in 2006.

The ready availability of digital objects to the campus and the nimbleness of the library in responding to technological opportunities has seen effective integration of digital research resources with existing library services. This digital repository has been implemented in a Library 2.0 model using UPSpace.

Ina Smith is the E-Application Specialist and manager of UPSpace. In the second half of the presentation, Ina addressed the use of Google Scholar a combination of ScholarSFX ScholarSFX for their federated search engine and for link resolution to underlying subscriptions. The library has co-operated closely with

the University's Department of Education Innovation. Their creation of the UPSpace, an implementation of the open source system DSpace, providing access within the campus to a range of scholarly implementations, provides an open access electronic resource. The UPspace gives the university academics and library staff a shared content space. Library staff have been encouraged to participate in Wikis and blogs, and they have shared some of their experiences at upspace.wikispaces.com. Ina noted in questions that they have played particular attention to engaging reference and other library staff in the transition to the Library 2.0 service delivery, through both training and engagement in the transition process.

Gallica 2.0: a second life for the BnF digital library
CATHERINE LUPOVICI (Bibliothèque nationale de France, Paris, France)

Catherine Lupovici, a member of the IFLA Information Technology committee, has been the Director of BnF Digital Library since 1999.

Catherine presented a detailed case study of the Gallica 2.0 project, a proof-of-concept for a new generation of their well-known Gallica digital library interface. The Gallica 2.0 project is designed to incorporate into their digital library interface Library 2.0 concepts for resource discovery and information sharing. They have launched this project on the back of

substantial user experience information with the current service, including both qualitative and quantitative evaluation of the current service.

Their Gallica 2.0 project incorporated a range of web service and semantic-web based discovery tools in a wikipedia-style of content presentation. BnF has provided a valuable contribution not only in the proof-of-concept itself, but also in undertaking detailed sociological and behavioral research in preparation of the project and in each of the stages of mock-up and prototype. The transition from mockup to prototype has been accompanied by detailed analysis of feedback from the community.

Their survey results indicate both the interest of the user community in extending this project to include capability for user contribution, and the importance of institutional trust in the perception of the service.

Report by Edmund Balnaves
IFLA ITS Standing Committee Member, Australia

CONFERENCE REPORTS 2007

National Libraries with ICABS and Information Technology
National libraries and resource discovery strategies - local, national and global

Report by Karen Hunt

Papers:
- **Resource Discovery at the British Library: New Strategic Directions** CAROLINE BRAZIER (The British Library, Boston Spa, UK)
- **Rapid and easy access: finding and getting resources in Australian libraries and cultural institutions** PAM GATENBY (National Library of Australia, Canberra, Australia)
- **The European Digital Library - a resource discovery strategy for libraries, museums and archives** ELISABETH NIGGEMANN (Deutsche Nationalbibliotek, Germany)
- **Libraries 2.0 and user-generated content: what can the users do for us?** PATRICK DANOWSKI (Staatsbibliotek zu Berlin, Berlin, Germany)

This was a very well attended session that gave a good overview of the future of library catalogues and other tools for connecting our users with the information sources they require. The session spanned from high level planning at the national level to a very practical project involving Wikipedia. What was clear from all the presentations is that libraries are looking at finding ways to make their catalogues more relevant, or, as Caroline Brazier puts it: "we must go far beyond the traditional catalogue and think how we can offer our collections and services in totally new ways." The speakers agreed that the number of users starting a search at a library catalogue is declining.

Brazier described the efforts at the British Library as following five strands:
1. Baseline catalogues and data – ensure catalogue is more integrated and expose metadata as widely as possible
- Reduce the number of separate BL catalogues. In 2004, 23 separate catalogues were integrated into the main catalogue
- Continue to convert card catalogues and print indexes to online

2. Web 2.0 functionality and services
- add greater value to the discovery process through involvement with the larger community

3. Pilot studies will help BL find the balance between accuracy and authoritative sources with community involvement

4. New technology service layers – provide a single discovery point of entry

5. Assessment of commercial products for large scale digital discovery is underway with procurement expected in 2008 and implementation in 2009
- Digital Discovery – integrate discovery of all digital content and implement customized discovery services
- Successful digital discovery does not lie solely within the traditional model of library resource discovery
- End to end discovery to delivery solutions for UK Higher education. The biggest frustration for researchers in the UK was not being able to get a copy of what they discover

What underpins the objectives of the National Library of Australia is the "need to remain relevant in the rapidly changing, digital information world in which we now exist and to provide collections and services that meet the changing needs of users," according to Pam Gatenby, the Assistant Director General, Collections Management at the National Library of Australia. Along with the broad plans of the NLA, Gatenby described the Library Labs project available at http://ll01.nla.gov.au/. The Library Labs site is a prototype to address the need to make systems simpler and more appealing. It includes clustering of search results, suggestions to users for better searches, and recommendations from users. Record details are shown augmented with:
- related records grouped into an FRBR-like structure
- related records found using OCLC's XISBN service
- data including ratings and reviews from Amazon
- links to book acquisition and borrowing services (the latter is imaginary; 22Sep06: suppressed because links to imaginary services are confusing) for selected holding libraries, deep links into their OPAC

Patrick Danowski, a self-described young professional, provided a practical demonstration of what libraries can do today to implement Library 2.0. "We don't have to invent everything by ourselves. We can go there, where the users already are. This means that libraries have to consider which Web 2.0 services are being used by the users and think about how the library can use these services to help the users or bring them closer to the Library." Patrick enthusiastically gave a good background on Web 2.0 and Library 2.0. The highlight was his demonstration of the name authority project for the German language Wikipedia. The Deutsche Nationalbibliothek has created a name authority link from Wikipedia articles to the national catalogue. For example, in the article http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kant there is a link for "Literatur von und über Immanuel Kant im Katalog der Deutschen Nationalbibliothek." "The way from the electronic resource to an offline resource is now very short and a Wikipedia user can become a library user".

Karen Hunt of University of Winnipeg is an IFLA ITS Standing Committee member, Canada

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Library 2.0 & Web 2.0

Report by
Edmund Balnaves

In the IFLA 2007 conference at Durban the Standing committee agreed to sponsor a Library 2.0 special interest group (see "News"). The application of Web 2.0 community-based services has been dubbed by Michael Casey in 2005 as "Library 2.0". Library 2.0 also featured in many presentations at Durban.

What exactly is Web 2.0 and its library manifestation of Library 2.0? Is this something to be afraid of or to embrace? Like its young parent, Web 2.0 is a little difficult to get a handle on, and maybe a little difficult to control.

Web 2.0 comprises a core set of "enabling" technologies that facilitate community participation. These include: mash-ups (enabling user interfaces that permit building new applications with elements of your application), ubiquitous collaboration (e.g. Wiki's), open communication (e.g. Blogs), meta-data visibility and collaboration. These technologies are not prescriptive, but rather are open.

"Mash-ups" are the process of building applications that knit together other services in unique ways—for example mash-ups built on Google Maps & Mapping metadata from the Electronic Cultural Atlas Initiative. Google built not only their mapping website but also an interface allowing anyone else to incorporate their mapping services in their own application.

Much of the discussion about the implications of Web 2.0 has centred Library 2.0 implications for the OPAC. More broadly, the transformation of library services can provide a framework for the library to act as a digital Information Commons.

The phenomenon of Web 2.0 centres on the community success of internet based collaborative systems: Wiki's Blogs and intuitive Content Management that allows end-user engagement and contribution. Providing Web 2.0 services in the library is therefore not about building prescriptive systems. This can imply that the library opens up not only the OPAC but other document services to participation not only through web-based interfaces (such as blogs) but also through standardized API's (Application Program Interfaces) that allow others to "hook in" and use the library services in unanticipated new ways. Monolithic system building is turned on its head by the principle that "users add value".

While the OPAC is primary target for Library 2.0 initiatives, it is important to recognize that Web 2.0 can be deployed for community networking in a number of other ways:
- Libraries networking with their clients
- Libraries networking with other libraries
- Library clients building their own "Libraries"

Applications that enable innovative new methods for resource co-operation between libraries may be as important to the end user as those services directly accessible to the end user.

Examples of potential applications of collaborative library activities in Web 2.0 can include:
- Open Source Library Management System development
- Smart client LMS applications to allow light-weight deployment of Library services to libraries that have minimal technical infrastructure (Smart client entails the development of applications that can operate in a mixed mode of off-line and on-line, and support simple host-base deployment of application updates).
- Sharing digital library resources
- Collaborative systems for archiving & preservation

Examples of collaborative communication with the public and library clients could include:
- Library client participation in/commenting on book & other resources (ranking, comments) – "opening" the catalogue.
- Biblio-cache – like GEO-cache. Aggregate library metadata services offer lots of opportunities for innovative end-user tie-ins through application mash-ups.
- Aggregate statistical information across many libraries (the "best sellers")

Libraries need to do some basic groundwork to transform powerful but legacy metadata resources into a framework that encourages mash-up style use of library resources, either by collaborating library organizations, or indeed by library clients themselves. Consistency of metadata delivery is particularly important – and approaches such the as the Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR) are a starting point. Meta-data is the core to Web-2.0 systems and end-user participation. It can enable:
- visibility & discoverability of the OPAC and electronic resources
- community annotation & discussion & interlinking of the collection (Blogs, discussion lists, Wikis)
- opening inter-networked library resources to public access and mash-up programming.

Once metadata is published and accessible, the participating community can innovate: "where is the nearest place to get this resource" – "what are the comparative costs to obtain this resource" - "what do people read after they read this"? Library 2.0 may happen through system upgrades to the core library systems or by interposing web services in front of existing legacy library systems.

INFO TECH SPOTLIGHT

LIBRARY 2.0

While facilitating user participating is not necessarily easy, libraries are centrally placed to encourage internal and external collaboration. A comprehensive approach to Library 2.0 actually implies quite a radical re-evaluation of the web presence of the library and the role of new web-based communities developing around Web 2.0 technologies.

An important educational process is the engagement of library staff in Web 2.0 technologies. In the first instance this may be through engagement in the community-based systems such as Blogging and Wikis. Library vendors are opening elements of their applications to web services delivery and existing Application Programming Interfaces may open existing library systems by providing Web 2.0 services layers through to existing legacy OPAC's and interlibrary loans systems. Opening the OPAC and other library services through a web interface requires advocacy in achieving better reach for the library systems. Few libraries are well resourced with programmers or technical support, but many end-users are *very* skilled and require little technical support in leveraging new technologies.

An element of the success of Web 2.0 is to widen the technical resource base to the participating community to enable building of richer personalized systems with the direct participation of smart "end users". The important outcome of Web 2.0 enabling the library web services is that it enlists at many different levels both through the community participative content contribution and in programmatic services (through mash-ups) and non-programmatic manner. "It takes a village to raise a child" equally applies Library 2.0. Web 2.0 is about building systems that are larger than a single service.

Building a Library 2.0 platform requires wide engagement with those developing metadata standards for libraries; software vendors and open source developers; and most especially with the client community.

PROBLEMS & ISSUES

There are challenges to effective application of Web 2.0 principles to Library 2.0. When opening the catalogue to user contribution, it is important to maintain the privacy of the constituency. Ownership of metadata is also an issue that affects many Web 2.0 applications. There are significant limitations relating to content ownership and public visibility of metadata which, while not affecting the OPAC, may apply to other electronic resources within the library service infrastructure. The OPAC metadata can be "enhanced" through community annotation and contribution, with associated risks, including technological (code & virus injection), qualitative (poor or deliberately mal-crafted metadata) and legal (IP, defamation & other law).

The effective management of digital resources for which the library is custodian or mediator has been an important focus of the Digital Library initiatives. Digital libraries must address complex issues of archiving, intellectual property and standards in metadata description. Getting this foundation right is an important pre-requisite to unlocking the value of library resources through Web 2.0 initiatives.

Web 3.0, or the "Semantic Web", represents a problematic effort to introduce controlled vocabulary classification concepts to wider web-based publishing. While the conceptual foundations of the Semantic Web are solid, the practical outcomes have been limited. In contrast to the Web 1.0 technologies (richly hyperlinked content discoverable through search engines), and Web 2.0 technologies (user engagement in the content and services creation), the Semantic Web has been hindered by ungainly models for semantic description that have not seen popular acceptance ("Web 3.0" because it didn't make "Web 2.0") .

Libraries, when engaging in Library 2.0 transition will need to define their balance between controlled vocabulary & unstructured community contribution without losing the core value of rigorous infrastructure for their specific client community. The qualitative risk for research libraries is the increasing end-user behavior that "if it is not electronic, it doesn't exist". Nor can ethical be dismissed in assessing the protection of the library constituency. Nevertheless, open, accessible, digital services can't happen too fast for some user communities.

THE WAY AHEAD

It is not really an issue as to whether Web 2.0 technologies will happen in libraries—it is already a "happening" thing. As with all internet technology, the simplicity and flexibility of deployment means that where services are opened up, innovations are already happening, and several examples were evident at Durban (see the Conference Reports in this issue). Our engagement with these changes will be at many levels and will be contingent on appropriateness of these concepts in each library setting.

The industrial revolution spelt the end of the Public Commons. Library 2.0 may place the library in the heart of the new Information Commons.

Edmund Balnaves, is an IFLA ITS Standing Committee member, Australia

ejb@prosentient.com.au

NEW member profile

PATRICK DANOWSKI

My Name is Patrick Danowski, I'm a computer scientist and have a Master of Library and Information Science. Now I'm three years in field of librarianship. My main interests are modern technologies in libraries like usages of the web 2.0, RFID and open source.

I submitted a poster session and a paper, and everything I suggested was accepted—so I had to do a lot of work before World Library and Information Congress (WLIC) organized by IFLA. I was doing my first poster, preparing a presentation and writing an article. Also I had to take care about sponsorship and I was very happy when I heard that the DFG (the German Science Foundation) would provide sponsorship.

When I read the IFLA congress program the first time I couldn't decide where to go. Friends of mine had visited IFLA a few times and they told me that it is very interesting to visit the sections meeting on the days before and after the official program. Because I'm a computer scientist I decided to visit the IT section meeting and one other.

I was interested in the work of IFLA before, so that I took already a look at a few homepages of Sections and I was already subscribed to a few mailing lists. There was not much traffic on the IFLA mailing lists about my interests. That's why I brought the idea, to build a community about Library 2.0 at IFLA with me to Durban. At the moment this is discussed all over the world, but most times in local (speech) communities. The exchange goes mainly from the English speaking community (which is certainly the biggest and the oldest) to the local communities (and not so much back the other way).

With these thoughts in my luggage I went to Durban. A few of my friends where going, too. We decided not to take one of the official conference hotels. And I must say it was a very good decision. Not only it was cheaper, the area of the hotel was much safer. Durban is not the safest city in the world and the official hotels at the beach were the area with the most criminality. But all the time in Durban I don't felt really unsafe even when I walked together with my friends around we felt safe, there where only one area where we walked in very short where a young boy was trying to steal our bags but we had them close to us to that nothing happened.

In the meeting of the Section the feedback to my idea was very well received and motivating. Everybody agree that this was a good thing for IFLA. So they decided to create a "special interest" or discussion group. The IFLA officer wasn't sure of the exact process, and it was also not clear which are the next steps would be in forming this group. In my eyes this example shows how complicated the IFLA rules are. As a newcomer it is very hard to fully understand the structure of officers, Sections, Divisions, headquarter and other elements of IFLA. Even harder is it to understand all the organizational rules like voting and membership.

The second Section I visited was totally different. There was only a small group who knew each other very well and I understood absolutely nothing also the processes and was very sleepy (my feeling). So next time I will try something else.

The conference went very well for me, I meet a lot of different people, heard a lot of interesting speeches and after my speech more people know me than I know. I was a little bit sad that I hadn't the time to visit local libraries because just at this time were the most interesting talks for me.

The days went by very fast and I asked a lot of questions (an other way to take part if you don't give a presentation). The nights where always long because I went to as many social events as possible and like some other Germans I always was one of the last guests at the parties. There I talked more to all the interesting people to some that I met during the day and to a lot of new ones. Socializing, building international networks and hear other ideas is maybe the best point of the conference.

At the last day, during the second part of the IT Sections meetings I got more support for my idea, the official way was clarified and now I took some work with me. In total I hope to be back next year in Quebec because the time was really fun.

Patrick Danowski
State Library of Berlin

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NEWS

Founding of the Library 2.0 Discussion Group

During the Conference in Durban the idea was born to create a forum in which to discuss the current Library 2.0 trends and implications of web 2.0 for libraries.

Web 2.0 was a theme at Durban across many IFLA sections. The Information Technology Section has decided to sponsor a Special Interest Group. This was discussed in the first IT&T meeting in Durban, in the context of new IFLA rules pertaining to SIG's. In the second meeting of the section it was officially decided to sponsor the Library 2.0 Discussion Group and Special Interest Group.

25 IFLA member signatories were required to support the founding of the group. A "Call for Support" on the IFLA-L Mailing list was enthusiastically responded to, and in the very short period of only 2 weeks over 70 professionals from all over the world supported the group by adding their name at the wiki (http://its.sig.library2dotzero.net /index.php/Supporter).

The request to establish this Special interest group has been submitted to the IFLA headquarter for approval.

In Quebec there will probably be the first meeting of the group and also we hope to present the fist programme. There is an initial list of possible themes of the group (http://its-sig.library2dotzero.net/index.php/Issues). Further Ideas can be added.
If there are any further questions about the group ask Patrick Danowski (patrick.danowski@web.de) or write your comments in the wiki at:
http://its-sig.library2dotzero.net/

Report by
Patrick Danowski
State Library of Berlin

patrick.danowski@web.de

Ingenta Research Award

Purpose
The Ingenta Research Award is given annually by the Library Research Round Table of the American Library Association to support research projects about acquisition, use, and preservation of digital information.

Example areas of research include:
- The analysis of online journal usage data to develop conclusions and predictive models which may be used by libraries and publishers in determining future behaviour
- An investigation of the issues surrounding institutional archiving, particularly costs, preservation and securing the participation of faculty
- A study of information seeking behaviour of readers and/or authors
- The development of future models for verifying the relative usefulness of publications

Other topics related to digital publications will also be considered.

Eligibility
Applications are welcome from practicing librarians, faculty and students at schools of library and information science, and independent scholars.

Criteria.
The Ingenta Award Jury will evaluate applications on the basis of the following
criteria:

1. Appropriateness of the proposed project to understanding of seeking and use of digital information.
2. Significance of the problem.
3. Design of the study.
4. Qualifications of the investigator(s).
5. Realism of the timetable.

Amount
The grant consists of up to $6,000 for research and up to $1,000 for travel to a national or international conference to present the results of the research. Expenditures must directly support research; the award does not cover indirect costs or overhead. Half of the research amount will be paid within one month of the selection of the awardee; the remaining half will be provided approximately six months later upon the receipt of a satisfactory progress report as determined by the Ingenta Award Jury Chair and the ALA staff liaison to the Ingenta Award Jury.

How to apply—Send:
1. Proposal of no more than 6 double-spaced pages that provides
   a. overall statement of the project
   b. relation of the project to previous research
   c. research questions
   d. method/plan of investigation
   e. timetable for the work
   f. significance of the project
   g. plan to disseminate the results
2. Budget (1 page)
3. Curriculum vitae (2 pages)

Deadline
All submissions must reach the ALA address on or before Thursday, January 31, 2008. You will receive confirmation via e-mail within two days.
Before Thursday, January 31, 2008, email the Proposal, budget and curriculum vitae
to:

Letitia Earvin
American Library Association
50 East Huron Street
Chicago, IL 60611
Phone: (800) 545-2433, ext. 1-4274
Fax: (312)280-4392
E-mail: learvin@ala.org

If email attachments are not possible, applicants must send nine (9) printed copies to the address above and they must be received by Thursday, January 31, 2008.

Obligations

Authors retain the right to present and publish their findings where they choose. Ingenta reserves the right to post an abstract about the project on their website. If you are interested in applying for this award, please consult:
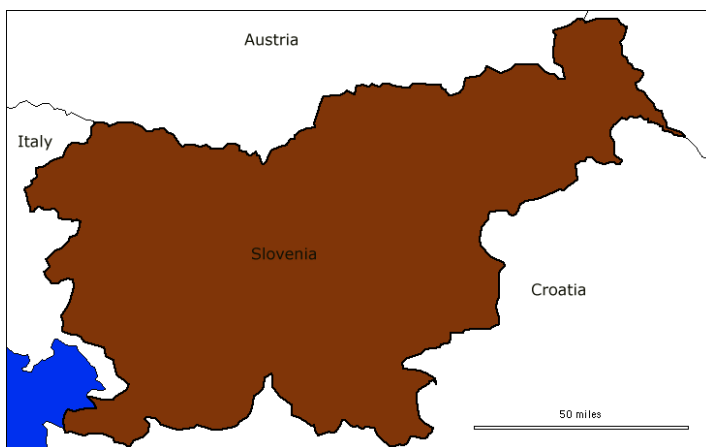http://www.ala.org/ala/ors/orsawards/ingentaresearchaward/ingentaresaward.htm

Country Profile

Report by Alenka Kavčič-Čolić
Standing Committee Member of IFLA ITS Section

Capital city: Ljubljana
Population: 2,008,516 (June 2006)
Language: Slovene; also Italian and Hungarian in nationally mixed areas;
Alphabet: Latin
Currency: euro

National Information Service Initiatives

In recent years attention has been given primarily to the area of ICT public infrastructure, broadband internet access and bridging digital divide. A lot of projects, such as e-schools, e-libraries, multi-media centres and other that are aimed at providing public internet access to as broad a public as possible.

Moreover, many projects directed to setting up mechanisms for monitoring the number and type of public access points have been completed. Latest statistical indicators show that information infrastructure in the Republic of Slovenia (RS) is well developed, and show an accelerated development of e-services in different fields. This has facilitated the establishment of a national interoperability framework, development of e-content, promoting advantages of information society, improvement of information security awareness, ac-

cessibility of e-contents for users as well as improvement of citizens skills for using e-services have become the focal points.
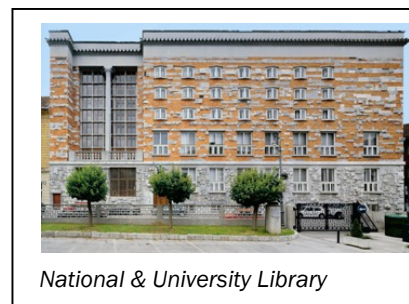
Following the Lisbon initiative "SI2010: European Information Society 2010 strategy" to foster growth and jobs in the information society and media industries the Slovenian government prepared a national strategy for development of information society – SI2010. This strategy is focused to the development of digitally supported business, services, open code accessibility, inclusion into digital society for all, new and innovative approaches in ICT with wide use of internet and basic safety for all participants in the information society.

One of the goals of the S1210 strategy is to support the futher development of the Digital Library of Slovenia (d.Lib.si). This initiative has been promoted and implemented by the National and University Library.

The National and University Library of Slovenia (NUK)

The National and University Library of Slovenia (NUK) is a public institution. It performs the functions of the Slovenian national library, acting as the University of Ljubljana library as well, the national library system development centre, and according to IFLA definition it is the central research library in Slovenia.

NUK was reorganized in 2006 to meet the new demands for digital library services. In March 2006 the library established a new division under the name Digital Library Development and Strategy Division which encompasses the following three departments:

National & University Library

E-Library Creation, Management and Maintenance. This department also deals with tasks relating to the National Library's inclusion into the global virtual library.

Digital Information Infrastructure and Preservation Department This department works on development and maintenance of the digital library portal, institutional web pages and digital repository, at the same time providing access to digital collections of other co-operating institutions; in addition, it takes care of the web harvesting application, along with databases by NUK to be included in international databases systems.

INFO TECH SPOTLIGHT   SLOVENIA

Centre for Co-ordination of Digitization of Library Materials, whose task is to supervise digitization activities carried out mainly by external companies, only a lesser portion of items being digitised by the library itself.

The NUK Digital Library
http://www.dlib.si/

In 2006 the development strategy of

the Digital Library of Slovenia 2007-2010 has been accepted. Its purpose is to devise a strategy leading to creation of a comprehensive national digital library to cover the 2007-2010 period.   The NUK thus responds both to the EU initiatives and to current library user requirement, dictated also by advanced technology solutions to provide most state-of-the-art and refined information services.

In the above-mentioned period a number of projects will be carried out with the aim to create a modern, accomplished, user-friendly and simple-to-use digital library, which takes into account long-term preservation of most precious collections in the field of cultural heritage, providing access to these to the public at large. The main topics discussed by the Strategy are:

- building a comprehensive digital library,
- establishing organizational struc-

ture to support the Digital Library of Slovenia,
- enhancing quality service,
- selecting library materials for digitization at the national level,
- digitization of national collections (so far a total of 364,170 titles were digitised),
- services offered via dLib.si (http://www.dlib.si/) web portal.

A comprehensive digital library will make use of the value chain approach to electronic publishing, embracing harvesting of publications, digitization, dissemination and long-term preservation of crucial and nationally important library material. Through creation of a comprehensive digital library NUK will become a development and services centre to both the national library network and users of library services. The essence of the digital library can be seen in the cultural heritage held by Slovenian libraries and other institutions are thus welcome to join due to the open source technology of the portal.

As European Library member; NUK continued to actively participate both in the development of the portal and digital content offer. The library co-operated in the TEL-ME-MOR and EDL projects (The European Digital Library Project), while digitization on demand service was introduced through co-operation in the DoD (Digitisatoin on Demand) project co-financed by the European Commission (eTEN).

NUK is also taking part in many national and European research and implementation projects in different fields of library and information science and conservation and preservation area.

Member, Slovenia
alenka.kavcic@nuk.uni-lj.si

**Alenka Kavčič-Čolić
is an IFLA ITS Standing Committee**

Minutes

Presiding Officers:
Reinhard Altenhöner – Chair Hanna de Vries - Secretary

Standing Committee members present:
Edmund Balnaves, Frank Cervone, Sally McCallum, Alenka Kavčič-Čolić, Catherine Lupovici, Eva Müller, Takashi Nagatsuka, Zhixiong Zhang, Gwen Zilm.

Apologies for absence received from:
Noha Adly, Nazha Hachad, Mary E. Jackson, Jagtar Singh, Robin Fortelius. Alexeis Garcia Perez, Karen Hunt, Belén LIrera Cermeňo, Dawei Wei.

Other Standing Committee members absent:
Hilde Hoegaas, Wei Liu, Wynand van der Walt, Gill Hamilton, Cindy Hill, Eli Youmba, Hee-kyung Yoo.

Guests:
Magdy Nagi (on behalf of Noha Adly), Bin Wu (on behalf of Dawei Wei), Eva Costander-Hulden (on behalf of Robin Fortelius), Rebecca Cevaha, Faribovz Khosyavi, Patrick Danowski.

1. Welcome
The Chair welcomed the members, especially the new members, and visitors. Each person introduced him/herself.

2. Seoul and the past year
The SC looks back on a successful conference in Seoul.

3. Approval of Minutes
The minutes from the 2006 meeting in Seoul were accepted as posted through a motion that was seconded and approved.

4. Changes in the SC
The Chair explains the changes in the membership of the Standing Committee. Marko Tenkanen, Wy-nand van der Walt and Mats Herder left the SC in between the conferences for professional or personal reasons. Hanna de Vries and Sally McCallum are leaving because their terms have ended. Hanna de Vries has chosen not to be re-elected. The places are taken by Edmund Balnaves, Eva Müller, Frank Cervone, Alexeis Garcia Perez, Karen Hunt, Belén LIrera Cermeňo, Dawei Wei, Hee-kyung Yoo, Cindy Hill and Alenka Kavčič-Čolić.

5. Financial Report
Reinhard Altenhöner reported that we had a small balance last year; a remnant of the old financing system which was used to pay the printed newsletter of July 2006. Funds are now handled centrally. The SC applied for some money for a project and for a brochure. However, the project was not approved and the brochure was not published – as nobody volunteered to write it – so no money was spent.

6. ICABS
Sally McCallum reported on ICABS (the IFLA-CDNL Alliance for Bibliographic Standards). She drew special attention of the meeting to a number of items. The July report is posted on the ICABS website.

7. eIFLnet
The Chair reported on the eIFLnet workshop he attended on library software and training programs for developing countries. This issue is also relevant for the SC; IFLA can be used as an engine for new ideas in support of eIFLnet's intentions. eIFL is currently focusing on the Greenstone open source library system. Web-based software is easier to use, but internet connections are often a problem in developing countries. Edmund Balnaves also discussed an Australian cooperative project called GratisNet which focuses on fee-free resource sharing using web-based services. Patrick Danowski will send a link to the relevant information on Web 2.0 for inclusion in the newsletter. Reinhard Altenhöner will attend a meeting on Sunday.

8. Report on ITS activities of the last year.

The activities included:
- Preparing two newsletters; the one in March was distributed electronically only; as well as the second one in July. Hanna has switched to the software Microsoft Office Publisher for the Newsletter. This has made it easier to compile.
- The Chair and the secretary were involved in preparing the sessions for Durban. Other members helped with the selection of papers. The ITS is involved in a session with the sections National Libraries and ICABS.
- A project proposal was formulated on the evaluation of digital libraries and sent to IFLA. However, the project was not approved. It is decided that the proposal will be circulated among the SC members. Together we will try to formulate a new proposal which will be sent to IFLA for a second chance.

Durban

9. Digital libraries
The SC discusses whether all the issues dealt with in this SC deal with ''the digital library'' or not. Is the name of the SC still the most appropriate? Some think that IT is too narrow a name for the variety of issues dealt with. After some discussion a small ad hoc working group is formed which will discuss this further during the conference and will come with a proposal. If the name is changed, the "scope'' will also need re-phrasing.

DURBAN 2007

MEETINGS

IFLA - Information Technology Section
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10. Coordinating Board

- Hanna de Vries reported on the meeting of the Coordinating Board for Division VI.
- Everybody needs to wear their badges during all conference activities.
- The paper we selected for publication last year was published indeed. We can select one again this year.
- A special PC hearing will be devoted to discuss the IFLA professional structure on Sunday. Some members of the ITS will attend the meeting. Ideas on this can be passed on to Nancy Gwinn before Sunday.
- IFLA requests the help of experienced members for renewing the IFLA web.
- New and old Officers are asked to attend the special instructional sessions.

11. Pre-conference

Reinhard Altenhöner, Elie Youmba and Nazha Hachad were involved in the preparations and realization of the Pre-conference that ITS held in Dakar, together with the Library Management "Managing technologies and library automated systems in developing countries: open source versus commercial options''. It was a well attended successful workshop.

12. Programs at Durban.

The ITS is involved in two sessions. Reinhard Altenhöner worked with the section National Libraries for their session. We supplied a paper which was proposed originally for our own session. Hanna organized the call for papers, the selection of papers, and the contacts with the speakers of the SC IT session which will be on Wednesday.
Please see the Conference reports in this newsletter for more information on all these sessions.

13. Officers

Reinhard Altenhöner is re-elected as Chair. Alenka Kavčič Čolić is elected as Secretary. Edmund Balnaves volunteers to act as Information Coordinator.

14. Discussion group / Special Interest Group Library 2.0 – Web 2.0

Web 2.0 and Library 2.0 form part of about 10 session presentations during IFLA in Durban. It is obviously a hot topic for many librarians. To bring all these ideas together is proposed to form a virtual discussion group. This may lead to a joint session in Canada next year. A pre or post conference in Canada might also be interesting, but it is too late for that now. Patrick Danowski will start a wiki/blog. He will write a short memo on the purpose of this SI group which will be supported by the SC IT. Reinhard Altenhöner will take this to the CB. Reinhard Altenhöner, Zhixiong Zhang, Catherine Lupovici, Edmund Balnaves and Eva Müller will join this SIG.

15. Social meeting

It is decided to meet for lunch on Saturday, August 18th, after the SC meeting

The meeting will be continued on Friday August 24th.

The Chair closed the meeting.

Hanna de Vries
Outgoing Secretary, IT Section

Special Thanks to outgoing members

Reinhard thanked Hanna de Vries for her active role in the section for a long range of years, in the last year with her additional enhanced responsibility acting as secretary in conjunction with the role of information Co-ordinator.

There was a very warm acclamation also for one of the longest serving members of the section, Sally McCallum, who must leave the IT section on completion of her second term. Sally has contributed extensively through the ICABS forum and in her activities in this section and IFLA special interest groups.

M E E T I N G S

IFLA - Information Technology Section
Standing Committee Meeting – 24th August 2007

Standing Committee Meeting – 24th August 2007

Presiding Officers:
Reinhard Altenhöner – Chair; Edmund Balnaves, - Information Coordinator; Alenka Kavčič-Čolić - Secretary

Standing Committee members present:
Frank Cervone, Karen Hunt, Catherine Lupovici, Eva Müller, Eli Youmba, Zhixiong Zhang, Gwen Zilm.

Apologies for absence received from:
Noha Adly, Robin Fortelius, Alexeis Garcia Perez, Jagtar Singh, Belén Llera Cermeňo, Takashi Nagatsuka.

Other Standing Committee members absent:
Gill Hamilton, Cindy Hill, Hee-Kyung Yoo, Wynand van der Walt, Dawei Wei.

Guests:
Vicki Coleman, Per Cullhed, Patrick Danowski, Michelle Rago, Hilde van Wijngaarden, Bin Wu (on behalf of Dawei Wei),

1. Plans for IFLA Conference in Quebec 2008

Several ideas for IT sessions in Quebec, Canada, 2008 were presented by Reinhard Altenhöner, Hilde van Wijngaarden, Per Cullhed, and Edmund Balnaves. The SC members agreed in the preparation of following topics for IFLA Quebec 2008:

1.1. Shared IT session: A shared session with the Preservation and Conservation Section (PCS) of four hours will be jointly organized: ITS and PCS will have two hours each dedicated to specific topics. In this regard, it was suggested to focus the session into two relevant topics for PCS and ITS, i.e: infrastructure oriented topics and analyses of physical carriers of digital data.

There was a suggestion made by the Academic and Research Libraries Section to include research data, but it would be difficult to get another additional time slot. So it was decided to report this to the section.

Actions: Six volunteers for the organization and preparation of the joint ITS/PCS sessions meeting were elected in order to attract lecturers and revise their contributions:
- Reinhard Altenhöner,
- Vicki Coleman,
- Eva Müller,
- Gwen Zilm,
- Per Cullhed (as chair of the PCS)
- Michelle Rago will propose an additional colleague from the Library of Congress

1.2. Special IT session: the session topic proposed by Edmund Balnaves was accepted: Distributed deployment of library services for small and special libraries. The idea is to discuss how to make interoperable data and bring it to the global digital library. Some success stories could be also presented.

Actions: the Chair will inform the Professional committee about ITS proposal. Five volunteers were elected for the organization and preparation of this session: Edmund Balnaves, Karen Hunt, Patrick Danowski, and Bin Wu.

2. Milan 2009

There was an overall consensus between ITS members to organize a satellite meeting preceding Milan IFLA conference in 2009. Preferably it would take place in Florence, however, possibilities to organize it in Ljubljana, Slovenia, still exist. The topic of the meetings will be: Emerging trends in technology: libraries between Web 2.0, semantic web and search technology. This topic tries to encompass all the results of technological developments that will be more transparent in two years, which include digital library developments and all Web 2.0 applications that could affect or influence the user services and different types of use of the digital library. In the opin-ion of some of the ITS members it would be necessary to include more specialized articles. A compromise could be done by dividing the meeting in two days, offering some kind of tutorial with basic knowledge of participants on the first day and a kind of workshop on the second day. In this way it will be possible to attract a wider audience.

Actions: the Chair will inform the Professional committee about the interest of the ITS to organize a pre-conference meeting. The following members and attendees accepted to volunteer in the preparation of this meeting: Reinhard Altenhöner ,Frank Cervone, Vicki Coleman, Patrick Danowski, Alenka Kavčič-Čolić, Catherine Lupovici, Eva Müller, Bin Wu, Zhixiong Zhang

3. Change of the name of the ITS

In continuation to the discussion on the name of ITS a group of 5 ITS members joined an informal meeting during the conference in order to prepare a proposal for a new section name. Three different names which mostly reflect the activities and operation of the section were proposed:

- *Information Technology Innovation & Digital Libraries*
- *Information Technology: Digital Libraries and Technology Innovation*
- *Information Technology: Digital Library Services and Technology Innovation for Libraries*

The three proposed names preserved the name of Information Technology. During the conference a feedback from 15 participants was received, among whom 13 agreed on the change of the section. The majority of them agreed with the name of Information Technology: Digital Libraries and Technology Innovation. However, during the IFLA section a new interest group on Digi-

DURBAN 2007

MEETINGS

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tal Libraries was formed, which diminished the possibilities that a new name with the same terms would be accepted by the Governing Board. It is not clear yet what will be the focus of this interest group, whether political and technical aspects of digitisation or broader, digital services, electronic resources, intellectual property of digital objects, metadata etc.

Additionally it was mentioned that the name of the section must be shorter. So it was proposed to rename the section with "Library Technology & Innovation" .

Actions: the Chair will propose the change of the ITS name to the professional committee.

4. Change of ITS Strategy

Along with the new proposed ITS name which reflects its operation, it is time to renew the ITS strategic plan for the period 2007-2009. Two main changes were added and it was suggested to open the discussion between the SC members.

Actions: The draft of the new strategic plan will be prepared by Reinhard Altenhöner, Edmund Balnaves, Frank Cervone, and Alenka Kavčič-Čolić. It will then be distributed to the SC members for discussion.

5. Proposal and support of special interest groups by ITS

Patrick Danowski has proposed and initiated the formation of a new special interest group Library 2.0. As mentioned before, Ms Lupovici has taken part of ITS in a presidential working group for the development of guidelines for digital libraries. As an outcome of this initiative it could happen that another Special Interest Group for digital libraries will be initiated. Some of the members of the ITS suggested that supporting the new special interest group for Library 2.0 could confirm the new orientation of ITS on digital libraries. The SC members agreed in giving

support to this special interest group. If there is a need to support the special interest group of Digital Libraries ITS will provide this similarly.

6. IFLA Newsletter

Edmund Balnaves will prepare a joint report on the sessions organized in Durban for the IFLA Newsletter. In this task volunteers were designed for the preparation of the following reports:

- Karen Hunt will prepare a report on the session National libraries and resource discovery strategies - local, national and global, which was organized jointly by National Libraries Section, ICABS and ITS.
- Patrick Danowski will prepare a report on the Education and Training session from the perspective of IT.
- Catherine Lupovici will prepare a report on ITS session: Second Life for libraries: Let's give users what they want: user driven library services.

7. IFLA Journal

The Chair proposed three articles from IT section to be included in the IFLA Journal:

- PATRICK DANOWSKI: Libraries 2.0 and user-generated content: what can the users do for us?
- CATHERINE LUPOVICI: Gallica 2.0: a second life for the BnF digital library
- HEILA PEINAAR and INA SMITH: Development of a Library 2.0 service model for an African library

Actions: The authors of the three contributions are requested to polish their presentations according to research papers standards. The chair will send them to IFLA Journal.

8. Technology watch

It was noted that in spite of the good concept the Technology watch is outdated and it is not accepted

among the new generations. That is why Mr. Danowski suggested that a blog should be a better way of communication. He proposed to open two categories of blogs:
* on technology developments, and
* on conferences.

Actions: Mr. Danowski will introduce the two mentioned blogs for some time and if they are unsuccessful, he will close them.

9. Corresponding members

According to IFLA regulations corresponding members could take part in the SC activities. The Chair proposed Patrick Danowski as corresponding member of the section. This was accepted by all ITS present members.

10. IFLA.net

IFLA Headquarters are looking for volunteers to recreate the approach to requirements for IFLA.net room.

Actions: Four volunteers from ITS will cooperate : Patrick Danowski, Zhinxiong Zhang, Catherine Lupovici and Frank Cervone.

11. Midterm meetings

The president of the SC inquired whether midterm committees would be possible in order to enhance the cooperation of the ITS members. However, due to distant distribution of all members it was impossible to get into a consensus. As regards videoconferencing, the problem was how to organize it for such a big number of users, as probably not all institutions have it.

Actions: For the time being there will be no midterm meetings.

The Chair closed the meeting.

Alenka Kavčič-Čolić
Secretary,
IFLA ITS Section

Distributed Digital Library Services for Public Libraries in China

Report by Dawei Wei

China now has 2700 public libraries distributed throughout the country, but because China's geographical economic development is unbalanced, and funding for cultural construction is relatively inadequate, most libraries, especially the grass root libraries lack resources, update slowly, and face the steep cost of development. Information technology and the development of digital libraries make it possible to ameliorate the shortage of resources in public libraries. In compliance with the conditions of China's intellectual property laws and regulations, this project focuses on distributing digital resources to local public libraries at all levels ranging from cities to counties across the country. The service has been built in a distributed man-ner to support both online access and offline delivery of digital resources through postal services.
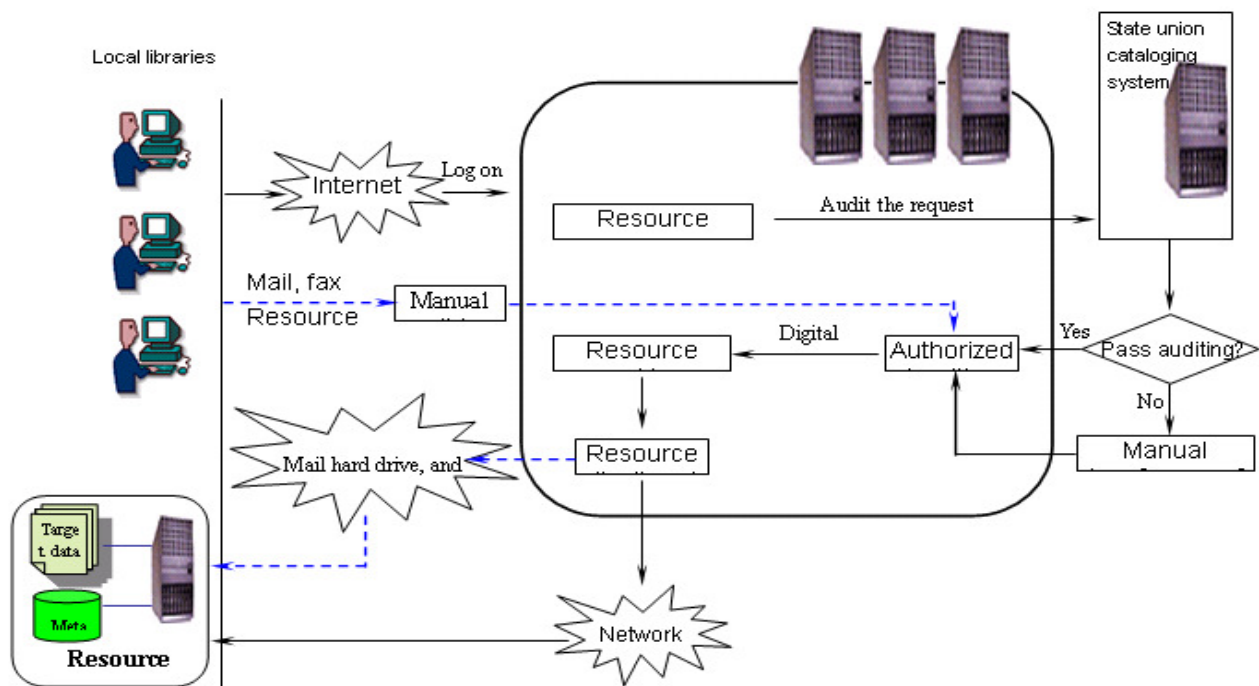
National Information Services Initiatives

In the process of providing the public with information services, public libraries need to find a point of balance between maximizing public access to information for the convenience and protecting copyright owners. Promulgated by the State Council, People's Republic of China on July 1, 2006, the Regulations on Protection Governing Dissemination of the Information through Network states in *Article 7*: libraries, archives, memorials, museums, art galleries, etc., may, without the permission of the copyright owners, through information networks provide the readers inside the library with legitimate digital collections published in accordance with the law and works for display or digital versions reproduced because of the preservation need to reproduce the works without paying any money to the copyright owners, on the basis that libraries not obtain any direct or indirect economic benefit and audited physical holdings. Participating libraries are required to sign bilateral cooperation agreements with the service to bind in relation to copyright and proper use. Digital watermarks and distributed resource tracking allow proper control of distribution of copyright resources.

Digital resource release

Through construction of the distributed resources service system, National Digital Library, in accordance with Regulations on Protection Governing Dissemination of the Information through Network and other relevant laws and regulations in the digital transmission under the conditions of intellectual property protection. Participating libraries sign bilat-

SYSTEM SPOTLIGHT

Distributed Digital Library Services

eral cooperation agreements to ensure that on the premise the library has physical stock so that equivalent digital versions can be release and used without further copyright authorization within the premises of the library.

System Architecture

The system construction's main considerations include: operational reliability on a 7 x 24 hour basis, design around long term architectural longevity. Compliance systems are an element of the management system and are an important factor to ensure the safety of the system. The system background management need to strictly abide by the hierarchical management of the users and its competence control, with minimum technical skill necessary to manage and use the system.

National Library deploys the National Digital Library resources using a grassroots distribution management system and resources release system to local libraries. The grassroots resources distribution management system manages the contents of the resources, and transfers them to the local libraries in which the National Digital Library grassroots resources release system is deployed.

The National Library distributed resources transmission system comprises modules to achieve user authentication, resource reporting, resource auditing,, resource packaging, long-distance distribution and other functions.

User authentication module is mainly to receive the users' registration information and check remote login, provide the legitimate users with the function to amend his or her information so as to make them conveniently and efficiently utilize the resources. Remote users' implementation of login, registration, revision information and other operations is protected by SSL encryption.

The Resources reporting module is mainly responsible for handling the request of applications for the distribution of resources to the resources distribution management system by the local libraries. There are two ways to make request: the first is through the browser-based Internet access into National Digital Library grassroots resources distribution management system. Libraries without adequate access, such as some local libraries, can submit requests by mail (disk, CD-ROM or paper), fax, and other methods. The request is then artificially audited, and then administrators of the system will audit the request and load the resource list into the system, skip directly into the encryption module and packaging module.

The resources auditing module checks and audits the resource applications submitted by the member libraries and label the rectified resources with the authorized digital logos. Auditing and authorization module is the key to the system, because of the issue of intellectual property rights involved; the formulation of an auditing strategy has a direct impact on the entire system's platform. Manual auditing is applied to off-line resource requests.

A preliminary consideration for libraries intending to join is a signed agreement with the National Digital Library, and they shall agree and promise that they have included in its collection the unauthorized contents in the resource list submitted by them to the National Library. Automatic auditing strategy links the local library's resource requests with national union cataloging system for the purpose of auditing, and if the union cataloging system can confirm that the local library has the equivalent physical resources of which it has submitted requests then the requests are automatically passed, otherwise it refuses the requests.

The Packaging module examines documents, photographs, audio and video resources after ratification and labels them with corresponding digital watermark information, including labeling of copyright data, applicants and the logos of local senders on the documents, photographs and video content and other visible watermarks. This also includes invisible watermarks of the copyright information, the library logo, application time, packaging time, resources systems numbers of the applicant and the local senders etc.

For the public libraries with better access to the network, resources registration and transfer work can be completed via the Internet. For some remote areas, the local library based on its own collections under can submit its request for relevant resource applications by mail and fax. With the approval of National Digital Library grassroots resources services platform, the resources will undergo encryption packages and in the form of offline hard drive or disks go to the local library for its LAN use within the library premises.

Dawei Wei is an
IFLA ITS Standing Committee Member, China
Director of Automation Department
The National Library of China

Information Technology Section
DRAFT STRATEGIC PLAN
2008 - 2009

At the second meeting we agreed to a number of changes to the Strategic plan for our section, bringing to the fore the prominent issues of Library 2.0 and Digital Library services.

MISSION

The Information Technology Section (ITS) serves to promote and advance the innovation and application of information technologies (IT) to library and information services in all societies and countries, through activities related to standards, education and training, research, and the marketplace.

GOALS

1. ITS will investigate, evaluate, and communicate knowledge and practical advice about information technology innovations that have or could become significant potential for library services in present or in future, but which have not been widely adopted for different reasons.

Professional priority: (k) Representing libraries in the technological marketplace.

Actions:

1.1 Explore solutions and applications for library personalised services such as electronic reference services, electronic document delivery and recommender systems. These topics will be addressed by different activities of the section: specific sessions, support actions and web-based information .

1.2 ITS will pay special attention to the integration of library and information services into heterogeneous applications and institutional service-sites (compare also 4.1)

1.3 Establish web 2.0 services for the communication of technologies and strategies supporting Library 2.0 Innovation. ITS will host a dedicated SIG.

2. Develop and promote technologies and services supporting Digital Libraries. Communicate new developments in Digital Library Services and standards to relevant committees.
Professional priority: (k) Represent-
ing libraries in the technological marketplace. *(f) Promoting Resource Sharing (g) Preserving Our Intellectual Heritage*

2.1 Promote discussion of technological innovations and open source applications in digital library management

2.2 In collaboration with the Preservation and Conservation Section, encourage innovation in technology supporting long term conservation of digital storage and preservation.

3. ITS will investigate, evaluate, and communicate knowledge about applicable IT for access to information resources, with special attention to needs regarding regions where telecommunication networks are of low capacity, or are not easily affordable.

Professional priority: (d) Providing unrestricted access to information.

Actions:

3.1 ITS wants to serve the progress of IT-use in small libraries with a special interest in developing countries. ITS will explore the application of Open Source and distributed services supporting those libraries – encouraging tutorials, case studies and resource development of distributed technologies, web & library services supporting those libraries.

3.2 These will be addressed in conference events and information dissemination through the IT&T web 2 services.

4. ITS will identify and promote standards, guidelines and best practices for the management of information and IT resources and improve efficiency and service level of library operations, and interoperability between library systems and between library services and other information services. This includes issues such as metadata and data structures, data manipulation techniques and long-term availability of electronic information (See also 2.2).
(Professional priority: (i) Promoting standards, guidelines, and best practices) (f) Promote resource sharing

Actions:

4.1 Promote dissemination of standards, best practices and experiences in topics such as open source software, DCMI, MARC, XML, digital preservation and metadata. These will be addressed in conference events and information dissemination through the Tech Watch web pages.

4.2 Liaise with major standard bodies and development groups.

4.3 Monitor projects and recommend best practices regarding the integration of library management systems with other applications such as courseware, portals and digital repositories. Especially focussed is the topic of standardized search interfaces (eg. SRU/SRW), machine to machine services communication (SOAP, WSDL) and machine-based transfer of meaning in the context of the semantic web. These will be addressed in conference events and information dissemination through the IT&T web.2 services.

5. ITS will encourage and support projects within the scope of the strategic plan by maintaining close contacts with other IFLA sections and Core Activities, as well as with other international associations and organizations focused on IT.

Professional priority: (h) Developing library Professionals)

Actions

5.1 Liaise with other IFLA Sections and encourage ITS membership to provide exchange and feedback on new or revised IFLA standards, guidelines and studies.

5.2 Liaise with other national and international associations to enhance dissemination and cross-fertilization of activities.

5.3 Liaise with IFLA ALP (Advanced Librarianship Programme) and eIFL to support initiatives towards promoting Information technology competencies.

Your feedback appreciated: to the Chair -
Reinhard Altenhöner,
altenhoener@dbf.ddb.de

CALL FOR PAPERS

IFLA Information Technology Section
74th World Library and Information Congress, Quebec City, Canada, 10 -14 August 2008

THE CONFERENCE

The IFLA annual congress provides an opportunity to present library research and outcomes in Information Technology and Innovation in a multi-disciplinary international forum. The IFLA Information Technology Section invites technologists, librarians and other interested parties working in the field of library systems to submit proposals for papers in a 2-hour session in Quebec.

SESSION THEME

Enabling access to the global library - Small is Beautiful: Distributed deployment of library services for small and special libraries.

THE TOPIC

Open Source, distributed services delivery, web services and smart clients provide new paradigms for delivery of library services technology to small and special libraries. In keeping with the theme of the 74th World Library and Information Congress, "Libraries without borders: navigating toward global understanding" , we invite papers that showcase:

- successful models for information technology innovation and service delivery to special libraries (e.g. Digital Librar-ies)

- give demonstrations of how technology innovation is changing paradigms for technology delivery to small and special libraries (e.g. web services, smart clients, mash-ups, library 2.0 delivery, integration of web 2.0 in catalog services)

- present case studies in open source application deployment that enhances interoperability between a diverse range of libraries.

SUBMISSIONS

1.   The deadline for submitting a detailed, abstract (500 words) and full author details is 30 January 2008. Selection of papers is based on the abstract, and presenters will be notified by 1 March 2008 at the latest whether they have been successful
2.   The full paper is due on 15 May 2008 and must be an original submission not published elsewhere
3.   All submissions should be sent to Alenka Kavčič-Čolić, Secretary of the Information Technology Section, e-mail: alenka.kavcic@nuk.uni-lj.si.
4.   Both abstracts and full papers should be submitted as a MS Word file by e-mail; fax or post should be used only as a last resort
5.   Papers should be of up to 4000 words
6.   Papers should be in English with an abstract, and the presenter must be fluent in English
7.   20 minutes will be allowed for a summary delivery of the paper in the Conference
8.   The author(s) should indicate his/her personal full contact details and include a summary curriculum vitae with the paper. Also, a digital photograph would be useful.

Invited are the following types of contributions: papers, research studies and reports on practices and advances that will be presented at the conference and included on the conference Web site.

Reinhard Altenhöner
Chair: Information Technology Standing Committee
E-mail: R.Altenhoener@d-nb.de

The abstracts will be reviewed by members of the Information Technology Section's Standing Committee.
15-20 minutes will be allowed for a summary delivery of the paper during the Section's open programme in Quebec.
Selected papers can be nominated by the committee for inclusion in the IFLA Congress Journal.

TRAVEL & ATTENDANCE COSTS

Please note that the expenses of attending the Quebec conference (including travel, expenses and conference fee) will be the responsibility of the author(s)/presenter(s) of accepted papers, and at least one of the presenters/authors must be present for the program.

CALL FOR PAPERS
Two sessions on digital preservation
74th World Library and Information Congress, Quebec City, Canada, 10 -14 August 2008
Session 1: Digital objects on physical carriers

Jointly organised by: IFLA Section on Preservation and Conservation, IFLA CDNL Alliance on Bibliographic Standards (ICABS), IFLA Information Technology Section, IFLA Core Activity on Preservation and Conservation (PAC) and IFLA Law Libraries Section

SESSION 1: DIGITAL OBJECTS ON PHYSICAL CARRIERS

Digital preservation R&D had focused mainly on webarchiving, archiving of online journals and how to set up preservation systems and workflows. A very practical issue, preservation of digital objects on physical carriers (floppies, cd-roms, etc.) has received less attention. This is changing however. A number of institutions are currently carrying out risk assessments of their physical digital material and tests are being performed on how to preserve this material. Digital objects on physical carriers, also referred to as physical format digital publications, are digital publications, datasets or programmes stored on floppy-disks, cd-roms, dvd's or any other kind of medium. Nowadays, many publications are released on DVD, but libraries also hold collections with older material still on floppy-disks and cd-roms. To preserve these objects, they have to be transferred to archiving systems and strategies have to be set-up to ensure their future accessibility.

Some specific issues have to be addressed when preserving of physical format material. These issues include the following:
- How to transfer the objects from the carrier to the archiving system? Install everything manually, develop a robot…
- In case of old objects: do we still have the hard- and software to read the floppy-disk? And how do we give access to this old material in the future?
- Security: many floppies and cd-roms have read/write restrictions that interfere with the preservation process.
- Future accessibility of cd-roms/dvd's: many digital publications that are released on dvd, are very complex objects, containing all sorts of embedded files, audiovisual material etc. To keep this kind of material accessible is a major challenge.
- When objects are transferred to other carriers: how can we do this in the most durable way?
- How can a risk assessment be performed that helps us to prioritise our actions?

We invite papers that address the challenges as mentioned above. All types of digital material that are held on physical carriers can be the focus of a paper – irrespective of the type of content : multimedia applications, e-publications (e-journals, e-books), audiovisual materials, old tapes and floppy-disks, 'new' dvd's, etc. We especially call for papers that offer practical solutions. One of the aims of this session is to offer guidance to 'smaller' libraries that want to preserve digital objects on physical carries but don't have the possibility to set up full-fletched digital preservation systems and workflows.

SUBMISSION

The deadline for submitting a detailed, abstract (500 words) and full author details is 30 January 2008. Selection of papers is based on the abstract, and presenters will be notified by 1 March 2008 at the latest whether they have been successful. The full paper is due on 15 May 2008 and must be an original submission not published elsewhere.

All submissions should be sent to Hilde van Wijngaarden, Head of Digital Preservation at the National Library of the Netherlands, e-mail: hilde.vanwijngaarden@kb.nl. Please make clear for which session the paper is intended.
Both abstracts and full papers should be submitted by e-mail; fax or post should be used only as a last resort. Papers should be up to 4000 words.

20 minutes will be allowed for a summary delivery of the paper in the Conference.

The author(s) should indicate his/her personal full contact details and include a summary curriculum vitae with the paper. Also, a digital photograph would be useful.

CALL FOR PAPERS
Two sessions on digital preservation
74th World Library and Information Congress, Quebec City, Canada, 10 -14 August 2008
Session 2: Preservation infrastructures

Jointly organised by: IFLA Section on Preservation and Conservation, IFLA CDNL Alliance on Bibliographic Standards (ICABS), IFLA Information Technology Section, IFLA Core Activity on Preservation and Conservation (PAC) and IFLA Law Libraries Section

SESSION 2: PRESERVATION INFRASTRUCTURES

During the past decade, the growing awareness of the need to preserve our digital publications, has led to a better understanding of activities that a library should set up to implement a digital preservation workflow. We realise now that implementing a system is not enough: there are a number of organisational issues that have to be addressed apart from the technical ones.

Currently, libraries are setting up repository systems in different ways: buying something off-the-shelve (not really an option yet), building something themselves, joining others to build open-source solutions, etc. There are different technical and organisational models that describe how this can be set up. But with implementing the archiving system, digital preservation has just begun. The library then needs different and innovative tools to address several challenges in the digital workflow, either for characterising the digital objects, or to ensure future accessibility.

The number of steps involved, and the complexity of this new workflow that is required, means that any institution that is responsible for the long-term maintenance of digital collections, needs new preservation tools and services as well as a (trusted) digital repository. This is not a task that can be performed by one single institution alone: libraries have to set up new ways to collaborate to address this new challenge. In general, we now see different models emerging:

- The library runs its own repository and develops and/or employs its own services.
- The library runs its own repository and shares the development and use of services with others
- The library shares both its repository as well as the development and use of services
- Any other model...

We call for papers that give examples of preservation infrastructures in any of these four models. Submitted papers can describe developments within a specific library, national project or international project. Together, the papers should present possible directions and practical experiences in collaboration and joint infrastructures for digital preservation.

SUBMISSION

The deadline for submitting a detailed, abstract (500 words) and full author details is 30 January 2008. Selection of papers is based on the abstract, and presenters will be notified by 1 March 2008 at the latest whether they have been successful. The full paper is due on 15 May 2008 and must be an original submission not published elsewhere.

All submissions should be sent to Hilde van Wijngaarden, Head of Digital Preservation at the National Library of the Netherlands, e-mail: hilde.vanwijngaarden@kb.nl. Please make clear for which session the paper is intended.
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ITS IN BRIEF

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2005-2009

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