



# IFLA

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# JOURNAL

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## CONTENTS

<b>Editorial: 'Goodbye to Berlin!'</b> Stephen Parker .....	203
<b>"Not in My Wildest Dreams":</b> <b>IFLA Journal interviews Kay Raseroka</b> .....	205
<b>Community Based Libraries in Kenya: their emergence and impact</b> Ferdinand N. Kasimu .....	209
<b>Internet Censorship in the United States: stumbling blocks to the Information Age</b> Chih Wang .....	213
<b>Copyright and Access to Information in Uganda: a critical review</b> Dick Kawooya .....	222
<b>Legal Deposit and the Collection of National Publications in Argentina</b> Claudia B. Bazán .....	227
<b>Bridges Towards Reading Digital Texts: ideas on how to cross them</b> Irene Ladrón de Guevara .....	230
<b>REPORTS</b>	
<b>Strengthening Links between Library Associations and their Members: the 25th anniversary of the IFLA Section of Library and Information Science Journals</b> Donald G. Davis Jr., Olga Diakonova and Ludmila Kozlova .....	235
<b>NEWS (with separate Table of Contents)</b> .....	245
<b>INTERNATIONAL CALENDAR</b> .....	268
<b>ABSTRACTS 271 – SOMMAIRES 272 – ZUSAMMENFASSUNGEN 273 – RESÚMENES 274 – Рефераты статей 275</b> .....	271
<b>Notes for Contributors</b> .....	276

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## IFLA Journal

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# EDITORIAL

## 'Goodbye to Berlin!'

Stephen Parker



WLIC Berlin 2003 (Photo: BDB-IFLA 2003/Dirk Deckbar)

And a sad goodbye it was for most of the more than 4,500 participants in the World Library and Information Congress – the 69<sup>th</sup> IFLA General Conference and Council – held in Berlin from 1–9 August 2003. Delegates from 133 countries enjoyed a full and varied professional and social programme, a first-rate conference centre and wonderful weather, with almost endless sunshine and temperatures in the mid-30s or even higher for most of the week. More than 1,120 participants were 'first-timers' attending their first IFLA Conference, and more than 80 of these – mainly from developing countries – were able to attend thanks to financial support from a variety of donor organizations. The generous support received in the past from the Danish International Development Agency, DANIDA, is still sorely missed, but other agencies – in particular, the German organization, Bibliothek & Information International (BII) – did much to fill the gap. As the brief extracts from BII grantees' reports in the News section of this issue show, this assistance was very much appreciated.

A selection of papers from the Berlin Congress will be published in the next issue of *IFLA Journal* (Vol. 29, no. 4, December 2003).

The IFLA Council meetings held in conjunction with the Congress were marked by a number of important changes in IFLA's governing bodies. One President, Christine Deschamps, stepped

down at the end of her six-year term of office and handed over the President's gavel to the new President, Kay Raseroka. Kay in turn was replaced as President-Elect by Alex Byrne, while Derek Law completed his term of office as Treasurer and was replaced by Ingrid Parent. Four new members, from Egypt, Estonia, Russia and Spain, were elected to the Governing Board, which also includes elected members from Argentina, Canada, China, Germany, Norway and South Africa as well as a coopted member from Sweden and members of the Professional Committee from Denmark, Kenya, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States. The truly international character of IFLA is thus being increasingly reflected, not only in the growing number of countries represented among the conference delegates, but also in the composition of its governing bodies; a development which itself reflects, as Christine Deschamps said in her opening address in Berlin, IFLA's "fierce determination to bring together librarians of all countries, including the least privileged".

The international character of IFLA is also, we hope, reflected in the pages of the *IFLA Journal*; and this issue – appropriately, in the year in which IFLA's first African President takes office – includes two papers from Africa, two from Latin America and one from North America, as well as the record of an interview with Kay Raseroka, "Not in My Wildest Dreams", with which we begin.

In the previous issue (Vol. 29, no. 2, pp. 109–112), IFLA's new President expounded her Presidential theme for 2003–2005, 'Libraries for Lifelong Literacy'. In her interview with *IFLA Journal* in the present issue, Kay describes how she came to be involved with IFLA and why she decided to stand for election as President, gives her views on geographical representation on IFLA governing bodies, explains the background to her choice of Presidential theme for 2003–2005, and outlines her hopes and plans for IFLA. (In a forthcoming issue, we hope to hear from Alex Byrne about his own choice of Presidential theme for 2006–2008, and to interview Christine Deschamps about her six-year Presidency of IFLA).

The second paper in this issue, by Ferdinand N. Kasimu of the Kenya National Library Service, describes the emergence and impact of Community Based Libraries in Kenya. Faced with a growing thirst for the book and non-book materials among an increasing population, the Kenya National Library Service (KNLS) is encouraging community leaders to organize their communities to share with the KNLS the costs of establishing Community Based Libraries as a way of making KNLS services available to the community at lower cost than through the establishment of regular branch libraries. The paper concludes with a look at the way forward for Community Based Libraries in Kenya.

The next paper, by Chih Wang of the University of Guam, addresses the very different, but highly topical subject of Internet censorship in the United States, which the author sees as responsible for creating serious 'stumbling blocks to the Information Age'. The paper reviews recent cases of Internet censorship in the United States, including legislative acts relating to child Internet pornography protection and national security, and concludes that these attempts at Internet censorship have hindered the full dawn of the new information age, even in the United States, and have obstructed the free flow of information in the new world.

We return to Africa with the next paper, a critical review by Dick Kawooya of the situation with regard to copyright and access to information in Uganda. Uganda's intellectual property legal regime has not provided the necessary protection to intellectual output since it was not tailored to the country's predominantly oral tradition. The paper assesses weaknesses in Uganda's copyright legislation, proposes the formation of an agency to administer copyrights and suggests that a new law should guarantee fair use in libraries and educational institutions and also address international copyright obligations.

Similar issues are raised in the next paper, a brief review by Claudia Bazán of the Universidad Nacional de Mar del Plata of some of the problems associated with legal deposit and the collection of national publications in Argentina – the host for next year's World Library and Information Congress. The paper analyses legal deposit legislation in Argentina in the light of international recommendations, which the national law does

not properly observe. Actions to ensure the development of the national publications collection and the production of the Argentinian national bibliography are proposed.

The final paper in this issue also comes from Latin America. 'Bridges Towards Reading Digital Texts: ideas on how to cross them' is an edited version of a paper presented by Irene Ladrón de Guevara at last year's IFLA Conference in Glasgow. The paper reviews the experience of the Banco del Libro [Book Bank] in Venezuela and its strategies for helping readers 'cross the bridge' from reading paper documents to reading in digital formats. The methods used include training and recreational workshops, work projects in schools and other activities, all of which are carried out under the auspices of an evaluation committee. The creation of a 'digital readers' network' has been defined as a new goal for Banco del Libro.

The Reports Section of this issue contains an extensive account of the work of IFLA's Library and Information Science Journals Section during the past 25 years, prepared by Donald G. Davis Jr., Olga Diakonova and Ludmila Kozlova.

The main emphasis in the News section is on the World Library and Information Congress and IFLA Council meetings in Berlin, where even the hardworked members of IFLA Headquarters staff were sometimes able to find the time to put their feet up and relax ...



*Magda Bouwens, IFLA Office Manager, snatches a moment's relaxation in Berlin. (Photo: Sophie Felföldi)*

## “Not in My Wildest Dreams”: *IFLA Journal* interviews Kay Raseroka

Kay Raseroka



Kay Raseroka was born in Kwa-zulu-Natal in South Africa. She is a citizen of Botswana and has been in librarianship for more than two decades, during which she has made great contributions to the profession. She is currently Director, University of Botswana Library Services. She has served IFLA in many capacities, including membership of the Governing Board. In 2001 she was voted President-Elect of IFLA, and took office as President at the World Library and Information Congress: 69<sup>th</sup> IFLA General Conference and Council, in Berlin, Germany, in August 2003. E-mail: RASEROKA@mopipi.ub.bw.

*During the World Library and Information Congress in Berlin, IFLA Journal spoke with IFLA's new President, Kay Raseroka, about her career as a librarian and her hopes and plans for IFLA:*

*IJ:* Becoming President of the world's leading international library and information association must be the apex of any librarian's professional career. Did you ever envisage, when you entered librarianship, that you would one day come to occupy this position?

*KR:* Not in my wildest dreams did I imagine what an opportunity the profession of librarianship would avail to me in the form of this prestigious position. I only began to know of the existence of IFLA when I attended the IFLA/UNESCO Pre-Session Seminar on University Libraries in Developing Countries in Munich from 16–19 August 1983. During the Munich Conference, officers of the University and other General Research Libraries Section and the Africa Section introduced participants to IFLA as an organization. My participation began as a corresponding member, and culminated in my contribution as an officer of the Africa Section and member of the University and other General Research Libraries.

*IJ:* The President's role is a very demanding one. What made you decide to stand for election?

*KR:* In May 1996 I declared my intention to stand for the Executive Board, "so that I may infuse into IFLA's policy making process perspectives of librarians from the developing world". The decision to stand for the position of President-Elect, four years later, was influenced heavily by my desire to encourage IFLA to adopt integrative approaches to professional principles, policies and practice in varied cultural contexts, as we strive to fulfil our shared core values.

*IJ:* You are IFLA's first President from a developing country. Do you expect other colleagues from outside Europe and North America to follow your example in the future?

*KR:* The process has already begun with the election of Alex Byrne from Australia as President-Elect for 2003–2005. The new Governing Board also has a broader representation of members from the various sub-regions than ever before. I think this is indicative of the wishes of IFLA members. It may become a trend because wider geographical representation fulfils the broad objectives of the restructuring of the Federation as articulated in the Horton report, which sought to capitalize on the international character of IFLA and legitimized the postal or electronic ballot as the primary mode of electing the Governing Board. So I think

it is probable that there will be future IFLA Presidents from other parts of the world.

*IJ:* Your formal adoption of a Presidential theme, and the process of consultation which helped you to formulate it, were both innovations, which, I think, have not been adopted by any previous President. What made you decide to take these steps?

*KR:* The new position of President-Elect offers a golden opportunity for the incumbent to observe how IFLA works and how far it meets with the ideals reflected in the re-structured IFLA, and to explore ways of enhancing or revising operational processes and practice. My experience in IFLA indicated that most professional activities during the annual conference and throughout the year centre on the activities of individual IFLA sections. There is limited lateral cross-fertilization among sections or synergy around shared themes or topics, unless the officers of different sections deliberately plan joint activities. Such activities, however, are very few. Indeed, this situation was reflected in the analysis of the operations of Division 8 and its relationships to the other Divisions, resulting in strong recommendations for deliberate efforts to facilitate programmatic interaction.

Although broad-based consultations on section activities are ideal, they are difficult to realize. Contributions from the general membership are affected by a number of factors: an individual should first of all have a deep interest in IFLA and its operations at section levels, and secondly, should become a member of a specific section in order to influence programme activities. Without such involvement it is not easy to for the general membership's views to be heard or to influence IFLA's programme of activities.

IFLA has pronounced on its Core Values, but members do not seem to use them as a shared framework of operation. The Core Values thus seemed to me to provide a good focus for broad consultation with members in general. The consultative process was chosen after much discussion with the Governing Board and colleagues with related experience, a brainstorming

session for a self-selected group of conference participants, with opportunities for other members to contribute electronically, seemed to be the best way of ensuring an inclusive approach.

The brainstorming approach was adopted for special sessions in both Glasgow and Berlin, and proved to be a successful method of raising awareness on the significance of the Core Values both for the general membership and for their infusion into professional activities.

The objectives of the Glasgow brainstorming session were to break down the communication barriers that may be attributed to section-focused activities and conference programming, and to involve interested participants directly in a process of influencing the way in which IFLA works. The idea was to reach a consensus on what the IFLA Core Values mean, how they could ultimately be integrated as an underpinning to the strategic planning process, and how they could influence the formulation of the President's theme for 2003–2005. Based on the recommendations of the brainstorming, the IFLA Core Values could be re-articulated in an acceptable format and reinstated as shared values that underpin all IFLA activities.

*IJ:* The Core Values are already among the stated aims of IFLA. What new approach does the adoption of your Presidential theme imply?

*KR:* The theme 'Libraries for Lifelong Literacy' builds on the Core Values on freedom of access to information and freedom of expression and on IFLA's Professional Priorities on providing unrestricted access to information and promoting literacy, reading and lifelong learning.

The choice of theme was influenced by the apparent lip-service approach that IFLA members seem to take towards the realization of these ideals. The library and information profession's focus on printed information to the exclusion of orally communicated information contributes, in no small measure, to the failure to realize this Core Value. The exclusion of millions of people who cannot read in any language, who are unable to read in a particular lan-

guage required for access to needed information, or who have sight disabilities, needs to be addressed by IFLA members from the various perspectives, and using the varied expertise, that are represented in sectional and divisional activities.

It is my belief that the Federation embodies expertise and creativity that can be exploited and harnessed innovatively to make use of available technologies as a means of providing access to information for the neglected sections of the world's population. Indeed, where the depth of expertise is wanting, librarians are empowered, as information brokers, to search for expertise elsewhere and form partnerships that facilitate the exploitation of ICTs for the benefit of the communities they serve. What seems to be lacking among IFLA members is either a general awareness of the seriousness of this omission or a commitment to the Core Values to which we profess to subscribe.

IFLA needs to lay a sound framework within which information and communication technologies may be harnessed fruitfully for the realization of 'equitable access to information, ideas and works of imagination' for the 'social, educational, cultural, democratic and economic well being' of all peoples – regardless of language – and so contribute significantly to the realization of the ideal envisaged by the information and knowledge society.

The Presidential theme, 'Libraries for Lifelong Literacy', challenges IFLA members to redress the neglect of the human rights of marginalized communities in terms of freedom of access to information and its potential for enhancing the quality of lifelong learning in oral communities. It asks members to take account of the following critical factors:

- that information continues to exist in forms that are not captured and shared
- that literacy itself is an issue for more than 20 percent of the world's population, even in developed countries, who do not benefit from library and information services focused only on the printed word
- that with the development of audio-visual information sources, it is likely

that there will be an increase in the numbers of people who do not benefit from the printed word

- that failure to appreciate and address these trends will slowly enshrine the irrelevance of libraries.

The second brainstorming session held in Berlin called on the Divisions and Sections to reflect on the theme and consider specific ways in which they could support it in their strategic plans for 2003–2005. The aim this time was to translate the general aims and objectives of the overall theme into specific actions which would produce concrete results.

*IJ:* The Berlin brainstorming session focused specifically on actions to be taken by IFLA; but the focus of IFLA's Core Values and Professional Priorities is very much on the information user. How can the thematic actions proposed for the IFLA Divisions and Sections be translated into actions that will directly benefit the user?

*KR:* All IFLA Divisions are potential stakeholders in these proposed action plans, as they address a critical crosscutting issue of continuing professional development among library and information professionals – that of sustaining lifelong literacy in various areas, but specifically in service to users and as service providers to the knowledge society. The Division of General Research Libraries, for example, has already indicated its intention to establish action plans on the training of trainers of information literacy skills and developing an 'information literacy driving licence' by defining levels of information competence and identifying ways of attaining them.

The ultimate challenge to the Divisions and Sections, and, indeed to IFLA members in general, is to exploit and apply the Core Values, and the standards, guidelines, manifestos and other policy statements that they have developed and propagated, for the benefit of the people they should serve through library and information services. One way of doing this is through forging strong partnerships between different kinds of library services – for example, public and school libraries – and between libraries and other organizations concerned

with providing access to information such as, for example, community telecentres.

*IJ:* How could libraries and community telecentres work more closely together?

*KR:* Generally community telecentres have been established in areas where there are no library services, although there are also places where they are seen as an alternative to library and information service. They aim to foster broad access, social use and the appropriation of digital technologies to meet the information needs of their communities; so they also, in practice, support the IFLA Core Values. It thus behoves IFLA members to explore partnerships and complementary activities with telecentres. The IFLA membership has information organizational skills and practical skills in the exploitation of complex search engines for the benefit of user access to information, as well as some ability to transfer information literacy skills. Telecentres, on the other hand, tend to have good people skills, particularly in meeting the information needs of those who are marginalized. Public and school libraries, in particular, might use the Presidential theme for 2003–2005 as a vehicle for promoting closer working relations with telecentres. Both types of information services facilitate lifelong learning and freedom of access to information for entire communities through the exploitation of ICTs.

*IJ:* Can you give an example of how the Presidential theme might be applied in practice – for example in your own country, Botswana?

*KR:* In Botswana the theme is used to empower children, who will in future constitute the knowledge society. Children have been selected as the target group because of the impact on them of the HIV/AIDS pandemic – whether they are infected themselves or affected through the loss of parents or other relatives. Children, parents, elders, librarians, teachers, relevant government authorities and UNICEF are all involved in a pilot collaborative information service activity which aims to educate children to appreciate the need for and use of information for the development of personal life skills and values to help them resolve life issues, particularly in relation to the effects of HIV/AIDS. The expected outcomes of this multi-pronged project include the production of documents with local content stories or information of high interest to the target group, the development and reinforcement of reading skills and culture, and of skills in writing and the use of technology, as well as support for resource-based learning approaches and the development of local content databases.

*IJ:* And a final word, Kay?

*KR:* Through the theme 'Libraries for Lifelong Literacy', let us focus on people and reach out to marginalized communities. Through paying attention to the information needs of the entire spectrum of communities, we facilitate the self-empowerment of people who are then enabled to participate meaningfully in the emerging knowledge society of the twenty-first century. In this way, we will fulfil our commitment to the IFLA Core Values.



# Community Based Libraries in Kenya: their emergence and impact

*Ferdinard N. Kasimu*

Ferdinard N. Kasimu is a librarian with Kenya National Library Service (KNLS). He has worked for the service for the past eleven years in different managerial capacities and in different provinces of Kenya. Currently he is based at the collection development and book distribution department at KNLS headquarters. He has a wealth of experience in different aspects of librarianship. He holds a bachelor's degree in anthropology and is looking forward to formal training in his chosen career – librarianship. E-mail: fkasimu@yahoo.com

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## Introduction

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The idea of establishing community-based libraries (CBLs) in Kenya was mooted and started in the early 1990s by the Kenya National Library Service (KNLS) in response to many invitations and applications from various communities asking KNLS to open branch libraries in their areas. This was not possible for financial reasons. However, the pressures of inflation in the country at that time encouraged a trend towards cost-sharing between central government and local bodies, and the idea that the KNLS Board could share the responsibility for establishing, equipping and running local libraries with the communities in need of library services began to gain prominence.

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## Establishment and Operation of Community-based Libraries

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Community-based libraries in Kenya can be defined as libraries established with the full participation and input of the community on one side, and the KNLS Board (the service provider) on the other. This can be described as a joint venture, where the community owns the project and KNLS only comes in to stock and run the facility.

The CBLs were started due to the thirst for knowledge experienced by most Kenyan communities. Along with the population explosion in the country (the total population now stands at 30 million) came the expansion of the education sector. More schools were opened and with them came the need for more books and other reading materials. However, most communities found themselves with inadequate educational tools to assist their populations to attain desired literacy levels. There was a lack of basic reference materials at all levels of education, whether primary, secondary, tertiary or university. It was against this background that several communities came up with the idea of establishing their own libraries and approaching the KNLS Board for partnership, thus creating the CBLs.

Due to the high rate of unemployment and inflation in Kenya, a great number of people find themselves lacking anything to do. Libraries help these people to kill time constructively, as they provide a forum for reading, both informally (e.g. for pleasure) as well as formally (e.g. for examinations). Thus CBLs came in as both community and recreational centres where the community could be involved constructively, either in reading or playing indoor games such as draughts, chess, Ajua (a local indoor game), etc. In this way, the libraries cater for the whole community through all age groups.

By establishing a community-based library (CBL), the community gets involved in the project which, once complete and running, truly brings the sense of ownership to them. Thus, such libraries not only become reading centres, but community-owned projects which bring both direct benefits as well as a lot of pride and a sense of togetherness to the community.

On the other hand, by establishing CBLs, the KNLS furthers its objective and goal of wiping out illiteracy and eradicating the poor reading culture in the country. This is one of its main objectives, as set out in the parliamentary act (Cap.225) that set it up. Again, due to the limited financial resources the KNLS Board gets from the central government, the idea of CBLs had quite some appeal, as they could use the little they got from the exchequer to expand the regular branch library network.

By developing CBLs, the KNLS enters into partnerships with a cross-section of different Kenyan tribes which brings a closer interaction with, and ownership of its services by, these communities. The CBLs also ensure that KNLS' outreach is expanded by using the CBLs as focal points for mobile services carried out through the use of donkeys, handcarts, motorcycles, camels and even bicycles. Thus the KNLS manages to reach communities which would otherwise be unreachable.

Through the CBLs, the staff of KNLS are able to reach out to and intermingle with teachers and other educationists. The KNLS Branch Librarians run teacher-librarian workshops to encourage teachers to carry out extension work through their schools, some of which are situated in very remote areas. Thus the teachers and other educationists became partners with the KNLS in the task of wiping out illiteracy in the country, promoting a reading culture and creating interest in books, thus nurturing and developing writing, reading and creative skills, especially in the tender and formative years of our children.

In order to establish a CBL several steps are followed, starting with the initial show of interest by the community in need of a library. This takes the form of an application to the KNLS Board, which then deliberates on the technicalities and financial implications of such a venture. If the Board approves, one of its own staff is sent to assess the site and the building, if the community has one. It is from this assessment that the KNLS representatives will advise the community leaders

on how to go about reconstructing the premises in accordance with model plans prepared by KNLS. Once the community has done this, it then equips the library with shelves, librarian's desk and chairs and other items. The KNLS Board then provides the reading materials, staff and one or two security guards. It may also provide support equipment such as typewriters, computers, etc. Once the KNLS Board has become involved in this way, it has the mandate of running the CBL as one of its own branches for as long as it takes. However, the community must surrender the title deeds of the plot on which the library stands, as this ensures non-interference in the CBL and guards against claims of ownership by land grabbers in future.

The CBLs are run in exactly the same way as any of the other branches of the KNLS. They provide a wide range of services to their communities, including:

- adult and junior reading and lending services
- reader's advisory services
- community information
- children's activities, e.g. story telling
- consultancy services, e.g. on setting up of school libraries
- mobile book services through donkeys, camels, motorbikes, etc.
- HIV/AIDS information
- services to the visually impaired persons, e.g. through Braille and large print books
- community recreation facilities, e.g. chess, draught and other local indoor games such as Ajua.

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### **Problems Encountered**

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The concept of CBLs in Kenya faces several drawbacks, including political warring between different political personalities such as members of parliament, councillors, village heads, chiefs, provincial administrators and the interests of the community itself. This brings about delays, and at times the total failure, in establishing a CBL.

There is inequitable distribution of the CBLs in Kenya today because some communities are quick to agree and execute a CBL project, while others are slow and don't agree amicably. This brings complaints, as some communities accuse the KNLS Board of being biased.

Sometimes on completion of a CBL, the community leaders are reluctant to hand over the title deeds of the library plots, which in turn delays the opening of the library. The title deeds act as security for the KNLS Board, and this reluctance to hand them over creates bad blood between the Board and the communities involved.

After the completion and official opening of some CBLs, the Board sometimes faces security problems through breakages, stealing of books or security fencing wire and other security lapses. This makes the running of such branches difficult.

One of the biggest problems facing the KNLS Board as concerns the CBLs is the inadequate book base to equip all upcoming CBLs and others under construction. Thus the Board only selects a few, those it feels it can adequately stock, start and run.

Due to the hard economic times faced by our government, budgetary allocations to the KNLS Board are not enough to employ and train all the staff required to open and run the growing number of CBLs in the country. The Board thus has to make do with the existing staff, which is already inadequate in numbers.

Despite these problems, the concept of the CBLs has been quite a success in Kenya. The Board has so far managed to open eleven functional CBLs in four of the eight provinces in the country: four in Eastern Province, three in Rift Valley Province, two in Nyanza Province and two in North-eastern Province. The idea is catching on like a bush fire and applications continue to flow in day after day. This shows that the country is undergoing a serious awakening to the need of educating the people and thus wiping out illiteracy, which in turn promotes a reading culture in the country. This awakening can be used as a gauge to measure the success the KNLS Board is achieving in meeting its objectives.

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### The Way Forward

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After deliberating on the drawbacks and the success the KNLS Board has achieved so far in the area of CBLs, the question is: what is the way forward? It is my strong belief that with vigorous publicity and marketing plans in place using all

the organs of the media, a lot of awareness can be achieved on this concept. This will explain how the idea works and what its benefits are and can answer a lot of questions raised by communities who want to establish their own libraries.

The government itself, through its officials in both the parent ministry and the Ministry of Finance, can be sensitized on the importance of libraries and their role in community development through workshops and seminars as well as through the media. This will, it is hoped, ensure an increase in the budgetary allocations to the KNLS board, enabling it to meet its obligations in opening and running CBLs.

Donor and partner funding should be sought and sourced through friendly countries, organizations and friends of the library committees. This should be able to provide funds, equipment and reading materials. Local organizations like publishers should be approached to donate reading materials such as books and magazines.

Community education before and after the opening of a CBL should be given priority. This should ensure that the community knows what is involved in starting and running a CBL and what its part is in the running of these projects.

A lot of emphasis should be put on training the existing staff, especially the managers, as they will be entrusted with the day-to-day running of these establishments. This should be done through normal government training allocations and through donor funding.

Communities which are slow to understand the concept of establishing CBLs should be approached through their elected leaders and sensitized on the importance of CBLs. This would go a long way towards alleviating the inequitable distribution of CBLs in the country and help to stop unnecessary blame being placed on the KNLS Board.

Communities without existing CBLs should be encouraged and given priority once they show interest. This ensures that they are guided and advised, step-by-step, towards achieving a CBL of their own and thus ensure an equitable distribution of the CBLs in the country.

The Kenyan idea of pooling together resources, popularly known as *Harambee*, should be en-

couraged to raise funds and resources towards the construction and equipping of the CBLs once a community agrees to set one up. This will help to lighten, not only the burden faced by the community, but also that which the KNLS Board shoulders once it starts running the libraries.

Priority should be given to the local clans when it comes to recruiting staff for the KNLS, especially when opening CBLs. This will lessen the friction and accusations directed to the KNLS Board, especially in those communities which have very strong clan ties.

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### **Conclusion**

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In conclusion, the idea of Community Based Libraries is a very noble idea in Kenya today. The Kenya National Library Services Board, which is entrusted with establishing and promoting libraries in the country as one of its main objectives, should be encouraged and supported by all the stakeholders in this noble venture. This will ensure that the expansion of library services is done effectively and equitably, thus wiping out illiteracy and ignorance in our country and promoting a reading culture in the process.

# Internet Censorship in the United States: stumbling blocks to the Information Age

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## Introduction

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Since the Internet established its first node in 1969, it has grown rapidly and persistently.<sup>1</sup> Today it is continuously expanding at an average rate of 69 new hosts and 23 new domains per minute and is expected reach a total of one billion hosts in 2005.<sup>2</sup> Following the accelerated growth of the Internet, the World Wide Web (WWW) has now become a global juggernaut, to which billions of people in the world now connect for business, information, learning, research, entertainment and many other purposes.

Technologically, the Web is now accessible in many principal languages, by people of many different backgrounds, and by various types of computers in the world. It appears that the miraculous development of the Internet has brought forth the dawn of the information age and the coming of the cyberworld. In reality, there are still many human obstructions that block or intend to block the full realization of the new information age. The stumbling blocks include, among many other things, national and international regulatory restrictions, economic limitations, and technical barriers.<sup>3</sup> This paper will review one primary hindrance, Internet censorship. Because of the vastness and complication of the issue, the paper will limit itself to reporting selected cases of Internet censorship seen in the United States, especially those recently established statutes related to child Internet pornography protection and national security.

Under the provisions of the US Constitution and its First Amendment, American citizens are supposed to enjoy all kinds of freedom. By the constitutional rights given to the citizens, the Internet should be a virtual world for free speech and free expression. However, even in this free land of the most high-tech nation, the full dawn of the information age has been shadowed or even barricaded and access to the Internet for information and for expression is still limited or restricted. Identified in the literature are a large number of reports on cases of Internet censorship in this country, involving various restrictions of access to Internet information and filtering, screening, and the removal of web pages. Some of these cases are reviewed below.

It was reported that as early as in 1991, the homework of Jeff Noxon, a Westbury High School student, was rudely interrupted ... when he stumbled across the world's most sophisticated pornography ring. Joe Abernathy's article, which revealed the interruption, led to a heated debate for many years.<sup>4</sup> At Carnegie Mellon University, students were once banned from participating in Internet newsgroups. The concerns were that they might access files relating to sexual acts and there was a law that incriminated anyone who distributed obscene materials. The ban was later repealed based on the First Amendment rights to free speech.<sup>5</sup> Based on

the civil standard of the state, in Tennessee, two Californians were convicted for posting X-rated materials on the Internet.<sup>6</sup>

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### **CDA, CPPA, COPA and CHIPA**

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Historically, communications and broadcasting in the United States were regulated by the Communications Act of 1934. To accommodate the needs of new technology, the law was overhauled and became the Telecommunications Act of 1996, which contained a provision known as the Communications Decency Act (CDA). The updated CDA provided articles against harassment, obscenity, and indecency to minors by means of telecommunications devices; made it a crime to knowingly transmit to minors materials deemed obscene, lewd, lascivious, filthy, or indecent; and allowed for fining violators up to USD 100,000 and sentencing them to up to two years in prison.<sup>7, 8</sup>

The Act sparked a furor among civil liberties groups and Internet users. The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) promptly filed a suit against the CDA in the US district court in Philadelphia on the day when the Act was signed into law, challenging its constitutional grounds.<sup>9</sup> Overwhelmed by many court challenges, civil rallies and demonstrations, the US Supreme Court finally recognized that the CDA indecency standards were vague and too broad, declared the provision unconstitutional, and struck down the statute in 1997.<sup>10, 11</sup>

In the same year in which CDA was created, the US Congress also enacted the Child Pornography Prevention Act (CPPA) of 1996, which prohibits the possession, production, distribution or advertising, by any means including computers, of material or images that appear to show a minor engaging in sexually explicit conduct. A person who knowingly violates the prohibition could be fined and imprisoned for up to 30 years.<sup>12, 13</sup> In January, 1997, the Free Speech Coalition (FSC), along with other supporting groups, filed a suit in the US federal court in San Francisco, contending that the CPPA provisions "are too vague and represent prohibitions of specific speech content, which therefore violate the First Amendment".<sup>14</sup> The US Supreme Court agreed with the FSC and handed down in April 2002 a decision that the CPPA was unconstitutional. It found that the law was

overbroad, prohibiting legal and non-obscene images depicting teenagers engaging in sexual activity; and the prohibition on child pornography was based on the link between the creation of the image and the sexual abuse of the children shown in the image.<sup>15</sup>

Soon after CDA was voided, the US Congress passed in 1998 the Child Online Protection Act (COPA), known as CDA II or son of CDA, also intended to curb Internet pornography. The new statute restricts access by minors – any person under 17 years of age – to materials commercially distributed by means of the World Wide Web that are harmful to minors, and would fine a web operator USD 50,000 and sentence him to six months in prison, should he knowingly distribute these harmful materials to minors.<sup>16</sup> The ACLU, joined by many other civil liberties groups, challenged the COPA in court, stating that "the Act's constitutional flaws are identical to the flaws that led the Supreme Court to strike down the Communications Decency Act".<sup>17</sup>

To clarify the operation, functions, and goals of the WWW, Tim Berners-Lee, creator of the Web, made a declaration summarizing the background and design of the Web and suggesting that the most effective point of control over the flow of content to children is at the user end of the information chain, rather than at the content provider end.<sup>18</sup> In May 2002, the Supreme Court upheld the COPA partially and returned the litigation back to the lower court for further review. The high court held that COPA reliance on community standards to identify what material is harmful to minors does not by itself render the statute substantially overbroad for First Amendment purposes, but ruled that the government should refrain from executing the COPA before the lower court takes further action.<sup>19</sup>

After several unsuccessful attempts to control children's access to information over the Internet, the US Congress enacted on 21 December 2000 another law, the Children's Internet Protection Act (CHIPA or CIPA, Public Law 106-554). The Act directs schools and libraries receiving federal funds to have

a policy of Internet safety for minors that includes the operation of a technology protection measure with respect to any of its computers with Internet access that protects against access through such computers to visual depictions that are (I) obscene;

(II) child pornography; or (III) harmful to minors; ...<sup>20, 21</sup>

In compliance with the law, the Chesterfield County Board of Supervisors in Virginia ordered the county library to install filters on all computers, initially blocking even sex education;<sup>22</sup> and the Metropolitan Library Commission of Oklahoma City required all libraries to install filters on their computers.<sup>23</sup> South Carolina also required most libraries in the state to have Internet filters.<sup>24</sup> In order not to lose federal funding because of the penalty articles set in the CHIPA, many more libraries were filtered in 2001: 43 percent of libraries surveyed by *Library Journal* did so in that year, compared to only 31 percent of these libraries having used filters in 2000.<sup>25</sup>

In January 2001, following the CHIPA enactment, many civil liberties groups and individuals made a 'Joint Statement Opposing Legislative Requirements for School and Library Internet Blocking Technologies'. They claimed that blocking technologies would not work; that government-mandated censorship would not solve problems; and said that they would "commit to a public education campaign on the effects of blocking technology on online access, free speech rights, and civil liberties of students and library patrons".<sup>26</sup> At the same time, the American Library Association (ALA) Executive Board voted to take legal action challenging the new legislation. It contended that the Act "is unconstitutional and creates an infringement of First Amendment protections".<sup>27</sup>

Two months later in March, ALA, in conjunction with the Freedom to Read Foundation (FTRF), other plaintiffs<sup>28, 29</sup> and the ACLU, acting on behalf of the Multnomah County Public Library in Oregon and many others,<sup>30, 31</sup> filed separate lawsuits in the US District Court of Pennsylvania, challenging the constitutional ground of the CHIPA. The ALA and FTRF contended that CHIPA violates the First and Fifth Amendments because it makes access to funding and discounts for Internet use in public libraries contingent on the acceptance of content and viewpoint restrictions on constitutionally protected speech. Along with these and other court challenges, there were strong protests against the CHIPA Internet blocking law in many US cities. They protested that the CHIPA's cybernet censorship was unconstitutional, un-American, and unacceptable; that the government-mandated requirement for Internet blocking in schools and

libraries violated the free expression rights of Americans; and so on.<sup>32</sup>

Then on 1 May 2002, one month before the congressionally imposed deadline for libraries to install filters or lose federal Internet funding, the US District Court in Pennsylvania handed down a decision in favor of the plaintiffs to the effect that the CHIPA violated the First Amendment, and overturned the library filtering law. The decision stated that any software filter that is effective in blocking access to web pages that fall within its category definitions will necessarily erroneously block a substantial number of web pages that do not fall within its category definitions, and accordingly ordered the government not to enforce the provisions.<sup>33, 34</sup>

Despite the ruling of the district court, Prince William County in Virginia decided to retain Internet filters in its public-access Internet stations, claiming that its library patrons were concerned about inappropriate content being accessible to minors.<sup>35</sup> It was also said that the ruling had no impact on schools across the nation; in other words, they are still subject to the CHIPA provisions. The thought was that in First Amendment jurisprudence, teenagers do not have equal rights to those enjoyed by adults in this case.

At the time, 74 percent of K-12 schools in the United States used Internet filters.<sup>36</sup> The US Supreme Court, in a 6-3 ruling, upheld the CHIPA in June 2003, one year after it was suspended by the lower Pennsylvania court. In the court discussion, all nine judges agreed that "restricting children's access to pornographic materials did not ... pose a constitutional problem" and recognized that "filters ... block more material than the statute contemplates". The court decision, however, maintained that libraries could easily turn off the software upon request so that their patrons could have access to those websites improperly blocked out, and that "the law operates as a condition on receiving federal money rather than a criminal prohibition". The ruling is a major setback to the free flow of information in the new information age, to freedom of information in the land of the free, and to the free-speech rights of citizens in the civil world. The three dissenting judges opined that "an abridgment of speech by means of a threatened denial of benefits can be just as pernicious as an abridgment by means of a threatened penalty". They said that "public libraries would violate the First Amendment if they blocked the Internet on their own initiative". In reality, the law has turned "librar-

ies into censors".<sup>37, 38</sup> Many libraries, nevertheless, will skip federal grants to avoid using filters.<sup>39</sup>

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### **USAPA, Cybersecurity, and Homeland Security**

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Traditionally, the US government has always had its hands on the traffic of communications among American citizens and its eyes over their daily activities. It has enacted various laws and issued many executive orders, such as the National Security Act of 1947, the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA) of 1978, the Executive Order 12139 – Foreign Intelligence Electronic Surveillance, etc. to watch the suspicious activities of target people, foreign agents as well as American citizens.<sup>40</sup> The government has also worked for a while on a cybersecurity plan,<sup>41</sup> which will certainly affect the free flow of information among computers and over the Internet when it is fully implemented.

The terrorist attacks on the Twin Towers in New York City and on the Pentagon in Washington DC, in a nation of superpower, terrified the United States as well as the entire world. Overwhelmed by the horrific attacks, Internet service providers (ISPs) quickly and decisively pulled down many *jihād* and anti-Islamic websites that posted "the objectionable images, the advocacy of violence and the venomous pronouncements" which were shielded under free-speech protections earlier.<sup>42</sup> A report indicated that ISPs were working with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to monitor Internet traffic and that "Hotmail was cooperating with FBI requests for information about a few accounts with messages in Arabic".<sup>43</sup>

According to the Electronic Frontier Foundation, "the right to free speech faces the strongest challenges during times of crisis". It reported that in response to the September 11 attacks, a profuse number of websites were threatened, monitored, or shut down by the US government. A library assistant at the University of California at Los Angeles was suspended for one week after sending a mass e-mail message criticizing US policies on the Middle East. And the Cable News Network (CNN) blocked the word 'IndyMedia' in its online discussion groups, perhaps due to a report that it expressed its opinion on the Palestinians celebration of the September 11 attacks.<sup>44</sup>

"To deter and punish terrorist acts ... [and] ... to enhance law enforcement investigatory tools..." the US Congress, without the usual discussion, debate and hearing, hastily enacted the 'Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act' or USA PATRIOT Act (USAPA) of 2001. The Act expanded government power quite beyond what the FISA of 1978 had allowed. With the expanded legal authority of wiretaps, search warrants, pen-registers, trap-and-trace orders and subpoenas, the government can now legitimately conduct surveillance of American citizens as well as foreign agents on their daily tasks.<sup>45</sup>

Accordingly, FBI agents were given much more latitude to monitor Internet sites, libraries, and religious institutions. Without any evidence of potential criminal activity, they may enter public places and surf the Internet to observe and to search for suspicious information.<sup>46</sup> With Carnivore, an Internet wiretapping program, and the techniques of sniffer, tcpdump, trap-and-trace, and others, they can capture all traffic, e-mails, passwords, files, etc., to and from a target web address.<sup>47</sup> Recently, "a secret appellate court has met for the first time in its 24-year history to consider a request from the Justice Department for more power to wiretap suspected terrorists and spies".<sup>48</sup> Cited as violating the USAPA, the Che Caf Collective, regarded as a leftist student group, at the University of California at San Diego, was ordered in September 2002 to take down its website that had links to FARC or Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia, one of the organizations included in the US Department of State's terrorist list.<sup>49</sup>

It might be normal that in times of war, Americans are more willing to give up some of their rights in order to honor curfews, martial law and even restrictions on speech. So, when the war in Afghanistan was going on, Yahoo and many other ISPs prohibited posting of anything that was "unlawful, harmful, threatening, abusive, harassing, tortuous, defamatory, vulgar, obscene, libelous, invasive of another's privacy, hateful, or racially, ethnically or otherwise objectionable".<sup>50</sup> Although not directly related to the terrorist attacks, but for fear of hacking, a court ruling shut down the popular websites provided by the US Interior Department, leaving the public in the dark about its online information on camp sites, research, public lands, wildlife, etc.<sup>51</sup> And in November 2002, the US Department of Energy, in response to corporate complaints that the gov-



ernment competed with their services, shut down its PubScience, a popular Internet site that catalogued government and academic science research.<sup>52</sup>

In the meantime, the US federal government also expeditiously took dramatic steps to limit access to sensitive government information that might be used by terrorists. In addition to the USAPA, Congress received about other 30 pieces of legislation seeking to narrow the rights of freedom of information. In compliance with government requests, some organizations removed data of many government sites. One librarian at George Mason University destroyed a CD-ROM on the US water supply.<sup>53</sup> In March 2002 the White House ultimately ordered all federal agencies to scrub their websites of sensitive, even if unclassified, information; directing that government information, regardless of its age, that could be expected to assist in the development or use of weapons of mass destruction should not be disclosed inappropriately.<sup>54</sup> The recent terrorist attacks further alarmed Americans that a cyber-attack would be real and that it could inflict an even more devastating situation than the September 11 attacks had done. Cybersecurity had immediately become a top priority with Congress and the White House.<sup>55</sup> In February 2002 the Senate had a briefing on the subject, in which the participants stressed the importance of “securing computer networks by implementing effective monitoring, detecting and response mechanisms” in order to counter cyberattacks.<sup>56</sup> The White House promptly drafted a list of 53 questions, seeking proposals that would help the government work out an acceptable national strategy to secure cyberspace.<sup>57</sup> It sponsored a series of cybersecurity meetings, one of which was in Atlanta, in which it was announced that the new National Strategy to Secure Cyberspace (NSTSC) would be an online version, “designed to be a plug-and-play type document”.<sup>58</sup>

Following the USAPA requirements, nine Electronic Crimes Task Forces were created in US major cities to coordinate and assist the cybersecurity efforts of local security officers.<sup>59</sup> Business corporations across the United States also became nervous about the threats of cyberattacks and beefed up measures to protect their cyberspheres.<sup>60, 61</sup> The NSTSC was officially approved by US President at the end of January 2003.<sup>62</sup>

In September 2002, the White House formally issued a cybersecurity plan with a goal “to empower all Americans to secure their portions of

cyberspace”.<sup>63</sup> In November, the US Congress passed the Cyber Security Research and Development Act<sup>64</sup> and allocated more than USD 900 million to cybersecurity research in the next five years.<sup>65</sup> In the meantime, Congress also passed the Homeland Security Bill, by which a new department was created to be in charge of national security matters which were currently spread over 22 federal agencies. The new legislation allows for sentencing dangerous electronic attackers to life in prison and includes special Internet provisions.<sup>66, 67</sup> The US Congress is expected to introduce a cybersecurity bill at the end of 2003 to regulate businesses to secure their cyberspaces.<sup>68</sup>

While the US government, Yahoo, and other ISPs subjectively and successively shut down a great number of websites, the spontaneous ‘chilling effects’ were that not only was a “toll on freedom of information”<sup>69</sup> exacted in the name of national security, but also the availability of information over the Internet was severely decreased or abridged.<sup>70</sup> While access to Internet information was screened, filtered, and under close surveillance for fear of terrorist activities, the concern was that the extraordinary advance of information technology made in the last decade turned out to be meaningless to American citizens in terms of freedom and the free flow of information.<sup>71</sup> As a public utility operated like a telephone, the Internet was once a haven for free speech and openness; now it became a for-profit enterprise, carrying ‘a legal right to screen’ its contents and exempted from liability for censorship.<sup>72</sup>

The White House order to shut down the federal websites of ‘sensitive but unclassified’ information particularly disturbed people. The order could be “potentially a catchall and an invitation to abuse” and because of the undefined term, “a concern about terrorism can be used as a pretext for withdrawing all kinds of information that has little or no national security sensitivity”. Worse, the reality of the order told Americans that they no longer had the right to know and that the government would determine what they need to know; this totally altered the basic democratic principles of the nation.<sup>73</sup>

The USAPA was rushed through Congress and greatly expanded the FBI’s powers of surveillance on American citizens. Critics contended that those who “give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety”. They worried that American citizens

could be erroneously convicted on charges of terrorism perhaps because of their legitimate protest activities, that the civil liberties of ordinary Americans could be enormously invaded and that the personal privacy of their online communications and activities, in particular, would be dangerously intruded upon.<sup>74</sup>

At the University of California, Che Caf has not removed its website linking to FARC. The students argued that an Internet link to the FARC could not be taken as evidence that they actually supported the group and, therefore, their website did not violate the USAPA. They claimed that even if they had a legal problem, US government, not the University, should bring a case against them; and that the action of the University was "an unmistakable, blatant, and egregious attempt at suppression and censorship".<sup>75</sup>

The White House promised that the government would commit to guarding privacy and civil liberties and would find "solutions that are not intrusive on our way of life" while the NSTSC is drafted. But it also said that in order to fight against terrorism and to secure cybersecurity of the nation, "some sacrifices are inevitable".<sup>76</sup> That suggested, again, the abridgment of citizens' liberties and personal privacy. As reported, the NSTSC would include a plan of 'mandatory customer data collection and retention', which would require US ISPs to spy on their online users. Earlier, the European Parliament passed a controversial directive, allowing the fifteen European Union countries to force ISPs to collect and keep detailed logs of each customer's traffic for use by their law enforcement agencies.<sup>77</sup>

Now, the Homeland Security Bill actually has a provision that permits the government to trace e-mails and Internet traffic without the need of court approval.<sup>78</sup> It was learned that in late 2002 the Pentagon was working on a cyber-snooping program known as Total Information Awareness. The largest and most intrusive electronic surveillance system in history would develop massive databases to "detect obscure behavioral patterns of individuals and then to suggest their potential terrorist activities".<sup>79</sup> To calm public fears, the Pentagon later changed the name of the program to Terrorism Information Awareness.<sup>80</sup> According to the latest report, the Defense Department might not, after all, be able to have this program as it had expected. To show its interest in safeguarding Americans' personal privacy, the US Senate will allocate no money to the controversial program in the coming De-

fense Funding Bill, which would at least postpone if not kill the program.<sup>81</sup>

When the sudden shock of the horror attacks gradually dissipated, the American public now began to question if they had sacrificed too much of their long-enjoyed rights of liberty and privacy 'to obtain a little temporary safety' and if they really were safe in Internet security and needed the recent patch of cybersecurity.<sup>82</sup> A survey report indicated that public support for government surveillance of electronic media was declining. It reported that "immediately after the September 11 attacks, 54 percent of Americans supported surveillance of e-mail ... and 63 percent favored government watching chat rooms ... Today those numbers are 44 and 55 percent respectively."<sup>83</sup> Having filed 24 lawsuits for civil liberties violations since the September 11 attacks, ACLU began in October 2002 a campaign called 'Keep Americans Safe and Free', challenging government anti-terror policies.<sup>84</sup> Together with ALA, FTRF and others, ACLU has taken various actions demanding that the US Department of Justice disclose information on the government's use of extraordinary new surveillance powers.<sup>85</sup>

Earlier, the US Congress raised concern that cybersecurity measures were unduly secretive and thus the public would be kept blind about the secrets of business corporations. The issue was that corporations feared disclosure of information that they report to the government and that sharing such information might lead to liability lawsuits against them. Congress was concerned that in order to encourage business companies to report potential vulnerabilities to US cyberspaces, the White House might exempt them from the Freedom of Information Act requirement by not revealing to the American public details that they disclose to the government. The Internet provision in the Homeland Security Bill indeed does not require ISPs to turn over information of their subscribers to the government so that corporations could make reports anonymously if needed. The unusual protection, however, could become a loophole that corporations might use to hide information, even that which is harmful to the public, by claiming that it involves national cybersecurity.<sup>86, 87</sup>

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## **Conclusion**

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The rapid development of computer technology, global networking, Internet connection and the swift convergence of these innovations in past

decades have brought forth the dawn of the new information age.<sup>88</sup> The creation and the 'great forward' expansion of the WWW in recent years have pushed forward a new cyberworld, where information should be accessible to all people in "different economic and political situations," of "different cultures," and of "different languages".<sup>89</sup> It is, however, many of the social concerns of human beings that block them from reaching the full realization of the information age and restrict them from entertaining the free flow of information in cyberspace.

It is understood that to many people, organizations, communities and governments, sexual expositions are offensive, foreign cultures or alien beliefs are intolerable, hate speech causes racial tension, and terrorist activities certainly pose threats to national security. Because of these different human concerns, even in the United States, many laws and regulations, such as CDA, COPA, CPPA, CHIPA, USAPA, the Cybersecurity Bill, the Homeland Security Bill, and so on have been enacted in the name of upholding the civil standards of society, maintaining the stability of the community, or protecting the security of the nation. But all these establishments have become effective means for Internet censorship, by which American citizens have been restricted from free access to information. These tools for legitimate surveillance on citizens have actually filtered, censored, or removed many web texts, images, or information deemed obscene, improper, or dangerous. In turn, these restrictions and censorship have become the stumbling blocks that have hindered the full dawn of the new information age even in the United States and obstructed the totally free flow of information in the new promised world.

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# Copyright and Access to Information in Uganda: a critical review

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## Introduction

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Up until the mid-1980s, Uganda's post-independence era was characterized by political instabilities that crippled the country's economic, social and political structures. The political upheavals significantly affected the country's development path of the early 1960s leaving a crippled public services sector. No attempt is made to entirely blame the colonial legacy for all Uganda's problems but it is evident that colonialism had significant impact on post-colonial Africa. Sturges and Neill (1998) note that

while it's no longer fashionable to blame every current misfortune on the colonial past, it is nevertheless true that the entire continent is still firmly tied to that past. (Sturges and Neill 1998, 52).

Uganda is no exception to that observation. The period 1966 to the early 1980s saw illiteracy rates reach an all time high, exacerbated by a poor reading culture. Changes in political leadership in the mid-1980s introduced an era of governance based on the rule of law and respect for human dignity. Reference to Uganda's political and social past is necessary to a better understanding of the issues surrounding the awareness and protection of intellectual property (IP), of which copyright is part.

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## Copyright in Uganda

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Uganda embraced the copyright tradition long before independence under Britain's Copyright Ordinance of 1915 and subsequently the Copyright Act of 1956. Uganda's current legislation was passed soon after independence; the Copyright Act 1964 repealed the Copyright Act 1956 of the United Kingdom. For a long time, the creators of intellectual property in the country were few; hence it is logical to assume that these legislations were to protect 'foreign' authors. Legislations were of little relevance to the greater population, which relied on oral tradition and culture for information access. Batambuze and Kawooya, (2002) observed that:

in such a society, information is shared among the communities with no direct economic gains except for information in possession of groups like traditional healers as a source of livelihood. Whereas such information is 'socially patented' meaning it may only be unique to a particular family or group, the spirit of sharing in the society usually overrides economic gains. Probably this explains the widespread culture of reproduction of protected materials with little regard to benefits of copyright owners. (Batambuze and Kawooya, 2002).

During the colonial administration, only a small percentage of the population was educated and this educated group essentially had graduated from catechism classes (Bible studies) run by missionary societies. It was in the interests of the colonial establishment that the literary output of authors 'back home' was jealously protected.

The Uganda Copyright Act of 1964 was the first copyright legislation passed by the newly independent government and remains in force to date. Like all legislation passed then, it was a direct 'reproduction' of the 1956 British law, and was hastily passed, like other legislations, as a sign of sovereignty. Therefore, enactment of the 1964 law was not so much a question of addressing the weaknesses of the earlier laws, the Copyright Ordinance 1915 and the Copyright Act of 1956. It is not surprising that the law remained irrelevant in protecting copyright and promoting creativity, fuelling recent criticism from both creators and users of intellectual property. In the light of emerging technological innovations and media, the effectiveness of copyright legislation to protect IP and creativity is suspect because technologies and media evolve new means for content reproduction and transfer. This is an opportunity for creators of IP but also a threat to their work (Lehman, 1995).

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### Weaknesses in the Law

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The law prescribes very negligible penalties to offenders, with infringement carrying payment of a maximum of UGX [Ugandan shillings] 200 (USD 0.1). Such an environment facilitates rather than deters compliance. Lack of an enforcement mechanism on the part of the authorities and of awareness of the law on the part of the creators and users of IP is a major draw back to compliance. Libraries and other institutions involved in information services are not adequately protected through the fair use doctrine and even if they were, lack of awareness would not stop the rampant reproduction of protected materials with no regard to copyright regulations. The 'author' is only defined for cinematography films and not for other works. As might be expected, digital resources and environments are not covered. The law protects government or public information, thus making it difficult to check on the actions of holders of public offices. Various sections empower 'the Minister' to undertake certain actions, thus vesting control in one person rather than an

agency or a body corporate designed to handle copyright issues.

The above are easily detectable flaws and not necessarily a comprehensive list of weaknesses of the law. Besides, differences in perspective, depending on whether one is a creator, consumer or facilitator of access to intellectual property reveal differences in areas of concern. For instance, librarians, especially academic librarians, are concerned with what constitutes 'fair use' – a concept addressed next.

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### The Concept of Fair Use

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Mugasha (2000) warned of the need to explicitly determine what 'fair use' is, a concern recently raised at different fora by librarians and information workers in the country. However, no consensus has been reached on the legal and moral definition of fair use. Since there are efforts to revise the law in Uganda, Crews' (2000) assessment of the doctrine based on the United States' conception of the factors of fair use may help guide the process. According to Crews, the US code identifies four factors:

- purpose and character of the work
- nature of the work
- amount and substantiality
- effect of the use on potential market (Crews, 2000. 50–51).

On purpose and character, fair use leans towards nonprofit and educational as opposed to commercial use of the work. On nature, unpublished materials will not attract fair use doctrine like published materials would. On the amount and substantiality, fair use favors less qualitative and quantitative reproduction of the work in light of totality of the original. The factor emphasizes reproducing less of the material and where possible not substantially reproducing the core part of the material. Effect on the market or value is certainly the most critical and controversial because it directly affects revenues from intellectual output and 'effect on the market' may not be explicitly determined (Crews, 2000).

Not all factors may apply in Uganda's copyright environment and socioeconomic settings. However, they provide a general framework to carve out an appropriate definition of fair use which would be acceptable locally and internationally. Oral culture and tradition, alluded to earlier, is

an aspect of the country's cultural norms to be addressed.

A predominantly oral society and tradition, Ugandans and their appreciation and perception of copyrights and intellectual property ought to be accounted for in the copyrights and fair use discourse. This society freely shares information except that which is 'socially patented' where individuals in the community with unique information opt not to share it for economic or other reasons. In the recent past there was a dramatic increase in the commercial reproduction of protected materials. This has resulted in increased calls, mainly from the entertainment industry, for revamping of the legislation and making certain acts of non-compliance criminal activities. To librarians, this presents serious ethical concerns due to the need to strike a balance between professional service values shared by librarians on the one hand and the legal and ethical demands for protecting intellectual property likely to appear in the revised legislation on the other. But the outstanding ethical question is the rampant photocopying in libraries and information centers, sometimes in breach of the existing law and fair use doctrine, due to ignorance of the law, because the originals are not affordable to students, and because photocopying is a form of 'employment'.

Lately, the entertainment industry in Uganda has voiced concerns over the unprecedented reproduction of protected work produced by the young and fragile industry. Since most of the "entertainers" also double as presenters on FM stations, they have used the free airtime to alert the public about their grievances and lobby for quick amendment of the law. They have also used print media, as in this recent letter to the editor of *New Vision*, official newspaper of the government of Uganda, where Serumaga (2002) observed that

Ugandan artists for the last five years have been campaigning for a better copyright law to help protect earnings from their work from theft. There is one now in place, (thanks partly to behind-the-scenes work done by the Uganda National Cultural Center) (Serumaga, 2002).

These efforts, and pressure from international obligations like the Trade-Related aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), may result in a revised copyright legislation in the near future.

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## **International Obligations**

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By virtual of Uganda's membership of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and being a signatory to a host of international treaties and conventions, the country is bound by the instruments to have in place internationally 'acceptable' legal and policy frameworks (Wangwe et al, 2000). The recent wave of change in terms of legal reform is a result of these international obligations, not necessarily of the efforts of the entertainment industry. For instance, the TRIPS agreement requires that all WTO member countries amend or pass legislations affecting all aspects of intellectual property. Uganda has since constituted a task force under auspices of the Uganda Law Reform Commission (ULRC) to tackle TRIPS-related legislation, among which is the Copyright Act 1964. The process has been slow but will pick up as the 2005 deadline for compliance with TRIPS draws close.

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## **The Way Forward and Copyright Administration**

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The copyright review process is not taking place without contributions from the library fraternity. Stakeholders, including the Uganda Library Association (ULA), have engaged in revising the law that is a true reflection of the aspirations of Uganda society. The legislation under review by the Uganda Law Reform Commission will be presented to parliament for debate and enactment. For it to be effective, efforts must be made to address the following issues:

- establishment of the Uganda National Reproduction Rights Organization (UNRRO)
- establishment of a copyright registration agency or center with powers to enforce the law
- set stringent punishments for offenders to ensure compliance
- recognize and protect information institutions providing information services to the public like libraries and academic institutions
- protect digital or electronic resources like software and digital resources.

UNRRO may be a unit of the copyright registration center or an affiliate body of stakeholder organizations with functions of coordinating licensing agreements between the 'informal distributors' and copyright owners and receiving royalties on their behalf. The establishment of



the UNRRO is to recognize that the current 'illegal activities or distribution chain' for protected materials employs a sizable section of semi-skilled Ugandans. The 'illegal distribution chain' may be a necessary evil for publishers, owners of intellectual property and distributors who may need it to reach more Ugandan consumers of intellectual property. The UNRRO will link the two groups and help collect royalties on behalf of copyright holders from the 'informal distributors'. The UNRRO will regulate activities of these individuals through registration and setting minimum standards of practice and representing the international interests of Ugandan creators of intellectual property through the International Federation of Reproduction Rights Organizations (IFRRO). The Uganda Women Writers' Association (FEMRITE), with observer status in IFRRO, cannot serve as Uganda's Reproduction Rights Organization (RRO) because it does not represent all stakeholders with interests in copyright in Uganda. The registration center will engage in activities like:

- processing applications for copyright of new materials
- maintaining a database of copyright holders
- carry out training of key stakeholders on copyright related issues
- carry out public awareness campaigns to ensure better compliance
- initiate copyright related policies and advise government on such issues
- oversee copyright activities in the country including regulating work of bodies like the UNRRO.

The powers vested in the Minister by the current law should be passed on to this agency. It should also be empowered to enforce the law, with quasi-legal powers to prosecute in the courts of law or better still through an internal commission with full powers to carry out hearings on cases of infringement. There was a proposal to entrust the national library with the above functions during the consultative meeting between the Parliamentary Committee on Social Services and stakeholders on the National Library Bill. What remains to be seen is whether other stakeholders will subscribe to this thinking, knowing that libraries and librarians are but part of the stakeholders with vested interests and opinions on the law and copyright in general. Generally, publishers in Uganda contend that there is a relationship between copyright and legal deposit, hence they supported the designation of the National Library as a copyright clearing center

alongside its legal deposit functions. The Registrar General's Office, previously designated as the clearinghouse, has consistently failed to deliver expected services due to lack of expertise and interest. However, if restructured, this office may concentrate on other intellectual property rights. Professionals representing a wide range of copyright interests like publishers, librarians, artists, distributors, attorneys and other stakeholders should run UNRRO. Ultimately the aim should be better coordination among stakeholders and enforcement of the law.

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### Technological Challenges

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The rate of technological diffusion in the Ugandan society has outpaced that in most countries in the Sub-Saharan region. However, this pace is not matched with the necessary legal and regulatory framework relating to intellectual property rights like copyright. This may deter foreign investment in information and communication technology (ICT) applications and services that require a 'favorable' copyright environment. Regarding copyright and technological applications and services, Uganda should not 're-invent the wheel' but draw from lessons of good practice elsewhere and apply those to local conditions in compliance with international and regional standards.

The copyright spirit should be promoting creativity and innovation for national development. This calls for a need to strike a balance between the needs of creators and users of intellectual property for the purpose of generating even more intellectual property. Therefore institutions like libraries and academic centers ought to be specially protected by the law to allow flexibility in access to information by the general public. The law should not in any way, except under special situations, cover government information, which is actually public information. Such information must be in the public domain to ensure proper accountability and democratic governance by the Ugandan leadership.

The above remedies do not address all issues requiring attention in the present law; besides, they are presented from a librarian's point of view. More discussions will reveal other issues that may not necessarily be of concern to librarians, hence the need for collaborative efforts in the revision exercise to engage as many stakeholders as possible. That way, the revised legisla-

tion will be acceptable to the vast majority of stakeholders. Anything short of this will lead to the earlier scenario of a useless and ineffective piece of legislation. UNESCO's efforts to bring all stakeholders to a round table to discuss the amendments are commendable. The Uganda Publishers' Association has also been instrumental in engaging all stakeholders in activities to amend the law, like seminars, workshops, and talk shows. As earlier mentioned, artists have used the radio stations and the print media to air their grievances, raising awareness in the process. Other stakeholders like the Uganda Library Association have discussed the issues at formal meetings like their 'Annual Library and Information Science Conference for Uganda' to get expert analysis of the issue by individuals in the academic, government and business worlds.

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### **Conclusion**

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The copyright laws of Uganda, passed during the colonial period, had little impact in terms of copyright observance. They were either weak or passed for the wrong reasons, thereby not addressing real copyright needs in a Ugandan context. The most recent of these laws, the Copyright Act of 1964, is now under review. The government's commitment to revise the law is a step in the right direction, but a lot remains to be done once the law is passed. One of the most critical actions should be the establishment of an independent agency to administer copyright in Uganda. This is important if the country is to protect local creators of intellectual property and also attract foreign investment in the information industry. The copyright scene in Uganda reflects the trend in much of Sub-Saharan Africa, where countries are positioning themselves to harness ICTs and

meet their international obligations in respect of intellectual property rights.

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# Legal Deposit and the Collection of National Publications in Argentina

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## Introduction

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Between April and August 2001, the National Library of Argentina was the venue for a research project about the state of its national publication collection, through an analysis of legal deposit legislation and its enforcement. The conclusions of this study will be used as the basis for actions aimed to improve the gathering and conservation of Argentinian publications as part of an integrated plan of national collection management. This in turn will help to elaborate the Argentinian National Bibliography which is non-existent at present.

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## The Importance of Legal Deposit

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The publications issued within a country are the most important part of the collection of a National Library, which also includes foreign material that could be of interest for the nation. The gathering, recording and preservation of national publications depend on a correct legal deposit law. This legislation forces all publishers in a country to deposit copies of their publications in the care of a designated institution. Every failure to comply with the law will result in an incomplete national collection, and thus will hinder the production of a national bibliography and the preservation of publications as a heritage for future generations. In view of its importance, IFLA and UNESCO developed bibliographic control programs that have provided a framework for recommendations about legal deposit law in order to give all nations an efficient tool to build the national publications collection.

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## Argentinian Legal Deposit Legislation

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In order to carry out the analysis of Argentinian legislation on legal deposit, parameters were created on the basis of the recommendations from international congresses of national bibliographies in 1977 (Paris) and 1998 (Copenhagen) and the legislation models prepared by Jean Lunn in 1981 and by Jules Larivière in 2000. The Argentinian regulations were assessed considering these parameters. Some observations will be made below:

1. Legal deposit regulations in Argentina are not a law in themselves, but are included in the Intellectual Property law (N° 11.723 and Decrees 41.233/34 and 3.079/57) as a formal requirement to register copyright. One article points out that legal deposit omission interrupts the material rights of authors; however, in practice that is not applicable because Argentina signed the Berne Convention – Brussels Act in 1967 and Paris Act in 1999, and those agreements do not set formal requirements for copyright registration.

2. The aim of law 11.723 is completely toward copyright protection, a very different aim from those of legal deposit, which are
  - to build and to develop the national publication collection
  - to help the national bibliography production
  - to preserve the collection for research and to ensure its transmission to future generations.
3. The law, together with its complementary decrees, does not constitute a flexible and organized legal body. The many amendments that it has undergone are not available in an official compiled text. The style is redundant and ambiguous.
4. The law mostly regulates the deposit of publications but, given its legislative orientation toward copyright, it also establishes procedures to deposit art objects and unpublished documents. This is beyond the demands of legal deposit.
5. The text of the law does not give comprehensive definitions of those documents affected by the deposit requirement. It does not define exactly what a publication is, but it includes all publications produced within the country (territorial criterion) and foreign ones produced by Argentinian publishers (editor's residency criterion).
6. The law has neither glossaries nor listings of included or excluded material.
7. The law does not give a common criterion for the deposit of all publications. Four copies are to be deposited in the case of books, but it does not state a similar requirement for other kinds of materials. There are omissions related to the deposit of some important types of publication, among them, whole titles of serials.
8. The persons and organizations obliged to deposit copies are not clearly defined in the text of the law; such definition should comprehend all those who publish within the country. There exists a strong emphasis on the book publishers, which could result in a lack of involvement on the part of other publication producers.
9. There is a variety of due dates, depending on the type of publication affected by the deposit.
10. The entity designated to receive the copies is the National Copyright Bureau, the organization in charge of the enforcement of the law although it does not play the role of a national depository of legal deposit materials. Sometimes, the copies (especially books) are distributed among three institutions in the Federal Capital (Buenos Aires): the National Library of Argentina, the General National Archive and the Library of the Argentinian Congress. The relationship among them is not one of cooperation, and to make things worse, there is no distribution of responsibilities for the recording and care of the collection.
11. The law does not ensure that two copies of all publications will be delivered to the National Library, the only institution which has the mission to preserve national documents. According to the law, the Library receives one copy of books, phonograms and scores; it gets neither serials nor special materials and electronic publications. The lack of a second copy hinders the building of a back-up collection.
12. The information recorded in the copyright inscription forms is used only for that procedure and is not enough to describe the publication in its bibliographic aspects. Such data would be of little use as a pre-cataloging record of national bibliography, unless it is improved.
13. The benefits for observing the law are stated only in relation to copyright; nothing is said about preserving and developing the national collection to guarantee the legacy.
14. The sanctions for not obeying the law are not clearly pointed out. The National Copyright Bureau is the only entity with the power to enforce the law and penalize those not abiding by it; none of the beneficiary libraries of legal deposit has power over that matter.

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### **General Conclusion**

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What was developed above leads to the conclusion that the Argentinian legislation on legal deposit does not properly observe international recommendations. This could be considered as one of the main reasons for the lack of a collection of Argentinian publications which is complete and well preserved by the National Library. Given the fact that a national bibliography re-

flects a national collection, this lack could, in turn, explain the absence of a national bibliography in Argentina.

Any suggestions resulting from these observations should be focused mainly on the writing of a legal deposit law, separate from the Intellectual Property law 11.723, with its own goals about national collection development and able to em-

power the National Library so that it can carry out its mission as regards preservation and follow international recommendations. Agreement between the institutions presently involved in the deposit of materials – beneficiary libraries and the National Copyright Bureau – is needed to ensure that the goals of the law are fulfilled through cooperation in legal deposit procedures and in the preservation of the copies.

# Bridges Towards Reading Digital Texts: ideas on how to cross them

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*Conjugating the future of the verb is the essential of the educational fact.*

(E. Ferreiro<sup>1</sup>)

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## Introduction

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Banco del Libro has dedicated 42 years to reading promotion activities among children and youngsters in Venezuela, encouraging them to obtain pleasure and knowledge, but above all, offering them opportunities to become a part of the contemporary social and technological processes that are taking place in our country. It has been a dynamic story, filled with study, exercises, re-arrangements, new visions and plans.

As evidence of this, last year we reported to this same audience the creation of the Digital Formats Evaluation Committee for children and youngsters: an answer to the idea that new publication forms are generating new reading possibilities. We described in detail every direction undertaken, every necessary turn, every achievement obtained (Cadenas, 2001). At that time, we had focused our interest on the creation of a multidisciplinary research group, on the creation of spaces for systematic reflection on new reading concepts that could be related to electronic publications, and on the disclosure of results through workshops and publications. More than enough work to keep us busy for more than three years and to set – as a logical consequence – the following goal: put action to the test.

We had the certainty that we had to expand our reading promotion concept. We were starting to think we could promote the reading of digital formats, such as CD-ROMs and websites, in schools, library services and communities; but we had to find accurate formulas to achieve it and make truly useful proposals. We had to build bridges towards new reading situations: those that involve the digital media. To achieve it, as the research activities continue non-stop, we have put some ideas into practice. We take this opportunity to share them.

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## Starting From Known Roads

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This strategy consists in promoting the reading of new formats, from known formats: the printed ones. We are using our publication lines to edit new titles, the reading of which does not necessarily demand new skills ... but, indeed, new attitudes. We are designing printed texts to invite to the reading of the digital world, starting from – in our opinion – two essential premises.

The first is derived from one of the most revealing findings of the Digital Formats Evaluation Committee (which also confirms its

relevancy): the fact that the dedication of a great portion of the groups which are investigating the new media as resources to obtain information, knowledge and recreation opportunities, is being transformed. In this context, how to develop good software or websites is not the main issue. How to recognize it among a large production, under what criteria to test it and how to take advantage of it, is the main issue (Cadenas, 1999). Therefore, part of our work is offering a panorama of the products, presenting their characteristics and suggesting many ideas to explore them in a personal way.

The second premise has been to maintain the conception of our publications, such as:

- 'live' and permanent resources: to be consulted and reread as many times as possible
- practical work instruments: to innovate, strengthen weak points and enrich achievements
- intellectual reflection tools: to become updated with regard to new topics, incorporate new concepts into practice, value new resources (such as technology), and develop new ideas.

To sum up and having understood that "... more and more, new technologies are imposing new ways of closeness, interpretation and interaction with the information and, above all, new reading rhythms" (Repiso, 2001); we have worked towards the creation of printed publications so that those interested in digital media and publications can get an overview of them, grasp their potentiality, recognize their value, and incorporate them in a critical and progressive way to their day-to-day, answering to the reading needs and interests of children and youngsters.

We have created two booklets in our *Formemos Lectores*<sup>2</sup> (Let's Build Readers) Series, whose titles express in an accurate way the trend we have mentioned: a guide to recognizing and naming CD-ROMs for children and adolescents (Ladrón de Guevara, 2000) and useful tips on how to choose CD-ROMs for children (Ladrón de Guevara, 2001).

In addition, we dedicated a booklet from *Enlaces con la Crítica*<sup>3</sup> (Critic's Liaisons Bulletin) to the presentation of some of the findings of the Digital Formats Evaluation Committee, highlighting the work of certain publishing houses, mentioning particular types of CD-ROM and reviewing particularly well-accomplished works.

Since halfway through the year 2000, and by means of our Education Coordination, we have carried out teacher's educational workshops on the same topics, in which the publications developed are actively used. In October 2001, the Reading Promotion Meeting in Los Llanos took place, in which updating professional activities for more than 170 public and scholastic librarians were carried out. There, a reading promotion workshop with electronic format materials was performed, and these booklets were also presented and handed out.

Likewise, these documents serve as handouts in seminars and academic courses about children and youth's literature, as well as introductions to technologies in educational environments. For instance, they are being used as basic reference material by the students of the Metropolitan University School of Education and the Teacher's Updating Program, arranged by the Didactics Department of the same university.

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### **Instead of Building Bridges, Helping Build Them**

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The aforesaid experiences open the way to our second work strategy. The reading of digital formats can also be approached from real and concrete practice. In order to achieve this, we prefer to focus on the interested persons and leave room for their own contributions, instead of doing it for them (probably a slower and more expensive alternative, but also a safer one). We have put into practice two ideas:

- (a) to dedicate sufficient time to selecting the materials which are to be suggested as examples
- (b) to create educational spaces.

In *Proyecto Le@mos* (Let's Re@d), which has been in development since September 2001, we have given special emphasis to both aspects.

Let's Re@d has been implemented in more than 30 *Fe y Alegría*<sup>4</sup> (Faith and Joy) schools in Caracas, as a reading promotion program supported by the use of new technologies. It has included 28 workshops with the participation of 485 teachers, librarians and specialist teachers.

With the training, each school incorporated in the project received a collection of CD-ROM and access to a directory of websites. The selec-

tion of the CDs focused on applying quality criteria to national production and searching for new titles aimed at benefiting not only general knowledge in scientific areas, but also reading related to the art, history, customs and traditions of our country. The scholastic relevancy of the samples and the usefulness of their content were carefully considered. The design of the website directory followed the same orientation.

However ... why did we offer the resources, instead of only offering orientation activities? Basically, because we were facing a proposal for real action and because for many specialists, the availability of good and concrete examples is a key factor in this type of initiative. Once they have gone beyond the phase of initial approach to the technological resources, teachers and librarians must be capable of evaluating and adjusting them, based on the context and the targeted population (Rangel, 2000). The critical appropriation of the tools only comes from a direct relationship with them (Gros, 2000).

In addition, the Let's Re@d workshops contemplated the joint design – between trainers and participants – of scholastic projects and activities; the definition of clear ideas on how to begin work with children and young people. Training in the use of technologies must be highly practical and linked to the concrete activities of the teacher. Technology must be in favour of the educator, the librarian, and the community, not the other way around. In the Let's Re@d workshops, our key help is based, as we believe, on:

- Consideration of trainers with ample experience in three areas: training of teachers, reading promotion and incorporation of technologies in scholastic environments. We have given a solid treatment to proposals.
- Working with groups not greater than 20 participants: we have guaranteed an adequate attention to the interests and doubts of each participant.
- Preparation of handouts: each teacher received a package of booklets, guides and complementary readings, as extension opportunities to the training events, for their individual study and application. The materials deal with subjects related to reading promotion in general and the new possibilities of reading in a digital format. Naturally, the publications mentioned above were included.

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### **Crossing the Bridges Coming and Going, in a Permanent Way**

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The third suggestion we make today is related to our conception of reading promotion as a set of actions that overcome the circumstantial. Medina (2001) says that reading promotion is formed through the systematization of activities that enable the beginning reader to encounter quality books, provided that it is for a sustained time. This also applies to the reading promotion of digital texts.

After the Let's Re@d training, for instance, we began to carry out monitoring activities as opportunities to evaluate the putting into practice of the ideas, the solution of difficulties and the exchange of joint achievements with the project's actors. Given the proven inefficacy of punctual formative interventions when trying to incorporate technological media and resources in schools and other community services (De Llano, 1996), this period is conceived as a space to carefully analyse the impact of proposals, 'listen' to the context, and adjust the ideas. The follow-up must involve 'coming and going' actions to allow the establishment of bi-directional links with reality.

In Let's Re@d, the monitoring has included:

- The reproduction of the workshops with the directing and coordinating staff of the schools, giving them the opportunity to review the CD-ROMs and site directories in detail, obtain their own reading experiences, participate in the same activities as their teachers and – above all – grasp the implications of the proposals.
- The organization of systematic meetings and gatherings of teachers and librarians to facilitate the analysis and enrichment of concrete ideas and experiences.
- The creation of electronic resources for ongoing, not face-to-face, exchange, such as electronic forums.

In the monitoring activities, printed texts can be used to reread concepts, establish their value, or condition them. We can go back to traditional practices to determine which have expired and which still have some innovative potential. In other words, the follow-up can follow the better-known roads since this generates great security. However, new roads must also be tried. Cau-



tiously, narrow bridges, which allow a careful and slow step towards the use of technology as a context to promote recreational and informative reading, can be built. That is how it has been with the forums, our digital magazine *Ca-leidoscopio*<sup>5</sup> (Kaleidoscope) and other electronic resources. For now, they are used as means of consultation and not of practice. With complete security, this use will come later.

In the follow-up of our digital texts reading promotion projects, all the ideas we have shared are joined in a type of spiral, giving feedback to each other.

### Inviting Everyone

The last strategy is avoiding prejudices on who could be promoters of digital reading or who could lean on digital texts, to promote book reading. A promoter is one who reads, who researches texts and their characteristics; who mediates between publications and their readers; who is seduced by them and is capable of transmitting their values in an intimate way (Medina, 2001). For that reason, it is convenient to invite everyone: so that many discover in electronic texts an unsuspected pleasure, rich sources of knowledge and exchange and – above all – opportunities for development and transformation (Fuchs, 2000).

In February of this year, in the framework of the Agreement with the Chacao Municipality, we organized a social gathering called 'From town square stories to Internet chatting'. This activity, which was part of a very complete schedule of meetings, aimed at motivating a group of senior citizens and incorporating them in a training program as storytelling grandparents. We received more than 40 grandparents, surfed the net, described the visited pages, and offered them a directory of publications and websites on reading promotion, storytelling associations around the world and general information for the elderly. They promised to dedicate time and effort to get familiarized with it all. We do not want to simplify the implications that could be derived from this experience, since its analysis takes up a great part of the previous pages (as, for instance, that to promote the reading of digital formats, it is necessary to have skills in the handling of the products, with concrete proof of it and training in the area) ... but you should have seen their eyes, when they discovered the possibilities those digital texts offered them.

### Towards the Invisibility of the Resource

Gros (2000) says that the greatest challenge for the appropriation of technology is, in fact, to make it invisible. While it is visible, we are pre-occupied with its power; we study it 'without touching it'. The process towards invisibility begins when we integrate it into the day-to-day. Maybe we will refer to reading promotion once again, without specifying the format of the texts being used, be they printed or digital. Perhaps we will think of the value of reading, without taking into account the presentation of the letters and images. It is possible that, a few years from now, bridges between paper and bits will not be necessary. Meanwhile, we are testing these formulas. Try them yourselves and let us continue this exchange.

### Notes

1. Emilia Ferreiro makes this statement in 1999, paraphrasing G. Steiner.
2. The *Formemos Lectores* Series is aimed at parents, teachers and adults interested in stimulating children and youngsters in acquiring a taste for reading. Without a defined periodicity, every title approaches in a simple and pleasant manner a carefully chosen topic related to reading promotion. The content is in charge of a specialist, who is researching about the 'artistic state' of the topic to be covered; organizes and integrates concepts, reviews and proposes strategies to help strengthen the relationship between children, youngsters and books.
3. *Enlaces con la Crítica* is a quarterly publication aimed at specialists in the area of children's literature and to the general public, oriented to the disclosure of opinions, polemics, particular standpoints that can lead to reflection and critical analysis.
4. *Fe y Alegría* is the name of a Popular Education Movement, which seeks to offer a quality education model to the poorest sectors in Latin American countries.
5. Available at our official web site: [www.bancodellibro.org.ve](http://www.bancodellibro.org.ve)

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## REPORTS

### Strengthening Links between Library Associations and their Members: the 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the IFLA Section of Library and Information Science Journals

Donald G. Davis Jr., Olga Diakonova and Ludmila Kozlova

#### Introduction

A small unit in a large and complex organization seldom has the opportunity to look back and assess its origins, growth, change, and future. Yet for those colleagues committed to editing and publishing professional journals and newsletters in the worldwide profession of library and information science, a survey of the development of the IFLA Section of Library and Information Science Journals (LISJ) will be of interest. In reality, the entire profession has much to gain from the support provided by its journals.

Having become a large international professional organization, IFLA is now a forum for the exchange of ideas and experiences for librarians from many countries. The 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary of IFLA in 2002 coincided with the 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the founding of the LISJ Section, and this seems an appropriate moment at which to review the activities of the Section since its beginnings. Twenty-five years in the life of a human being is young, but for a specialist body like the LISJ Section it is the age of maturity.

During these past 25 years, this body has gone through very serious changes. Its name has changed twice: first, from 'Round Table of Editors of Library Journals' to 'Round Table of Library and Information Science Journals', as it became clear that its activities were of potential interest to more than just editors; then, as from 1 September 2002, from 'Round Table' to 'Section'. These changes reflect not only the scope and nature of the group's activities but also its enhanced status within IFLA.

Having traveled a long and complex path, the Section has become a forum where editors, publishers, librarians and users from many countries can share information and exchange ideas and also study urgent and complex problems of electronic journals and their future. The international scope of this forum is reflected in the fact that, over the years, 89 people from 34 countries, covering all of the world's continents, have spoken at its meetings.

A lot still remains to be done to raise the effectiveness of the Section's work in order to fulfil the aims of its Medium Term Programme (MTP) and to define more precisely its future objectives.

In the following text, the sections covering the period 1971–1990 are based on an article by Donald G. Davis

entitled 'Better journals through cooperation: a short look at the IFLA Round Table of Editors of Library Journals' (published only in Russian in *Librarianship and Bibliography Abroad*, no. 129 (1991): 42–50). The sections covering the period 1991–2002 have been prepared by Olga Diakonova and Ludmila Kozlova, and are based on material which appeared in the 22 issues of the Section's *Newsletter* published in the twelve years that have passed since Davis' survey.

#### Origins, 1971–1978

During the early 1970s an idea began to germinate among several active editors of library and information science journals who had ties to the international community through their affiliations with IFLA. They felt a need for better communication among themselves as well as an obligation to extend encouragement to their colleagues around the world, particularly in those regions that had a less developed professional infrastructure.

In 1972 UNESCO sponsored the first symposium of Editors of Documentation, Library and Archives Journals in Paris. Influenced by the discussions and recommendations of this meeting, the editors of IFLA-related journals, during the 1973 IFLA conference in Grenoble, began to think about an informal gathering for sharing information. As a result, at the Washington conference in 1974 a meeting was held for editors of library journals.

Chaired by Peter Havard-Williams, IFLA Vice-President, the 26 editors in attendance discussed the possibility and functions of a clearing-house for listing available unpublished articles on librarianship that might be considered for inclusion in library journals. They also considered a more formal organization for the planning of future meetings. A committee formed to oversee this consisted of Dietrich H. Borhardt (Australia), B. Guha (India), Peter Lewis (UK), M.L. Rautalin (Finland), Poori Soltani (Iran), and Peter Havard-Williams (UK).

At the next meeting of editors during the Oslo conference of 1975, Poori Soltani presented a paper on 'Problems of editing a library journal in a developing country'. Her emphasis on professional publishing in Iran set the tone for the group's emphasis on developing regions.

The Lausanne conference of 1976 was largely concerned with the passage and projected implementation of the new IFLA statutes, which provided a more clearly defined purpose for the organization.

The Brussels conference of 1977 put into place the new structural reforms for IFLA, among them the bringing of the professional groups into Divisions that

induced them to give up their more or less isolated activities and to direct them to closer cooperation.

In this spirit the Division of Education and Research was established, consisting of the Section on Education and Training (at the time, Section on Library Schools and other Training Aspects) and the Section on Library Theory and Research. The new Division agreed to apply for formal establishment of a Round Table of Editors of Library Journals (RTELJ) to be attached to the Division at large. Meanwhile, the editors discussed the implications of a paper presented by Antonio A. Briquet de Lemos (Brazil) on 'Editing a library journal in a developing country: *Revista de Biblioteconomia de Brasil*'.

### **Establishment and Initial Development, 1978–1985**

With the 44<sup>th</sup> IFLA conference in Strbské Pleso (Czechoslovakia) in 1978, the Round Table began its work in earnest. Twenty-five editors representing twenty-two journals were present. Under the leadership of Dietrich Borchartt, who was elected Chair, the first elected Executive Committee, composed of Russell Bowden (UK) as secretary, Antonio A. Briquet de Lemos (Brazil), Richard Dougherty (USA), Paul Kaegbein (Federal Republic of Germany), J.H. Kolodziejska (Poland) and K. Nyarko (Ghana) made plans. The purpose of the Round Table was defined as

to encourage the attainment of high standards for professional journals, the free flow of professional communication, and to provide a forum for the exchange of ideas on the contents, production, and indexing of professional journals.

The group also heard a paper by K. Nyarko entitled 'Library literature in English-speaking West Africa: its achievements, problems, and prospects'.

In September 1978, immediately after the Strbské Pleso conference, UNESCO sponsored a second symposium for editors of library journals. The recommendations resulting from this meeting included issues that were to be of concern for years to come. They called for:

- improvement of editing and publishing by improving quality and contents of articles, news
- achieving greater uniformity in presentation
- reducing delays in publications of manuscripts
- improving distribution
- improving the coverage of professional literature in abstracting and indexing journals
- promoting international cooperation between editors
- assistance to editors of journals in developing countries

- cooperation between international journals and between them and national journals.

These recommendations became the focus for discussion at the Round Table's meeting in Copenhagen in 1979. After hearing reports from Richard Dougherty on 'ISO standards in publishing and their relevance to developing country library journal publishing', Russell Bowden on 'A clearing house for library literature', and Antonio Briquet de Lemos on 'Librarianship journals in Latin America', the group decided to pursue investigation of relevant standards and the feasibility of establishing a clearing house. This would build on the recommendations of the UNESCO symposium in Berlin and focus on the needs of colleagues from developing countries. Despite some misgivings voiced articulately by Russell Bowden, the new Chair, these themes occupied the Round Table for several years.

The 46<sup>th</sup> IFLA conference at Manila in 1980 was a significant one for the Round Table. In addition to hearing papers by S. Nuotis and S. Verho (both Finland) on editing standards, Nick L. Moore (UK) on coverage of library journals of developing countries in major indexing and abstracting services, and George Chandler (Australia) on a clearing-house for articles established in connection with the *International Library Review* which he edited, the group reaffirmed its interest in standards. The launching at the Manila conference of a newsletter to appear before and after each conference indicated a serious effort to communicate among editors on a systematic basis.

Among the 40 participants in a half-day workshop held during the Manila conference were many editors from developing nations. They heard papers by Dietrich Borchartt on what is necessary to set up a journal and Lim Huck Tee (Malaysia) on his experience in editing in Southeast Asia, in addition to reports from other speakers. The success of this workshop led the Round Table to present three resolutions and statements to the IFLA leadership related to:

1. the need for support for a longer conference in 1982 for editors of professional journals in developing countries
2. the need for funds to conduct a survey of problems related to coverage of developing nation journals in standard indexing media, and
3. the need for national library associations to disseminate research and information regarding professional activities in developing countries in their journals.

The generally favorable response of IFLA to the Round Table initiatives was the focus of discussion at the Leipzig meeting in 1981, led by Russell Bowden and Richard Dougherty. The Round Table presented two recommendations to the IFLA Council. The first dealt with the proposed two-day post-conference workshop for editors of library journals in developing countries, scheduled for

the 1982 meeting in Montreal. The second recommended to the IFLA Professional and Executive Boards that

UNESCO be urged to award start-up grants to professional associations of developing countries that wish to begin a professional journal. Funds should be awarded only after the requesting association had submitted a plan describing how the journal would be funded after completion of the grant award.

The regular Round Table program at the 1982 Montreal meeting featured four speakers, including Barbara Buckley (UK) and Nick L. Moore on 'Library/information science periodicals from developing countries: coverage by the major abstracting and indexing services', Preben Kirkegaard (Denmark) on 'Problems and successes of editing *Libri*: some lessons', Antonio Miranda (Brazil) on 'Publishing in Latin America', and B. Bankole (Nigeria) on 'The life, death, and resurrection of a journal' that was published and not read. The Executive Committee considered that it had accomplished the majority of the objectives listed under IFLA's Medium-Term Plan and considered future plans that included a focus on professional journal publishing in various regions. From the early days, soon after the creation of the Round Table in Strbské Pleso in 1978, there had been a growing awareness of the need for guidelines to which editors of library journals, particularly in the Third World, could refer; and the future plans considered by the Executive Committee also included the further development of such guidelines.

The outstanding feature of the Montreal conference, however, was the post-session seminar for editors of library science journals in developing countries entitled 'Better Journals for the Library Profession' that was held at the Graduate School of Library and Information Science, McGill University. The conference was stimulating for those who joined in the discussion and informal conversations, although a disappointingly small number of editors from developing countries were able to participate.

In keeping with its attempt to deal with the publishing of professional journals throughout the world, efforts were made through the mid-1980s to complete the coverage to regions beyond Sub-Saharan Africa and South-east Asia.

At the 49<sup>th</sup> conference in Munich in 1983, four papers on regional topics were presented. W. Korfuss (GDR) discussed the problems of professional journal publishing in socialist countries of Europe; M. Ashoor (Saudi Arabia) dealt with library and information science journal publishing in the Arabic-speaking world; O. Dupuis (Canada) discussed similar problems in French-speaking Africa; and F. Nyarko (Nigeria) dealt with English-speaking Africa.

The 1984 Nairobi conference, IFLA's 50<sup>th</sup> meeting and the first in Africa, featured three accounts of the develop-

ment of journals in three countries or regions. J. Peterson (Denmark) discussed the new *Scandinavian Public Library Quarterly*, E.B. Bankole (Nigeria) the *African Journal of Academic Librarianship*, and Y. Yuan (China) the *Bulletin of the China Society of Library Science*.

The 51<sup>st</sup> conference meeting in Chicago in 1985 featured only one paper, by M. Maack (USA), entitled 'The literature of librarianship in Francophone Africa'. The Round Table again put its major effort into the post-conference seminar entitled 'Current Issues in Publishing Professional Journals and Newsletters', held in the University of Chicago. The ten presentations dealt with segments of the forthcoming guidelines and stimulated lively discussion among the registrants from thirteen countries. Unfortunately, representation from developing countries was again, as in Montreal, very limited. Nevertheless the publication of the *Guidelines*, that was in process at the time, would be a tangible result of the Round Table's efforts from its inception. The Chicago efforts represented a kind of peak in Round Table activity and its officers began to search for other directions in which to go.

### Consolidation and Assessment, 1985–1988

The energies expended in the first years of the Round Table that were devoted to the needs of developing countries and that culminated in the workshops in Manila, Montreal and Chicago and the production of the *Guidelines* seemed to leave the early leadership of the group searching for a new focus. The publication of the *Guidelines* struggled through various phases until the work finally appeared as *Library journals: how to edit them. Guidelines* by Dietrich H. Borchardt (IFLA Professional Report no. 13) [out of print].

At the 1986 conference in Tokyo the Round Table's program consisted of a paper by H. Iwata (Japan) entitled 'Electronic publication in Japan' which dealt with technology for converting printed information into various media formats. The fact that the Round Table officers could not attend the conference and that no Executive Committee was held were not positive signs. The final issue of the newsletter appeared early in 1987.

The Round Table's program at the 53<sup>rd</sup> conference in Brighton in 1987 included a paper by M. Lougee (USA) on 'Scholarly writing and desktop publishing', which attracted a good audience. Another paper by R. Hjerpe (Sweden) was also scheduled. With both long-time officers retiring and a small Executive Committee, the situation looked bleak. But with hastily-elected new officers and an informal planning meeting for future programs, the Round Table looked guardedly to the future.

### New Directions, 1988–1990

The meeting at the IFLA conference in Sydney in 1988 showed that the Round Table still had life and could draw a good audience with its interesting and high quality

programs. Carmel Maguire (Australia) spoke on the subject 'Good, bad, or irrelevant: quality, price and value of library journals', raising a number of questions that seemed worth following up in future meeting. T.S. Chan (Singapore) drew from his own experience and the needs of Southeast Asia when he spoke on 'Towards a regional library journal'. Despite the lack of a functioning secretary, the small Executive Committee laid plans for an ambitious program at its next meeting – a program that represented a departure from past practice.

At the 55<sup>th</sup> conference in Paris in 1989 the Round Table presented a panel and discussion of pricing policies among publishers, librarians, and the audience entitled 'Professional Library Journals – At What Cost?' Speakers represented commercial, association and scholarly publishers, as well as librarians from industrialized and developing countries. Moderated by Russell Bowden, the panel participants included P.S. Bolman (UK), J.W. Dykstra (Netherlands), E. Shavel (USA), Donald G. Davis, Jr., Maurice B. Line (UK), and Bart U. Nwafor. The unusually large audience entered into a spirited exchange with the panelists and the time period was exhausted. The program had touched some sensitive nerves, prompting interest in further such exchanges. The open Executive Board meeting drew seventeen people who re-elected the Chair and elected a Secretary.

Plans for the 1990 meeting at the IFLA conference in Stockholm included papers to be presented by Olga Diakonova, surveying the status of professional journals in the Soviet Union, and Tefko Saracevic (USA), describing and suggesting the relevance of recent advances in the delivery of medical information within developing regions by means of CD-ROM technology. In short, the officers and Executive Committee witnessed a rekindling of the flame of interest in the strategic role of serial publications in the profession of library and information science. In the paper by Olga Diakonova and Olga Timokhina, 'The serial *Librarianship and Bibliography Abroad* within the professional library press system in the USSR', an attempt was made to compare the role of the Russian serial with *International Library Review*, *IFLA Journal* and some other international journals.

### **Mature Growth, 1991–1996**

The resumed Round Table *Newsletter* (No. 1, March 1992) announced the election of new officers in Moscow. Michael Wise (UK), editor of *Focus on International and Comparative Librarianship*, was elected Chair and Olga Timokhina (Russia), Editorial Board member of *Librarianship and Bibliography Abroad*, Secretary. The Round Table's Medium Term Plan 1992–1997 was discussed and approved at the Moscow meeting of the Executive Committee. At the Round Table Open Meeting in Moscow a timely paper by Ludmila Inkova (Russia), deputy editor-in-chief of *Sovetskoye Bibliotekovedeniye*, dealt with the increasing effect of perestroika on Russian library journals. Although the more liberal policies of recent years

had given rise to a large number of publications in different fields, she was unable to report the launching of any new library science journals.

Writing of the attempted coup d'état which took place during the 1991 IFLA conference in Moscow, Donald G. Davis Jr. wrote, in a paper entitled 'IFLA and the putsch in Moscow: some thoughts on an unforgettable conference':

... As professional colleagues and long-time friends [of Russian librarians], in many cases, we were able and privileged to be with them and support them in their hour of testing – though some Americans and others left for home as soon as they could change their flights. As Bob Wedgeworth said in remarks at the IFLA closing ceremonies on Friday, 'They missed the best part!' The irrepressible joy of Wednesday night's Kremlin reception was unsurpassed in IFLA's history. There will never be another official reception quite like it. The entire IFLA family and the information professions around the world had everything to celebrate.

A commitment to international relations in our profession means partnership in good times and bad times. We were able to experience the range of emotions and feelings in a short period of time. In coming days we need to continue the solidarity that we shared briefly in Moscow. As delegates to this international meeting we were privileged to represent all of you at a critical moment in the life of a nation. In all societies – totalitarian or free – information and those who mediate it are a valued asset and ally. In free societies our role is clear and worth celebrating. (*RTELJ Newsletter*, No. 1, March 1992, p. 6.)

The second issue of the *Newsletter* (November 1992) reported that its re-establishment had evoked favorable comments from W. Roberts, Coordinator of Professional Activities, Russell Bowden, IFLA First Vice-President, Paul Nauta, IFLA Secretary General, E. Johansson, ALP Programme Officer, U. Montag, Chair of Division of Collections and Services, Donald G. Davis, Jr., former RTELJ Chair, and others.

At the IFLA conference in New Delhi in 1992 the RTELJ Open Meeting was devoted to the theme 'Who reads which library journals and to what effect?' Four papers were organized, with the assistance of Edward Dudley (UK), reviews editor of *Journal of Librarianship and Information Science*, who also contributed the first paper on this theme. Professor M. Gopinath (India) presented a paper 'Across the frontiers: impact of foreign journals in library science in India: a citation analysis'. Martine Poulain, Redactrice-en-chef of *Bulletin des bibliothèques de France*, spoke about 'The role of library and information science reviews in the development of the profession and services'. Finally, Lenrie O. Aina, writing as an expatriate Nigerian in Botswana, in his paper 'Jour-

nal publications in Africa: the trouble with authors and readers', noted the importance for Africa of journals, as they are the principal medium for exchange of ideas in a region where the volume of textbook publishing is low.

The third issue of the *Newsletter* (April 1993) announced that the RTELJ had assisted in the IFLA membership campaign: four library science journals had registered as institutional members. Issue number 4 (December 1993) announced that a new project 'Compilation of a manual/guidelines for use in the production of library science journals in developing countries and similar journals world-wide (mostly non-commercial) that have limited resources' had been approved by the Professional Board. Both Michael Wise, as Chair and Treasurer, and Olga Timokhina, as Secretary, were re-elected for 1993-1995.

Four papers were presented at the Barcelona Open Meeting in 1993. Jelena Hankova (Czech Republic), in her paper 'Free ... but poor - or better: poor ... but free! (A Czech national LIS journal on its path from standing waters of communism to a turmoil of market economy)' spoke of the limited readership and circulation (in the Czech language) for her country's journals. The paper by David Stoker (UK) 'An academic library journal in the commercial environment: an account of the LIS Journal' recounted the managerial changes brought about by the sale to Bowker by the (British) Library Association of the *Journal of Librarianship and Information Science*. Donita Simmons (Fiji), a founder member of the Fiji Library Association, established in 1972, gave a paper on 'Fiji Library Association Publications: a triumph over adverse conditions?' from the viewpoint of an association and journal that had a very small membership, and was therefore obliged to operate on a modest scale. Ludmila Kozlova and Olga Timokhina, from the Russian State Library in Moscow, in their paper 'Russian library journals: facing new challenges' described a situation similar to that of the Czech Republic, magnified because of the size of the country and the number of information professionals.

In preparation for the IFLA conference in Cuba in 1994 on the theme 'Libraries and Social Development', *Newsletter* No. 5 (May 1994) published a 'List of library journals and serials in Latin American countries' (including Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Guyana, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, Trinidad & Tobago, Uruguay). A new section of the *Newsletter*, 'Promotion of Library Journals' was started with an extract from a letter from Maurice Line, Editor of *Alexandria, the journal of national & international library and information issues*, addressed to potential subscribers.

In *Newsletter* No. 6 (December 1994) the Chair, Michael Wise reported that the papers of a Round Table workshop held at Bayero University in Kano, Nigeria from 29-30 January 1992, had been published as 'Survival

under Adverse Conditions: Proceedings of the African Library Science Journals Workshop' (IFLA Professional Report No. 38). The workshop was held as part of investigations into the viability of library science and other professional journals in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Extended abstracts of papers for the RTELJ Open Meeting on the theme 'The Library Science Journal Publishing Scene in Latin American Countries' in Havana were also in *Newsletter* No 6. Maria Margarita Leon-Ortiz presented a paper 'Library journals in Cuba' which described the development of the Cuban library journals from their emergence to date and pointed to the most characteristic features of these journals at different stages of their existence. The paper 'The publishing of library and information science journals in Brazil' by Susana Pinheiro Machado Mueller stated that the four main library and information science journals in Brazil had started publication almost at the same time (1972-1973), and they had all prospered. Anthony Olden (UK) expanded on the theme of his paper on 'Developing the book review section in library and information studies journals: some observations drawn from personal experience'. Michael Wise presented a paper entitled '*Focus on International & Comparative Librarianship*: editing a special interest journal that uses materials from developing countries, and is distributed internationally on small-scale funding'. Issue No. 6 also included, under the heading 'Promotion of Library Journals', information about two journals *Ciencias de la información* (Havana) and *LASIE (Library Automated Systems Information Exchange)* (Sydney), mentioned at the request of their editors.

*Newsletter* No. 7 (April 1995) noted that: the theme of the RTELJ Open Meeting for IFLA 1995 in Turkey was 'Library science journal production in the Asian countries'. The practice of IFLA 1994 was continued and a 'List of library journals and serials in the Asian countries' was published (including Bahrain, Bangladesh, China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates).

The next issue of the *Newsletter*, No. 8 (September 1995), reported on the election of Round Table Officers at the Round Table Executive Committee meeting in Istanbul. Robert Holley, Editor of *Research Sharing & Information Networks* (USA), was elected Chair. To replace Olga Timokhina as Secretary, her colleague from the Russian State Library, Ludmila Kozlova, Deputy Editor of *Librarianship and Bibliography Abroad*, was elected. The Secretary's report, recorded a positive evaluation from the ALP Core Programme Office of the publication of two regional lists of library journals, in Latin American countries and Asian countries.

Abstracts of the four papers given at the RTELJ Open Meeting in Istanbul were included in this issue. Maxine

Rochester (USA) in her paper 'Professional communication through journal articles' examined what is known about professional communication in the LIS field, particularly for journal articles. The paper by Rosa Berdigaliev (Kazakhstan), 'Journal for librarians of Central Asia and Kazakhstan: organization and development' briefly described the professional periodicals of the former Soviet Union with regard to the reflection of the national peculiarities and problems of developing librarianship in the Central Asia region. A paper 'The contribution of Turkish library journals to the future development of librarianship in Turkey' was presented by Professor Dogan Atilgan (Turkey). He stressed that Turkish librarianship aimed to play a very important role in the continuous education of librarians. Moshe Yitzhaki (Israel) presented a paper 'Variation in informativeness of titles of research papers in selected humanities journals: a comparative study'. The speaker attempted to assess the trend over the previous 50 years, concerning the number of substantive words in article titles in a large group of leading English-language humanities journals. Dan Stoica (Romania) in his paper 'Comparative librarianship as reflected in library journals' said that any comparison makes it possible to identify two classes of elements: those of interest to everybody and those of interest only to representatives of the particular country. Under the heading 'Towards the IFLA-96 RTELJ Open Meeting in Beijing', issue number 8 also included an article 'Research on library and information science journals in the mainland of China' by Meng Guangjun (China) was published. On the basis of the author's survey of 94 titles of current Chinese LIS journals, this paper gave a general analysis of the situation of the journals, their structures, disciplines, sponsors, starting years of publication, frequencies, languages, etc.

*Newsletter* No. 9 (April 1996) included the core paper for the RTELJ Open Meeting at IFLA 1996 in Beijing (with the main theme 'The Challenge of Change'). This paper, by Maurice Line, was entitled 'Access to library and information science journals from less developed countries and countries with non-European languages', and covered: The Problem, Bibliographic Access, Physical Access, Intellectual Access, Possible Solution, Bibliographic Control and Conclusion. An article by Barbara Sordylova (Poland) entitled 'Experiences of the managing editor of the *Library Review*' was published under the heading 'Sharing Experiences'. A questionnaire designed to evaluate Dietrich Borchardt's work *Library Journals: How to edit them. Guidelines*, was included in this issue as an appendix.

*Newsletter* No. 10 (December 1996) reported that a draft RTELJ Medium Term Plan 1998-2001 and an Action Plan for 1998-1999 had been discussed and favourably received by the audience at Beijing meeting. The abstracts of papers for the Beijing Open Meeting were published in this issue: 'Availability of library journals from Latin American countries' by Emilio Setien (Cuba); 'The journals of librarianship in developing countries:

availability difficulties as seen by periodical jobless' by Lester Pourciau (USA); and '*Biblioteka*: leading periodical for Russian librarians' by Stanislav Samsonov and Oleg Borodin (Russia). An article by Ene Riet (Estonia) on the theme 'Library journal *Raamatukogu* as a mediator of professional information' was published under the heading 'Sharing Experiences'.

### **Facing the Electronic Future, 1997-2002**

The draft Medium Term Plan for 1998-2001 was published in *Newsletter* No. 11 (May 1997). Its first goal was defined as: to share information on new developments in library and information science journals, especially in the changing electronic environment.

The election of Maurice Line as Chair and the re-election of Ludmila Kozlova as Secretary were reported in *Newsletter* No. 12 (November 1997). It was also reported that the theme of the next Open Meeting at the IFLA conference in 1998 should be 'Critical Issues Facing LIS Journals'. The issues would be approached from the angle of editors, publishers, authors and readers.

Under the theme of the Open Meeting held at the IFLA conference in Copenhagen in 1997, ('Towards Electronic Journals') four papers were presented in issue no. 12: '*Cataloging and Classification Quarterly*: a web site for a professional journal in librarianship' by Roger Brisson (USA) (Editor for Network Access and Applications for *Cataloguing & Classification Quarterly*) and Ruth Carter (USA) (Editor of *Cataloguing & Classification Quarterly* and Co-editor of *Journal of Internet Cataloguing*); 'Changing the galaxy: on the transformation of a printed journal to an electronic one - the case of *INSPEL*' by Professor Hans-Christoph Hobohm (Germany) (Editor-in-Chief of *INSPEL*); and 'The case for retaining printed LIS journals' by Maurice Line.

A new *Newsletter* heading 'Promotion of LIS Journals Cooperation' was introduced in issue number 12. The following journals were included: *IFLA Journal*, *Libri*, *Restaurator*, *Knowledge Organization*, *Journal of Library Archival Security*, *D-Lib Magazine*. Announcements for the last two journals were included in view of the main direction of the Medium Term Plan 1998-2001.

The final text of the RTELJ Medium Term Plan 1998-2001, approved by the IFLA Professional Board, was published in *Newsletter* No. 13 (May 1998). It stated the scope of the Round Table as follows:

The Round Table of Editors of Library Journals is organized to bring together library and information science specialists to promote high standards for professional journals by encouraging the free flow of information and the exchange of ideas among editors, publishers, librarians and readers of library journals.



In the same issue, under the heading 'Towards Strengthening Cooperation Between LIS Journals', two journals were introduced: *Noticiero de la AMBAC* (Asociación Mexicana de Bibliotecarios) and *Páginas a & b: Archivos & Bibliotecas* (Lisboa).

*Newsletter* No. 14 (December 1998) reported that Maurice Line had introduced a draft project 'Study of leading LIS journals' at the Executive Committee. One of its goals was to evaluate the achievements of the leading LIS journals in order to share their approach with other journals. Round Table members were asked to send any proposals concerning leading journals in their countries and any ideas on criteria for their selection and evaluation. Maurice Line had also prepared a draft brochure to publicize the Round Table, which was approved for printing.

The Open Meeting at IFLA 1998 in Amsterdam had as its theme 'Critical Issues Facing LIS Journals'. The following papers were presented: 'A reader's view' by Maurice Line; 'A publisher's view' by Linda Hajdukiewicz (UK); 'An author's view' by Dr. Peter Lor (South Africa); and 'An editor's view' by Peter Szanto (Hungary). For the first time all four Round Table papers were recommended for publication in *IFLA Journal* and appeared in Vol. 25, No 1, 1999. The RTELJ project for 1998/1999, as formulated after discussion at the Open Meeting, was 'Features of successful LIS journals'. The project leader was the Round Table Chair, Maurice Line. The ultimate aim was to identify the features and characteristics associated with good or successful LIS journals, in order to provide some guidance to editors and publishers. The study would be a pilot study in several Eastern European countries, with the possibility of its being extended to other countries at a later stage.

For the Open Meeting at IFLA 1999 in Bangkok the theme 'LIS Journals in Southeast Asia' was chosen. A proposal by Maurice Line to change the name of the Round Table to 'Round Table of Library and Information Science Journals' (RTLISJ), in order to better reflect the scope of the Round Table, which was wider than just journal editors, was approved by the Professional Board.

In memory of former Round Table Chair Michael Wise, who passed away on 11 November 1998, a note with great regrets was published:

M. Wise was closely involved in the activities of our Round Table over several years. He served as the Round Table Secretary in 1990–91 and was twice elected as its Chair (1992–1995). During his time in Nigeria he organized the Workshop on viability of African library science journals within the Round Table programme.

Abstracts of three papers for the Round Table Open Meeting in Bangkok, with a mix of general and Asian themes, were published in *Newsletter* No. 15 (June 1999).

*Newsletter* No. 16 (December 1999–January 2000) announced the election of Ludmila Kozlova as Chair of the Round Table and Maria-Luisa Cabral (Portugal) as Secretary. Thanks were expressed to Maurice Line for his chairmanship (during 1997–1999). The RTELJ brochure drafted by Maurice Line and printed just before the Bangkok conference was presented by Ludmila Kozlova, as well as a Russian translation prepared by the Russian State Library.

Three papers presented at the Open Meeting in Bangkok were published in *Newsletter* no. 16: 'LIS journals in the Asian context' by Gary Gorman (New Zealand) and Eileen Breen (UK); 'Development of LIS periodicals in Asia, with emphasis on South Asia: problems and solutions' by R. Sharma (USA); and 'The publishing and library and information science journals in Southeast Asia – an overview' by Jaffe Yee Yeow-fei (Thailand).

The RTELJ Project 'Features of successful LIS journals' was reformulated as 'Study of LIS journals: follow-up document on the Asia-Pacific Region', with Gary Gorman as project leader. The aims and scope of the project were stated as follows:

Journal 'quality' traditionally has been measured against quantitative measures such as circulation, total number of pages per volume, number of times cited in the literature, coverage by indexing services. This investigation is based on the premise that these measures are perhaps appropriate for determining 'leading' journals or for ranking journals within a discipline, but that they are clearly lacking when it comes to determining the intrinsic quality of individual journals. It proposes a more qualitative approach to understanding journal quality based on perceptions of key stakeholders – in particular the editors and editorial board members. The intention is to help establish standards of excellence among LIS journals, so that they can become more effective channels for the communication of theory and practice to the various information professions within LIS.

Within the main theme for IFLA 2000 in Jerusalem ('Information for Cooperation: creating the global library of the future') the Round Table theme was agreed as 'Information for Cooperation: LIS Journals Serving the Future Global Library'.

*Newsletter* No. 17 (May 2000) reported that the IFLA Professional Board, at its meeting in November 1999, had approved the change of name from RTELJ to RTLISJ. In making its request to the Professional Board, the Round Table wrote:

The RTELJ has served hitherto as a means of bringing together editors of LISJ to discuss matters of common interest. However, many of these matters are of interest to others than editors – for example,

publishers, authors, readers and LIS departments. This broad interest has been demonstrated by the attendance at the open sessions of the Round Table at the last two IFLA Conferences ... The breadth of interest in LISJ is reinforced by the major changes that journal publishing is undergoing at the present time. A further point is that 'library journals', while it may be a convenient shorthand term for LIS journals, is no longer accurate, and could be misleading.

Under the heading 'Promotion of LIS Journals and their Practices' an article 'Recent initiatives by a major LIS journal publisher' was presented by Eileen Breen (Managing Editor, MCB University Press, UK).

*Newsletter* No. 18 (December 2000) published three papers that had been presented at the Open Meeting in Jerusalem. Maria Luisa Cabral, in her paper 'Journals and their audiences: who are their audiences?' discussed the editor's responsibility for promotion of the profession and the enhancement of knowledge. The paper 'Journal quality in the Asian region: results of a pilot study for the IFLA Round Table LISJ' by Gary Gorman was the most interesting item, being a report by Dr. Gorman and Philip Calvert (New Zealand) on the RTLISJ pilot project on the quality of LIS journals. The objectives of this study were to identify the most commonly accepted criteria for evaluation; to evaluate the success of LIS journals in meeting these criteria; and to suggest critical success factors for improving the quality of LIS journals. The project had collected data from 20 journals. The paper 'Professional journals of the Bibliothèque nationale de France' by Anne-Hélène Rigogne (France) introduced a number of relevant issues. A paper 'LIS journal response to globalization: an analytical study of leading and international journals' by Professor John Richardson Jr. (USA) was not presented, as the author was not at the meeting, but it was nonetheless decided to publish it in the *Newsletter*. A call for papers for the Open Meeting at the IFLA Conference in Boston (August 2001) on the theme 'How LIS journals create knowledge' was also published.

Abstracts of three papers presented at the Open Meeting at IFLA 2001 in Boston were published in *Newsletter* No. 19 (June 2001): 'Journals and the shaping of disciplinary knowledge' by John Budd (USA); 'The content of Australian LIS journals: frameworks for knowledge creation' by Daniel Dorner (New Zealand); and 'LIS journals in the knowledge age' by Eileen Breen (UK) (presented at the Open Meeting by her colleague Sue Verteuil). For the first time abstracts of nine other papers submitted in response to the Call for Papers but not included in the Open Meeting agenda were published. These came from China, Denmark, India, Israel, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the USA.

At a Joint Workshop in Boston with the Round Table on Management of Library Associations on the theme, 'The Free Press: editorial independence in association magazines' the Round Table's interests were represented

by Ludmila Kozlova. An interesting paper on the main theme by Leonard Kniffel (USA) led to a lively discussion.

*Newsletter* No. 20 (December 2001) reported the re-election of Gary Gorman as Chair of the Round Table and Ludmila Kozlova as Secretary. In relation to the Round Table Project 'Journal quality in the Asian region', Gary Gorman had prepared a paper on 'Quality indicators of library journals'. The IFLA Professional Board had approved the continuation of this project and 250 library journals would be studied. Keeping in mind the main theme for IFLA 2002 in Glasgow, 'Libraries for Life: Democracy, Diversity, Delivery', it was decided that the Round Table's theme should be: 'The role of LIS journals in the social context: their contribution to democracy'. Russell Bowden reminded the Executive Committee that 2002 would be the 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the establishment of the Round Table. It was agreed that an article on the history of the Round Table should be prepared for *IFLA Journal*.

The Round Table's strategic and action plans for 2002–2003 were published in the *Newsletter* with a slightly changed mission:

Round Table LISJ serves as a means of bringing together of library and international science journals, their editors, publishers, authors, users and LIS departments and provides an international forum for the discussion of ideas, sharing of experiences and development of projects. Its main scope to promote high standards for professional LIS journals basing on all IFLA professional priorities.

In realization of the project on 'Quality criteria for LIS journals', an article by Philip Calvert and Shi Zengzhi (China) 'Quality versus quantity: contradiction in LIS journal publishing in China' was published.

*Newsletter* No. 21 (June 2002) announced the new status of the Round Table; the Governing Board had agreed that the Round Table should become an IFLA Section. The hope was expressed that the new Section on LIS Journals would be attractive to LISJ professionals and their users and that many new members would be registered in the Section. The Governing Board also decided that the Executive Committees of Round Tables should function as Interim Standing Committees until the next series of elections (October 2004–February 2005). During the IFLA conference in Berlin (August 2003) the Interim Standing Committees should elect officers.

In 'A farewell to IFLA and the RTLISJ', Maurice Line said:

When I attend the IFLA Conference in Glasgow this year it will be my last one. The first I attended was in Budapest in 1972, and I have been to most of the conferences since then; I am sure 30 years of attendance is not a record, but it is not bad.

My activity within the Round Table on Library and Information Science Journals will come to an end at the same time. As it happens, I shall be giving up the editorship of *Alexandria: the journal of national and international library and information issues*, which I created in 1989, at the end of this year.

I have enjoyed my association with the RTLISJ, especially my two brief years as chair. We have expanded our scope from a body of mere editors to one that embraces readers, libraries and publishers as well, and I think we have managed to get over to the profession at large a greater sense of the role that LIS journals play.

I shall miss the Round Table, but I shall watch its future fortunes from a distance with interest. I wish it every success.

*Newsletter* No. 22 (November 2002) carried a report on the Executive Committee meeting in Glasgow, the last to be held by the Committee in this capacity. The report of the Chair, Gary Gorman contained several forward-looking ideas for the development of the Section along the lines of its strategic plan. Principally, the intention is to widen the appeal of the Section so that it includes readers and librarians and not just editors and publishers. To this end the Section will be looking for collaboration with other IFLA Sections.

It was decided that the article for *IFLA Journal* to celebrate the Round Table's 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary should be prepared by Russian authors, since the representatives of the Russian State Library (Olga Timokhina and Ludmila Kozlova) had held the positions of RTLISJ officers for more than 10 years (since 1991).

A notable occasion during the Glasgow conference was a splendid party given by Emerald, the publisher of many LIS journals, one evening at the Winter Gardens, in honor of the Round Table's 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary. The food and the Scottish dancing were excellent. Gary Gorman, on Emerald's behalf, presented a scroll to Maurice Line in recognition of his service to the Round Table and Section.

The Section's new status took effect from 1 September 2002.

The following papers were presented at the Glasgow Open Meeting on the theme 'The role of LIS Journals in the social context: their contribution to democracy': 'Journal reading habits and subsequent information use by US academic and public librarians' by Susan Weaver (USA); 'Do information professionals read research published in LIS journals?' by Kathlyn Turner (New Zealand); 'Social exclusion in the information profession, and how LIS journals can encourage information provision in a wider social context' by Linda Ashcroft (UK); and 'International quality criteria for library and information science jour-

nals' by Philip Calvert and Gary Gorman, presented by Gary Gorman. Abstracts of these papers were published in issue 21 of the *Newsletter*, June 2002.

The Open Meeting theme for IFLA-2003 in Berlin was discussed in relation to the main conference theme 'Access Point Library: Media – Information – Culture'. A Call for papers for the Section's Open Meeting in Berlin, with the theme 'Blurring the Boundaries – Changing the Way in Which We Create, Distribute and Utilize Knowledge in LIS Journals' was proposed, approved and published.

### Conclusion

To evaluate the Round Table's activities to date it is necessary to look back on its development in order to perceive more clearly its achievements, problems, and opportunities. Among its significant contributions to the global profession has been the high quality of its programs at annual meetings, particularly those papers that dealt systematically with serial publication in library and information science in various regions of the world. The workshops that it sponsored in 1980, 1982, and 1985, with the unofficial support of several bodies, gave several editors from developing countries an opportunity to receive encouragement and practical guidance for their endeavors. The recommendations resulting from these workshops and other programs at the Section, Division, and Council levels of IFLA have raised important questions that have heightened awareness of the value of professional journals. Finally, the *Guidelines*, published in 1987, but growing out of the experience of all three workshops and the contributions of experienced editors, contained synthesized information that can help those colleagues who understand the critical place that journals and newsletters have in professional communication.

Over the past 25 years the LISJ Round Table/Section has tried to organize a number of research projects, not all of which have been successful. The scope of all the projects was so wide that it was nearly impossible to reach their objectives; the funding was not sufficient.

Another negative feature is the fact that the activities of the Round Table/Section itself have not yet become a subject of research. The only exception, apart from the present article, is the article by Donald Davis, Jr. on which the first part of this article is based. The transition from Round Table into Section requires steps to be made in this direction. A great deal remains to be done after this modest survey.

The emergence and rapid development of information technology has made the question of the Section's role and the definition of its content and scope in a changing environment more acute. However, it should be remembered that this problem was discussed for the first time in the paper 'Electronic publications in Japan' at the Round Table's Open Meeting at IFLA in Tokyo, in 1986. Also, the Copenhagen Open Meeting (1997) was

completely devoted to the theme 'Towards Electronic Journals'. Nevertheless, this is not enough.

The influence of the new electronic millennium on publications in our field and cooperation between information providers and users need to be considered. The use of electronic journals in the digital environment has not yet become an active agent in international cooperation.

The key to extending the Section's range of research projects may well be the selection of priority research projects. For example, no monitoring was carried out to evaluate the use made of the *Guidelines*. Although the evaluation questionnaire was published in *Newsletter* No 9, April 1996 and distributed among library associations and library journal editors, the response was poor.

Further exchange of experience will be very useful, provided it is based on serious analysis and well-founded conclusions.

It is necessary to note that the Round Table/Section *Newsletter* has maintained permanent headings such as Promotion of Library Journals, Sharing Experience, Promotion of LISJ Cooperation.

Effective international library cooperation is impossible without a certain level of standardization and unification. Several attempts were made during past years but more need to be made. The role of the *Newsletter* should be increased in this respect. The *Newsletter* should play a larger role as a chronicle of all notable events related to cooperation in the field of LIS journals. Fruitful cooperation with existing LIS journals might be established, not only at the meetings of the Section during IFLA conferences, but also by means of e-correspondence between meetings. IFLANET might be of great assistance to the work of this Section, as well as to others.

Not all LIS journals, even the leading ones, could be expected to become members of the Section. One barrier that must be taken into consideration is a financial one – it is necessary to pay a Section registration fee in order to join.

It is important to note that, in the last few years, most of the Open Meetings of the Round Table/Section have been organized in accordance with the main themes of the IFLA general conferences.

The Section's life is regulated by the Medium Term Programmes and action plans, though in the opinion of the Secretary the MTPs should cover periods of six years, as in the past, rather than four as at present.

The LISJ Section aims to plan its future a long way ahead, and we are confident that we are on the right path. Our goal is to pave new ways, to formulate new

directions, to build a future based on past achievements, and to plan a long-term program in order to define the place of the LISJ Section within the IFLA structure.

### *Acknowledgment*

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IFLA Policies and Programmes

**Cuba**

IFLA and its Committee on Free Access to Information and Freedom of Expression (FAIFE) issued a press statement on 12 June 2003 expressing their deepest concerns about the effects of US policies on access to information in Cuba.

News that Marcia Medina Cruzata of the Biblioteca Nacional José Martí has been denied a visa to participate in the XIIIth General Assembly of Acuril (The Association of Caribbean University, Research and Institutional Libraries) in Puerto Rico has heightened IFLA's concern about US policies to isolate Cuba. Previous policies allowed professional interaction but recent tightening has made that more difficult.

This adds to the longstanding embargo on trade with Cuba, which has had a marked effect on the capacity of Cuban libraries to offer the range of resources needed by the Cuban people. IFLA has previously called on the government of the United States to share information materials widely in Cuba and to address the systemic effects of the embargo. A resolution of IFLA Council, when meeting in Boston in August 2001, stated its strongly felt concerns about the effects of the US embargo and urged the US Government to eliminate obstacles to access to information and professional interaction imposed by US Government policies.

Obstacles include:

- bureaucratic difficulties with the export of information materials to Cuba despite their formal exclusion from the embargo
- a severe reduction in the capacity of Cuban libraries and citizens to purchase information materials and

related technologies due to the economic effects of the embargo

- indirect disruption of access to information by Cubans and Cuban libraries caused by the effects on power supply, telecommunications and other aspects of life in Cuba
- inhibitions to professional interaction and exchange caused by the restrictions on travel to the US by Cuban nationals and to Cuba by US nationals.

The Chair of the IFLA/FAIFE Committee, Mr Alex Byrne, urged the US government to eliminate obstacles imposed by its policies on access to information by Cubans.

*Ross Shimmon  
Secretary-General*

**Joint IFLA/IPA statement on Freedom of Expression on the Internet**

The International Publishers' Association (IPA) and the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) state that access to, and expression on, the Internet and all of its resources should be consistent with the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights and especially Article 19:

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

Recognizing that unhindered access to information is essential to freedom, equality, global understanding and peace,

**NEWS CONTENTS**

IFLA Policies and Programmes . . . . .	245
World Library and Information Congress, Berlin . . . . .	246
IFLA Council Meetings in Berlin . . . . .	255
Election Results . . . . .	258
From the Governing Board . . .	260
Future Conferences . . . . .	261
Membership . . . . .	261
From the Divisions and Sections . . . . .	262
Grants and Awards . . . . .	262
From IFLA Corporate Partners . . . . .	264
From other Organizations . . .	265

Acknowledging that the fundamental principles underlying the use of copyright materials in the print environment remain the same in the electronic environment,

Asserting that intellectual freedom is the right of every individual both to hold and express opinions and to seek and receive information and is at the heart of both publishing and library and information service,

Observing that:

The Internet has become a vital medium for freedom of expression and freedom of access to information,

The provision of unhindered access to information via the Internet supports communities and individuals to attain freedom, prosperity, creativity and development,

*IFLA and IPA assert that:*

Access should not be subject to any form of ideological, political or religious censorship.

*IFLA and IPA urge:*

- The international community to support the development of Internet accessibility worldwide, and especially in developing countries, to thus reap the global benefits offered by the Internet,

- National governments to develop a national information infrastructure which will deliver Internet access to all the nation's population,
- All governments to support the unhindered flow of Internet acces-

sible information and to oppose any attempts to censor or inhibit Freedom of Expression.

*Approved by the IFLA/IPA Steering Group at its meeting in Toronto on 26<sup>th</sup> June 2003.*

### World Library and Information Congress, Berlin

#### **Another Success in Berlin**

More than 4,500 participants from 133 countries attended the World Library and Information Congress, the 69<sup>th</sup> General Conference of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions, which was held in Berlin from 1–9 August. More than 1,120 delegates were first-timers, and more than 80 were enabled to attend thanks to generous grants from a variety of organizations. Twenty-one new members joined IFLA during the Congress.

The theme of the Congress, 'Access Point Library: Media – Information – Culture' was symbolized by the Congress logo, based on the Brandenburg Gate in Berlin and reflecting the role of libraries of all kinds as gateways to information, knowledge and culture.

Freedom and equity of access to information and freedom of expression were pervasive sub-themes throughout the Congress, reflected dramatically in an account of the destruction and looting of libraries in Iraq by M. Jean-Pierre Arnoult, the only librarian in a recent UNESCO mission sent to assess the effects of the war on Iraq's cultural heritage. Delegates were stunned by distressing photographs of damaged and destroyed libraries and archives, and various pledges of assistance were made during the discussion. A resolution urging action by governments to help restore the library and information infrastructure in Iraq was passed by the Congress in its closing session.

Lively debates also took place on the impact of the anti-terrorism legislation being introduced around the world, which often impedes free access to information. The Congress also approved a resolution deploring the introduction of legislation that violates fundamental human rights to privacy and unhampered access to information in the name of national security, and calling for the repeal or amendment of all such legislation in order to protect these rights.

Outstanding among several important keynote addresses was a presentation on the forthcoming World Summit on the Information Society by M. Adama Samassékou, President of the Preparatory Committee for the World Summit and formerly Minister of Education in Mali. Describing the destruction of the Berlin Wall as 'an historical celebration of liberty and solidarity', M. Samassékou went on to note that 'there are other walls which divide human beings'; there are those who can read and those who cannot; there are the information rich and the information poor. We speak of our planet as 'globalized', but in reality it is torn by many divides – not only the so-called 'digital divide'. Discussing the nature of the transition towards an Information Society, M. Samassékou declared:

I am profoundly convinced that the role of libraries and information services in the creation and diffusion of knowledge and in formal and informal education will not only continue to be indispensable, but will become more and more important.

At the end of a six-year period of office, Mme. Christine Deschamps handed over the Presidency of the Federation during the closing ceremony to Ms. Kay Raseroka of Botswana, whose Presidential theme for the next two years will be 'Libraries for Lifelong Literacy'.

#### **"Long Live IFLA!"**

In her address to the opening session of the Berlin Congress, the outgoing President, Christine Deschamps, provided an overview of some the main achievements of IFLA during her six-year Presidency, during which time, she said, "IFLA has undergone profound changes". The most important of these changes, in her view, was certainly the drafting of the new IFLA statutes:

We have tried to rejuvenate IFLA, to give it better structures, better adapted to the international environment, and allowing more democratic working. ... One of the first measures that we took, immediately, contributing to the democratization of IFLA, was the decision to hold elections by postal ballot and not only by voting at the Conference. In this way, the least developed countries, which could not previously be represented at the Council, not even by proxy, can henceforth make their voices heard directly. We hope that this gives them a truer idea of the interest we take in them and of the extent to which we value their opinion.

In another action aimed at helping poorer countries experiencing difficulties, membership subscriptions for those countries classed by the United Nations as least developed had been reduced by 60 percent. Although this had been difficult to achieve in the present economic climate, it had been "absolutely necessary ... to give substance to the term 'solidarity', and demonstrate our fierce determination to bring together librarians of all countries, including the least privileged". Subscription rates for students of librarianship had also been significantly reduced, and young information professionals in developing countries had been helped to build on their initial training through visits to libraries and associations in the United States under the joint IFLA/OCLC training programme, established with support from OCLC, UNESCO and the American Library Association.

Also during the last six years, IFLA had greatly developed its international relations with various member organizations of the United Nations system – not only with UNESCO, but also with other UN agencies such as the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). Christine drew particular attention to IFLA's participation in the International Committee of the Blue Shield, which had been created in close cooperation with UNESCO and which brought together representatives of IFLA, the International Council on Archives (ICA), the International Council of Museums (ICOM), and the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS). The Committee works, in collaboration with IFLA's Preservation and Conservation programme, to protect museums, archives, libraries, monuments and sites in case of natural disaster and in times of war. Unfortunately, the Blue Shield had had to expend a large part of its efforts on the effects of war in the last few years, in the former Yugoslavia, Afghanistan and, more recently, in Iraq.

A new and very significant development had been IFLA's successful efforts to introduce 'libraries' into programmes for international development, including participation in the G8 DOT Force and the preparations for the World Summit on the Information Society. The effort involved was considerable, but essential in order to demonstrate the importance of library services in the emergence of this new society.

Turning to the Core Activities, Christine Deschamps first drew attention to two important Committees which had come into existence just at the moment when she took over the presidency in 1997: the Committee on Copyright and Other Legal Matters (CLM) and the Committee on Freedom of Access to Information and Freedom of Expression (FAIFE). She thanked the Chairs of the two committees, Marianne Scott and Alex Byrne, both of whom were stepping down during the Congress, and also thanked Ingrid Parent for her work in setting up a joint working group with the International Publishers Association (IPA). The efforts of this last group meant that, for the first time, publishers and librarians could work in partnership on sensitive political and economic issues without clashing. The President also summarized the position with regard to the older Core Programmes, on Universal Availability of Publications (UAP), Preservation and Conservation (PAC), the Advancement of Librarianship Programme (ALP), Universal Bibliographic Control and International MARC, (UBCIM) and Universal Dataflow and Telecommunications (UDT).

The organization of the annual conference had been improved in various ways, including the establishment of criteria for the selection of candidate cities and the encouragement of multilingualism within IFLA, for example, through the publication of *IFLA Express* in all the official working languages of IFLA.

Referring to her worldwide travels as President during the past six years,

Christine said:

I have always thought it most important to consider my role as to bring people together, to get all our members working together. IFLA is so diverse and varied that it is essential to nourish the spirit of solidarity, cohesion and belonging which is shared by all our members. I will not recite here the names of all the countries that I have visited during my Presidency. I have travelled a lot, I have been in poor countries and in rich countries, in libraries of all types, large and small. Everywhere I have seen devoted and enthusiastic professionals who have achieved inspiring things, regardless of their countries' level of economic or technological development. As I leave IFLA I am more than ever committed to libraries and to the role they can play in countries' development and the social and economic integration of their users. I would just like to say that libraries do not need huge resources in order to provide useful and necessary services to our users. It is occasionally the poorest who show the greatest imagination and creativity in this area. We thank them for this lesson in humility and solidarity (there is that word again!).

After briefly summarizing the work related to IFLA publications and routine activities such as Governing Board and committee meetings, the President thanked the Headquarters staff for their efforts and the French Government for its support for her Presidency, and concluded:

There! We have come to the end of those six years. Six years seems a very long time, but when you want to achieve things, the time passes quickly. There will always be people who will say that we should have done more, or done things differently. That is inevitable, and I myself would have liked to better manage the transition



*"There! We have come to the end of those six years." – Christine Deschamps.*  
(Photo: BDB-IFLA 2003/Dirk Deckbar)

to our first President-Elect, Kay Raseroka. But one cannot do everything, and to err is only human. Nevertheless, I would like to gauge our results against two numerical standards: IFLA membership, which stood at 1514 in 1997, while today it stands at 1754; and the number of conference participants: 3500 at the Amsterdam conference, 4000 at Boston, 4500 at Glasgow, and – at the time of writing these lines – it appears that we may draw even more to Berlin. I like to think that this proves the vitality, the modernity and the smooth running of our institution. I think I can say that I am leaving it in good hands with Kay, and I wish her success. Long live IFLA! With these words I declare the World Library and Information Congress, the 69<sup>th</sup> IFLA Conference open!

**“This is a Wonderful Time to be a Librarian”**

*On formally taking over the position of President from Christine Deschamps at the close of Council 2 in Berlin, Kay Raseroka addressed the assembled IFLA members and staff as follows:*

Permit me, distinguished colleagues, to pay tribute to the founders, past

Presidents, officers and members of the Federation, whose vision, dedication to the values of the profession of librarianship and information services have positioned us, their inheritors and heirs, to stand where we are today: the global voice of librarianship, united in our belief in the Core Values of IFLA.

This is a wonderful time to be a librarian. We all have immense opportunities to use our key professional skills of helping people advance knowledge to enrich lives and to create an environment within our libraries and information centres that enables individuals in the diverse communities which we serve to enjoy freedom of access to information.

We have done extremely well in the organization of information and the establishment of standards, guidelines, and manifestos as a foundation for service. Now is the time to ACT. Let us use these tools to provide better information services. Let us advance our commitment to our core values through concrete actions that help people to freely access the information they need for advancement in all aspects of their lives.

In selecting ‘Libraries for Lifelong Literacy’ as the theme for my Presidency, I am deeply conscious of the fact that many, many people, all over

the world, have no opportunity to make use of or benefit from printed information. The barriers are various:

- inability to read in any language
- inability to read in a particular language needed to access relevant information
- sight disability for various reasons including loss of sight due to ageing.

The developments in information and communication technologies (ICTs) are changing our ability to create and access information without regard to distance. While these technologies still make extensive use of the printed word, they also make it possible for people who cannot read to obtain information through audio-visual media. The challenge for librarians is to stretch our frames of reference to creatively and imaginatively exploit all aspects of ICT for the benefit of humanity.

In a recent visit to the library of the Canadian Institute for the Blind, it occurred to me that there are similarities in the experiences of those who are blind or dyslexic and those who belong to an oral tradition. If people in both developed and developing countries can listen to stories of their own heritage, hear those from the experience of others, gather at their local libraries to obtain information on health, agriculture, the weather and other topics by listening to tapes or broadcasts, consulting websites, and so on, the barriers caused by print disability will be overcome.

Information and communication technologies will thus contribute, in a practical way, not only to bridging the information access divide, but also to enlarging vistas and increasing the potential for personal learning and growth.

The issue of access to information by the print disabled through the use of ICTs raises important questions of copyright. Audio-streamed materials are often accessible only on a one-to-one basis and may be broadcast to



groups only with special permission in order to satisfy copyright requirements.

The challenge here is for librarians to engage in the various aspects of intellectual property rights in support of the IFLA core activity on Copyright and Other Legal Matters.

We need to:

- understand the commercial influences on the construction of copyright regimes
- explore and expose the detrimental effects of such regimes on the realization of the fundamental principle of sharing information for educational and personal advancement rather than commercial benefit
- apply this principle to all sources of information and knowledge, from indigenous knowledge systems to scholarly information systems.

I wish to challenge us to focus on developing the information and knowledge society from childhood, through partnership between the public and school library systems.

While we aggressively engage in advocacy at the World Summit on the Information Society at the international level, the reality of our claim that

Librarianship is the only profession which is really alert to an information literate citizenry as the prerequisite for personal and democratic empowerment, lifelong learning and societal and economic development (Bundy, 2002)

must be reflected through case studies of successes and efforts at developing information literacy within both public and school library systems. As we focus on user needs we empower ourselves to be the heart of the information and knowledge society from the point of view of users, the electorate who are ultimately the guarantors of sustainability of libraries.



*"This is a wonderful time to be a librarian!" – Kay Raseroka at the closing ceremony. (Photo: BDB-IFLA 2003/Dirk Deckbar)*

Last but not least, the HIV/AIDS pandemic is a serious threat to life all over the world, but particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa. The spread of the virus is due in large part to ignorance, particularly among young people. Ignorance can only be overcome through education and the provision of relevant information. Libraries and information services therefore have a major role to play in combating the spread of HIV/AIDS by providing accurate and up-to-date information on its causes, on effective protective measures and treatments, and on counselling and other support services for AIDS sufferers.

During my Presidency, the President and President-Elect will work as a team. The Governing Board will focus on the vision, strategy and actions that only it is capable of implementing.

National library associations are the foundation of IFLA and will work as partners with the Governing Board in formulating and implementing actions for advocacy at the national level.

Our success as leaders of the Federation will depend on your support. We urge you to focus on actions that will have clear, measurable outcomes and that will make a difference to li-

brary users and help them to participate fully in the evolving information and knowledge society.

### **Reflections on the 2003 World Library and Information Congress**

Winston Tabb

Madam President, Fellow Delegates to this 69<sup>th</sup> IFLA General Conference and Council, but our first World Library and Information Congress: As outgoing chair of IFLA's Professional Committee, which today concludes its service as IFLA's first Professional Committee, I welcome the opportunity, at the end of a highly successful conference, to take a few moments to reflect on the professional highlights of the warm and stimulating week we have spent together.

The theme of this World Congress, 'Access Point Library: Media – Information – Culture', gave many opportunities for IFLA's professional units to focus on the ways in which libraries of the future will not only fulfil their traditional roles but serve a broad range of information provision needs in their communities and in the global network. Planning programs, discussion groups, and poster sessions emanating from this theme gave sections, core activities

and individual members opportunities to re-enforce the Federation's core values of (1) freedom of access to information, ideas and works of imagination; (2) the belief that people, communities and organizations need universal and equitable access to information for their social, educational, cultural, democratic and economic well-being; and (3) a commitment to delivery of high quality library and information services helps guarantee that access.

The impact that an ever-widening array of media is having on our profession and services was stressed in programs such the Audiovisual and Multimedia Section's program, 'Audiovisual and multimedia as part of the curricula in library schools and continuing education'; the Art Libraries Section's program, 'The evolution of the art library: from early collecting to virtual services'; and the Serial Publication and Reference Section's joint workshop on 'Electronic journals: how they are changing our lives'. Library visits to a broad range of special libraries, archives and museums gave additional opportunities for delegates to be exposed to the ways in which various media are affecting our profession.

Challenges in strengthening information content and services by building strategic alliances and serving special information needs were addressed in the Government Libraries Section's program, 'Changing governments, changing libraries'; and in the Libraries Serving Disadvantaged Persons Section's program, 'Library services to prisoners: accepting the challenge and making it happen'. Plenary sessions, such as Rainer Kuhlen's talk, 'Change of paradigm in knowledge management – framework for collaborative knowledge production', further promoted this sub-theme.

The third sub-theme, guaranteeing human culture and values, struck a responsive chord with many sections, such as Latin America and Caribbean, which presented a program on 'Access to cultural information in the libraries of Latin America

and the Caribbean'; the Africa Section, whose program was on 'Libraries and cultural values in the changing information world: African perspective'; and Libraries Serving the General Public Section's program, 'Libraries as vital partners in the social and cultural fabric of modern society'. The cultural role of libraries was also a popular theme among the members who volunteered to present poster sessions, such as Donald Davis' poster on 'Library and cultural history'.

These are just a few examples of the many programs, plenary sessions, library visits and poster sessions at this World Congress that demonstrate a commitment to IFLA's core values, support our professional priorities – such as supporting the role of libraries in society and providing unrestricted access to information – and bring some coherence to the programmatic aspects of our conference, a concern to which the Professional Committee has recently devoted a considerable amount of attention. So on behalf of that Committee I thank the National Organizing Committee and all of our sections and committees and presenters for your efforts to make this an intellectually challenging, educational and unifying conference.

A highlight of this week's conference for the 130 or so who were able to attend was the President-Elect's program on Wednesday. Following on the highly successful brainstorming session hosted by Kay Raseroka in Glasgow last year, delegates from 39 countries gathered to develop specific action items they would like to see IFLA's sections pursue during the next two years to support our incoming President's theme, 'Libraries for Lifelong Literacy'. Most of the participants worked in groups organized around IFLA's eight professional divisions; two separate tables were devoted to the crosscutting themes of Indigenous Knowledge and Advocacy. Many of us who were privileged to participate were struck, as leaders from the various tables briefly presented their recommendations, not that there were different approaches

and actions, as one would expect in such a diverse organization; but at how broad was the consensus about the need for more effective advocacy for libraries from all parts of the profession, and at how many encouraging suggestions the members themselves posed about possibilities for more effective partnerships within the Federation. The Professional Committee congratulates Kay Raseroka on this innovation in collaborative program planning and looks forward to working with her to ensure that the World Congresses in Buenos Aires and Oslo build on this great beginning.

Another element of this conference that has been widely praised was the poster sessions. The physical arrangements in this conference centre were perfect for this increasingly popular element of our professional program. To recognize the important role the poster sessions play in educating the delegates and in offering additional ways for members to contribute to the conference, the Professional Committee, for the second year, is awarding a prize for the most outstanding poster session. A jury comprising Professional Committee members John Meriton and Glynis Willars reviewed the 60-plus poster sessions offered this year. After carefully considering the information content; overall interest and relevance to IFLA's professional priorities; the aesthetic quality, general appearance and clarity of the presentation; and the helpfulness of the presenters at each poster session, the award jury selected as this year's winners of the Outstanding Poster Session Award, Ivan Pehar and Martina Dragij of Croatia. Their colorful, beautifully designed poster showed in clear visual images the restoration of the city library of Zadar and its many community-centered services. Their library has been saved and restored by community action with substantial help from the army. The presentation showed great commitment and enthusiasm. Care was taken to ensure that both German and English speakers were present to describe the project and expand on its visual imagery.

Regular, clear and helpful communication among IFLA members is a need taken seriously by the Governing Board, Professional Committee and HQ staff. IFLANET is one obvious, ever-improving and indispensable means for maintaining our professional links; but we are not now, or likely soon to be, reliably connected to all of our colleagues via cyberspace. Thus the regular and timely publication of section and core activity newsletters in both print and digital forms remains imperative. Three years ago the Professional Board decided to promote and re-enforce this mandate by asking its chair to offer an annual prize for the best newsletter. This task proved to be so difficult again this year that I have selected four newsletters, from those received by July 15, to receive honorable mention: (listed alphabetically) Education and Training, Latin America and the Caribbean, Library and Information Science Journals, and Library Services to Multicultural Populations. But the winner is the Preservation and Conservation Section.

All of the newsletters chosen were published in both print and digital form. What particularly impressed me in the Preservation and Conservation Section's newsletter was its comprehensiveness and its 'newsmess', including very timely and thorough information about the section and IFLA in general, but also about preservation programs and activities throughout the world. Published with color photographs and in two IFLA languages – English and Russian – this section's newsletter is an outstanding example of how our newsletters can bridge the digital divide. Those who can access the newsletter only in print form will find it full of useful information, complete in itself; but those who can access the online version will also find numerous useful links that transport them quickly to sites with additional relevant information.

Finally it is my pleasure to present a new award, the IFLA 3M International Marketing Award, offered by IFLA Gold Star partner 3M to honor libraries and librarians for



*Brainstorming in Berlin.* (Photo: Sophie Felföldi)

creative programs to increase use of their libraries. Third place winners this year are Janice Bell and Maureen Carter of the Library and Learning Resource Centre, Birmingham, UK. Second place winner is Yupin Chancharoensin of Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand. The winner, who receives USD 1,000 and a fully paid trip to this World Congress is Mireia Sala, Concorci de Biblioteques, Barcelona, Spain, for initiating a book club to attract new customers to that library. She is accompanied by Don Leslie of 3M.

As I end my term as Chair of the Professional Committee, I want publicly to thank the members of the Committee who have labored diligently for two years to strengthen IFLA's professional program, the HQ staff who have provided strong support, and all the officers and IFLA members who volunteered their time to ensure that IFLA's core values are advanced throughout the world.

*Berlin, August 8, 2003*

### **Brainstorming Success**

Some 128 participants from 39 countries contributed their ideas on the

practical application of the President-Elect's theme, 'Libraries for Lifelong Literacy', in a highly successful brainstorming session held during the Berlin Congress. The discussions focused on specific ways in which IFLA's Divisions and Sections could support this theme through actions to be included in their 2003–2005 strategic plans. Reports on the findings of the various groups were to be submitted to the appropriate Divisional Coordinating Boards for further consideration, and a summary report on the proceedings will be published in a forthcoming issue of *IFLA Journal*.

### **Update on Iraq**

In an 'Update Session on Iraq' on Tuesday 5 August, Jean-Marie Arnoult, Inspecteur-général des bibliothèques for the French government, presented the results of his recent mission to Iraq as the only librarian in a UNESCO mission sent to assess the situation of Iraq's cultural heritage after the war.

To a packed audience, M. Arnoult explained that, due to the unsettled situation in Iraq, it had been decided to visit mainly libraries under the authority of government ministries –



*Jean-Marie Arnoult describes the situation in Iraq. (Photo: Sophie Felföldi)*

public libraries, public archives, university libraries and religious libraries. He went on to describe the condition of the main libraries and archives which he had been able to visit or about which he had been given information.

In Baghdad, the Iraqi Centre for Manuscripts, which held a large part of Iraq's patrimony, was safe: the building was in a good state and had not been looted. In the months before the conflict, the collection had been transferred to a safe and secret shelter with correct conditions of conservation. However, the Centre's laboratory and restoration unit, which had been housed in a separate location, had been completely looted.

Elsewhere in Baghdad, the situation was much worse. The National Library had been severely damaged, having been burnt and looted twice. After the first fire, library staff and volunteers had moved part of the collections to other locations, but it was clear that the fires had been well organized: books had been collected together in various places and burned with some kind of fuel which had created temperatures high enough to destroy books, furniture and the structure of the building itself. The National Archives, located in the

same building as the National Library, had been largely destroyed by the same kind of fire, although part of the collection had been moved, and fortunately saved, in the same locations as the books of the National Library. The Awqaf Library in Baghdad had also been totally destroyed by fire, with the same method used in the National Library building; only the outer walls were still standing. The Central Library of Mustansiriyah University in Baghdad had not been damaged by fire, but by looting. Some of the stolen collections had later been returned, and it was estimated that only about 2 percent of the collection had been looted.

In Basra, the Central Public Library had been totally destroyed by fire. The outer walls were still standing but were deeply damaged by high temperatures. The method used was probably the same as in Baghdad: use of a specific fuel to activate the fire and completely burn books and shelves. The building of the Central Library of the University of Basra had been looted and vandalized: doors and windows were broken and smashed, as well as the equipment in the reading rooms and the technical services. Shelves, tables and chairs had been looted. Again, the col-

lections had been gathered together and burnt; it was thought that about 75 percent of the collections had been destroyed.

The situation in Mosul was much better. Although there was some external damage to the Central Public Library, the inside appeared to be in good condition, and no looting seemed to have disturbed the library. The Central Library of the University of Mosul had been vandalized and looted, but not burnt. Appeals in the local mosques condemning theft and requiring the restitution of stolen books had produced good results; only about 30 percent of the books had been lost. This library was a good example of cooperation between scholars and representatives of the coalition forces. With help and funds from the US forces, new tables, chairs and furniture had been quickly acquired and necessary repairs completed. Library employees had also made tremendous efforts to clean the library and university professors, on their own initiative, had contacted foreign colleagues to send books to replace those lost.

M. Arnoult identified four main types of action needed to improve the situation: reconstruction of buildings; reconstruction of collections; retraining of personnel; and administrative and legislative reorganization.

The impact of the presentation was increased by the presentation of numerous coloured photographs of the damaged and destroyed libraries and archives. Members of the audience were clearly moved by these horrific images, and various pledges of assistance and suggestions for programmes of action were put forward during the discussion. The full text of M. Arnoult's report is available on IFLANET at: <http://www.ifla.org/VI/4/admin/iraq2407.htm>.

### **Reports from Bibliothek & Information International Grantees**

*Twenty-five participants at the World Library and Information Congress in Berlin were supported by grants from*

*Bibliothek & Information International (BII). Edited extracts from the reports of a few of the grantees are presented below. All the grantees expressed their appreciation and thanks to BII for giving them this opportunity to attend the Congress.*

*Luyimbazi Godfrey (Uganda)*

My primary interest in the conference was the meetings and discussions concerning LIS Education and Training. It was my first time to attend the IFLA conference; I was disappointed that my name in the list of participants was listed under Zimbabwe instead of Uganda! I therefore missed a golden chance to be listed as one of the flag bearers for my country.

The Management of Library Associations business meeting discussion ranged from guidelines for managing library associations to strategic planning. One of the projects I strongly supported was aimed at getting library associations involved into the political sphere in their respective countries. This would ease the implementation of IFLA policies in different countries. However, I did not support IFLA's wish to restrict the number of meetings during the IFLA conference (at least this is how I understood it). Such a variety of meetings makes IFLA quite unique and interesting, so it ought to remain.

There was also talk on restructuring the membership dues. The restructuring should, however, aim at strengthening member associations and institutions, especially from the developing world, rather than weakening them, bearing in mind that currently the representation in IFLA sections and committees by developing countries is so low. There should be equitable representation so that IFLA does not appear to be only for the rich countries. I would also make an appeal for library associations in Africa not to always wait for softer terms and waivers and grants to get involved in IFLA activities or pay IFLA dues. They should endeavour to make their own contributions, like payment of membership dues, which



*"Never in my life had I seen so many librarians on the dance floor"* (Photo: BDB-IFLA 2003/Dirk Deckbar)

can be done from internally generated funds. The Uganda Library Association, in spite of the fact that Uganda is one of the Least Developed Countries, has kept its IFLA subscription dues up to date from internally generated funds; yet there could be some African countries richer than Uganda which have not shown the same commitment.

For someone involved in the education and training of information professionals or any other area of the LIS profession, IFLA provides the best platform for professional discourse and dialogue. It is unfortunate that for many professionals in the developing world, the costs of attending IFLA conferences are still prohibitive. Only a few individual members can afford to attend IFLA. These few, therefore, may not effectively represent the interests of other stakeholders from these countries. As IFLA looks into that, some sort of online contribution via e-mail or otherwise by those who may not have attended the IFLA conference but have keen interest to participate, should be found because once someone has attended the IFLA conference and tested its air of democracy, free expression and rich intellectual discussions one would always want to be a participant. During this conference there is apparently much more freedom of speech and expres-

sion than there would probably be in some of our countries.

The Conference was not only academically very stimulating to some of us, but also socially captivating. In one single event, library and information workers the world over would get an opportunity to know each other, establish contacts for future cooperation, feel a sense of pride and belonging and map out strategies for greater cooperation and work towards the advancement of this noble profession for the betterment of mankind.

*Dick Kawooya (Uganda)*

For a recent 'entrant' to the profession, IFLA Berlin 2003 was yet another turning point. By all means a dream come true. As an undergraduate student, one of my lecturers frequently talked passionately about IFLA as the supreme global library organization with highly regarded annual conferences. He emphatically referred to the international character of the meetings as the premier event that brings professionals from all over the world together.

To be a participant (first-timer) and a featured presenter is no mean achievement ... IFLA Berlin afforded me that! The conference made it possible to physically meet 'old virtual

friends' I have corresponded and/or worked with for a long time. It was also time to interact with role models like Paul Sturges, whose work has illuminated the plight of libraries and information access in Africa. IFLA was also an opportunity to make new friends most of whom are to remain long-term professional colleagues.

By all means activities at IFLA brought new energies, confidence and reassurance that as a professional I belong to the right group. In an email to friends, I observed that "never in my life had I seen so many librarians on the dance floor", in reference to the spectacular opening ceremonies. Spectacular applies to all activities and events of the conference that were well coordinated ... thanks to the organizing committee.

There is no doubt that IFLA 2003 was beneficial to me professionally and Uganda generally. The various meetings I attended to represent Uganda resulted in tangible results. Visiting different exhibition stands, I was able to make invaluable contacts for the Association and forthcoming SCECSAL conference organizers. As a featured presenter at SCECSAL, feedback from IFLA at my presentation will be useful to African colleagues converging in Kampala next year.

*Jia Liu (China)*

*Dr Jia Liu's report to BII was entitled 'First Touch, Great Harvest'.*

I was very glad to have an opportunity to take part in the 69<sup>th</sup> General Conference of IFLA in Berlin. That's the first time for me to attend this conference, which is at the top level in the library world all over the world. I can say without any hesitation that undoubtedly I've got a really great harvest during the conference. What I've got from the conference:

*Know more about IFLA.*

It's needless to say that the conference is one of the best ways for each participant to know more about the aims, core values, latest

activities, etc. about IFLA and its different divisions and sections concentratedly. I've got to know much more about the organization via physically locating in the atmosphere.

*Broaden professional view.*

Normally, I focused on my own subject, metadata and its applications in the digital library. During the conference I had chances to get touch with other subjects in the field of library and information science. Furthermore, many participants were very active in sharing their own experiences in their work with others. That's good for me to know more about the librarianship in a practical sense.

*Learn new things.*

The conference is also nice for providing a platform for displaying new ideas and practices. For example, the concept 'evidence-based' is a new one to me while Vascoda is also a fresh project that comes to me for the first time.

*Know deeper about librarianship in Germany.*

I've done research in Germany since last October. However, because of the barrier mainly dealing with the language, my knowledge about the German librarianship is still limited so far. This regret was made up a lot this time for all of the presentations were given in English so that I could get a panorama of the librarianship in the country.

The organizer of the conference is very kind for paying much special kind attention to us first timers, which made us feel very warm. The meeting held just for the first timers bring us a chance to know how to take advantage of the conference as most as possible.

Though I found so many benefits during the conference IFLA, I felt sorry for one thing. It's great that the Internet cafés in the conference centre provide attendees free service to support us to keep in touch with the outside. However, when I used the

system I found that I could not read any emails in Chinese. It was forbidden to install any special software for help on this point. I'm afraid that it was the same situation for other characters other than western ones. Having been in Europe for more than ten months, I never thought that I could write in Chinese out of my office and flat. However, I could read the Chinese characters almost everywhere except this time.

*Piotr Lapo (Belarus)*

I gained very interesting information, papers, and my personal impressions and I am going to share that with my Belarusian colleagues by writing and publishing a few articles in local professional library journals. It is really difficult to tell about all my numerous interesting discussions and promising meetings with my colleagues from Germany, Lithuania, Poland, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Russia, and the USA. We exchange professional information and ideas and discuss possible directions and concrete measures of our future cooperation.

*Ibrahim Ramjuan (Mauritius)*

Attending the WLIC is a dream for many library and information professionals simply because it is the biggest annual international conference of librarians. The Congress was a golden opportunity not only for professional enrichment but also for forging links with library and information colleagues from all continents. Being multilingual was indeed a great advantage during such encounters.

IFLA, the German National Organizing Committee, the sponsors and the two hundred dedicated German volunteers deserve our heartiest congratulations for making such an important international congress a great success. Last, but not least, a special word of thanks goes to Bibliothek and Information International (BII) for having generously sponsored twenty-five participants from Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and Oceania to attend the WLIC 2003.

IFLA Council Meetings in Berlin

*Meetings of IFLA Council, comprising voting members of the Federation, were held before and after the World Library and Information Congress, the 69<sup>th</sup> IFLA General Conference and Council, in Berlin on 3 and 8 August 2003.*

**Council I**

The first meeting of Council was opened by the President of IFLA, Christine Deschamps, who welcomed delegates to Berlin and wished them a successful conference. Delegates were also welcomed by Georg Ruppelt, Chair of the National Organizing Committee. Rashidah Begum (Malaysia), John Day (USA), Wanda Dole (USA), Susan Lazinger (Israel) and Patricia Yocum (USA) were appointed tellers for the counting of votes on two motions proposing amendments to the Statutes which had been submitted for approval by Council. A count revealed that there were not enough paid-up Association Members present to constitute a quorum, and it was therefore decided to continue with the business on the agenda which did not require a vote. The agenda was adopted and the Minutes of the previous meeting of Council, held on 18 and 23 August 2002 in Glasgow, were adopted and signed by the President.

The Secretary-General announced the results of the elections for President-Elect and for places on the Governing Board and the Professional Committee. [The results are reported in full elsewhere in the News section of this issue].

*Secretary-General's Report*

The Secretary-General, Ross Shimon, presented his report. Because he would be retiring before the next congress, he reported on the period since he took office in 1999. On his appointment he had been given a remit which included the strengthening of the finances of IFLA, the implementation of the recommendations of the Working Party on the Revision of the



Ross Shimon. (Photo: BDB-IFLA 2003/Dirk Deckbar)

Statutes to improve the democratic processes and to encourage a more open organization, and the development of the advocacy role of IFLA. He believed that significant progress had been made in all three areas. The financial reserves had been built up to a point where more resources could now be devoted to professional programmes. The revision of the Statutes had been implemented smoothly and in good time, resulting in a more open and more democratic organization. The advocacy role was developing strongly, especially in the context of the UN World Summit on the Information Society, and in partnership with other NGOs in the International Committee of the Blue Shield. These achievements were the result of partnerships within IFLA and with other organizations. He paid tribute to the work of the staff at headquarters, in the core activities and the regional offices, and to the close working relationship with the Governing Board. Without the support of the host institutions and corporate partners much less progress would have been made. There was still much to do, however, as the demands are almost infinite while the resources are finite. He felt able to report that IFLA was in good shape. The report was adopted.

*Annual Accounts*

The Treasurer, Derek Law, presented the annual accounts. He was pleased



Derek Law. (Photo: BDB-IFLA 2003/Dirk Deckbar)

to report that modest surpluses in recent years had enabled the general reserves to be built up so that they represented approximately the annual staffing costs of the Federation. This was the result of deliberate policy and was good practice for organizations like IFLA. The interest from these reserves would be used to maintain their value. This meant that priority could now shift to spending more on the professional programme. In line with the decision of Council last year, membership fees in all categories were increased by 2 percent, below inflation but sufficient to keep pace with increased costs. He was proposing a similar increase to the Governing Board this year. The fee structure for all membership categories, except one, had been reviewed during his time as Treasurer and new categories introduced. He was disappointed that his objective of reviewing the fee structure for National Association Members had not been achieved, but hoped that his successor as Treasurer would be able to do so. The report was adopted.

*In Memoriam*

The President read out the names of members who had died since the last conference; Alice Bulogosi, Peter Durey, Ramesh Jayaram, Preben Kirkegaard, Seymour Lubetsky, Ian Mowat, Elena Nebogatikova, John Sumsion. Members stood in silence in their memory.



## Adjournment

The President adjourned the meeting until 8 August, following the closing session of the congress. She urged those present to encourage more Association Members to attend that meeting in order to achieve a quorum.

## Council II

The President, Christine Deschamps, opened the second session of the Council meeting on 8 August and invited the incoming President, Kay Raseroka, to preside over the meeting. On this occasion, a quorum was established.

### *Proposed Amendments to the Statutes*

On behalf of the Governing Board, the Treasurer, Derek Law, proposed the following amendment to the Statutes:

#### Proposal A

Proposed amendment to Article 22.2 of the Statutes:

"Delete: 'together with 3' and substitute 'the President-elect and 2'".

The effect of this amendment would be to make the President-Elect an ex-officio member of the Professional Committee, at the same time reducing the number of members of the Committee elected by the Governing Board from three to two. The proposed amendment had been the subject of a postal ballot of all voting members, with 714 votes in favour, 3 against, and 1 abstention. In accordance with the Statutes, the proposal now required a two-thirds majority of voting members present in order to be adopted. The proposal was duly seconded. Of the number 238 voting members present, 219 voted for the proposal. There were no votes recorded against the proposal and no recorded abstentions. The proposal was therefore carried *nem con*.

#### Proposal B

The Treasurer, on behalf of the Governing Board, proposed a new Article 15.8.3 which would enable Council to transact its business if a quorum were not present. The proposed amendment had been the subject of a postal ballot of all members, with 706 votes in favour, 9 against and 3 abstentions. The proposal now required a two-thirds majority of voting members present in order to be adopted. Barry Cropper, CILIP, UK, said that he believed that the proposed new Article would be unconstitutional. He therefore proposed an amendment, which the Treasurer, after consulting members of the Executive Committee, was prepared to accept. The proposed amendment was duly seconded, with 230 votes in favour and 7 against, with 1 abstention. The amended proposal read as follows:

If a quorum is not present at a meeting of Council, the announced business may be transacted subject to gaining a two-thirds majority of those present. Such business may be implemented only if subsequently endorsed by a quorate meeting of the Governing Board. Any decisions made may be confirmed at the next meeting of Council. If a quorum is not present at that meeting, agenda items requiring confirmation or decision shall be referred to a postal ballot.

This was put to the meeting, with 237 votes in favour, no votes against, and one abstention. The proposal as amended was therefore carried.

### *Committee Reports*

The outgoing chairs of the Committee on Copyright and other Legal Matters, (Marianne Scott), and the Committee on Free Access to Information and Freedom of Expression (Alex Byrne) presented their final reports. The President congratulated Marianne Scott on the award of Honorary Fellowship of IFLA and Alex Byrne, on his elec-

tion as President-Elect for the 2003–2005 term.

### *Motions and Resolutions*

The following resolutions were adopted:

#### World Summit on the Information Society

*Proposed by Robert Moropa, President, Library and Information Association of South Africa, Carla Hayden, President, American Library Association, and Barry Cropper, Chair, Executive Board of the Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals (UK):*

Whereas the World Summit for the Information Society offers a unique opportunity for the library community to be recognized as the heart of the information society,

And whereas IFLA has already devoted a great amount of work to influence the draft declaration and plan of action of the World Summit for the Information Society,

Therefore be it resolved that library associations and institutions are urged to advocate to their government representatives to the World Summit for the Information Society for libraries as a global public good,

And be it resolved that IFLA calls upon all governments to address the growing gap between the information rich and the information poor, and promote library development programs for poor rural and urban populations, literacy instruction through libraries, and the strengthening of library education programs,

And be it resolved that IFLA urges governments to eliminate fees for basic services broadly construed, assist in developing local content for electronic information services, and provide equitable access to the Internet,

And be it resolved that this resolution be sent to all national library



associations and government delegations to the World Summit for the Information Society.

**National Security Legislation**

*Proposed by Al Kagan, University of Illinois, USA.*

Whereas IFLA understands the need for appropriate national legislation consistent with international conventions to fight terrorism,

And whereas almost all countries have ratified the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, specifically including Article 19,

And whereas IFLA has drawn attention to the consequences for libraries, librarians, and library users of the USA PATRIOT Act,

And whereas national security legislation should not infringe existing civil and privacy rights,

Therefore be it resolved that IFLA deplores the introduction by a number of countries of legislation which violates fundamental human rights to privacy and unhampered access to information in the name of national security, and calls for the repeal or amendment of all such legislation in order to protect these rights,

And be it resolved that this resolution be disseminated worldwide, and specifically sent to all national library associations with a request that they respond on this matter to the FAIFE Office of IFLA.

**Libraries in Iraq**

*Three separate resolutions, proposed by the Preservation and Conservation Core Activity and the Preservation and Conservation Section, by Alice Prochaska, Yale University, USA, and Nancy M. Cline, Harvard University, USA, and by Jan Fullerton, Chair, Conference of Directors of National Libraries, were withdrawn in favour of a consolidated resolution, amended in accordance with a proposal by Bob McKee, Chief Executive, Chartered Institute*

*of Library and Information Professionals, UK, as follows:*

Whereas recent UNESCO missions have confirmed destruction and extensive damage in libraries and archives throughout Iraq; and

Whereas IFLA as an advocate for free access to information and freedom of expression, affirms the central importance of libraries to civil society; and

Whereas IFLA as an advocate for the preservation of recorded history and cultural heritage has played a key role in making librarians all over the world aware of the significance of these losses to the Iraqi population and to humanity; and

Whereas discussions at IFLA's 2003 conference have advanced the understanding of the complexities surrounding any efforts to rebuild the library professional in Iraq and the library collections, systems, and buildings throughout the country;

It is resolved that

- IFLA members should encourage all national governments, that have not already done so, to ratify UNESCO's 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and its Protocols particularly the Second Protocol (1999) which will provide for enhanced protection of cultural property and introduce the concept of a cultural war crime.
- IFLA should encourage all countries to take appropriate and strong measures to combat illicit trade in cultural heritage, if they have not already done so.
- IFLA encourage its members to work in a collaborative international effort, looking to the International Committee of the Blue Shield as a coordinating body.
- IFLA members should encourage the creation of a national Blue Shield committee in their respective countries.
- IFLA should strengthen its communications program to foster un-

derstanding of the conditions facing librarians and libraries in Iraq and to develop a global awareness of the impact of those losses, not only for those who would study the past but also for those who depend on libraries to contribute to the rebuilding of civil society, recognizing libraries as an essential part of the social infrastructure.

- IFLA should encourage all countries to commit themselves to contribute to the restoration of the physical, professional and technological infrastructure of Iraq's libraries.
- IFLA should redouble its actions and also make publicly evident its work in assisting the rebuilding of Iraq's libraries; and further, that this resolution be conveyed to each national member association of IFLA with a request that they respond to the International Committee of the Blue Shield committee via IFLA Headquarters.

**Women's Information Needs**

*Proposed by Mary Biblo, Kalpana Dasgupta, Monica Ertel, Leena Siitonen, Thelma Tate, and Marta Terry, Women's Issues Section.*

**Background:**

IFLA's Professional Priorities include:

- promoting literacy, reading and lifelong learning, and
- promoting unrestricted access to information.

[The] main thrust of this resolution is on studying information needs of women. This particular issue is a direct outcome of the Satellite Meeting on 'Globalization: Empowering Women through Information. Impact on Information Availability and Use in Society on Women' organized by the Women's Issues Section in Berlin on 31 July 2003.

Women's information needs are specific: they cover social, economic, health, educational and cultural issues that range across women in all sectors of society. Women's informa-

tion skills vary from basic to the most advanced.

Resolution:

As members of the Women's Issues Section we urge the members of all

divisions and sections of IFLA to undertake activities to study information needs of women in the member countries in order to enhance information services to women and to the augment women's use of information.

*Address by the President*

Before closing the meeting, the President, Kay Raseroka, gave a brief address on her Presidency [reported elsewhere in this issue].

## Election Results

### President-Elect

Alex Byrne, University Librarian, University of Technology, Sydney, Australia, has been voted President-Elect by IFLA members.

He began his two-year term as President-Elect during the IFLA conference in Berlin, and will succeed Kay Raseroka as President in August 2005 for a two-year term.

On hearing the news, Alex said:

I am honoured and humbled to be elected President-elect of IFLA, the peak international organization for my profession. I look forward to working closely with incoming President Kay Raseroka and then succeeding her to continue the process of making IFLA a truly global organization which has the right



Alex Byrne. (Photo: BDB-IFLA 2003/ Dirk Deckbar)

to know at its heart. Through the combined efforts of our profession, IFLA can support our aspirations, and those of the wider communities we serve, to create a just information society for the benefit of all.

There were three candidates for the position of President-Elect. The full results of the election, were:

Alex Byrne (Australia) 495  
Claudia Lux (Germany) 384 not elected  
Winston Tabb (USA) 257 not elected.

Two members of staff of the Royal Library of the Netherlands, P.J. Moree and J.J.M. Bos, acted as scrutineers.

*Ross Shimmon*  
*Secretary General*  
*10 June 2003*

### Governing Board

Following the elections for the new IFLA Governing Board, the successful candidates will serve a two-year term on the Board, beginning at the end of the Berlin conference in August 2003. Four members, Shawky Salem, Tiiu Valm, Evgeniy Kuz'min and Vinyet Panyella, will be serving on the Board for the first time. In total, 435 valid ballot papers were received (a return rate of 36 percent) and 1137 votes were cast (46 percent of the possible total).

The full results were:

Ana María Peruchena Zimmermann (Argentina) 750 elected  
Claudia Lux (Germany) 715 elected

Jianzhong Wu (China) 658 elected  
Ellen Tise (South Africa) 619 elected  
Ingrid Parent (Canada) 606 elected  
Sissel Nilsen (Norway) 602 elected  
Shawky Salem (Egypt) 496 elected  
Tiiu Valm (Estonia) 436 elected  
Evgeniy Kuz'min (Russian Federation) 417 elected  
Vinyet Panyella (Spain) 374 elected  
Barbara Ford (USA) 370 not elected  
Gary E. Strong (USA) 365 not elected  
Réjean Savard (Canada) 316 not elected  
John Berry (USA) 311 not elected  
Sally McCallum (USA) 311 not elected

Alex Byrne (Australia) received 715 votes in this ballot. But since he was elected as President-Elect, he will serve on the Governing Board in that capacity. The eleventh candidate in the order of the number of votes cast (Vinyet Panyella) was therefore elected.

Two members of staff of the Royal Library of the Netherlands, P.J. Moree and J.J.M. Bos, acted as scrutineers.

*Ross Shimmon*  
*Secretary General*

### Composition

The composition of the new Governing Board and its various committees is now as follows:

*President*

Kay Raseroka (Botswana).

*President-Elect*

Alex Byrne (Australia).

### *Elected Members*

(1) = first term. (2) = second and final term.

Evgeniy Kuz'min (Russian Federation) (1)  
 Claudia Lux (Germany) (2)  
 Sissel Nilsen (Norway) (2)  
 Vinyet Panyella (Spain) (1)  
 Ingrid Parent (Canada) (2) (Treasurer)  
 Shawky Salem (Egypt) (1),  
 Ellen Tise (South Africa) (2)  
 Tiiu Valm (Estonia), (1)  
 Jianzhong Wu (China) (2),  
 Ana María Peruchena Zimmermann (Argentina) (2).  
 Coopted Member for 2003–2004:  
 Christina Stenberg (Sweden)

### *Professional Committee Members of the Governing Board*

Ia McIlwaine (UK) Chair of PC  
 Cristóbal Pasadas Ureña (Spain) Division 1  
 (vacant) Division 2  
 Torny Kjekstad (Norway) Division 3  
 Barbara Tillett (USA) Division 4  
 Edward Swanson (USA) Division 5  
 Nancy Gwinn (USA) Division 6  
 Marian Koren (Netherlands) Division 7  
 Jacinta Were (Kenya) Division 8.

### *Executive Committee*

Kay Raseroka (Botswana) Chair, ex-officio  
 Alex Byrne (Australia) ex-officio  
 Ingrid Parent (Canada) ex-officio  
 Ia McIlwaine (UK) ex-officio  
 Ellen Tise (South Africa)  
 Cristóbal Pasadas Ureña (Spain)  
 Ross Shimmon, ex-officio, secretary.

### *Professional Committee*

Ia McIlwaine (UK) Chair  
 Cristóbal Pasadas Ureña (Spain) Division 1  
 (vacant) Division 2  
 Torny Kjekstad (Norway) Division 3  
 Barbara Tillett (USA) Division 4  
 Edward Swanson (USA) Division 5  
 Nancy Gwinn (USA) Division 6  
 Marian Koren (Netherlands) Division 7  
 Jacinta Were (Kenya) Division 8.

Alex Byrne (Australia) ex-officio  
 Sissel Nilsen (Norway), elected by GB  
 Vinyet Panyella (Spain) elected by GB.

### *Copyright and Other Legal Matters Committee*

Winston Tabb (USA) Chair.

### *Free Access to Information and Freedom of Expression Committee*

Paul Sturges (UK) Chair.

### *IFLA/IPA Steering Group, IFLA Representatives*

Claudia Lux (Germany) Co-Chair  
 Vinyet Panyella (Spain)  
 Ross Shimmon, ex-officio  
 Winston Tabb (USA) CLM representative.

### *International Committee of the Blue Shield, IFLA Representatives*

Ross Shimmon  
 Marie-Thérèse Varlamoff (PAC)  
 Substitute: Sjoerd Koopman.

### *Conference Planning Committee*

Claudia Lux (Germany) Chair  
 Ia McIlwaine (UK) ex-officio  
 Evgeniy Kuz'min (Russian Federation)  
 Shawky Salem (Egypt)  
 Tiiu Valm (Estonia)  
 Jianzhong Wu (China).

### *Publications Committee*

Nancy Gwinn (USA) Chair  
 Edward Swanson (USA)  
 Barbara Tillett (USA)  
 Ana María Peruchena Zimmermann (Argentina)  
 Ramón Abad Hiraldo (USA) ex-officio.

### *IFLA Journal Editorial Committee*

Ramón Abad Hiraldo (USA) Chair  
 Charles Batambuze (Uganda)  
 Rashidah Begum (Malaysia) (subject to acceptance)  
 Prof Kawasaki (Japan) (subject to acceptance)  
 Victor Federico Torres (USA – Puerto Rico)

David Miller (USA) (subject to acceptance)

Lis Byberg (Norway) (subject to acceptance)

Edward Swanson (USA) ex-officio  
 Stephen Parker, ex-officio  
 Sjoerd Koopman, ex-officio.

### *Membership Development Committee*

(vacant) Chair  
 Marian Koren (Netherlands)  
 Torny Kjekstad (Norway) (subject to acceptance)  
 Jacinta Were (Kenya).

### *ALP Advisory Board*

Composition: 2 from Nordic Support Group, Chair of Division 8, plus 2 from Division 8 and one from GB. Representative of host library

Appointments deferred until December.

### *CLM Advisory Board*

Appointments deferred until December.

### *FAIFE Advisory Board*

Paul Sturges (UK) Chair  
 Ellen Tise (South Africa), GB representative  
 Barbara Schleichagen (Germany)  
 Bob McKee (UK)  
 Frode Bakken (Norway).

### *PAC Advisory Board*

Sissel Nilsen (Norway), Chair, GB representative  
 Nancy Gwinn (USA) Chair of PAC Section  
 Renée Herbouze (France) representing host institution  
 Jan Fullerton (Australia)  
 Deanna Marcum (USA) (subject to acceptance)  
 John McIlwaine (UK)  
 Representative from JICPA.

### *UNIMARC Advisory Board*

The Permanent UNIMARC Committee (PUC) will act as the Advisory Board for one more year.

### *ICABS IFLA Representatives*

Ia McIlwaine (UK)  
Sally McCallum (USA)

Appointed for one year initially.

### *National Association Members Fees Working Party*

Ingrid Parent (Canada) Chair, IFLA Treasurer, ex-officio

Christina Stenberg, Chair, Management of Library Associations Section, Sweden

Duane Webster, Executive Director, Association of Research Libraries, USA

Jan-Ewouert van der Putten, Director, Netherlands Public Library Association and President, European Bureau of Library, Information and Documentation Associations (EBLIDA), Netherlands

Norma Amenu Kpodo, Secretary, The Commonwealth Library Association (COMLA), Jamaica

Alisia Ocaso, President, Uruguayan Library Association

Ross Shimmon, ex officio

Kelly Moore, IFLA Membership Manager, ex-officio.

### *World Summit Group*

Kay Raseroka (Botswana) Chair

Alex Byrne (Australia)

Ross Shimmon

Sjoerd Koopman

Susanne Seidelin

Daisy McAdam (Switzerland)

Danielle Mincio (Switzerland).

### *Blue Ribbon Committee*

Bob Wedgeworth (USA) Co-Chair

Alex Byrne (Australia) Co-Chair

Ingrid Parent (Canada) IFLA Treasurer

Klaus-Dieter Lehmann (Germany)

Vinyet Panyella (Spain)

Tamiko Matsumura (Japan).

### *President-Elect's Planning Group*

Alex Byrne (Australia) Chair  
Nancy Gwinn (USA)

Marian Koren (Netherlands)

Claudia Lux (Germany)

Ia McIlwaine (UK)

Vinyet Panyella (Spain)

Shawky Salem (Egypt)

Ellen Tise (South Africa)

Tiiu Valm (Estonia)

Cristóbal Pasadas Ureña (Spain)

Jianzhong Wu (China).

*Ross Shimmon*

*Secretary General*

## From the Governing Board

### **Governing Board Meetings in Berlin**

The Governing Board met before and after the Berlin Congress, on 1 and 9 August 2003. The first meeting was chaired by Christine Deschamps and attended by Barbara Schleihagen, Secretary General of the National Organizing Committee for the Congress, and by Louis Cabral, Claude Bonnelly and Andrea Paoli as guests. Division 3 was represented by Glenys Willars in place of John Day, who had resigned from the Board.

The meeting discussed the arrangements for the Berlin Congress and the arrangements for deciding on the venue for the 2008 Congress. After presentation by representatives of the teams bidding for Québec and Rome, it was agreed that the 2008 Congress would be held in Québec.

The results of the postal ballots for President-Elect and Governing Board members and on proposed changes to the Statutes were discussed, and proposals for additional staffing for IFLA HQ were approved.

It was reported that the Professional Committee, at its meeting held earlier that day, had agreed to a proposal to establish a Young Librarians Discussion Group. It was hoped that the Management of Library Associations Sections would sponsor it.

Members were reminded of the decision to carry out a self-assessment of the core activities and sections, to be completed by 2007. A proposal by Alex Byrne for a two-step process, starting with a self-evaluation followed by a peer review was agreed. The process would begin with FAIFE in October 2003.

It was agreed to appoint Winston Tabb as Chair of the CLM Committee and Paul Sturges as Chair of the FAIFE Committee.

Recommendations by the Conference Planning Committee to adopt a new Conference Manual and to set up individual foundations for each annual congress were agreed. The Committee also proposed that, since IFLA now had appointed a

core professional conference organizer, it was no longer necessary to decide on venues for the annual congresses five years ahead. The committee's recommendation that the next call should be issued in 2005 for the three-year period 2009–2011 was agreed.

The Governing Board meeting on 9 August 2003 was chaired by the new President, Kay Raseroka, and attended by both newly-elected and continuing Board members.

The President welcomed new members and said she expected the Board to deal with broad issues to do with strategy and policy. She was looking forward to the Board working as a team where differences of opinion could be accepted without confrontation. Meanwhile there was much statutory business to be completed at this meeting.

The Board made a number of elections and appointments [reported above in this issue. Ed.], including the election of Ingrid Parent as Treasurer for 2003–2005.



*Ingrid Parent, IFLA's new Treasurer*

A proposed fact-finding mission on libraries in Afghanistan, to be funded mainly by the Nordic library associations, was discussed and it was agreed that the Secretary General enter into discussions with UNESCO to see if a project similar to one proposed for Israel/Palestine would be feasible.

The arrangements of the World Library and Information Congress to be held in Buenos Aires in 2004 were discussed, and Ana Maria Zimmermann reported that planning was going ahead satisfactorily.

Proposed increases of 2 percent in membership fees in all categories were agreed. Exceptions were fees for Student Affiliates and the 'floors' for National Association Members, all of which would be held at the level for 2003.

A proposal to establish a Blue Ribbon Committee, which would seek external funding for a range of IFLA activities, was agreed.

The Board agreed that IFLA would host on IFLANET a list of offers made by the international library community to rebuild the library infrastructure in Iraq.

It was noted that satisfactory progress was being made on the arrangements for the World Library and Information Congresses in Oslo, 2005; Seoul 2006; and Durban, 2007.

Ingrid Parent, co-Chair of the IFLA/IPA Steering Group, reported that the Group was considering possible joint projects on literacy to be organized as a contribution to the UN Decade of Literacy. IFLA would be invited to provide some speakers for the IPA congress, to be held in Berlin in 2004.

In response to a question about the future of the Green Light Group, the President said that its work had been subsumed in that of the President-Elect's Planning Group.

Alex Byrne proposed that in order to leave time for strategic planning, the Board's business would be organized differently with effect from the next meeting. Only those items started for discussion would be discussed. All other items would be regarded as adopted without discussion. Each document will have a cover page indicating whether the matter should be 'to note', 'to refer' or 'to adopt'. Members would be able to star items for discussion ahead of the meeting.

In closing the meeting, the President said she appreciated the participation of members and asked them to consider their own action plan for the next two years. Alex Byrne then proposed a vote of thanks to Claudia Lux for her part in ensuring a wonderful congress week and in particular for her hospitality and that of the staff of the Zentral- und Landesbibliothek in hosting the Board meeting. There was a round of applause.

## Future Conferences

### World Library and Information Congress 2008

IFLA received five expressions of interest to host the World Library and Information Congress in 2008. The Governing Board, on the advice of the Conference Planning Com-

mittee, decided on a short-list of two: Québec and Rome. The invitation to Québec came from Association pour l'Avancement des Sciences et des Techniques de la Documentation (ASTED). The invitation to Rome was made by Associazione Italiana Biblioteche (AIB).

During the closing session of the Berlin Congress, it was announced that Québec had been approved as the host city for the WLIC 2008.

*Ross Shimmon*  
*Secretary General*

## Membership

### New Members

An astounding total of 60 associations, institutions and individuals have joined the IFLA community between 13 May and 9 September. Of these, 21 registered their membership in Berlin during the World Library and Information Congress.

We are especially pleased to have our first-ever members from Gabon, Guinea, and the Dominican Republic. Welcome to all our new members!

#### *National Association Members (5)*

Association des Documentalistes du Gabon (ADG), Gabon

Association Nationale des Bibliothécaires, Archivistes, Documentalistes et Muséographes (ANMBAD-Guinée), Guinea

Israel Librarians and Information Specialists Association, Israel  
ALBAD – Association Luxembourgeoise des Bibliothécaires, Archivistes et Documentalistes, Luxembourg

Colegio de Bibliotecólogos del Perú, Perú.

### *Institutional Members (22)*

Bibliothèque publique centrale pour la Région de Bruxelles-Capitale, Belgium

Gembloux Agricultural University, Belgium

Botswana Institute for Development Policy Analysis, Botswana

NDAP / National Digital Archives Program, Taiwan, China

Banco de la Republica, Biblioteca Luis Angel Arango, Colombia

Medvescak Public Library, Croatia

Værløse Bibliotekerne, Denmark

Fundación Global Democracia y Desarrollo, Dominican Republic

Turku School of Economics and Business Administration, Library and Information Services, Finland

Bibliotheksservice-Zentrum Baden-Württemberg (BSZ), Germany

eIFL.net, Italy

Celtic International School, Mexico

Stadsbibliotheek Haarlem, Netherlands

NORDBOK – Nordic Literature and Library Committee, Norway

Norwegian Archive, Library and Museum Authority, Norway  
Telemark University College Library, Norway

National Library of Palestine, Palestinian Territories

Svenska Akademiens Nobelbibliotek / The Nobel Library of the Swedish Academy, Sweden

National Science & Technology Development Agency, Thailand

Institute of Museums and Library Services, United States

International Children's Digital Library, United States

Institute of Social Science Information, National Centre for Social Sciences and Humanities, Viet Nam.

### *Personal Affiliates (24)*

José Adalberto Fuster Retali, Argentina

Ms Gayle Louise Davies, Australia

Teyiet Serge Arnaud N'da, Benin

Arnaud Nougbohoue, Benin

Ms Jeane dos Reis Passos, Brazil

Phil Smith, Canada

Allison Standen, Canada

Ms Inka Behn, Germany

Yumi Kitamura, Japan  
Ms Caroline Adhiambo Kayoro, Kenya

Hesbon A. Shikuku Kionge, Kenya

Eduard N. Jacob, Netherlands

Ms Chinwe A. Agbakoba, Nigeria

Ms Oluremi Jegede, Nigeria

Bronislaw Zurawski, Poland

Peter J. Lor, South Africa

Louis Edouard Ndiaye, Tanzania

Ms Fiona Williams, United Kingdom

Ms Judith Lin Hunt, United States

Ms Joyce Jelks, United States

Ms Andrea L. Lamb, United States

Ms Zora V. Ludwig, United States

John Phillos, United States

Ms Patricia Thurston, United States.

### *Student Affiliates (9)*

Ms Linda Sally Stanley, Australia

Ms Rosidalia García Salazar, Guatemala

Ms Kerstin Ochudlo-Höbing, Germany

Dick Kawooya, Uganda

Ms Neelam Sharma, United Kingdom

Daniel Berdaner, United States

Ms Clara Burns, United States

Ms Britta Santamauro, United States

Tony White, United States

## From the Divisions and Sections

### **Science and Technology Survey Completed**

The IFLA Section of Science and Technology Libraries proudly announces the completion of its Survey of Scientific and Technological Information Needs in Less-Developed and Developing Countries. The proj-

ect results are now accessible on IFLANET from the Section of Science and Technologies Libraries home page at <http://www.ifla.org/VII/s7/sstl.htm>. Please visit the site and give us your comments. It is intended to be an ongoing project with additional material being added from suggestions from section members,

IFLA members, or others. For future searching, search history and strategies are available using the Search History link. Please email your suggestions to [Tovah\\_Reis@Brown.edu](mailto:Tovah_Reis@Brown.edu).

*Irma Pasanen, Secretary,  
IFLA Section of Science and  
Technology Libraries*

## Grants and Awards

### **Frederick Thorpe Award**

IFLA Libraries for the Blind Section and the Ulverscroft Foundation are delighted to announce the winner of the first Frederick Thorpe Award for organizations: the Department of Library, Archive and Information Studies, University of Ibadan, Nigeria.

This award is designed to provide an opportunity for an organization:

- to adopt and adapt a development from elsewhere to improve local service delivery for visually impaired people, or
- to implement a new development to improve service delivery that could be transferable elsewhere.

The University has won the Award, worth GBP 15,000, for their project, 'Setting up a computerized catalogue and distribution database for visually impaired people in Nigeria'. The University will provide a national lead in coordinating the work of numerous bodies in Nigeria which produce alternative format materials thereby maximizing the range of

titles which can be produced from within the limited resources available.

The official announcement of the winner of the Award was made at the IFLA LBS Conference in Marburg, Germany on 28 July 2003.

*For further details please contact:*

Helen Brazier, Secretary of IFLA LBS at helen.brazier@nlbuk.org.

or

Joyce Sumner, Secretary of the Ulverscroft Foundation at foundation@ulverscroft.co.uk.

### **IFLA/3M International Marketing Award**

To recognize those libraries that develop and implement effective marketing programs, the IFLA Management and Marketing Section and 3M Library Systems joined last year to create the IFLA/3M International Marketing Award. First, second, and third prizes were presented at the closing session of the World Library and Information Congress in Berlin, Germany, in Berlin on by Winston Tabb, Chair of the IFLA Professional Committee. The first-place winner received airfare, lodging, and registration for the 2003 IFLA General Conference, and a cash award of USD 1000 to further the marketing efforts of the library.

#### *Criteria and Applications*

Altogether there were fifteen applicants from seven countries (four from Spain, four from the USA, three from the UK, and one each from India, Serbia, Tanzania and Thailand.) Any library, agency, or association in the world that promotes library service was eligible to receive the award. For this award, applications were available in the five official IFLA languages (English, Spanish, French, Italian, German) starting at the beginning of 2003 on the websites of both sponsors, IFLA and 3M.

This year's applicants were judged on such criteria as the creativity and innovation as demonstrated by solutions to marketing challenges, effec-

tiveness of marketing goals, and an ongoing commitment to marketing.

#### *This Year's Winners and Applicants*

First Place: 'The Marketing Campaign: Literary Pathways.' Concorci de Biblioteques de Barcelona (CBB) Spain.

*Submitted by:* Mireia Sala, director. *Contact email:* msalaf@mail.bcn.es.

The public library system of Barcelona, Spain, is developing non-users into users through a program called 'Literary Pathways'. This is a program featuring actors or guides leading tour participants and reading selections of works, into neighborhoods in which famous authors lived, or were portrayed in their writings. The library requires the literary travelers to register for a library card. The nearest library is often a stop on the tour as well. The library encourages families and children to participate together, thereby creating a basis for a whole new generation of library users.

The campaign is supported by a variety of communication media from posters in bakeries, to publicity articles in specialty magazines and local newspapers. Brochures and buttons were developed as well as point of purchase displays in the libraries.

Second Place: 'CU e-Intellectual Property.' Center of Academic Resources, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand.

*Submitted by:* Ms. Yupin Chancha- roensin and Ms. Supaporn Chait- hammapakorn. *Contact email:* yupin.c@car.chula.ac.th.

The second place winner is from Bangkok, Thailand and the 1999 site of an IFLA marketing workshop, sponsored by the Management and Marketing Section. The Center of Academic Resources within the university offered a full text in-house database of graduate theses, which was well accepted, but little used. To increase use and better serve the academic community, the library added in faculty research data, so the staff

created a well-developed marketing plan to increase use of the database by 10 percent. A second objective was to provide easier access to the database at anytime from anywhere. These objectives were to be met within 18 months. The campaign used all the tenets of marketing, including customer identification and segmentation, marketing strategy and evaluation. The database was re-named 'CU e-Intellectual Property'.

Third Place: 'We Got News for You!' Newman College of Higher Education Library and Learning Resource Centre, Birmingham, UK

*Submitted by:* Janice Bell and Maureen Carter. *Contact email:* library@newman.ac.uk.

Newman College Library designed a campaign to communicate changes in the library's staff, programs and services. The library staff identified primary target markets as academic staff and students. The goal was to make the markets more knowledgeable about the 'new' and larger library, and to increase use of a growing array of virtual services. The library created a newspaper, *The Library Times*, which is published and available on campus and on the college's intranet. The winning features of this application were again the identification of customer groups, the precise and systematic communication to those groups through various and sundry media, and evaluation based upon measurable objectives.

#### *Other Applicants*

Please contact Section Chair Daisy McAdam for more information regarding other applications. *Contact email:* Daisy.McAdam@ses.unige.ch.

#### *Next Year's Application*

It is significant that 3M, a major international business, would partner with the library field to award best marketing practices. "Effective marketing is vital to a library's success. We are proud to continue our support for this award," says Don Leslie, Business and Government Relations

Manager for 3M Library Systems and coordinator of the program.

Applications will be available in September for the 2004 award at [www.3m.com/us/library](http://www.3m.com/us/library) or through IFLANET at <http://www.ifla.org/>. The due date is 30 November 2003.

*Christie Koontz*

### Gender and ICT Awards

The Gender and ICT Awards is a four-year project organized by the Global Knowledge Partnership (GKP) and the Association for Progressive Communication Women's Networking Support Program (APC WNSP) with initial financial support from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC).

There are four categories and each category winner will be awarded USD 8,000.

The Awards are designed to recognize gender and ICT initiatives globally and provide further impetus for others to mainstream gender in the field of ICT for women's empowerment, and to support advocacy work. Insights into best practices and lessons learnt within Gender and ICT projects will be showcased and discussed on a special website during the four-year run of the Awards. They are meant to provide a much-needed opportunity to recognize community-based or small-scale initiatives designed and implemented by women and women's organizations/networks, while also providing recognition to larger scale but cost-effective multi-stakeholder initiatives.

This year, winners of the Gender and ICT Awards will be presented and celebrated at a special event held parallel to the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS)

in Geneva, Switzerland, from 10–12 December 2003.

*Further details on the application process are available at:* <http://www.genderawards.net>.

*GKP Secretariat*

### Dr. Shawky Salem Conference Grant 2004

The Dr. Shawky Salem Conference Grant is an annual grant established by Dr. Shawky Salem and IFLA. The aim of the grant is to enable one expert in library and information science who is a national of an Arab country, to attend the IFLA Conference. The deadline for receiving applications is 1 February 2004.

*For more information and for the Application Form please visit IFLANET at:* <http://www.ifla.org/III/grants/grant04.htm>.

## From IFLA Corporate Partners

### Librarians Help Define Blackwell Publishing Policy

Blackwell Publishing is pleased to announce the formation of its first Library Advisory Board. Drawn from across the international library community, members of the board will be charged with providing input and advice on Blackwell's product development plans, publishing policies, and library sales and marketing strategies of the future.

Members of Blackwell Publishing's Library Advisory Board include:

- Helmut Hartmann – Universitätsbibliothek Graz – Austria
- Christian Brouwer – Université Libre de Bruxelles – Belgium
- Anette Schneider – Danish National Library Authority – Denmark
- Dr. Hildegard Schaeffler – Bayerische Staatsbibliothek – Germany
- Bernd-Christoph Kaemper – Universitätsbibliothek Stuttgart – Germany
- Dr. Matthias Gottwald – Schering AG – Germany
- Elhanan Adler – MALMAD / Israel Center for Digital Information Services – Israel
- Paola Gargiulo – Università di Roma / Ciber Consortia – Italy
- Prof Syun Tutiya – Chiba University – Japan
- Daniel Mattes – Universidad Anahuac – Mexico
- Margarita Lugo – UAM – Mexico
- Roel Tilly – University of Maastricht – Netherlands
- Lluís M. Anglada – Consorci de Biblioteques Universitàries de Catalunya – Spain
- Tommy Kågner – Karolinska Institutet – Sweden
- Barbara Aronson – World Health Organization – Switzerland
- Bulent Karasozen – Middle East Technical University / ANKOS Consortia – Turkey
- Roger Brown – GlaxoSmithKline – UK
- Christine Fyfe – University of Leicester – UK
- Dr. Judith Palmer – Radcliffe Science Library – UK
- Hazel Woodward – Cranfield University – UK
- Rick Anderson – University of Nevada, Reno – USA
- Nancy Gibbs – Duke University – USA
- Ivy Anderson – Harvard University – USA

The inaugural meeting of the Library Advisory Board took place during the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA) conference in Berlin, Germany, on 4 August 2003. The agenda included discussions related to short-term plans and longer-term trends in journal pricing and purchasing models, and the place of online resources in the 21<sup>st</sup> century library.

The Library Advisory Board will meet twice a year and members of the Board will serve for two years initially.



## From other Organizations

**Global E-Quality Network**

The Global E-Quality Network is a virtual thematic network dealing with Knowledge and ICT-related research and practices to support local, regional, national and international initiatives. Its major focus is to optimize the online knowledge exchange and online dissemination of research publications and information about (theoretical and applied) projects, thematic dossiers, reports, informed debates and shared needs in the context of ICTs and Global E-Quality themes.

*The network is accessible at:* <http://www.globalequality.info>.

**Canadian Research Strategy for Knowledge Dissemination**

A group of researchers from the Canadian Association of Research Libraries, l'Université de Montréal, and the University of Western Ontario are launching a two-year study of knowledge dissemination in Canada. Using an innovative methodology, the investigators, William F. Birdsall, Jean-Claude Guédon, and Robert E. Babe, along with a team of collaborators and partners, will examine the current system for disseminating research knowledge and identify whether Canada needs a national research strategy in this area.

Knowledge gained through scholarly research contributes to economic, social, and cultural wellbeing. However, this research has little value if it is not shared and disseminated widely. Currently, the Canadian system for disseminating research knowledge is being challenged on several fronts, by new technology, globalization, and changing research patterns. Canada's response to these drivers will determine its ability to make use of research knowledge and remain competitive on the international scene. This study will identify critical

areas within the Canadian scholarly communication system that must be addressed and propose a comprehensive research strategy for knowledge dissemination in Canada.

Participation by Canadian researchers, the users and creators of knowledge, is a crucial aspect of this study. Investigators will employ a web-based consensus process to collect the input of Canadian researchers and the larger stakeholder community.

The study is funded by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council and the Canadian Association of Research Libraries. Members of the Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information, the Canadian National Site Licensing Project, Dalhousie University, and the National Library of Canada are collaborating in the study.

*For more details*, visit the project website at [www.kdstudy.ca](http://www.kdstudy.ca) or contact the Principal Investigator: William F. Birdsall, Canadian Association of Research Libraries. Tel: +1 (902) 835-2821. Email: [billbirdsall@accesswave.ca](mailto:billbirdsall@accesswave.ca).

**New Topic on Digital Opportunity Channel**

A new topic is up for discussion in the forum 'Information Society: Voices from the South' on Digital Opportunity Channel. The new topic is: 'Issues of Rights, Freedom, Laws and Ethics: how to address these for the development of Information Society in the South?' The topic has been divided into several sub-topics:

1. Freedom of expression, censorship: how do these affect the Information Society?
2. Communication rights at individual and country level: examples, case studies and experiences
3. Privacy issues, data protection, and surveillance: how these can be preserved?

4. Intellectual property rights issues, global information commons: do developing countries need to take these seriously?
5. Free/open source software: can these be alternative to development?

Inputs to the forum are welcome; those already in the forum, may post messages to [IS@dggroups.org](mailto:IS@dggroups.org). To join the forum, please sign up at <http://www.digitalopportunity.org/discussion/signup>, or simply send a blank mail to [join-IS@dggroups.org](mailto:join-IS@dggroups.org).

*Further information from:* Kanti Kumar, Editor, Digital Opportunity Channel [www.digitalopportunity.org](http://www.digitalopportunity.org), OneWorld South Asia

*or from:* Partha Pratim Sarker, Moderator, IS Discussion Forum Co-Editor, Bytes for All [partha@bytesforall.org](mailto:partha@bytesforall.org).

**EBLIDA Moves**

The European Bureau of Library, Information and Documentation Associations (EBLIDA) has moved to a new address:

EBLIDA, Grote Marktstraat 43, The Hague, The Netherlands. PO Box 16359, NL-2500 BJ The Hague. Tel. + 31 70 309 0551. Fax: + 31 70 309 0558. E-mail: [eblida@debibliotheken.nl](mailto:eblida@debibliotheken.nl). Website: [www.eblida.org](http://www.eblida.org).

*María Pía González Pereira, Director EBLIDA.*

**Iraq Cultural Heritage Update**

A US Government interagency working group has been formed to assist in the rebuilding of the cultural heritage infrastructure in Iraq. The working group will provide educational opportunities, as identified by the Iraqis, in fields such as conservation, museum management, library science, archaeology and cultural pres-

ervation; and will help reconstitute their research capability and facilitate scholarly access to Iraq's rich heritage. The Department of State is coordinating this interagency response to assist Iraq in preserving its cultural heritage and will help channel donations from private sources wishing to support this effort.

US Federal Government agency actions include:

- The Department of State has set aside USD 2 million toward efforts to preserve Iraq's cultural heritage. The Department of State has also received a donation up to USD 1 million from the Packard Humanities Institute to assist with cultural heritage preservation in Iraq. The Department, in cooperation with the Institute, is in the process of providing computers, photographic equipment and related supplies to the Iraq National Museum in Baghdad so that professional staff can carry out their day-to-day responsibilities in museum curatorship and administration.
- In addition, the Department of State has given a grant to the International Council of Museums to develop the Red List of Iraqi Antiquities at Risk, an online reference to the types of Iraqi cultural property that may be illicitly traded. The Department has also created its own searchable image database of the types of objects looted from museums and other locations in Iraq. These two initiatives are in support of law enforcement efforts. At the appropriate time, the Department will establish a US overseas research center in Baghdad and launch a special institute to train Iraqi graduate students for museum and library careers. Additionally, there are plans to undertake cultural preservation and museum administration exchange programs to enable Iraqis to engage with American counterparts in ways to rebuild Iraq's cultural heritage infrastructure.
- The National Endowment for the Humanities is announcing *Recovering Iraq's Past*, an initiative that

will award up to USD 500,000 for projects that document, preserve, and revitalize Iraq's cultural heritage. *Recovering Iraq's Past* aims to restore access to Iraq's museums and library collections, in order to enhance the public's understanding and appreciation of Iraq as the birthplace of civilization.

- The US Agency for International Development will develop a prioritized list of buildings and equipment to be reconstituted of which museum and libraries will be candidates; initiate a program to re-invigorate and modernize Iraq's higher education institutions; and will explore options of cultural-themed tourism as a component of the future Iraq economy. The economic governance program will explore a range of business opportunities, sectors of investment, etc., which could include cultural tourism – that program is currently being competed with proposals under review.
- The National Science Foundation is ready to provide awards and convene groups of experts geared towards the identification, recovery and preservation and conservation of scientifically relevant archaeological and cultural heritage artifacts and the advancement of knowledge in relevant fields.
- The Library of Congress will spearhead the work to be done with libraries by helping to reconstitute pre-war Iraqi collections; assist Iraqi librarians as they expand and modernize their library system; and provide training opportunities for Iraqi librarians.
- The Institute of Museum and Library Services will support American librarians and museum professionals in partnership with their Iraqi counterparts to create and share digital content and develop educational resources.
- The National Endowment for the Arts will partner with other federal agencies, American institutions and their Iraqi counterparts to work toward the restoration of Iraq's artistic legacy including providing leadership and funding for the documentation, preservation and exhibition of works of art.

- The Coalition Provisional Authority is working with Iraqi experts to protect and restore libraries, museums, and important cultural sites. As specific needs are identified, they are communicated to donor countries and organizations.

### **MELCOM Resolution on Iraq**

MELCOM, the European Association of Middle East Librarians, assembled in Beirut at its 25<sup>th</sup> annual conference, unanimously

Deplores the destruction and theft of Iraqi libraries, archives and their contents following the US and British led invasion and occupation of Iraq in April 2003. This occurred in breach of the United Nations Convention on the protection of cultural property of countries under military occupation.

Commends the efforts of UNESCO, IFLA and other international bodies to assess the extent of this damage and deplores the recent action of the occupying powers in refusing entry into Iraq to accredited representatives.

Insists that the international library community, of which it is part, play a full and unimpeded role in assisting Iraqi colleagues to restore, as far as possible, their library and archival heritage and infrastructure, a process MELCOM is willing to contribute to by offering the professional expertise of its members.

Proposes to send a highly qualified professional from among its members into Iraq to assess the situation and to report to the Board.

Supports the initiatives taken by our North American colleagues of the Middle East Librarians Association (MELA) and related organizations.

*Beirut, 28 May 2003.*

*Further information:* MELCOM International. Website: [www.unibamberg.de/unibib/melcom/home.html](http://www.unibamberg.de/unibib/melcom/home.html).

### **National Audit Office Study of the British Library**

A National Audit Office (NAO) study is now underway on the British Library. The study focuses on whether the British Library is effective in providing services beyond the reading rooms. It aims to address three overall questions:

1. whether the Library's website ([www.bl.uk](http://www.bl.uk)) is effective in facilitating remote use
2. whether the Library has an effective programme for converting material into digital form
3. whether the document supply service (based at Boston Spa, Yorkshire) is meeting the needs of users effectively.

The study forms part of the NAO's programme of value for money studies within the area of culture, media and sport. These reviews assess how well public money is being used in order to make improvements to public services. It is planned to publish a report for Parliament early next year.

*For further details about this study, or more information about the work*

of the NAO, please contact Mark Strathdene, NAO Press Office: tel: +44 20 7798 7183. E-mail: [mark.strathdene@nao.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:mark.strathdene@nao.gsi.gov.uk).

Details of the study are also posted on the NAO website ([www.nao.gov.uk](http://www.nao.gov.uk)), where public comment is invited on the study issues.

*Graham Holmes, Culture Media Sport VFM team, National Audit Office.*

### **Preparing 21<sup>st</sup> Century Catalogers**

The Association for Library Collections & Technical Services (ALCTS), (a division of the American Library Association) and the Association for Library and Information Science Education (ALISE) have established a joint task force in response to a call from the Library of Congress to recommend appropriate training and education for bibliographic control of Web resources. The task force report and recommendations are available at <http://www.loc.gov/catdir/bibcontrol/CatalogingandMetadataEducation.pdf>.

The joint task force proposes a five-part plan to help metadata and cataloging educators and trainers: to announce the task force's findings regarding the elements of bibliographic control expertise; to assemble a 'metadata basics' package for use by faculty and workshop leaders; to create a listserv for sharing news; to set up a Web clearinghouse for pedagogical resources; and to hold a conference for educators and trainers to share expertise and ideas for integrating metadata topics into courses and workshops.

An implementation group for the task force's plan has been appointed, and a second ALCTS task force is preparing recommendations for changes and additions to continuing education programs for catalogers.

*For more information, contact Diane Baden of NELINET: e-mail: [dbaden@nelinet.net](mailto:dbaden@nelinet.net)*

*or*

*Olivia Frost of the University of Michigan: e-mail: [cfrost@si.umich.edu](mailto:cfrost@si.umich.edu).*

## INTERNATIONAL CALENDAR

2003

6–8 de octubre de 2003. Maputo, Mozambique.

**1er. Seminario Nacional de Bibliotecas, Archivos, Centros de Documentación y Museos.** Tema: Facilitando el acceso a la información.

*Para mas informaciones dirigirse a* Fondo Bibliográfico de Lengua Portuguesa (FBLP), Av. 25 de Setembro n° 1230, 7° piso. Caja Postal n°1330, Maputo, Mozambique. Tel. +258-1-429531/2. Fax: +258-1-429530. E-mail: palop@zebra.uem.mz. Página Internet: www.teledata.mz/cidoc.

October 16–22, 2003. Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

**SEPIA Workshop on management of photographic collections.**

*For more information:* European Commission on Preservation and Access, PO Box 19121, 1000 GC Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Tel. +31 20 5510839. Fax: +31 20 6204941. E-mail: ecpa@bureau.knaw.nl. Website: <http://www.knaw.nl/ecpa/>.

October 20–23, 2003. Long Beach, California, USA.

**American Society for Information Science and Technology. Annual Conference.** Theme: Humanizing Information Technology: From Ideas to Bits and Back. *More information:* Richard Hill, Executive Director, American Society for Information Science and Technology, 1320 Fenwick Lane, Suite 510, Silver Spring, MD 20910, USA. Fax: +1 (301) 495-0900. Voice: +1 (301) 495-0900. E-mail: rhill@asis.org. Website: <http://www.asis.org/Conferences/AM03/am03cfp.html>.

October 23–26, 2003. Memphis, Tennessee, USA.

**EET21 – Memphis – 2003. The Ethics of Electronic Information in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century.**

*More information:* Tom Mendina, Chairman, EET21 – MEMPHIS. E-mail: tmendina@memphis.edu. Website: <http://www.memphis.edu/ethics21>.

October 28–31, 2003. Canberra, Australia.

**8<sup>th</sup> Interlending and Document Supply International Conference.**

*Further information from:* Tom Ruthven, Director, Interlending Services, National Library of Australia, Canberra ACT 2600, Australia. E-mail: truthven@nla.gov.au.

November 3–4, 2003. Geneva, Switzerland.

**Pre-conference to the World Summit on the Information Society for librarians.**

*Further information:* Genevieve Clavel-Merrin, Swiss National Library, Hallwylstrasse 15, CH-3003 Bern. Tel. +41 31 322 89 36. Fax: +41 31 322 84 63. E-mail: Genevieve.Clavel@slb.admin.ch. Website: <http://www.snl.ch>.

November 2–8, 2003. New Orleans, LA, USA

**ACM CIKM 2003. Twelfth International Conference on Information and Knowledge Management (CIKM).**

*Further information:* Padmini Srinivasan, University of Iowa. Tel: +1 (319) 335-5707. (U. of Iowa); +1 (301) 435-3262 (National Library of Medicine); Fax: +1 (301) 480-3035.

November 17–21, 2003. Zvenigorod District, Moscow Region, Russia.

**LIBCOM-2003: Seventh International Conference and Exhibition: Information Technologies, Computer Systems and Publications for Libraries.**

*Further information:* Conference Web site: <http://www.gpntb.ru/libcom3/eng/>. Conference email: libcom2003@gpntb.ru, iliac@iliac.org. For online registration and additional information please see: <http://www.gpntb.ru/libcom3/eng/>.

November 17–18, 2003. San Antonio, Texas, USA.

**VRD 5<sup>th</sup> Annual Digital Reference Conference.** Theme: Reference Roundup.

*For more information:* Pat Grimsley. Tel. +1 (800) 464-9107. E-mail: vrdconf@vrd.org. Website: <http://www.vrd2003.org/>.

December 8–11, 2003. Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

**6<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Asian Digital Libraries (ICADL 2003).** Theme: Digital Libraries: technology and management of indigenous knowledge for global access.

*Further information:* Co-Chairs Malaysia: e-mail: nma@sun1.ftsm.ukm.my. ICADL website: <http://www.ftsm.ukm.my/ICADL2003>.

December 10–12, 2003. Geneva, Switzerland.

**World Summit on the Information Society. Phase 1.** (Phase 2: Tunis, Tunisia, 2005).

*Further information from:* News Section Mr. A. Levin, Chief a.i., Coordination, External Relations and Communication Units, International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Place des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland. Tel. +41 (22) 730 6113. Fax: +41 (22) 730 5881. E-mail: levin@itu.int. Website: [www.itu.int/wsis/](http://www.itu.int/wsis/).

2004

January 21–23, 2004. Chennai, India.

**22<sup>nd</sup> Annual Convention and Conference of Society for Information Science.** Theme: Digital Information Exchange: Pathways to Build Global Information Society.

*Further information:* Dr. Harish Chandra, Organising Secretary (SIS 2004) and Librarian, Central Library,

Indian Institute of Technology Madras, IIT Campus. Chennai-600 036, India. E-mail: hchandra@iitm.ac.in. Tel: 044-22578740 (Office). 044-22579740 (Residence). Mobile: 9840336854. Conference website: <http://www.cenlib.iitm.ac.in/sis2004/index.html>.

February 3–5, 2004. Bielefeld, Germany.

**7<sup>th</sup> International Bielefeld Conference 2004.** *Theme:* Thinking beyond Digital Libraries – Designing the Information Strategy for the next decade.

*Further information:* Dr. Norbert Lossau, Direktor, Universitätsbibliothek Bielefeld. Tel. +49 521 106-4050. Fax: +49 21 106-4052. E-mail: lossau@ub.uni-bielefeld.de. Website: [www.ub.uni-bielefeld.de](http://www.ub.uni-bielefeld.de).

February 11–13, 2004. New Delhi, India.

**International CALIBER-2004. (Convention on Automation of Libraries in Education and Research Institutions).** *Theme:* Road Map to New Generation of Libraries using Emerging Technologies.

*Further information:* Dr. Gayas Makhdumi, Organising Secretary CALIBER-2004, University Librarian & Head, DLIS, Jamia Millia Islamia, Maulana Mohammad Ali Johar Marg, Jamia Nagar, New Delhi – 110 025, India. Phone: +91-11-26984910/26981717 (Ext. 472). Fax: +91-11-26982360. E-mail: zhl@jmi.ernet.in. Website: <http://www.inflibnet.ac.in>.

February 24–27, 2004. New Delhi, India.

**ICDL 2004 – International Conference on Digital Libraries: Knowledge creation, preservation, access and management.**

*Further information:* Conference Coordinator, ICDL 2004 Secretariat, TERI, Darbari Seth Block, Habitat Place, Lodhi Road, New Delhi – 110 003 / India. Tel. +91 11 2465 1629, +91 11 2468 2100, or +91 11 2468 211. Fax: +91 11 2468 2133. E-mail: ICDL2004@teri.res.in. Website: [www.teriin.org/events/icdl](http://www.teriin.org/events/icdl).

April 1–6, 2004. New York, USA.

**Art Libraries Society of North America (ARLIS/NA) Conference.**

*Further information:* Margaret N. Webster, Chair, Visual Resources Facility, College of Architecture, Art & Planning, B-56 Sibley Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853, USA. Tel.+1 (607) 255-3300. Fax: +1 (607) 255-1900. E-mail: mnw3@Cornell.edu.

April 26–28, 2004. Lund, Sweden.

**NCSC 2004. 2<sup>nd</sup> Nordic Conference on Scholarly Communication.** *Theme:* Towards a new publishing environment.

*Further information:* Henrik Åslund, Lund University Libraries, Head Office. Tel. +46 46 222 93 33. Email:

Henrik.Aslund@lub.lu.se. Website: <http://www.lub.lu.se/ncsc2004>.

June 5–13, 2004. Sudak and other Crimean towns, Crimea, Ukraine.

**Crimea 2004: 11<sup>th</sup> International Conference.** *Theme:* Libraries and associations in the transient world: new technologies and new forms of cooperation.

*Further information:* Crimea 2004 Organizing Committee, 12 Kuznetski most, 107996, Moscow, Russia. Tel: +7(095) 924-9458, +7(095) 923-9998. Fax: +7(095) 921-9862, +7(095) 925-9750. E-mail: CRIMEA2004@gpntb.ru. Regional managers: Europe: crimea.europe@gpntb.ru; North and South America: crimea.america@gpntb.ru; Asia, Africa, Australia, and Oceania: crimea.world@gpntb.ru. Conference web sites: <http://www.gpntb.ru/win/inter-events/crimea2004>; <http://www.iliac.org/crimea2004> (online registration is available).

June 11–16, 2004, Gothenburg, Sweden.

**16<sup>th</sup> Joint Annual Conference of Association for Literary and Linguistic Computing (ALLC) and Association for Computers and the Humanities (ACH).** *Theme:* Computing and Multilingual, Multicultural Heritage.

*Further information:* Conference website: [www.hum.gu.se/allcach2004](http://www.hum.gu.se/allcach2004).

July 5–9, 2004. Kampala, Uganda.

**SCECSAL XVI. 16<sup>th</sup> Standing Conference for Eastern, Central and Southern African Library and Information Professionals.** *Theme:* Towards a knowledge society for African development.

*Further information:* Charles Batambuze. Email: [library@imul.com](mailto:library@imul.com). Website: [www.geocities.com/scecsal](http://www.geocities.com/scecsal).

August 20–27, 2004. Buenos Aires, Argentina.

**World Library and Information Congress: 70<sup>th</sup> IFLA General Conference and Council.** *Theme:* “Libraries: Tools for Education and Development”.

*For more information:* Buenos Aires 2004, Argentine Organizing Committee, Asociación de Bibliotecarios, Graduados de la República Argentina. Tucumán 1424, 8° piso Of. D, C1050AAB, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Phone/Fax: +54(11) 4371-5269 or 4373-0571. E-mail: ifla2004@abgra.org.ar.

August 23–29, 2004. Vienna, Austria.

**15<sup>th</sup> International Congress on Archives.** *Theme:* Archives, Memory, and Knowledge.

*More information:* Evelyn Wareham, Programme Officer International Council on Archives (ICA), 60 rue des Francs Bourgeois, F-75003 Paris, France. Tel. +33 (0)1 40 27 61 37. Fax: +33 (0)1 42 72 20 65. E-mail: [wareham@ica.org](mailto:wareham@ica.org). Website: [www.ica.org](http://www.ica.org).

September 1, 2004. South Africa.

**Books for Africa: IBBY Congress 2004.**

*Contact:* Genevieve Hart, IBBY 2004 Programme Committee, South African Children's Book Forum, PO Box 847, Howard Place 7450, South Africa. [sacbf@worldonline.co.za](mailto:sacbf@worldonline.co.za).

October 21–24, 2004. Ankara, Turkey.

**Symposium 'The Saga of Librarianship'.**

*Further information:* Prof. Dr. Sekine Karakas, Head, Department of Information Science and Records Management, Faculty of Letters, Ankara University. Tel. +90 312 310 32 80 / 1719, Fax: +90 312 310 57 13. Email: [kb@humanity](mailto:kb@humanity), [ankara.edu.tr](http://ankara.edu.tr).

2005

August 20–26, 2005. Oslo, Norway.

**World Library and Information Congress: 71<sup>st</sup> IFLA General Conference and Council.** *Theme:* Libraries: a voyage of discovery; linking the future to the past.

*For more information:* IFLA 2005 Oslo Secretariat, Ann Margret Hauknes, Secretary General, Norwegian Library Association, Malerhaugveien 20, N-0661 Oslo,

Norway. Tel: +47 23243430. Fax: +47 22672368. E-mail: [IFLA2005@norskbiotekforening.no](mailto:IFLA2005@norskbiotekforening.no).

2006

August 22–28, 2006. Seoul, Korea.

**World Library and Information Congress: 72<sup>nd</sup> IFLA General Conference and Council.**

*For more information:* IFLA Headquarters, POB 95312, 2509 CH, The Hague, The Netherlands. Tel. +31 70 314-0884. Fax: + 31 70 383-4827.

2007

**World Library and Information Congress: 73<sup>rd</sup> IFLA Council and General Conference, Durban, South Africa, 2007.**

*Further information from:* International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA), PO Box 95312, 2509 CH The Hague, Netherlands. Tel. +31 (70) 3140884. Fax: +31 (70) 3834827. E-mail: [IFLA@ifla.org](mailto:IFLA@ifla.org). Website: <http://ifla.inist.fr/index.htm>.

## ABSTRACTS

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**“Not in My Wildest Dreams”: IFLA Journal interviews Kay Raseroka.**

IFLA Journal 29 (2003) No. 3, p. 205–208

Record of an interview with IFLA's new President, Kay Raseroka, conducted by *IFLA Journal* during the World Library and Information Congress in Berlin, 2–8 August 2003. Discusses Ms Raseroka's decision to stand for election, her views on geographical representation on IFLA governing bodies, her choice of Presidential theme for 2003–2005, and her hopes and plans for IFLA.

Ferdinand N. Kasimu. **Community Based Libraries in Kenya: their emergence and impact.**

IFLA Journal 29 (2003) No. 3, p. 209–212

Describes the establishment, operation, impact and problems faced by Community Based Libraries [CBLs] in Kenya. Problems include the thirst for the book and other non-book materials amongst the growing population. Community leaders have been organizing their communities to share the costs of establishing CBLs in their areas in cooperation with the Kenya National Library Service (KNLS). With the establishment of a CBL, all the services offered by KNLS are made available to the recipient community. Concludes with a look into the way forward for CBLs in Kenya.

Chih Wang. **Internet Censorship in the United States: stumbling blocks to the Information Age.**

IFLA Journal 29 (2003) No. 3, p. 213–221

Reviews recent cases of Internet censorship in the United States, including legislative acts pertaining to child Internet pornography protection and national security. Related issues are briefly summarized. Concludes that the many attempts at Internet censorship have hindered the full dawn of the new information age even in the United States and obstructed the free flow of information in the new world.

Dick Kawooya. **Copyright and Access to Information in Uganda: a critical review.**

IFLA Journal 29 (2003) No. 3, p. 222–226

Provides a critical review of Uganda's intellectual property legal regime, which has not provided the necessary protection to intellectual output since it was not tailored to the predominantly oral tradition. Assesses weaknesses in Uganda's copyright legislation and suggests remedies, including the formation of an agency to administer copyrights. Suggests that a new law should guarantee fair use in libraries and educational institutions and also address international obligations.

Claudia B. Bazán. **Legal Deposit and the Collection of National Publications in Argentina.**

IFLA Journal 29 (2003) No. 3, p. 227–229

Analyses legal deposit legislation in Argentina in the light of international recommendations. Concludes that the national law does not properly observe such recommendations. This could be one of the main reasons for the difficulty in obtaining copies of Argentinean publications and in recording and preserving them. Proposes actions to improve the situation and ensure the development of the national publications collection and the production of the Argentinean national bibliography.

Irene Ladrón de Guevara. **Bridges Towards Reading Digital Texts: ideas on how to cross them.**

IFLA Journal 29 (2003) No. 3, p. 230–234

Edited version of a paper presented at the 68<sup>th</sup> IFLA General Conference, held in Glasgow, Scotland, from 18–24 August 2002. Reviews the experience of Banco del Libro [Book Bank] in Venezuela and its strategies for helping readers cross the bridge from paper to digital formats. These include the creation of training and recreational workshops, work projects in schools and other activities, based on the conception and sustained work of an evaluation committee and the selection of digital formats for children and youngsters. The creation of a digital readers' network has been defined as a new goal for Banco del Libro.

### SOMMAIRES

Les sommaires analytiques peut être reproduites sans frais.

**“Not in My Wildest Dreams” : IFLA Journal interviews Kay Raseroka. [« Même pas dans mes rêves les plus fous »: le journal de l'IFLA s'entretient avec Kay Raseroka.]**  
IFLA Journal 29 (2003) No. 3, p. 205–208

Compte rendu d'un entretien de la nouvelle présidente de l'IFLA, Kay Raseroka, avec le journal de l'IFLA à l'occasion du Congrès mondial des bibliothécaires et de l'information qui s'est tenu à Berlin du 2 au 8 août 2003. Evoque la décision de madame Raseroka de se présenter aux élections, son opinion sur la représentation géographique au sein des organes directeurs de l'IFLA, le thème choisi pour sa présidence de 2003 à 2005 ainsi que ses espérances et ses projets pour l'IFLA.

Ferdinand N. Kasimu. **Community Based Libraries in Kenya: their emergence and impact. [Les bibliothèques communautaires au Kenya : leur émergence et leur impact.]**  
IFLA Journal 29 (2003) No. 3, p. 209–212

Décrit la mise en place, le fonctionnement et l'impact des bibliothèques communautaires au Kenya et les problèmes auxquels elles sont confrontées, notamment la soif intense de livres et le besoin en matériel ressentis par une population en rapide augmentation. Les responsables locaux ont organisé leurs collectivités de façon à partager les frais de création de ces bibliothèques communautaires au niveau régional avec le Service national kenyan des bibliothèques (Kenya National Library Service ou KNLS). Avec la création d'une bibliothèque communautaire, tous les services proposés par le KNLS sont mis à la disposition de la collectivité bénéficiaire. Conclut en envisageant les possibilités d'évolution qui s'offrent à ces bibliothèques au Kenya.

Chih Wang. **Internet Censorship in the United States: stumbling blocks to the Information Age. [Censure d'Internet aux Etats-Unis : pierre d'achoppement de l'âge de l'information.]**  
IFLA Journal 29 (2003) No. 3, p. 213–221

Passé en revue les cas récents où Internet a été censuré aux Etats-Unis, y compris les décisions législatives prises contre la pornographie sur Internet dans le cadre de la protection de l'enfant et celles prises en matière de sécurité intérieure. Les thèmes s'y rapportant sont brièvement évoqués. En conclut que les nombreuses tentatives pour censurer Internet ont, même aux Etats-Unis, empêché l'avènement d'un nouvel âge de l'information et entravé la libre circulation d'informations dans le nouveau monde.

Dick Kawooya. **Copyright and Access to Information in Uganda: a critical review. [Copyright et accès aux informations en Ouganda : une étude critique.]**  
IFLA Journal 29 (2003) No. 3, p. 222–226

Examine d'un œil critique le régime juridique de la propriété intellectuelle en Ouganda, qui n'a pas su protéger suffisamment la production intellectuelle dans la mesure où il n'a pas été adapté à la tradition orale prédominante. Identifie les faiblesses de la législation ougandaise en matière de copyright et suggère des remèdes, y compris la création d'un bureau chargé d'administrer les copyrights. Estime qu'il faudrait une nouvelle loi afin de garantir une pratique équitable dans les bibliothèques et les établissements d'enseignement et évoque également les devoirs de la communauté internationale.

Claudia B. Bazán. **Legal Deposit and the Collection of National Publica-**

**tions in Argentina. [Dépôt légal et collecte des publications nationales en Argentine.]**  
IFLA Journal 29 (2003) No. 3, p. 227–229

Analyse, à la lumière des recommandations internationales, la législation argentine en matière de dépôt légal. Conclut que la législation nationale ne respecte pas suffisamment ces recommandations et que c'est peut-être l'une des principales raisons pour lesquelles il est difficile de se procurer des copies de publications argentines, ainsi que d'enregistrer et de conserver ces publications. Propose des actions à entreprendre afin d'améliorer la situation et d'assurer le développement de la collecte des publications nationales et la constitution de la bibliographie nationale argentine.

Irene Ladrón de Guevara. **Bridges Towards Reading Digital Texts: ideas on how to cross them. [Passerelles menant à la lecture de textes numériques : quelques idées pour les franchir.]**  
IFLA Journal 29 (2003) No. 3, p. 230–234

Version publiée d'un exposé présenté à l'occasion de la 68<sup>ème</sup> conférence annuelle de l'IFLA qui s'est tenue à Glasgow en Ecosse du 18 au 24 août 2002. Evoque l'expérience du Banco del Libro (Banque du Livre) au Venezuela et ses stratégies pour aider les lecteurs à franchir la passerelle reliant le livre papier aux formats numériques : mise sur pied d'ateliers de formation et de loisirs, projets d'étude dans les écoles et activités diverses, basées sur la conception et le travail soutenu d'un comité d'évaluation, et sélection de formats numériques destinés aux enfants et aux jeunes. La Banque du Livre s'est fixée pour nouvel objectif la création d'un réseau numérique de lecteurs.



ZUSAMMENFASSUNGEN

Diese Zusammenfassungen können gebührenfrei vervielfältigt werden.

**“Not in My Wildest Dreams” : IFLA Journal interviews Kay Raseroka. [“Nicht einmal in meinen wildesten Träumen”: Interviews des IFLA-Journals mit Kay Raseroka.]**  
IFLA Journal 29 (2003) Nr. 3, S. 205–208

Aufzeichnung eines Interviews mit der neuen Präsidentin der IFLA, Kay Raseroka. Dieses Interview hat das *IFLA-Journal* anlässlich des Weltkongresses Bibliothek und Information vom 2.–8. August 2003 in Berlin durchgeführt. Zur Sprache kommen dabei Frau Raserokas Entscheidung, sich als Kandidatin zur Wahl zu stellen, ihre Ansichten zur geographischen Repräsentation bei den Verwaltungsgremien der IFLA, die inhaltlichen Schwerpunkte ihrer Präsidentschaft für den Zeitraum 2003–2005 sowie ihre Wünsche und Pläne für die IFLA.

Ferdinand N. Kasimu. **Community Based Libraries in Kenya: their emergence and impact. [Community Based Libraries (Kommunale Büchereien) in Kenia: Ihre Entstehung und ihr Einfluss.]**  
IFLA Journal 29 (2003) Nr. 3, S. 209–212

Dieser Artikel beschreibt die Entstehung, die Prinzipien, den Einfluss und die Probleme der Community Based Libraries [CBLs] in Kenia. Gewisse Schwierigkeiten ergeben sich aus der starken Nachfrage der wachsenden Population nach dem Medium Buch sowie nach anderen Materialien, die keine Bücher sind. Kommunale Führungspersonen haben ihre Kommunen so organisiert, dass die Kosten der Einrichtung von CBLs in ihrem Einzugsbereich in Kooperation mit dem Kenya National Library Service (KNLS) teilweise übernommen werden. Mit der Einrichtung eines CBL stehen alle vom KNLS angebotenen Dienstleistungen der jeweiligen Kommune zur Verfügung. Abschließend folgt ein Blick auf die zukünftigen Wege für die CBLs in Kenia.

Chih Wang. **Internet Censorship in the United States: stumbling blocks to the Information Age. [Die Internet-Zensur in den Vereinigten Staaten: Stolpersteine des Informationszeitalters.]**  
IFLA Journal 29 (2003) Nr. 3, S. 213–221

Dieser Beitrag bespricht jüngere Fälle der Internet-Zensur in den Vereinigten Staaten, einschließlich legislativer Eingriffe im Zusammenhang mit dem Schutz vor Kinderpornographie im Internet und im Interesse der nationalen Sicherheit. Auch auf verwandte Themen wird kurz eingegangen. Die Schlussfolgerung läuft darauf hinaus, dass die vielen Versuche einer Internet-Zensur der Entfaltung des neuen Informationszeitalters selbst in den Vereinigten Staaten im Wege gestanden und den freien Informationsfluss in der neuen Welt behindert haben.

Dick Kawooya. **Copyright and Access to Information in Uganda: a critical review. [Urheberrecht und Informationszugang in Uganda: ein kritischer Überblick.]**  
IFLA Journal 29 (2003) Nr. 3, S. 222–226

Dieser Text bietet einen kritischen Überblick über den gesetzlichen Schutz des intellektuellen Eigentums in Uganda. Das Gesetz ist bisher nicht in der Lage gewesen, dem intellektuellen Gedankengut den nötigen Schutz zu bieten, da es der vornehmlich mündlichen Tradition keine Rechnung trägt und für diese auch nicht konzipiert ist. Beurteilt Schwachstellen im Urheberrecht von Uganda und bietet auch entsprechende Verbesserungsvorschläge. Dies beinhaltet ebenfalls die Gründung einer Zentralstelle zur Verleihung von Urheberrechten. Der Autor schlägt vor, dass ein neues Gesetz geschaffen werden sollte, das die faire Nutzung in Büchereien sowie Lehr- und Lerninstituten gewährleistet, wobei auch internationale Verpflichtungen angesprochen werden.

Claudia B. Bazán. **Legal Deposit and the Collection of National Publications in Argentina. [Die gesetzliche Einlage und die Sammlung der nationalen Publikationen in Argentinien.]**  
IFLA Journal 29 (2003) Nr. 3, S. 227–229

Die Autorin analysiert die juristische Basis der gesetzlichen Einlage in Argentinien auf dem Hintergrund der internationalen Empfehlungen. Die Schlussfolgerung ist dahingehend, dass das Landesgesetz diese Empfehlungen nicht hinreichend berücksichtigt. Darin könnte einer der wichtigsten Gründe für die Schwierigkeit liegen, Kopien der argentinischen Veröffentlichungen zu erhalten und diese aufzuzeichnen beziehungsweise zu archivieren. Hinzu kommen Vorschläge zur Verbesserung dieser Situation und zur Sicherstellung der Entwicklung der nationalen Publikations-sammlung sowie zur Erstellung der argentinischen Nationalbibliographie.

Irene Ladrón de Guevara. **Bridges Towards Reading Digital Texts: ideas on how to cross them. [Brücken zum Lesen digitaler Texte: Ideen zur Bewältigung dieser Brücken.]**  
IFLA Journal 29 (2003) Nr. 3, S. 230–234

Überarbeitete Version eines Vortrags anlässlich der 68. IFLA-Generalkonferenz in Glasgow in Schottland vom 18. bis 24. August 2002. Beschreibt die Erfahrung der Banco del Libro [Book Bank] in Venezuela mit ihren Strategien, den Lesern zu helfen, die Brücke vom Papier zum digitalen Format zu überschreiten. Dies beinhaltet Schulungen und Freizeit-Workshops, Arbeitsprojekte in Schulen und andere Aktivitäten. Dies alles beruht auf der Konzeption und der anhaltenden Arbeit eines Auswertungskomitees sowie der Auswertung digitaler Formate für Kinder und Jugendliche. Die Schaffung eines digitalen Lesernetzwerks ist das erklärte neue Ziel der Banco del Libro.

### RESÚMENES

Se puede reproducir estas resúmenes sin gastos.

**“Not in My Wildest Dreams” : IFLA Journal interviews Kay Raseroka. [“Ni siquiera en mis sueños más descabellados”: El periódico IFLA entrevista a Kay Raseroka.]**

IFLA Journal 29 (2003) N° 3, p. 205–208

Trascripción de una entrevista del *IFLA Journal* a la nueva presidenta de IFLA, Kay Raseroka, durante el Congreso Mundial de Biblioteconomía y Documentación que tuvo lugar del 2 al 8 de agosto de 2003 en Berlín. En ella se debate la decisión de la Sra. Raseroka de presentarse a la elección, sus opiniones acerca de la representación geográfica en los órganos de gobierno de IFLA, su elección del tema presidencial para el periodo 2003–2005, y sus deseos y planes para IFLA.

Ferdinand N. Kasimu. **Community Based Libraries in Kenya: their emergence and impact. [Bibliotecas comunitarias en Kenia: nacimiento e impacto.]**

IFLA Journal 29 (2003) N° 3, p. 209–212

Describe la creación, funcionamiento, impacto y problemas que deben afrontar las bibliotecas comunitarias [conocidas como CBL, por sus siglas en inglés] en Kenia. Entre dichos problemas se incluyen el anhelo que manifiesta una población cada vez mayor por disponer de libros y otros materiales de lectura. Los líderes de las comunidades han organizado a sus colectividades para compartir los costes de puesta en marcha de las CBL en sus respectivas zonas, en cooperación con el Servicio Nacional de Bibliotecas de Kenia (KNLS). Con la creación de una CBL, la comunidad receptora tiene acceso a todos los servicios que ofrece el KNLS. Ferdinand N. Kasimu finaliza con un análisis del futuro de las CBS en Kenia.

Chih Wang. **Internet Censorship in the United States: stumbling blocks to the Information Age. [Censura de Internet en Estados Unidos: obstáculos para la Era de la Información.]**

IFLA Journal 29 (2003) N° 3, p. 213–221

Analiza casos recientes de censura de Internet en los Estados Unidos, incluidas las leyes referidas a la protección de los niños frente a la pornografía en Internet y a la seguridad nacional, ofreciendo un breve resumen de las cuestiones relacionadas. Chih Wang concluye que los números de censura de Internet han dificultado el nacimiento completo de la era de la información, incluso en Estados Unidos, y ha obstruido la libre circulación de información en el nuevo mundo.

Dick Kawooya. **Copyright and Access to Information in Uganda: a critical review. [Propiedad intelectual y acceso a la información en Uganda: un análisis crítico.]**

IFLA Journal 29 (2003) N° 3, p. 222–226

Ofrece un análisis crítico del fracaso del régimen legal de la propiedad intelectual en Uganda a la hora de ofrecer la protección necesaria al trabajo intelectual, puesto que no se ha adaptado a la tradición predominantemente oral de este país. Evalúa los puntos débiles de la legislación de Uganda en materia de propiedad intelectual, y expone soluciones, incluida la creación de una agencia para administrar la propiedad intelectual. Dick Kawooya sugiere que una nueva legislación debería garantizar una utilización justa en bibliotecas e instituciones educativas, y también aborda las obligaciones internacionales en esta materia.

Claudia B. Bazán. **Legal Deposit and the Collection of National Publications in Argentina. [El Depósito Legal y la recopilación de publicaciones nacionales en Argentina.]**

IFLA Journal 29 (2003) N° 3, p. 227–229

Analiza la legislación del depósito legal en Argentina, a la luz de las recomendaciones internacionales. Concluye que la legislación nacional no contempla adecuadamente dichas recomendaciones, algo que podría suponer una de las principales razones por las que resulta difícil obtener, registrar y proteger las publicaciones argentinas. Claudia B. Bazán propone acciones para mejorar esta situación y asegurar la expansión de la recopilación de publicaciones nacionales, así como la producción de la bibliografía nacional argentina.

Irene Ladrón de Guevara. **Bridges Towards Reading Digital Texts: ideas on how to cross them. [Puentes para la lectura de textos digitales: ideas que permiten traspasarlos.]**

IFLA Journal 29 (2003) N° 3, p. 230–234

Versión editada de un documento presentado en la 68 Conferencia General de IFLA que se celebró en Glasgow, Escocia, del 18 al 24 de agosto de 2002. Analiza la experiencia del Banco del Libro de Venezuela, y sus estrategias para ayudar a los lectores a traspasar el puente que existe entre el formato en papel y digital. Dichas estrategias incluyen la creación de talleres de formación y recreativos, proyectos de trabajos en colegios y otras actividades, basados en la concepción y el trabajo continuo de un comité de evaluación, y en la selección de formatos digitales para niños y jóvenes. La creación de una red de lectores digitales se ha definido como nuevo objetivo para el Banco del Libro.

## Рефераты статей

**“Not in My Wildest Dreams”: IFLA Journal interviews Kay Raseroka** [И во сне не приснится. Журнал ИФЛА интервью Кэй Расерока.]

Журнал ИФЛА 29 (2003) № 3, с. 205–208

Запись интервью с новым президентом ИФЛА, Кэй Разерока, интервью взято журналом ИФЛА в ходе Всемирного информационного библиотечного конгресса в Берлине, 2–8 августа 2003. Обсуждаются решения госпожи Расерока представить свою кандидатуру для выборов, ее взгляды на географическое расположение управленческих структур ИФЛА, выбор темы ее президентства на 2003–2005, ее надежды и планы развития ИФЛА.

**Ferdinand N. Kasimu. Community Based Libraries in Kenya: their emergence and impact.** [Фердинанд Н. Казиму. Общинные библиотеки в Кении: возникновение и воздействие.]

Журнал ИФЛА 29 (2003) № 3, с. 209–212

Описывает учреждение, функционирование, воздействие и проблемы, вставшие перед общинными библиотеками в Кении (ОБК). Среди проблем: недостаток книг и других не книжных материалов при растущей численности населения. Руководители общин организовывали их, чтобы разделить затраты на учреждение ОБК в своих регионах, содействуя со Службой Национальной библиотеки Кении (СНБК). С учреждением ОБК, все услуги, оказываемые СНБК, стали доступными для общин, пользующихся ими. В заключение – взгляд в будущее общинных библиотек в Кении.

**Chih Wang. Internet Censorship in the United States: stumbling blocks to the Information Age.** [Чи Ванг.

Цензура на интернете в США: труднопреодолимые препятствия века информации.]

Журнал ИФЛА 29 (2003) № 3, с. 213–221

Обзор недавних случаев цензуры в США, включая законодательные акты, имеющие отношение к детской порнографии на интернете и национальной безопасности. Дается краткое резюме связанных с этим вопросов. Заключение сводится к тому, что многие попытки цензуры на интернете помешали полному расцвету нового информационного века даже в США и затруднили свободный поток информации в новый мир.

**Dick Kawooya. Copyright and Access to Information in Uganda: a critical review.** [Дик Кавойа. Авторские права и Доступ к информации в Уганде: критическое обозрение.]

Журнал ИФЛА 29 (2003) № 3, с. 222–226

Содержит критическое обозрение правового положения в сфере интеллектуальной собственности Уганды, которое не обеспечивает необходимой защиты интеллектуальными способностями, так как не было создано для преимущественно устной традиции. Отмечает недостатки законодательства относительно авторских прав и предлагает средства их защиты, включая создание агентства для контроля за авторскими правами. Предполагается, что новый закон будет гарантировать справедливое пользование авторскими правами в библиотеках и учебных заведениях, а также будет соответствовать международным обязательствам.

**Claudia B. Bazán. Legal Deposit and the Collection of National Publications in Argentina.** [Клаудия Б. Базан. Правовой залог и Сборник

национальных публикаций в Аргентине.]

Журнал ИФЛА 29 (2003) № 3, с. 227–229

Дает анализ законодательства относительно легальных депозитов в Аргентине в свете международных рекомендаций. Заключает, что национальный закон не достаточным образом отражает подобные рекомендации. Это может быть одной из главных причин того, почему так сложно получить копии аргентинских публикаций, их запись и хранение. Предлагает действия по улучшению ситуации и обеспечению развития собрания национальных публикаций, а также создание аргентинской национальной библиографии.

**Irene Ladrón de Guevara. Bridges Towards Reading Digital Texts: ideas on how to cross them.** [Ирен Ладрон де Гевара. Ключи к чтению компьютерных текстов: пути их поиска.]

Журнал ИФЛА 29 (2003) № 3, с. 230–234

Отредактированная версия доклада, представленного на 68-й Генеральной конференции ИФЛА, проведенной в Глазго, Шотландия, 18–24 августа 2002. Обзоры опыта Banco del Libro [книжный банк] в Венесуэлле и его стратегии, как помочь читателям преодолеть барьер перехода от бумаги к тексту на экране. Мероприятия включают проведения тренингов и развлекательных семинаров, рабочих проектов в школах и других форм деятельности, основанных на замысле и непрерывной работе оценочного комитета, а также отборе компьютерных текстов для детей и подростков. Новой целью деятельности Banco del Libro является создание сети компьютерных хрестоматий.

## Notes for Contributors

### *Aims and Scope*

The IFLA Journal aims to promote and support the aims and core values of IFLA as the global voice of the library and information profession by providing authoritative coverage and analysis of (a) the activities of IFLA and its various constituent bodies and members, and those of other bodies with similar aims and interests and (b) completed, ongoing and proposed policies, plans and programmes related to the development of library and information services around the world.

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Articles and features are subject to review by the Editorial Committee. Articles and features are normally published only in English. Authors whose first language is not English should not be inhibited from submitting contributions in English because of this; the correction of minor grammatical and linguistic errors in English is considered to be an integral part of the editorial process.

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Authors are responsible for obtaining copyright clearance for the publication of any copyrighted material (including illustrative material) which may be included in their contribution.

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All contributions should, whenever possible, be submitted in standard electronic formats, either as e-mail attachments or on 3.5 inch diskettes. The preferred format for textual matter is MS Word. Contributors who are unable to submit their work in electronic format should supply textual matter in clearly typewritten manuscript. Photographs may be in colour or black and white. They should be submitted either in electronic format (300 dpi equivalent) format or in hard copy as positive prints or transparencies. Other illustrations should be suitable for publication without further treatment.

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The decision of the Editorial Committee with regard to the publication of any article or feature is final. Other contributions are published at the discretion of the Editor, if necessary after consultation with the Editorial Committee.

Authors of articles, features and reviews will receive one complimentary copy of the issue in which their work appears.

### *Submission*

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