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Johann van Reenen, Director, DLL
ISTEC General Assembly, December 1-3, 2004
Tampa, Florida

CONTENTS:

Overview:
DIGITAL LIBRARY LINKAGES (http://dll.istec.org) had a busy and productive year in 2004. We were especially pleased that Nelmy Jerez (Bolivia) was promoted to manager of the Rapid Electronic Document Delivery (REDD) service. REDD membership continues to grow. The 20 highest users of the REDD services paid for their ISTEC membership with savings from free articles ordered from UNM-REDD! Eight new members joined REDD. We now have 60 active users.

Below are the highlights of the past year. For a reminder of DLL's progress and accomplishments over the last few years, see Appendix. I.

DLL Month 2004
One of the milestones of 2004 was the first DLL month which took place from March 15 – April 15, and culminated with a virtual Chat session that took place on April 19. This unprecedented virtual meeting included 41 users from over 8 different countries at the peak participation period. ISTEC DLL members conducted a very productive dialog regarding the future of the Initiative and the priority areas for the Consortium, as well as emerging technologies and methods that will shape the future DLL agenda. These included Electronic Theses and Dissertations (ETD's), the CELSIUS statistical program, the creation of information repositories and improved member communication systems. There was also much interest in the expansion of REDD into humanities.

As a result of this Initiative month, the DLL Web page was redesigned, and its programs offering revised. Currently, the DLL Initiative provides these 6 major services:

- Free Document delivery (with membership)
- Free Digital Library Software
- ISTEC free Institutional Repository
- DLL Training on basic services, basic digital library functions, library leadership and management, electronic theses and dissertations (ETDs)
- Library speakers
- Event Planning
- Consulting

I would like to acknowledge the hard work, marketing skills, and excellent organization provided by Matias Pizarro and Nelmy Jerez to make this month a reality.

Progress report on the goals set for 2004
The 2004 goals of the Digital Library Linkages Initiative were presented to the membership at the General Assembly in Santa Cruz, Bolivia, in December 2003. Below is a progress report.

A. DLL Portal:
A portal was demonstrated based on *PHP Nuke* free software.
Henry Jerez developed the prototype that, after approval by members, is now the permanent DLL web presence. The site is interactive and allows feedback.
Nelmy Jerez is the manger of this site; she makes the necessary changes and posts the latest news. Items to post and ideas for changes can be sent to her at njerez@istec.org.

B. Integration of other services/software with DLL:
We suggested the integration of all our Information Services (Rapid Electronic Document Delivery + Celcius, Consultation, Teaching, Community Involvement, the Institutional Repository) with Continuing Education, Knowledge Networks & Research. This integration is continuing.

C. ISTEC Institutional repository (IR)

During 2003 we tested and then developed an Institutional Archive for the published reports of ISTEC and the academic publications for members. The final version was demonstrated and approved at the 2004 GA in Tampa. The benefits of this IR include:
- Publishing the output of the ISTEC community
- Re-use (whole or part)
- Study usage patterns of member publications
- Understanding our strengths as a group and publishing trends
- Pooling resources
- It is an online Digital repository that expose our members' interests and strengths to the world (OAI Harvestable Community)

D. Humanities proposal

This proposal has been a recurring goal of DLL members**.** During the second semester of 2004, a survey was sent to participating DLL libraries in order to create a database on the particular strengths of participating member's library collections in the areas of humanities and social sciences.   The main purpose for this endeavor is to identify and build on the strengths of regional / local collections in the areas of humanities, and thus to assess the strengths of the possible expansion into this area. This will serve a number of purposes, which include:
- Promoting the south-north flow of documents, and seeking for innovative programs that would eventually lead to a REDD-based model in the humanities area. We are currently assessing the information needs of Ibero-American programs in US based universities in order to evaluate the creation and sustainability of the program. We think that faculty and graduate students can best benefit from material in history and literature that is not in our collections. For example, UNM has a strong interest in: labor movements in Latin America; legal and human rights issues; non-governmental organizations; political science; etc..
- Facilitate the creation of horizontal exchanges among member institutions, in the areas of humanities and social sciences. We have created pilot programs in the past; however, funding has always been the main issue. One of the main purposes of this effort will be to ascertain what valuable collections lie within ISTEC member's libraries. Once we know this and create a database, we can then proceed on identifying funding sources and mechanisms for this effort.
- Providing higher visibility to ISTEC member libraries, with the ultimate objective of creating collaborative projects and exchanging information and resources that will benefit the user community.

Angela Maria Mejía, Director of *Red Colombiana de Bibliotecas Digitales*, has compiled a list of Latin American collections that include research centers, information resources, and a methodology on how to obtain these documents from participating ISTEC institutions in Latin America. The interest areas include: General information on Latin America; Social Sciences; Political Sciences; Law; Economics; Humanities; Literature; Arquitecture and Art. Available resources include electronic collections (digital theses, magazines and pertinent links) as well as bibliographic on line catalogues.

E. 2nd *Simposio Internaciaonal Bibliotecas Digitais* (II SIBD)
II SIBD was a great success. We congratulate the planning committee on this excellent
event that was attended by over 500 people. Participants from various organizations in
Brazil declared their support for open access and the Berlin Declaration. DLL arranged
speakers in this area from Canada, Germany and the USA.

F. Investigate consortial access to electronic content
ISTEC-WITS negotiated a proposal from Thompson/Gale™ that was presented to
members at the GA DLL Workshop.
Proquest™ continues

G. ISTEC Publications:
The OAS electronic version of the DL book had about 7.5 K downloads. The OAS
may decide to publish a new and revised edition. Johann van Reenen created two
documents for DLL: "*Our concept of a Digital Library and Institutional
Repositories*" and the "*Brazilian Open Access Proposal*"
See Appendix II for the full test of these two documents. See also # H. below.

H. Open Access Issues:
The declarations at II SIBD were widely publicized. Press releases were made available
at the conference in Portuguese and English. Johann wrote brief news releases that was
published in:
"*Brazil supports Open Access to Scientific Information*" *SP*ARC E-News, *June-July
2004 at* ***http://www.arl.org/sparc/pubs/enews/jun04.html#5***
- Open Access News (News from the open access movement*). Friday, June 18, 2004
  at <hhttp://www.earlham.edu~peters/fos/2004_06_13_fosblogarchive.html> and*
  https://mx2.arl.org/Lists/SPARC-OAForum/Message/793.htm
- *Translated and republished by:* Svenskt Resurscentrum fuer vetenskaplig
  kommunikation *at http://www.sciecom.org/links/APublicering/BOpenAccess/*

I. Workshops:
A two day workshop was held at the GA for which OAS1ISTEC certification was
given. We have very positive response from the (NUMBER HERE) participants

J. Grants:
Three grants were written. One was not successful and two are pending:
    a. LAII, DLL and others to TICFIA
    b. OAS and IAOHE (above)
These grants requires strong partnerships and takes a lot of work and time to
complete. I would like to thank Matias Pizarro of ISTEC and Rebecca Bannister of
LAII for their hard work on the above.

2005 Goals
The plans for 2005 were discussed at the 2004 GA in Tampa and presented to the Board
and membership for approval. They are:

1. Continuing discussions and planning for a REDD service in the Humanities.
2. Populating the ISTEC Institutional Repository with member publications:
    a. Obtaining content in Spanish and Portuguese is very important to many commercial and public organizations. ISTEC can become a supplier of such content. Conversations have begun to explore future collaboration to get electronic content developed in Spanish, Portuguese, and English in the areas of Engineering, Computer Science, Medicine, and related sciences.

Action: An STEC IR Working Group was established for Content Recruitment (Luiz Nunez, Roberto Murphy, and Johann van Reenen)

We need to consider the following, probably through the work of an IR Taskforce:
- Authorization policies (who can submit to what collection; who can read?)
- Review policies, e.g. review for author profiles and eligibility and review of the meta data. This could be by type of collection or/and by country
- Tracking of statistics of use and citations? E.g. Top 50 Papers per annum, notice to authors when a submission reached 1000 downloads, and other incentives to place items in IT.
- Do we want to become the Portuguese and Spanish co-developers of the *Dscace Development Group* at MIT?

3. Venezuelan and Mexican Initiatives were created at the GA:
    a. Actions: The Venezuelan Group will arrange a meeting for participants in 2005. They will establish an executive group to set goals for membership recruitment, event planning, digital library initiatives, and local REDD management.
    b. The Mexican Initiative will involve establishing a new mandate and management of Rebidimex. Johann and Jorge Garcia will work with UNAM (names here) to work on this.

4. Malaga workshop
5. Co-plan the 3rd *Simposio Internaciaonal Bibliotecas Digitais* with the program committee in Sao Paulo
6. Upgrade the computer systems underlying IR and REDD for greater reliability and sustainability
7. Act on the Thompson/Gale proposal. Members will send their ideas about this to Johann and Ramiro. They will test the trail package when it becomes available.
8. Submit a proposal Proposal for Certificate of Digital Librarianship Institute to the *Advanced Studies for the Americas* and the *Inter-American Organization of Higher Educatio*n of the OAS
9. Monitor pending grants and submit more grants if possible.
10. **Finally, what is are our greatest concerns for the coming year?**

There are two areas that need system support in the DLL initiative:
- REDD support for PC's and the *Celcius* server
- The ISTEC Institutional Repository

The IR will be our fist professional web-service that applies to all members. We need to be able to handle crashes, restoring, re-compiling, and installing new versions of the software. I have concerns with the stability of the current systems and continuity of management.

For the *Dspace* Institutional repository in particular, we need to ensure continuity, ease of access, and stability in order to offer Latin American authors a safe place to archive their publications. Some of the issues are:

- Identify a *Dspace* Administrator (authorization, passwords, etc) and access to systems management
- Enhance current hardware: We use a *Compact Proliant* server. It needs more hard drive. While we plan for a higher level machine we need to get an external Raid for storage (2K) and 10 backup tapes (.5K)
- The IR server needs to move into the ECE server room or UNM-CIRT for security and climatic conditions. (Could Chaouki work on the CIRT angle?)
- We need to identify a person who is responsible for day-to-day maintenance of the IR server software and operations systems
- We need a backup person to hold the information when personnel changes (John Salas?)
- We may need to buy extra bandwidth

ACTIONS Needed by the Board and/or the executive Office:

- Funding for the server upgrades
- Assignment of or plan for continuity of systems administration duties
- Mandate of ISTEC IR
- IR Working group formation.

Reports from regional operations of DLL:

PREBI - ARGENTINA
Update from CELSIUS / PREBI – Argentina News c/marisa
Marisa Di Giusti, Coordinator of the Proyecto de Enlace de Bibliotecas (PreBi) DLL Chapter at the Universidad Nacional de la Plata in Argentina, and her staff, have officially launched the Prebi Portal. We invite you to visit their site:
http://sedici.unlp.edu.ar

Some of the most important recent news are:
1) There are many new Universities that installed CElsius (Panama, Venezuela, Colombia) and the project staff dedicates too much time to answering questions and assisting with the installation. We need to open a space not to give them a class, but so that any member can ask about the system operation.

2) Since many Celsius stations have been installed it is indispensable to coordinate a certain standard, which would constitute the avant-premier of Celsius Net, for this not only we need librarians but people with experience in informatics. We must operate with a statistical globe, this implies that we must coordinate denominations: University, school, department, etc. We must define the Directory – so to speak – of Institutions, how to update it, the licenses, etc.

3) We are working very hard at La Plata in the issue of normalization of titles, and we need a strong participation of librarians with expertise in technical processes. We will present our work which deals with all of the titles that we request be normalized with

subject, editor, and existences data, but this requires constructive criticism from knowledgeable people.

4) I wish to open a strong debate related to the normalization of proceedings and congress minutes information, since they appear differently in each of our libraries.

5) PrEBi is still working the digital theses issue, together with institutions in Brazil that develop it, as are USP, UNESP and UNICAMP.

Updating of CELSIUS / PREBI – News from Argentina
UNLP will start the web page in the course of next month c/ marisa
http://celsius.prebi.unlp.edu.ar
From this web site, authorized users will be able to download the Celsius software in its 1.5 version. This version has added possibilities related to the facilitation of message translation, it admits the exportation of statistics in CSV format, it admits e-delivery of articles through the download of documents in the same site, it includes a multi-platform installer, and currently the area of inter-connection between the different installed Celsius is being worked on. Similarly, in the installation of this software is included a database with the existing titles divided by PrEBi in three of the catalogues in which it traditionally searches, at the moment of the divisions done before requests.
The publishing platform Celsius-DL, which resides at http://sedici.unlp.edu.ar, has incorporated electronic magazine publications, and the last areas for document contribution by final and institutional users like librarians and Graduate Secretariats are being finalized. The last harvesting process has made available, within the platform, nearly 710,000 external document references, and the virtual track of the different types of documents (thesis, articles, artistic productions, series) has been finalized. The talks with the Los Alamos National Laboratories have begun in order to begin working with the technologies exposed at the Second Digital Libraries Symposium.

REBIDIMEX - MEXICO
News from Red de Bibliotecas Digitales Mexicanas (Rebidimex) –c/ jorge
The "Red de Bibliotecas Digitales Mexicanas" (ISTEC - REBIDIMEX), is a regional block that operates within the Digital Library Linkages (DLL) initiative, and has some of the following main goals:
- Digitalized information exchange
- Interlibrary loan
- On-line catalogues
- Institutions directory
- Academic gatherings
- Internet databases
- Internet digital libraries

We wish to formally invite all ISTEC members in Mexico to participate in the discussion forums and to collaborate with Prof. Salvador López Leal, who is leading these efforts, by visiting: http://tariacuri.crefal.edu.mx/rebidimex/servicios.html

REDCOL – COLOMBIA
EVALUATION RESULT OF CELSIUS SOFTWARE PRESENTATION
MEETING
Universidad de los Andes, Bogotá - Colombia
April 19

The presentation allowed us to comply with the expectations regarding knowing the Celsius software as support tool at the service of bibliographic commutation.

Regarding Celsius, the general perception considers that this software facilitates automation, access, administration (request and delivery control), statistical data in real time, publication title normalization, etc.

The aforementioned contributed to the unification and speeding-up of proceedings developed during daily library work in the area of bibliographic commutation allowing an improvement of the services rendered to users.

At the level of dominating all issues involved it is considered good, even though it lacks greater detail in the technical aspect (software development). It is suggested that the respective Celsius manuals be delivered, as well as the software installation, to each of the members that still do not have it. It is also recommended to continue to do active work through periodic meetings, aiming at communicating news about the Consortium's work to all members and thusly solve new questions that may be generated in this respect.

Regarding the development of the chat-session as interaction means within ISTEC, it was stressed as an excellent idea that allows us to take a valuable step towards knowing the different ISTEC members. Unfortunately, time limitations and a poor network connection did not contribute to satisfying the expectations proposed around this issue.

Within the aspects to be deepened we consider it crucial to direct efforts on issues like: the development of web-pages for Celsius - ISTEC, where would it be convenient to house the Colombian group web-page, copyright in bibliographic commutation in each country, permanent updating for ISTEC members.

LIGDOC - BRAZIL
Second International Digital Libraries Symposium ISTEC / IEEE
UNICAMP, Campinas - Brazil
May 19 - 21

This important and successful ISTEC event gathered more than 500 librarians, information scientists, engineers, and university leaders from Brazil and the region. Additionally, the Organization of American States (OAS) financed travel for 10 Latin American participants. The Symposium had the support of important regional and international institutions like the Brazilian Science and Technology Information Group (Grupo Brasileiro de Informação em Ciência e Tecnologia – IBICT) of the Science and Technology Department of Brazil, FAPESP, representatives from the Berlin

Agreement, from Open Archives (Max Planck Institute of Berlin), the Digital Libraries Research Group from Los Alamos Laboratories and the Soros Foundation. The following official conclusions were published after the event. Visit: http://server01.bc.unicamp.br/sibd/index.php for more information.

1. To give priority to those projects that are in conformity with the standards and ideals of the Open Archive Initiatives;
2. To re-discuss the evaluation criteria for scientific and academic production, taking into consideration Open Archives institutional repository publications;
3. To adopt / establish policies of promotion of free and unrestricted access to science and technology information;
4. To formulate national policies for the preservation of digital objectives in consonance with the ISO / OAIS norms;
5. To stimulate and create discussion forums about the use of protocols, standards, open and free software, and free access to knowledge and scientific and technological information;
6. To give priority to projects that evidence research work done in multi and inter-disciplinary teams;
7. To give priority to projects of formation and training of human resources for development and activity in matters of digital libraries and institutional repositories;
8. To create a funding program for the construction and maintenance of digital libraries and institutional repositories;
9. To finance cooperative research projects in networks with the productive sector, aiming at advancing scientific knowledge and technological development in digital libraries and institutional repositories.

ISTEC / DLL Afternoon at the Second Digital Libraries Symposium / Creation of DLL Working Groups
Presentations were made by Johann van Reenen (UNM), Marisa deGiusti (UNLP / PREBI), Bel Santoro (LIGDOC), Teresinha Coletta (LIGDOC), Ángela María Mejía (UNIANDES-Bogotá / REDCOL), Susana Gil (Universidad de la República – Uruguay) .

Brainstorming / Q&A Session:
After the initial presentations, the floor was opened for questions and suggestions. Participants agreed to create two task forces for specific outcomes:

1) Study for the creation of an **ISTEC certification program in Information Sciences**. This would be ministered in modules within the various DLL / ISTEC events. Some initial considerations are:
   o We need an international organism to validate the certificate. This could be for example the Organization of American States (OAS), or the IEEE.
   o We will also require the validation of an academic accrediting institution, which could be a for example a university or an education department. We must determine what institution could fulfill this requisite.

> o A study must be done to determine the thematic to be covered within these modules, as well as the amount of hours, and determine who would be the appropriate people to minister these courses.
> o The proposal is not a Masters program, rather, a continuing education certificate.
> o A study must be done to know the number programs in library studies and information science that exist within ISTEC member institutions.

This committee is composed by:
1. Teresinha das Graças, Universidade de São Paulo - Brazil
2. Giselle de Clunie, Universidad Tecnológica de Panamá - Panama
3. Marisa de Giusti, Universidad Nacional de La Plata - Argentina
4. Johann van Reenen, University of New Mexico - USA
5. Jorge Luzuriaga, Universidad Tecnológica Equinoccial - Ecuador

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Appendix. I. Some recent achievements in the history of DLL include:

- Training librarians in digital library technology for the last 8 years. We are currently developing (in conjunction with the OAS) the first Digital Library certificate for Latin American librarians.
- Establishing the first annual "Trends in Digital Libraries" conference for Latin America, hosted by UNICAMP (2003,2004) and USP (2005-in conjunction with the General Assembly)
- Developing a successful rapid electronic document exchange program (REDD) that has participants in 19 countries. It annually saves libraries in Latin America collectively hundreds of thousands of dollars in information costs
- Developing and deploying document management software suite, *Celcius*, from Universidad Nacional de la Plata, to manage REDD orders and statistics
- Support for and training in establishing Digital Theses and Dissertation projects in many member universities. This disseminates their unique intellectual property. Currently ISTEC member libraries are the leading players in this area in Latin America
- Leading education, proselytizing for change, and establishing projects in new scholarly communications systems. Examples include the ISTEC Institutional Repository of digital publications and the Open Access movement in Latin America, especially Brazil.
- Founding member of and participant of the Emerging Digital Library Research Summit of the "Alliance for Innovation in Science & Technology Information" held annually at the Los Alamos National Laboratory.
- Trained hundreds of librarians since the inception of ISTEC in Risk taking, Decision making, and Leadership in the digital environment.
- Our digital library partners include many notable universities and research organizations in the US (Los Alamos, Virginia Tech, NASA. etc) and Latin America (list if needed)
- Members have published important articles and books in the above areas, e.g. a book on digital libraries and virtual workplaces for the OAS

- The Consortium is proud of the several members who have developed interesting free software packets, and are active participants in the free software movement, especially in Brazil (e.g. UNIVATES and UNICAMP).

Appendix. II: DLL concept of a Digital Library, Johann van Reenen, 2004

Basic concepts:

Libraries today provide a mix of electronic and traditional services; we can refer to this transitional state as the *Hybrid Digital Library*. With new forms of information resources developing and new possibilities for information delivery, the use of electronic library services is growing rapidly. Authors, users, and librarians are questioning the established system of scholarly publishing. It is becoming easier to publish directly digital in an emerging system based on authors taking back control of the distribution of their research and scholarship though *e-pre-print* and *e-post-print* open archives and the growth of *Institutional Repositories**.

Libraries offer *Virtual Services* within the hybrid digital library. To be identified as a *Virtual Library* however, all services, communication, collections, and other content must be available seamlessly without the necessity of accessing a comparable physical alternative.

Model digital library:

Ways of providing and delivering information have changed fundamentally and will continue to change in years to come as Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) progress and become more integrated. In contrast to traditional print resources, electronic resources often have no physical form and boundaries, and this affects how services are delivered, the usability of library web sites and web-based services, online instruction, and the measurement of both collections use and the effectiveness of services.

DLL has a model description (or broad definition) of the ideal evolving digital academic library. Such a library will have:
 - A flexible web-based catalogue of print and electronic items that links seamlessly to electronic collections and databases and provides customized services similar to commercial book vendors such as *Amazon.com™*
 - Electronic course reserves and interlibrary loan systems that are accessible from all library web sites and integrated with citation and full-text databases and the online catalogue
 - Electronic databases:
     - o For citations
     - o For integrated full text and citations
     - o Of unique local digitized collections, e.g. historical archives

- An open-URL resolver mechanism such as SFX™ and an integrated system for managing e-resources so that patron can find and click through to all items owned electronically by their library
- Links from electronic classroom systems (such as *WebCT* ™) into the library's services such as Interlibrary Loan (ILL), course reserves, and the online catalogue.
- Digitization systems (e.g. a digitization center with publishing software) for their unique materials, especially historical archives and special collections
- Systems to manage and administer an *Institutional Repository* of their organizational documents, including the works (pre-print, post-print, reports, white papers in digital format) of their faculty and researchers
- Joint initiatives with Graduate Schools to create *Electronic Theses and Dissertation* (ETD) systems
- Online tutorials and other instructional systems that will ensure information literacy
- Virtual reference services
- Virtual collaboration systems
- Physical spaces that allow for highly integrated use of electronics and information and community interaction such as an "information commons". These should ideally integrate a variety of ICT functions and allow the patron to use wireless devices, sign out laptops; print and copy seamlessly, digitize, and e-mail results. Ideally the setting should be comfortable, encourage communal work, and provide access to café services.

Evaluation in the electronic environment:

Libraries need to reach agreement about the statistical data they require in order to evaluate their electronic services and negotiate with vendors and suppliers of information resources and suppliers of automated library systems to provide such data.
To properly evaluate electronic products and services in digital libraries, we need to be able to track and analyze:

- Number of uses of electronic library services, e.g. ILL and e-reserves
- Usage statistics of electronic information resources such as citation databases and full text options
- User behaviors when using electronic services
- User expectations
- Competitive information, e.g. why is *Amazon.com*™ and Google.com™ more popular than library catalogues and services?

This data, together with general trends in the user population (such as "*Generation-Net*" users), should be evaluated in order to change and improve electronic customer services.

Emerging Scholarly Communication systems:

The design and development of hybrid digital libraries are necessarily linked to the emergence of alternatives to the traditional journal literature. Initially, electronic journals initially merely replaced or supplemented the print version. The *Open Archives Initiative*

opened new perspectives on scholarly publication. Articles can now be submitted to pre-print Open Archives compliant systems (e.g. *arXiv.org*) where the submissions are rapidly available for pre-review and archiving. Items from these e-pre-print systems can then be published in regular journals or in Open Access journals. The latter refers to:

- Systems of publishing (e.g. *Public Library of Science*™) that are free to all but where the authors or their organization pays the publishing cost
- Systems where the cost of publishing is shared by organizations or associations and are free to the author and the reader
- Systems of *self-archiving* by authors of their own pre- and post- published works. Authors are encouraged to archive their own publications in Institutional Repositories (see Appendix III), their web sites, and/or in mini-archives such as the *Kepler*™ system from Old Dominion University.

Universities and their libraries are beginning to educate their faculty/researchers about these emerging options and are investing in pilot studies and implementing free institutional repository software such as *Dspace*™ from MIT. On a larger scale organizations are studying the effect of such emerging scholarly publications systems on peer review and the dissemination of taxpayer-funded research. International movements aimed at global solutions to the crisis in scholarly publishing are hoping to ensure changes at governmental levels, such as the **Berlin Accord** and the **Budapest Open Access Initiative** (BOAI).

Appendix III: DLL concept of an Institutional Repository (IR)

An IR can be created for all of a university, a university department, or for specific groups, such as the writings and published articles of a Society/Association/Consortium. It is a set of services offered by the institution or group to manage and make accessible the scholarly digital materials created by that institution and its community members.

An Institutional Repository is one of the solutions to managing and preserving the growing array of digital content created at our institutions. Currently, most IR adopt the *Open Archives Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting* (OAI-PMH) framework, are interoperable, and embrace open access principles. They also collect and expose a broader range of digital research material than traditional library archives, contributing to the development of a richer system for scholarly communication. Examples of included digital objects are: videos, music, rotatable images, spatial objects, data visualizations, archived websites, and numerical data sets.

Momentum is building for developing these types of repositories. This is driven by changes in publishing agreements, more liberal copyright assignments, and industry practices. Two current initiatives that should have a significant impact on the number of peer-reviewed items that can be placed in IRs are:
- The "Green Journal" movement. This refers to publishers that allow authors to post their peer-reviewed article in the organization's IR a certain period (e.g. one year)

after original publication. It is estimated that over 80% of STM publishers are now "green".
-   Laws pending in Great Britain and the USA that will require that all government funded research results are published in ways that allows for open access and/or archiving in an IR soon after original publishing.

The greatest stumbling blocks to a total open access system is traditional peer-review systems and the promotion and tenure processes at universities. None of these are truly changes by open access but perceptions will be slow to change.

Leaders in Digital Libraries will need to understand these new horizons, how to plan for the anticipated changes, and how to lead others in the risks and decisions that need to be made. DLL strives to provide consultation, training, partnerships, and support for such leaders and leadership initiatives to its members.

Appendix IV: Brazilian Berlin Open Access Accord, proposed by Johann van Reenen, DLL Director

Proposal: Celebrating the 50th Anniversary of IBICT at the Second Annual ISTEC/FAPESP Digital Libraries Workshop at UNICAMP in May 2005 with a global announcement that Brazil has joined in the Berlin Open Access Accord.

Rational: This is internationally important news as Brazil will be the first Latin American country to participate officially in this important research and open access movement. Secondly; Brazil has an excellent record in providing affordable electronic access to its scientific output (e.g. **SciELO**, Scientific electronic library online, and the IBICT's EDT initiative) and can regulate publication access through its government funding agencies.

The vision:
"An old tradition and a new technology have converged to make possible an unprecedented public good. The old tradition is the willingness of scientists and scholars to publish the fruits of their research in scholarly journals without payment, for the sake of inquiry and knowledge. The new technology is the Internet. The public good they make possible is the worldwide electronic distribution of the peer-reviewed journal literature and completely free and unrestricted access to it by all scientists, scholars, teachers, students, and other curious minds. Removing access barriers to this literature will accelerate research, enrich education, share the learning of the rich with the poor and the poor with the rich, make this literature as useful as it can be, and lay the foundation for uniting humanity in a common intellectual conversation and quest for knowledge."
From the *Budapest Open Access Initiative.*

History of events leadng to this proposal:

1. **The Open Archives Initiative** (www.openarchives.org) was established in Santa Fe, New Mexico, USA in October 1999.It is now accepted worldwide. It is an effort to

enhance access to Electronic-print (E-print) archives as a means of increasing the availability of scholarly communication.

The best-known and pioneering example is the High Energy Physics E-pre-print server developed by Paul Ginsparg at the Los Alamos National Laboratories (now called *arXiv*) about 12 years ago. Basically and ideally an E-print service works as follows:

 Accredited authors submit pre-prints to a subject E-print service through a semi-automated process

 The process authenticates and assigns basic Meta-data based on the information from an existin*g* author's profile and the author's template (description) for a specific submission.

 Readers (somewhat like reviewers) read and comment

 The author revises then, after various versions a final version is created for the archive and/or published (after formal peer review) in an e-journal.

 The archive contains all versions and comments.

 An Open Archives Harvester cumulates metadata for searching across multiple archives (of an institutional, society, etc.) and a search engine searches **the accumulated metadata and make links to the original documents**

2. Since then, many Open Archives has been established providing free access to research information**.** The Brazilian Electronic Theses Initiative is Open Archives Compliant.

3. Budapest Open Access Initiative

In Europe there is a similar initiative called the Budapest Open Access Initiative (BOAI) at http://www.soros.org/openaccess/ **.** The BOAI arises from a meeting convened in Budapest by the Open Society Institute (OSI) on December 1-2, 2001. The purpose of the meeting was to accelerate progress in the international effort to make research articles in all academic fields freely available on the Internet. It is at once a statement of principle, a statement of strategy, and a statement of commitment.

4. Bethesda Declaration on Open Access Publishing

This declaration was developed at a meeting held on April 11, 2003 at the headquarters of the Howard Hughes Medical Institute. The purpose is to stimulate discussion within the biomedical research community on how to proceed, as rapidly as possible, to the widely held goal of providing open access to the primary scientific literature. There was agreement on significant, concrete steps that all relevant parties —the organizations that foster and support scientific research, the scientists that generate the research results, the publishers who facilitate the peer-review and distribution of results of the research, and the scientists, librarians and other who depend on access to this knowledge— can take to promote the rapid and efficient transition to open access publishing.

5. USA political initiative: In June, 2003, US Representative Martin Sabo (D-MN) introduced a bill calling for a revision of Copyright Law that would put the results of research substantially funded by the federal government into the public domain. This is pending and will be revised to include open access.

6. Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities

On Wednesday 22nd October 2003, nineteen (19) international research and cultural heritage organizations signed the "Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities." See: http://www.zim.mpg.de/openaccess-berlin/ and then click on Declaration.

Among them were seven large German research organizations and two of their French counterparts. The signing of this declaration was preceded by a three-day conference at the Max Planck Society in Berlin-Dahlem where leading, international experts discussed new ways of accessing scientific knowledge and cultural heritage via the Internet. For the first time ever, the Internet offers the possibility of making knowledge universally accessible. As a result, publishing practices and the system of quality assurance used thus far in the sciences and the humanities are expected to undergo considerable changes. In signing the "Berlin Declaration", the research organizations advocate consistently using the Internet for scientific communication and publishing. Their recommendations in favor of open access are directed not only at research institutions but also and to the same extent at cultural institutes such as libraries, archives, and museums.

The "Berlin Declaration" is in accordance with the spirit of the "Bethesda Declaration on Open Access Publishing" and the "Budapest Open Access Initiative". Both also endorse fundamental changes to the practice of scientific publishing. The "Berlin Declaration" incorporates cultural heritage, a point stemming from the ECHO (European Cultural Heritage Online) initiative, one of the pilot projects supported by the EU Commission.

7. **Norwegian Council for Higher Education (NCHE) conference on Open Online Access to Research**
This conference took place on November11, 2003 and may result in Norway being the first country to actually *implement* the Berlin Declaration (rather than merely endorse it, as other nations have so far done), mandating open-access provision for all Norwegian research output, Norway could trigger at last the long-awaited cascade of the open-access dominoes. We must make clear that Norway has not yet implemented the Berlin Declaration, nor even decided at this meeting to do so. But all the key pieces as well as the will to make a way seemed to be in place at this national meeting, with representatives of the government, of the administrative and academic heads of the universities, of the research funding councils, of the library and information science community, and of the research community, nationwide. The next step will be national discussions of potential nationwide Norwegian implementation, see: http://www.ecs.soton.ac.uk/~harnad/Temp/oslo.htm

Summary:
Clearly all these initiative rests on the foundation of implementing **Institutional Repositories** based on the OAI/PMH (Open Archives Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting) discussed at the Symposium in Campinas in March 2003 and implemented by many organizations n the US, as well as by ISTEC. Several funding sources outside Germany (Welcome in UK, NSF in the USA) took the message to heart and are now discussing requiring people who receive grants from them to publish in open access mechanisms.

It would be of great significance if Brazil signs on to the Berlin Declaration at the 50th Anniversary of IBICT and goes even further to declare an Initiative for Open Access to Brazilian Scientific Literature funded by Federal and State grants.

ISTEC can commit to ensure that the major representatives from the **Berlin Declaration**, the **OAI**, and the **Budapest Open Access Initiative** attend for maximum impact and international publicity. Speakers such as Rick Luce (OAI, Berlin Decaration) from Los Alamos, and Theresa Velden (Berlin Declaration) from Max Planck Institute has already been contacted.

Why is this so important?
1. It places Brazilian science and technology in the spotlight
2. It helps the global movement toward open access and affordable scientific publishing
3. It offers hope for all libraries, and Brazilian libraries, to stop the spiraling cost of journal prices and to keep up with demand for information
4. It will publicize IBICT, FAPESP, CNpQ, and UNICAMP in new and valuable ways, such as being the first Latin American participant in the Berlin Declaration
5. Brazil could then join Europe and the USA in a global movement to change the way scientific communication is conducted. This could mean participations in international events to further the concept, new partnerships, et cetera.

Appendix V: Annoucement of the Creation of a discussion list in Spanish for Código Libre - GNUTeca, sent in by Cesar Brod, UNIVATES

In 2003, and thanks to UNESCO's support, we officially launched our efforts to offer GNUTeca in Spanish, initially through a workshop that was offered in Montevideo, Uruguay, and later in Chile. Additionally, we have made initial contacts with a number of other Spanish speaking countries.

Our intention with this notice is to invite you to take part in the gnuteca-spanish list (http://server.codigolivre.org.br/mailman/listinfo/gnuteca-esp) with the purpose of improving our communication and to coordinate efforts in future Spanish GNUTeca developments.

The online registration should be done directly by the user, following the instructions in: (http://server.codigolivre.org.br/mailman/listinfo/gnuteca-esp). If you have any problems, please let us know by writing to: pablo@solis.coop.br. I also ask that you please forward this information to any pertinent discussion lists or other people that may be interested in this project.