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The Grey Journal
An International Journal on Grey Literature

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About TGJ

The Grey Journal is a flagship journal for the grey literature community. It crosses continents, disciplines, and sectors both public and private. The Grey Journal not only deals with the topic of grey literature but is itself a document type classified as grey literature. It is akin to other grey serial publications, such as conference proceedings, reports, working papers, etc.

The Grey Journal is geared to Colleges and Schools of Library and Information Studies, as well as, information professionals, who produce, publish, process, manage, disseminate, and use grey literature e.g. researchers, editors, librarians, documentalists, archivists, journalists, intermediaries, etc.

About GreyNet
The Grey Literature Network Services was established in order to facilitate dialog, research, and communication between persons and organizations in the field of grey literature. GreyNet further seeks to identify and distribute information on and about grey literature in networked environments. Its main activities include the International Conference Series on Grey Literature, the creation and maintenance of web-based resources, a moderated Listserv, and The Grey Journal. GreyNet is also engaged in the development of distance learning courses for graduate and post-graduate students, as well as workshops and seminars for practitioners.

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"SHARED STRATEGIES FOR GREY LITERATURE"

EDITOR'S NOTE

In 1993 the PEER Module (Public Enterprise in Editing and Review) was initially applied within the structure of the First International Conference on Grey Literature. The PEER module was instrumental in compiling and editing an Annotated Bibliography on the Topic of Grey Literature and was subsequently used in the compilation and editing of an International Guide to Persons and Organizations, a Glossary of Terms, and a Notebook on Grey Literature for seminars and workshops. The application by GreyNet of the PEER Module in the 1990s was both an exercise in making grey literature more visible as well as emphasizing its supply-side, publishing component.

Now that grey literature is readily catalogued, referenced, cited, and openly accessible to subject based communities as well as net users, the claims that grey literature is unpublished or non-published have sufficiently been put to rest. However, now that grey literature has met these former challenges and entered mainstream publishing, it requires in the spirit of science to have a system in place for the quality control of its content. This new challenge has recently been spurred by the IPCC affaire involving the use/misuse of grey literature and is now almost a daily topic in the world media.

Among the studies that will be presented during the Twelfth International Conference on Grey Literature (*see further the section 'On the News Front'*), one will explore the degree to which grey literature is reviewed and compare similarities and differences with formal peer review carried out in various degrees by commercial publishers. The study will further distinguish the review process implemented by grey publishers from that of mavericks and vanity press, where personal opinion and pure speculation run rampant. The method involves a review of the literature on peer view and its subsequent adaptation in the field of grey literature. Key concepts and elements in peer review will form the framework for a content analysis.

In this current issue of TGJ, a collection of articles dealing with strategies for grey literature have been brought together. Strategies that involve raising the awareness of grey literature as well as its further uses, applications, and preservation. On behalf of the authors, I invite you to read and comment on their work.

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

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Abstract

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

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

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

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

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

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

***Keywords**: cognitive behavioral theory, grey literature, raising awareness, teaching, academic community/setting, assessment*

* First published in the GL11 Conference Proceedings, March 2010

THE COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL THERORY (CBT)

"Knowledge is of no value unless you put it into practice"
(Anton Chekhov)

Having established its roots in Greek philosophy, Cognitive-Behavioral Theory (CBT), or cognitive-behavioral therapy (literature has shown that these terms are used interchangeably), is "a form of psychotherapy that emphasizes the important role of thinking in how we feel and what we do" (NACBT, 2007). CBT was introduced as a methodology in the health sciences sector in order to provide an opportunity for medical students and healthcare practitioners to apply evidence-based medicine to their research pursuits (Lloyd & Reyna, 2001).
The essence of cognitive behavioral theories clearly defines "what we know and think affects how we act" (Wayne State University, p.9), implying that one's behavior can be modified by one's knowledge. Another critical point of note posits that "knowledge is necessary but not sufficient to produce behavior change" (p.9). Therefore, our perceptions of using cognitive behavior theories to interpret how our users, namely health care providers and researchers, search and accept information, has determined our methodologies in raising awareness of grey literature (GL) in order to bring behavior changes to research in an academic environment.
Didactic reasoning, or the common sense approach, remains in the forefront of the library teaching sessions we deliver to our clients and our colleagues. When introducing the concept of GL, we ask the user to apply previously untapped cognition and decision-making skills to find, access, and retrieve relevant information. In the world of inquiry-based learning, we raise awareness and provide advice and guidance on how to recover the unrecoverable. While we infinitely emphasize the importance of considering GL resources in the information-seeking process, it is ultimately the researchers' thinking process that determines how, when, where, and why this literature will be used.

HEALTH BELIEF MODEL (HBM):
COGNITIVE SKILL TRAINING IN HEALTH PROMOTION AND PRACTICE

There are several models that exist for discussing health behavior. These are exemplified at the individual and intrapersonal level and are often broadly categorized as cognitive-behavioral theories. In correlation, social and behavioral scientists have spent years creating numerous theories to understand and explain behavior (Tsang, 1999). Wayne State University proposes knowledge, attitude, beliefs, motivation, self-concept, developmental history, past experience, skills, and behavior as the key components of intrapersonal behavior (p.9). These aspects of behavior lead to the notion of cognitive skill training in health promotion and practice, namely the Health Belief Model (HBM).
One of the first models created to adapt theory from the behavioral sciences to health problems, HBM focuses on one's perceptions of a health problem threat, along with a recommended behavior for preventing or managing the problem. While its original definition was aimed at understanding one's idea of a threatening health problem, coupled with a countermeasure to help offset and/or manage the issue, the literature supports the notion that HBM can assist in scrutinizing one's inaction or noncompliance (Wayne State University). Developed and introduced in the 1950s by a team of psychologists working in the U.S. Public Health Service, HBM speculates that individuals fear disease because they fear the unknown. When first introducing the concept of GL to an audience, whether that audience is composed of healthcare practitioners, librarians, or the academic community in general, it is the fear of a lack of awareness about GL and its uses in research that can often lead to skepticism or quizzical looks.
Primarily focused on one's attitudes and beliefs (Tsang, 1999), HBM is comprised of six concepts that explain and account for an individual's decision to accept change and modify one's behavior accordingly: perceived susceptibility, perceived severity, perceived benefits, perceived barriers, cues to action, and self-efficacy (Wayne State University)(Table 1). While primarily adapted to fit the needs of those involved in the healthcare sector, we have modified and adapted the components of HBM towards our own GL educational pursuits. Before these initiatives are introduced, it is useful to briefly comment upon the original perceptions of HBM, using the current H1N1 epidemic as a case study.

(Table 1: Health Belief Model)

Concept	Definition
Perceived Susceptibility	Perception of chances of getting a condition (i.e. H1N1).
Perceived Severity	Perception of the severity of condition and its impact (modality and mobility of H1N1)
Perceived Benefits	Perception of effectiveness of the adverse action (benefit of existing measures such as H1N1 vaccine)
Perceived Barriers	Perception of tangible, psychological and other costs of adverse action (possible side effects of the vaccine or not getting vaccinated)
Cues to Action	Strategies to activate "readiness" (to convince individuals to receive the H1N1 vaccine)
Self-Efficacy	Confidence in one's ability to successfully perform action (individuals receive H1N1 vaccine)

Often referred to as perceived threat, perceived susceptibility and perceived severity discuss one's perception of contracting an illness or disease. In the realm of GL, an assessment study must be taken of focusing only on the traditional (i.e. scholarly, peer-reviewed) literature, as well as reserving judgment towards the negative impact of excluding GL in research. The perceived benefits comment on the various existing measures to combat or reduce the spread of the illness, often referred to as the effectiveness of the adverse action, while perceived barriers emphasize possible adverse effects of the action or inaction (Tsang, 1999). This translates into recognizing the usefulness of GL and its impact on research, while attempting to modify researcher opinion as to the barriers of using GL resources. In order to encourage an individual to take action on a particular perception, thereby activating 'readiness', cues to action are used to inform and entice. Finally, self-efficacy, seen as one's confidence in the ability to successfully perform an action can be interpreted as a personal belief in one's ability to use GL effectively and efficiently on a regular basis.

(Table 2: Application of HBM)

Concept	Application in GL Awareness
Perceived Susceptibility	Researchers believe that not including GL in research would miss relevant evidence.
Perceived Severity **Perceived Benefits**	Researchers believe that the consequences of excluding GL are significant enough to try to avoid.
Perceived Benefits	Researchers believe that inclusion of GL would present a full picture.
Perceived Barriers	Researchers identify their barriers to using GL and explore ways to reduce barriers.
Cues to Action	Researchers receive messages about the GL Speaker Series, training sessions, OA Poster, etc.
Self-Efficacy	Researchers are confident in using GL.

A model that delves into the perceived beliefs of the individual, HBM can indeed be applied across the board to promoting GL material. Its primary aim is to propose that "the likelihood of an individual making a particular action is determined by the perceived benefits of the action weighed against the perceived barriers" (Tsang, 1999, p.24). We begin GL awareness programs by investigating perceived susceptibility which defines the targeted user group, along with identifying the risks of focusing only on mainstream literature. Specifying consequences of lack of awareness with GL pertains to the HBM concept of perceived severity, where researchers believe that the drawbacks of overlooking grey material are significant enough to be avoided. This methodology serves as a prequel to the perceived benefits of HBM's role in cognitive behavioral theories, where defining actions to take, namely how, where, and when, help clarify the positive effects of GL in both research and teaching. Based on studies in the healthcare sector which describe the potential fallout of failing to consider non-peer-reviewed studies in meta-analysis, it becomes evident that the inclusion of GL truly does present the researcher with a full picture, the complete spectrum within which to gather and retrieve information, serving as a complement to peer-reviewed journals.

There are numerous hurdles to overcome in the quest for the ideal document; not everything is available electronically, despite the wealth of information the Internet is able to provide. Skepticism on the part of the learner can create a perceived barrier towards searching, an issue that needs to be identified and reduced via reassurance and assistance interventions.

Deemed particularly useful in analyzing a person's inaction or incompliance, HBM remains one of the most widely recognized conceptual frameworks of health behavior. In our GL programs, which will be discussed in the next section of this paper, we will demonstrate how we have adapted HBM to explain why the desire to raise awareness of GL has been so eminent. People are fearful of the unknown; GL sessions motivate one to learn about the unknown (perceived threat), reducing fear by taking action ascertaining that benefits outweigh risks. The reason for using and relying on HBM is the fact that it not only explains what it takes to change behavior, but guides the search for why and how, persuading an audience to make decisions with the assistance of grey material.

RAISING AWARENESS OF GREY LITERATURE IN AN ACADEMIC WORLD

The goals of our study are twofold: firstly, to use HBM, one of the cognitive behavior theories, to describe factors regarding lack of GL awareness, coupled with the guiding methodologies we have adopted, and secondly, to determine and establish effective programs in an academic community to promote GL awareness.

In order to make consistent use of a new research tool, one must be equipped with knowledge of the tool and the importance of using the tool. By providing how-to information, sending email reminders about GL programs, and showcasing our GL poster, we are motivated to provide training and guidance in GL. All of these attempts, while certainly time-consuming, are proven factors that training and guidance in GL inevitably increases researcher confidence and subsequently skills in using GL.

A User-Education Program for Cancer Researchers

Held semi-annually, GL classes, part of a User Education program at the Tom Baker Cancer Knowledge Centre, help expand boundaries and create knowledge, awareness, and tolerance towards grey material.

In order to enhance meaning with the concepts introduced during the library user education program, each session we deliver revolves around a current topic and/or patient safety concern. In this way, we are able to not only provide our user with a definition, background and brief history of the world of grey, but also provide concrete examples of the impact of GL on a specific health perspective/topic.

The GL Speaker Series for University Librarians

Following a brief presentation given at the University of Calgary's Libraries and Cultural Resources (LCR) Academic Council meeting in January 2009, where we described our experiences at GL10, we held a lecture at the Faculty of Communication and Culture's Colloquium Speaker Series, introducing the concept of GL and addressing critical roles GL plays in research. During the course of this presentation, it became abundantly clear that "grey literature is not a term used by most faculty members" (Sulouff, 2005, p.1). Having read Sulouff et al's qualitative study, where subject librarians were interviewed in order to determine the level at which various disciplines make use of GL, we were interested in seeking out the methods and resources used by librarians across the University campus to retrieve GL. Upon sending out a call for volunteers via an e-mail listserv, and after filtering the responses received to ensure that there was adequate representation from each of the primary faculties on campus, a team of nine librarians formed the GL Speaker Series. The purpose of this team was to provide an opportunity for each liaison librarian to educate colleagues within LCR on how the term 'grey literature' can be applied and defined in the context of everyday research-related tasks in a particular discipline.

We also established a GL Speaker Series Wiki, http://glspeakers.wetpaint.com, as a forum to provide awareness of the nature of the untraditional material to a wider LCR audience. An introductory session was planned to introduce GL to our colleagues and invite participation for forthcoming GL Speaker Series over the next year. Working with our fellow librarians, we have come to realize once again that "while most librarians are familiar with the term grey literature…there was much that the subject librarians did not know about grey literature, especially in disciplines other than their own." (Sulouff et al., 2005, p.2). Nevertheless, as many

University of Calgary librarians stated during the inaugural GL Speaker Series session, the opportunity to learn how each of the team members made use of GL in their work strengthened the notion that GL was everywhere, across disciplines, not solely residing in the medical or science field.
The goal of the GL Speaker Series is to create awareness of GL in various disciplines within library sciences, and more importantly, to encourage communication and collaboration among librarians about using and promoting GL. The purpose of these sessions has been and will continue to be focused on a specific theme/topic approach to GL. The core subjects will consist of social sciences, arts, humanities, health sciences, education, business, and law. Based on discussions raised during the introductory session, we have observed how the use of GL evidently transcends across disciplines, changing one's research behavior by actively pursuing this type of material on a regular basis.

Showcasing GL at Faculty Technology Days
While the influx of institutional repositories and GL networks have attempted to gather as much research and teaching material as possible into their information vaults, "there is no central register for web sites distributing electronic publications" (Stempfhuber et al., 2008, p. 123). Internet search engines such as Google, particularly Google Scholar, are gaining widespread acceptance as a means of accessing and retrieving GL material. Nevertheless, despite the impact that technology has played when it comes to uncovering the 'hidden treasures' of information, "grey literature and open access publications are still seen as second-class publications…despite the fact that many of these publications went through the same type of peer review as traditional publications"(p.124). In an attempt to prove that GL extends far beyond one particular discipline, we set out to inform the University academic community as a whole, via a presentation during the University's annual Faculty Technology Days, about the impact that technology, such as mobile computing, plays in one's information-seeking behavior. Catering the session to faculty, staff, and graduate students, the hands-on interactive session discussed the role that mobile devices have played in specific types of GL, in particular social networking sites.

GL Poster During Open Access (OA) Week
The University of Calgary celebrated the international momentum of OA when LCR hosted several events and activities during OA Week (October 19-23, 2009). A poster entitled *Open Access & Shades of Grey* was displayed at the Student Centre during the OA Week keynote presentation on *Scholarship and Learning in an Open Access Knowledge Environment*. The poster showcased the role that OA publishing plays in the realm of GL. OA increases access, awareness, and visibility of previously hidden material, thereby acting as an essential complement to peer-reviewed findings. It was also a wonderful opportunity to broaden awareness and understanding of GL and OA to research and teaching as well as to raise questions for future discussions on how to facilitate better and more responsive access to digitally-created content.

METHODS AND FINDINGS

Pretest Surveys (Appendix 1)
Brief pre-test surveys were distributed via email to attendees approximately one week prior to all training sessions. Although participation in and completion of the survey was entirely voluntary, the responses received helped identify the different learning outcomes of each learning group, develop session content, and structure the classes accordingly. When asked about their previous experience with GL, 61% of respondents indicated that they either have not used or searched for GL in their field, while in fact almost all had been exposed to GL; they were merely unfamiliar with the definition and basic concepts of GL. Among all types of GL resources, researchers mostly consulted association and government websites when seeking out the latest trends or news releases. This was additionally followed by familiarity with search engines, and print materials as other alternate sources within which grey material could potentially be found.
The pre-test surveys also revealed that a majority of attendees (63%) used GL for their own research pursuits, while 30% focused on GL as a self-learning or teaching aid. The overlap in the percentage numbers indicates the multi-disciplinary nature of GL, where self-learning, teaching, and research can go hand-in-hand.

One-Minute Paper
Participants were given the opportunity at the end of GL sessions to anonymously provide feedback via the One-Minute Paper, on "two or three things learned from the session that may be most useful to future research and practice." This aspect of the study design was extremely beneficial, as it allowed for open and honest communication. We were able to evaluate the effectiveness of our program and ultimately determine whether behavior change with regards to using GL would be more likely to be carried out since the users perceived the consequences of

excluding GL in research. This supported our views that benefits can indeed be derived from including grey material particularly if there are fewer barriers to using and searching GL.
Responses were analyzed and three major common themes were identified (see Table 3 below):

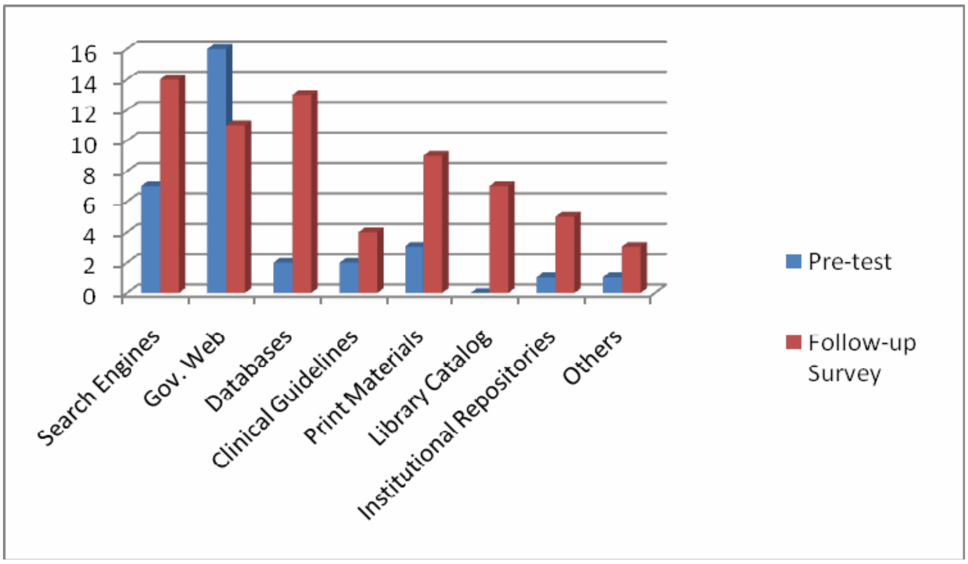
(Table 3: Examples of One-Minute Paper Responses)

Common Themes	Examples
Concepts, Theories, and Introduction	• promoting GL to researchers is key in giving balanced/unbiased information • clarity about what GL is and isn't • breadth of search engines, databases, open access resources, etc. to search GL
Access, Resources, and Strategies	• lists of GL resources/websites is very practical and useful • strategies to search GL
Information Literacy	• this was my first exposure to the term GL. It's helpful to bring other perspectives to the realm of open or unofficial resources that are available. It will help in my own activities around making grey resources more readily apparent, findable, and accessible.

The majority of responses received were highly appreciative of being exposed to GL, and supported the inclusion of documents of a grey nature in research tasks. This proved that, with the guidance of HBM, it is possible to change one's behavior and perception.

Follow-up Survey (Appendix 2)
A follow-up survey was emailed to participants six months after the sessions with an aim of evaluating the impact of our GL awareness programs on our clients' research and teaching practices, as a reflection on whether there are behavior changes in searching and using GL. The comments received were positive. Almost all indicated that they have searched for GL since attending a GL session. Many have become more confident in recognizing the importance of GL. There is also a high level of confidence with regards to knowledge of GL resources. As with the pre-test survey mentioned earlier, there is a noticeable pattern between recognizing the need for GL coupled with the confidence and knowledge to be able to search it, hence the overlap between percentages reported. Further, while the purpose of consulting GL material is primarily to satisfy research requests (89%), two-thirds (67%) of respondents indicated that they also make use of grey material for their own self-learning. These statistics indicate that GL serves as key resource material beyond a one-sided research purpose. In addition, a growing trend has emerged with regards to types of GL resources consulted (Figure 1), as indicated by the follow-up survey. Search engines have established the top tier, with government resources and databases following closely behind. Due to extensive promotion of the importance of open access, DSpace, the University of Calgary's institutional repository was also reported to be consulted on a regular basis, along with the library catalogue.

(Figure 1: Comparison of GL Resources Consulted Pre-test and Follow-up Survey)



CONCLUDING REMARKS: THE FUTURE OF OUR GREY LITERATURE INITIATIVES

As exemplified by the methods undertaken to raise awareness of GL, the use of the Health Belief Model framework is helpful in the continued pursuit of promoting the importance of non-traditional material in an academic community. Based on feedback received from the pre-test and follow-up surveys, together with the One-Minute–Paper, the targeted audience of our programs presented here have undoubtedly undergone a transformation with regards to their beliefs, attitudes, and behaviors towards the nature of this elusive material. As promotion of GL in the academic sector continues, education programs must address relevant beliefs and continue to target different learners.

As many researchers can attest to, GL is "often among the first sources of information on a topic or activity [and]…is sometimes the best/only resource ever issued and may offer unique information and insights not available elsewhere" (Childress, 2003, p. 4). In order for GL to continue down its current path of success, questions inevitably arise as to how to ensure that various types of GL (from open access journals to institutional repositories) continue to be replenished and keep the academic community aware of the latest research projects.

Via the initiatives discussed in this paper, along with a few new ideas that are already forming in our minds, we believe that our continuous promotion of GL as a legitimate, required supplement to the literature review, will further narrow the distinction between grey and white, leading to new information-seeking standards prevalent across an entire academic institution. The study that we have undertaken, via an automated survey-collecting instrument, is in essence a feature or type of GL as well. Wide-sweeping generalizations of the survey data collected have allowed us to improve and enhance the delivery of our GL sessions by anticipating the needs of our users and focusing on a particular aspect of a lesson that may be more difficult to retain in memory.

There are a variety of ways in which an academic institution can choose to make GL material available to the clientele it serves. The educational interventions we have introduced are but one possibility. Nevertheless, efforts to continue promoting GL to our audience must be continued. Armed with a heightened awareness of the importance of including GL material in research, it is also the responsibility of the user to think and decide how to use this newfound GL information that determines how worthwhile a research endeavor will be.

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

The Secrecy of Grey unveiled: Grey Literature and the Freedom of Information *

Cees de Blaaij *(The Netherlands)*

"to pierce the veil of administrative secrecy and to open agency action to the light of public scrutiny"
US Supreme Court (US Department of the Air Force v. Rose, 425 U.S. 352 (1976)

Abstract

This paper examines the relationship between political culture and information control. What does 'freedom of information' mean? Governmental institutions produce a diffused body of grey literature. Some parts of these vast grey information resources are accessible but a significant number are not for a number of reasons. On one hand the public in democratic societies has a right to know as formulated in freedom of information laws. On the other hand problems of national security do prevent and restrict access to grey resources. Secrecy has to be maintained because it concerns the quintessential function of the state. There is a public need to know if open government is the preferred political culture. But in an age with an ongoing war on terror, governments are understandingly less eager to stimulate an open society. Openness might harm the national security.
This article evaluates (a) The historical background of government information resources in relation to freedom of information, (b) The working of the FOIA (Freedom of Information Act) in the United States and Europe in general and the public access to grey governmental resources, and (c) more specific the impact of the events of 9/11 and public access to grey government resources. Indicators show that government secrecy has continued to rise since September 11, 2001. However some progress has been made. In general the use of the different freedom of information laws in democratic countries to obtain information from the government continues to rise.

Methodology and materials

In this paper a case study is presented on the effects of 9/11 attacks and the availability of "sensitive" unclassified governmental information within the existing framework of national Freedom of Information Laws. The used methodology is a case study based on comparative research. Data for research was gathered and analyzed from reports and quantitative/qualitative data resources from different organizations: US government agencies i.e. the US General Accounting Office, European Union institutions and non-govermental organizations . In addition relevant international literature on the topic of Freedom of Information was researched.

Introduction

Steven Aftergood, director of the Project on Government Secrecy of the US Federation of American Scientists, once said: "Information is the oxygen of democracy"[1]. If citizens are supposed to participate effectively in a democracy and be able to scrutinize the acts of governments in respect to economics, social issues, and even in issues of war then the quality of information is vital. Unfortunately this is not always the case. According to a 2006 report on the future of digital government in the European Union[2] "there is a lack of proper quality of information and certified sources of information in an era of information overload. When systems become more and more connected, low information quality can spread and might even disrupt the functioning of the public administration."[3]
How did such a situation of *data smog*[4] come into existence? When digital government was introduced in the 1990s governments in the Western world began to realize that the Internet was as a great tool to disseminate information in an efficient and convenient way. Government agencies started to provide information and online services to citizens[5] and sought a direct connection with the user.[6] The drive was to post as much government information online as possible to support the idea of openness. A great variety of document collections became electronically available in respect to parliamentary debates, laws and agency activities. Reports and papers based on government-funded research on subjects like healthcare, geospatial issues, farming and education (among others) also went online. In total these collections represent a mer à boire of different types of grey literature available from public bodies.[7]
In general there was little consideration about the amount of useful information made available

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to the public, or simply put how much was too much.[8] The tragic events of 9/11 in however caused a reversal in governmental thinking in the US about what was useful information to the public and what might be harmful information into the wrong hands in the war against terror. As a result the need for secrecy to protect national security counterweighted the public interest towards open government and public access to unclassified government information was restricted.
In this paper I will focus on the dualism between the need of governmental secrecy and the freedom of information. As a relevant case study I describe and analyze the effects of 9/11 events in relation to the right of access to public information in the US and the EU.

Freedom of information: a brief overview
Freedom of information refers specifically to the right to access information held by public bodies. Getting access to unpublished governmental information means making an official request for governmental disclosure of information following the designated procedure prescribed in the US Freedom of Information Act or the relevant EU regulation.[9]

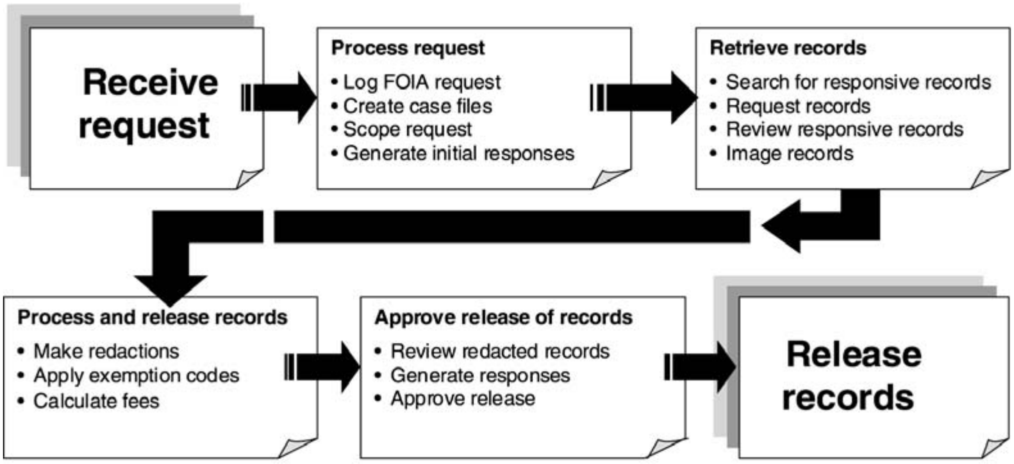


Figure 1. Overview of Generic FOIA Process. Source: GAO-01-378.

Freedom of information was never a distinct constitutional or universal right but evolved as a property of the right to freedom of expression into an independent – sui generis – human right in itself. Already in 1946 during its first session the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution that stated that freedom of information was a fundamental right[10] despite the fact that in the early stage after World War II, the international human rights instruments did not specify the right to information as an explicit right to access information held by public bodies. The implicit notion of a public right to know was nevertheless understood.
In 1966 the US implemented the first Freedom of Information Act[11] (FOIA), "to pierce the veil of administrative secrecy and to open agency action to the light of public scrutiny".[12]
Other governments were not eager to follow; twenty years later only eleven countries had similar legislation. The political climate of the Cold War caused governments to emphasize security interests outbalancing the concern for freedom of information.
After 1984 this changed profoundly, following the collapse of military regimes in Latin America. In Argentina an investigation commission published a report titled Nunca Mas (Never Again)[13] that documented the kidnapping, torturing and killing of more than 9,000 Argentines during the so-called "dirty war" in the 1970s. Evidence was based on systematic documented actions of the military regime and its bureaucracy. The official files gave concrete proof of atrocities. Such was the case also in Chili[14] and Paraguay[15]. In this way grey literature played an important role in establishing the truth that thousands of innocent people had been killed by a military regime.
In Latin America and in Eastern Europe (with the downfall of the Berlin Wall in 1989) democratic governments replaced authoritarian regimes. In the new political environment the public obtained access to once restricted sources. Archives of former security services were opened i.e. in Germany where the archives of the former Ministry of State Security in East-Berlin - known as Stasi - literally proved to be a *Fundgrube* for identifying former Stasi informants and the ways the Stasi had operated.[16] In Russia secret files were transferred to state archives with only limited access. In 1992 however the ex-KGB archivist Vasili Mitrokhin managed to deliver 20.000 pages of crucial intelligence information to the West.[17] At that moment KGB secrecy had received a severe blow and official documents were used to establish the truth about seven decades of Soviet government. Across the Atlantic in the US documents relating to the Cold War were subject to declassification.[18 19]

The publication of documents from the intelligence agencies, police and military was a method for providing justice to victims of security agencies. It also made clear the dangers of a security sector as a state within a state when there is no accountability or control. The end of the Cold War stimulated a movement for transparent governments and the implementation of disclosure laws.[20]
The principles laid down in American FOIA were exemplary for other states. By the end of the 1990s the political ideal of open government was manifest and many believed that democracy and the relation between citizen and state would be redefined.
Supranational organizations began to promote the politics of open government with stronger statements. In 2004 the Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Opinion and Expression from the United Nations proclaimed the right to access information held by public authorities was a fundamental human right "based on the principle of maximum disclosure, establishing a presumption that all information is accessible subject only to a narrow system of exceptions".[21] In September 2006 this opinion was confirmed by a landmark decision from the Inter-American Court of Human Rights. It recognized the existence of a full right of access to information held by the government and other public bodies.[22] This court also made it clear that countries should train public officials on procedures for releasing information and that they must be guided by the principle of maximum disclosure.

In July 2006, 68 countries had the similar disclosure laws.[23] In 2009 90 countries do recognize a right to access but delays in responding to requests for information are notorious.

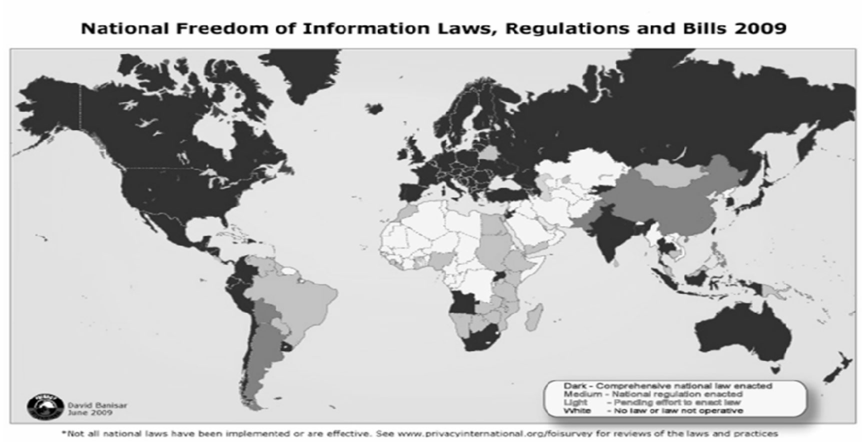


Figure 2. Source: D. Banisar, Privacy International

A survey from the Open Justice Initiative – an advocacy group - in 2006 compared how government agencies in 14 countries responded to information requests. Its analyses showed that 1,926 requests were filed. 56 percent of the request made in countries without freedom of information laws went unanswered and 38 percent of the requests made in countries with freedom of information laws went unanswered. So 47 percent of the requests did not get any response at all.[24]

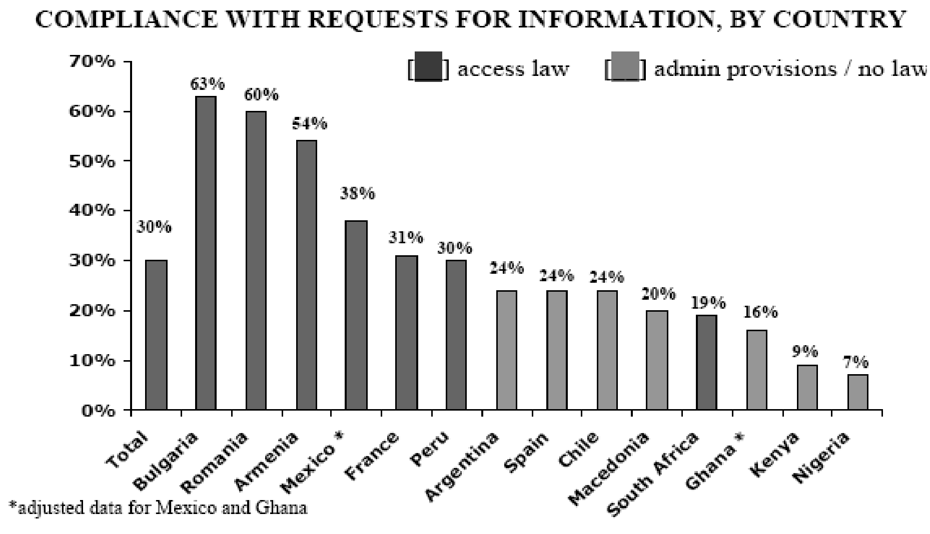


Figure 3. Source: Open Justice Initiative

The report from the Open Justice Initiative diagnoses the vitality of the FOI market. One of the remarkable outcomes is that in countries transitioning to democratic rule – like Armenia, Bulgaria, Romania, Mexico and Peru - a higher percentage of information requests got answered than did in two mature democracies France and Spain. This can be explained by the fact that the freedom of information is not only the right to request and receive information from public bodies but in a number of cases public bodies are obliged to publish information on a need to know basis even in the absence of a request. France and Spain make a significant amount of governmental information online available to the public.

Case study: 9/11 and the freedom of information

The attacks of 9/11 made government and the public aware that public information sources could be used for terrorist activities. The 9/11 Commission Report found that the terrorists had used the Internet for public information resources in mastering their plan such as flight times, research for flight schools etc. and that they communicated by e-mail. Much of this went undetected by using prearranged code words for target locations.[25]

The New York 9/11 attacks had a dramatic impact on the availability of American public information sources. Unclassified information became sensitive in the eyes of the Bush administration. Federal agencies realized that specific information in the wrong hands might be harmful and could be used for new terrorist attacks. Subsequently it was decided to remove a variety of electronic information sources and restricted access to unclassified information in libraries, archives, databases and websites.

Some examples:

- The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) closed down its website temporarily. Later on it came back online with revised content but data files were removed.
- A number of federal agencies like the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) removed information about airline safety for security purposes.
- The Office of Pipeline Safety discontinued open access to its National Pipeline Mapping System.

There are many other examples of the removal of sensitive geospatial, environmental, (nuclear) energy and transportation information from sources.[26] The censoring of information was a kind of Pavlovian reflex and not based on a thoughtful process. To this date it is not clear to what extent US governmental information was removed from public access. Ironically, some of the removed information was already in the hands of nongovernmental sources like journalists groups, investigative reporters and science organizations.[27] In 2002 the Las Alamos National Laboratory terminated public access to thousands of unclassified reports from the Technical Report Library but the Federation of American Scientists put them back online.[28]

Estimation is that under the Bush administration the removal from public view of unclassified information went on until at least 2005. The Clinton administration's openness initiatives were reversed and the level of declassification lowered dramatically in the years after 2001.

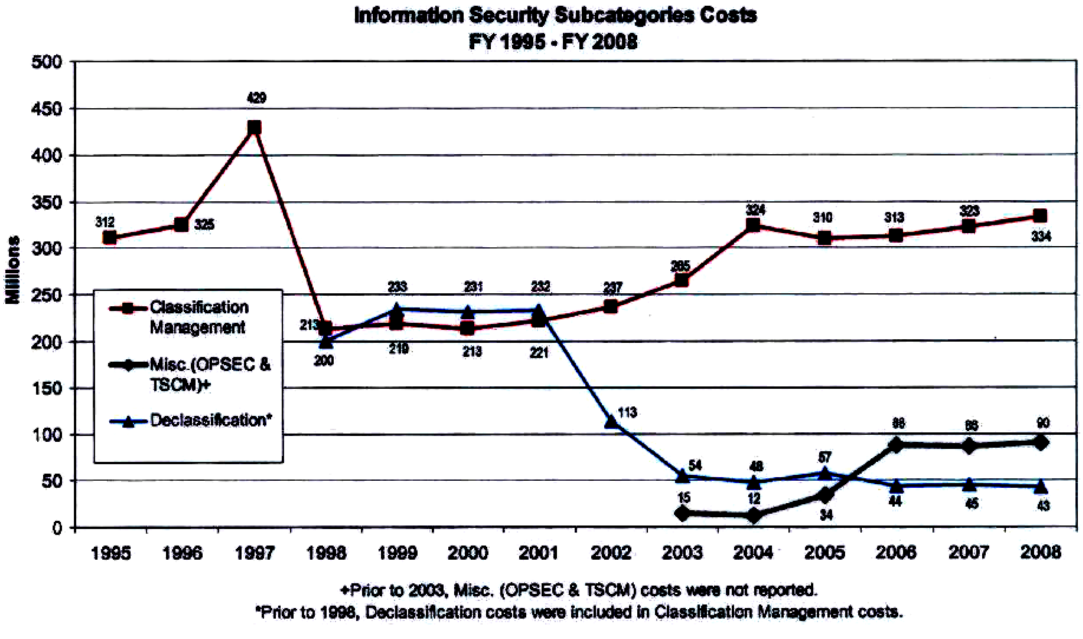


Figure 4. Source: GAO Cost Report 2008

The US Information Security Oversight Office's (ISOO)[29] Cost Report from 2008[30] shows that after 2001 declassification costs decreased with $ 157 million. After 9/11 secrecy was dramatically expanded measured by the number of newly classified documents. Roughly the government in 1995 classified 3.6 million documents. The total number of classification decisions increased from 9 million in 2001 to 14 million in 2003[31] and 16 million in 2004.[32] The director from the Information Security Oversight Office, J. William Leonard observed that even in these times of national security challenges there was excessive classification.[33] He has "seen information classified that [he's] also seen published in third-grade textbooks.[34] Thomas Kean, chairman of the 9/11 Commission observed that three-quarters should not have been classified in the first place.[35] Also the accompanying management classification costs reached unprecedented levels as Figure 5 shows.

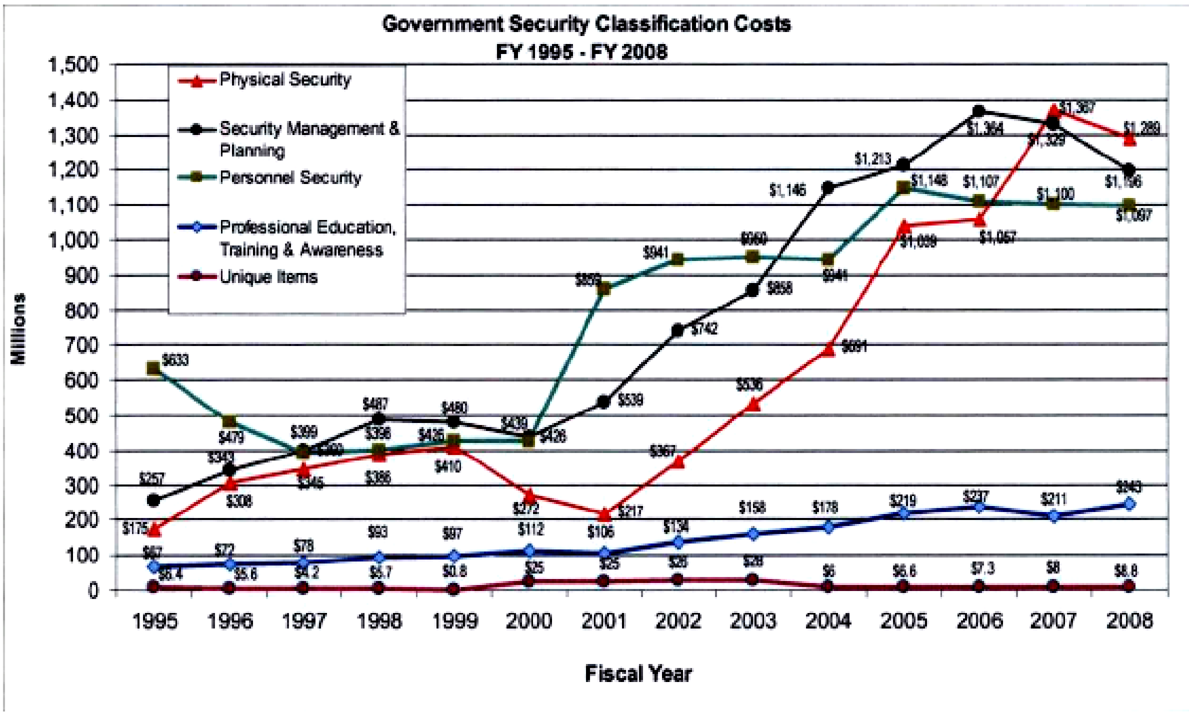


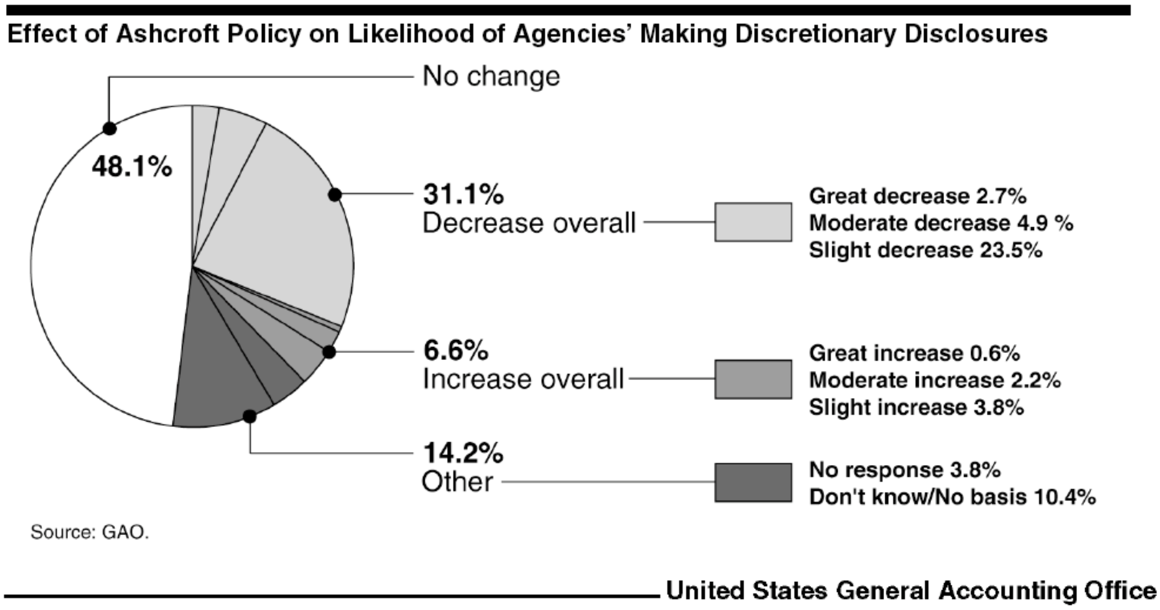
Figure 5. Source: GAO Cost Report 2008

The impact of the Ashcroft and the Card memo's

The described information blackout started on October 12, 2001, when Attorney General John Ashcroft issued a memorandum to the heads of all departments and agencies concerning the FOIA policy.[36] The new Ashcroft FOIA Memorandum encouraged agencies to consider the values of exemptions in FOIA. The Justice department would defend any agency that had a "sound legal basis" for not disclosing information upon requests. In addition on March 19, 2002 White House Chief of Staff Andrew Card issued a similar memo to federal departments and agencies recommending withholding information regarding weapons of mass destruction. He referred to "sensitive but unclassified information". Because this type of undefined information didn't match the criteria for classification on national security grounds the memo was accompanied by two other memos from the Information Security Oversight Office and the Justice Department Office of Information and Privacy. The first memo explained the standards for classification. The second one explained the use of FOIA exemptions to be used to withhold information. This FOIA policy made it easier to deny FOIA requests.

The Ashcroft policy clearly contrasts with that of his predecessor Janet Reno who issued a FOIA policy of more openness. The Reno Memorandum from 1993 summarized that "it shall be the policy of the Department of Justice to defend the assertion of a FOIA exemption only in those cases where the agency reasonably foresees that disclosure would be harmful to an interest protected by that exemption."[37]

The US General Accounting Office – the investigative arm of the American Congress - afterwards conducted a survey concerning the Ashcroft memo. Of the FOIA officers who received the Ashcroft memorandum 31% indicated that they were less like likely to make discretionary disclosures.[38]



Quantitative data from annual FOIA reports shows that under the Bush administration agencies received fewer requests in 2001 and 2002 and more requests in the following years 2003, 2004 and 2005. The US Justice Department argued that posting information of public interest caused a reduction of incoming requests.[39] If this is true then the increased number of incoming FOIA requests in the years 2003, 2004 and 2005 could indicate that some public information was no longer available on the websites of different agencies. This supports the conclusion that critical information was removed from government websites after 11 September 2001. Also noteworthy is an observation from the General Accounting Office in 2002 that a number of agencies were paying insufficient attention to the online availability and the maintenance including accuracy and currency of the website content.[40]

Striking was the fact that the processing efficiency of Freedom of Information Act requests (FOIA) changed for the worse. Backlogs dramatically increased during the Bush administration[41] in comparison with the Clinton administration.

On December 14, 2005, President Bush issued Executive Order 13,392 on "Improving Agency Disclosure of Information."[42] Among other mandates, the Order calls for Agencies to review their FOIA programs and "identify ways to eliminate or reduce [their] FOIA backlog."

The delay problem however was not solved. This has been confirmed by a survey from the National Security Archive[43] from July 2007.[44]

In January 2007, the NSA filed FOIA requests with the 87 leading federal agencies and components for copies of their "ten oldest open or pending" FOIA requests. 57 agencies responded to this request, 53 reported backlogs. Twelve of the agencies that responded had requests pending ten years or more. Of those 12, five had requests pending 15 years or more. The oldest pending FOIA requests in the federal government date back to the 1980s—one from 1987, two from 1988, and three from 1989.[45]

The impact of the Ashcroft and Card memos was also subject for investigation in 2003 by the National Security Archive.[46] They initiated a Freedom of Information Act Audit and approached a total of 35 agencies. 17 of 33 Federal departments or agencies surveyed (52 %) indicated awareness and dissemination of the Ashcroft Memo, but reported little change in regulations, guidance or training materials reflecting the new policy. Only 5 of 33 Federal departments or agencies surveyed (15 %) indicated significant changes. These agencies had a Defense background and were security related. The research of NSA confirms the outcome of the survey of the GAO. In general only small changes in policy or procedure, such as re-review of records to identify sensitive or classifiable materials were implemented however the overall guidance was to increase secrecy in security related matters as we have seen for example in the Abu Ghraib prisoner abuse scandal. The amount of decrease in declassification costs from 2001-2008 supports this conclusion.

The European Union and public access

The political situation in the European Union is very different from the US as the EU is not a federal state but an organization of national member states using methods of "multilevel governance". The position of the national state has gradually changed over the years and new ways were found to fine-tune constitutional systems in the long-term process of political integration. The shift of power to a supranational organization has caused some Eurosceptism including complaints about secretiveness. The lack of transparency was one reason why the

Treaty of the European Union was rejected by a Danish referendum in 1992. Scandinavian countries like Denmark and Sweden always favored more openness but most other national governments supported the system of closed decision making of the European Council. To challenge the secrecy system the Danish ministers announced that they would use their presidency in the first six months of 1993 to declassify and make documents from the Council of ministers' meeting public.[47] The earlier rejection of the Treaty by the Danish caused some turbulence. The council made some concessions and the adoption by the Council of the Decision on Public Access to Documents on 20 December 1993 showed some progress. The influence from the Scandinavian countries gradually became stronger as France and Germany recognized the need for a new agreement towards a right of access to information. On May 30, 2001 a new regulation became applicable.[48] About the same time the Council adopted its decision regarding security regulations.[49]

This framework of two legal instruments provides citizens a general right of access to the documents of the EU institutions, although this right of access is not unlimited.

Exceptions to disclosure are established in Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No.1049/2001, which places certain limits on the general right of access. EU institutions have to (1) apply the exceptions in a restrictive manner, (2) to consider all documents requested with a view to determine whether the documents concerned can be released in full or in part, and (3) to state reasons for refusal in such a way that it does not harm the interests to be protected.

The developments in the last decades show clearly that the balance has shifted from institutional secrecy towards more institutional transparency. The Council's security regulations make it clear that documents should not be over-classified otherwise this could otherwise result in a loss of confidence in the validity of the classification system.[50] The number of Council documents classified "EU Confidential" and above is therefore relatively limited. In practice, most of these documents concern the Common Security and Defence Policy.[51]

Problems in relation to right of access are particularly more present on a national level. Instructions for officials of the national authorities are not clear. Confidential or EU secret documents are sometimes circulating among officials of a ministerial department because officials don't know what EU classification means.[52]

Many new disclosure laws in the new democracies in Eastern Europe included protections for security organizations. This situation refers to the culture of secrecy in the years of communism and it will take more than one generation to end such a tradition. Therefore training public officials how to handle laws on how to access public information needs attention.

The events of 9/11 and the subsequent war on terror did not lead to visibly removing public information from websites in the countries of EU members, as was the case in the US. However the implementation of anti-terrorist laws and the changes to domestic intelligence structures and practices did have an impact[53] on the right of privacy. Questions about the powers domestic intelligence agencies should have in relation to civil liberties in democratic countries remain contested.

New laws were introduced like the Patriot Act in the US and the Anti-Terrorism Bill in the UK. In the post-era of 9/11 each country in the EU has approached the security problem in its own tradition and political culture, as defined by its historical context. Where Germany and the UK were rather slow to recognize the threat of terrorism, the French experience in the 1980s and 1990s helped them to take effective measures. However the French system also received a great deal of criticism because of the use of unlawful preemptive arrests and the disregard of civil rights. France did not reform it intelligence agencies. By its centralized approach it can offer strict surveillance programs. In Germany on the other hand the intelligence structure was highly decentralized. The different political entities have each their intelligence agencies. This makes the structure and communication between stakeholders very complex. There is some improvement on a federal level also in the context of EU security policy.

Conclusions

In the present situation the issues of oversight and accountability are a necessity in the context of an increasing growth of security organizations and domestic intelligence in the war against terror to protect the public interest. Public access to governmental grey information resources and the freedom of information are vital for a democracy. Developments are hopeful in regard to the number of countries providing public access to governmental information resources. That is just only a part of the story. For a balanced approach it is essential that the need for secrecy is to be the counterweighted by involvement of public scrutiny. The 9/11 information blackout has showed that culture of secrecy is undermining the values of democracy. Also troubling is the fact that the public sometimes seems to be detached from the political reality. Fortunately there are a number of advocacy and watchdog groups attracting and stimulating awareness for the freedom of information and access to a wide variety of grey resources like energy data sources and document collections from legislative institutions like Congress, the EU and other national parliaments. In some cases advocacy groups produce their own copied document collections to replace the original ones in case of removal.

Sometimes it is necessary for watchdog groups to provide for grey document repositories themselves i.e. to support journalists in investigative activities, like the website of Investigative Reporters and Editors does.[54] The IRE website contains more than 23,000 investigative stories to support research. This type of information is difficult to retrieve elsewhere. A more radical approach in promoting freedom of information is a website like Wikileaks, which tries to protect "internal dissidents, whistleblowers, journalists and bloggers" who might be endangered by publishing sensitive information. Wikileaks[55] put this information online anonymously and offers "assistance to people of all nations who wish to reveal unethical behavior in their governments and corporations".[56] In total it harbors 1.2 million grey documents. All these initiatives make clear that there is a global need for transparency to pierce the veil.

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

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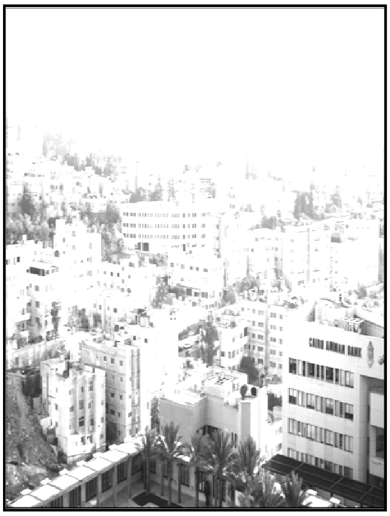
Abstract
The Jordan Property Regime project was an exciting and challenging in-country research project that combined primary and secondary research, the latter containing substantial amounts of grey literature. Since there is not sufficient time to discuss all of our research in detail, this paper provides the general background of the project, our research methodologies, and highlights our research results and conclusions as they relate to women's rights to land ownership in Jordan. This paper also highlights the invaluable benefit that grey literature provided the researchers to fully discern the cultural, socio-political, and economic factors relevant to the study; this research certainly could not have been as readily substantiated using primary, traditional reference works alone.

Background

Bowman Expeditions
The Bowman Expedition is a global concept in which geographers, scholars, and researchers go to foreign countries to establish or enhance a mutual understanding and appreciation of the legal basis of land ownership, how it is used, mapped, registered, and taxed. The Bowman Expeditions are named in honor of the former American Geographical Society Director, Isaiah Bowman. The expeditions are based on the belief that geographical understanding is essential for maintaining peace, resolving conflicts, and for providing humanitarian assistance worldwide. The Bowman Expeditions provide insights on some of the human conflicts that spring from ruptures in the relationships between land and people. The information discovered in the research process can serve as a tool for foreign policy makers to capture the multi-dimensional and complex sets of land rights and interests that are keys to predicting and responding to global crises.[1] The México Indígena Project was launched as the first Bowman Expedition in 2005. Other Bowman Expeditions have been made to the Antilles Region, Colombia, and Kazakhstan. IIa's project on Jordan's Property Regime was a part of the Bowman Expeditions and was funded by the U.S. Foreign Military Studies Office.

Map 1. Map of Jordan

* First published in the GL11 Conference Proceedings, March 2010



A view of Amman, the capital of Jordan.[2]

Background on Jordan

Geographically, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (Jordan) is in the Middle East at the head of the Gulf of Aqaba as can be seen in Map 1. Amman is the capital and largest city with about 2.5 million people. The entire country has just over 6 million people, about 70% of whom are urban. There are 12 political governorates or administrative divisions. Jordan has a total area of about 89,342 sq. km and is slightly smaller than the state of Indiana.[3] The official language is Arabic, with English being widely spoken. Jordan has spectacular geographic diversity, ranging from desert plateaus in the east, highlands in the west, and the Jordan Valley, which is part of the Great Rift Valley that separates the East and West Banks of the Jordan River. About 80% of Jordan's land is owned by the state with approximately 95% of its cadastre being available electronically in a geographic information system.

Research Period and Participants

Our project was carried out over an intensive 12-month research period during September 2007 through September 2008 and was a cooperative enterprise between our American team, our Jordanian partners at Infograph, and the professors and students at Al-Balqa Applied University in Salt. We crafted a wide range of research methods to analyze the Jordan's current cadastral system and relate how the current system meets the demands of individuals and society as a whole. We implemented our research design through three in-country field research trips. Throughout the project, we worked with more than 25 local Jordanians who assisted in data collection and knowledge production. Among our partners were university professors, students, attorneys, surveyors, realtors, women activists, and geographic information system (GIS) experts. We are especially indebted to the Amman-based Infograph Company and Al-Balqa Applied University in Salt for guidance and facilitation of our access to various governmental sources and documentation.

Focus of the Research

A cadastre is usually a parcel-based land information system that contains land records (e.g., rights, restrictions, responsibilities). A geographic description of land parcels is linked to other records that may describe the ownership or control of the parcel, the value of the parcel, and any improvements to the parcel. Such records are used for recording ownership, taxation, and land management. As a first step, our research examined the accuracy and clarity of location, comprehensiveness, and transparency of the Jordanian cadastre.

We looked at the accuracy and reliability of the data and how it was mandated; whether the system was centralized or de-centralized; how the information was collected (via ground surveys tied to geodetic control, uncoordinated ground surveys and measurements, aerial photography, digitizing existing historical records); the types of rights recorded; as well as the history, culture, and traditional land tenure arrangements in Jordan.[4]

The focus of our research was on the overall property system as well as special topics, including women's issues in land ownership which will be discussed in this paper to illustrate the importance of socio-cultural factors as a source of grey information.

In order to fully understand perceptions regarding women's land ownership rights, it was essential to understand some of the complex cultural variables, including religion and historic traditions at work in Jordanian society. These factors include what is known as the Triangle - God, the King, and the State. Jordanians will not criticize these specifically, but will criticize women's roles based on underlying perceptions regarding the applicability of the law and practice. Grey literature discoveries during the primary research process provided the insights into some of these cultural variables.

Research Methodologies

Our data collection methods were based on accessing information from a wide array of open sources, grey literature, including government publications, technical reports, personal land plats, conference proceedings, maps, private sector company information, archived records and publications, theses, academic and trade journal articles, and websites. Prior to our in-country field work, we conducted a vast amount of open source research to discover as much as possible about Jordan's land system.

Surprisingly we found that there is a substantial amount of information about Jordan's land system on the Internet. In fact, Jordan's Department of Lands and Survey (DLS) has a website that includes an online geographic information system of the cadastre, or ownership registry, available to the public. The collective efforts involved in the various research activities yielded substantive findings relating to the many facets – historical, socio-economic, cultural, and technological – of the land management system in Jordan.

The grey literature we discovered through our research design enriched our primary research, providing us with not only context but more details than we would have found otherwise. For example, through our contacts in Jordan we found company documents which gave us some background on Jordan's Department of Lands and Survey, the central agency responsible for all land transactions in the country. We might add that the documents we received were proprietary, which moves darker on the grey scale, but we did receive permission to use them.

As a result of our meetings with the various personnel at the DLS, we obtained brochures, presentations, a set of laws dealing specifically with land transactions, maps, and a copy of a master's thesis on our topic. Several of the DLS staff regularly made presentations about Jordan's cadastre at international conferences such ESRI and International Federation of Surveyors (FIG); we were able to locate these conferences and the papers. The DLS also publishes a monthly statistical report on land transactions for both commercial and private sectors. All of these grey resources played an essential role to our understanding of Jordan's property system.

Our primary research involved interviews with local experts, population surveys of representative samples, focus groups, and on-the-ground land surveys for comparisons with land measurements and descriptions on file at the DLS. Using multiple techniques and strategies, we were able to arrive at a well-informed understanding of Jordan's land property regime. The grey literature that provided an understanding of the region's culture was essential in understanding key aspects of land ownership. Cultural variables that most influenced our findings were based on gender, class, political and economic power, religious faith, and identity.

Table 1 below, "Secondary Open Source and Grey Literature Research Sources," is illustrative of the types of grey literature sources that were consulted and proved to be useful for our analysis. These sources were important to improving our understanding of our initial, primary research results because this information provided additional background, context, and insights into Jordanian politics, culture, and society concerning land ownership.

Table 1. Examples of Secondary Open Source and Grey Literature Research Sources.

Conference Proceedings	Government Publications	Non-governmental Organizations-Reports	Journals (Trade & Academic)	Other
9th Middle East and Africa Conference for ESRI Users 2006	Department of Lands and Survey Jordan –Land Registration System	United Nations	Photogrammetric Engineering & Remote Sensing –grids/datum	Options and Possibilities to Improve the Cadastre in Jordan (Thesis)
International Studies Association Mtg.	Official Newspaper of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan	Library of Congress	The Muslim World	Infograph –Land Management System of Jordan (Proprietary Company Report)
FIG Congress—Building Jordan's Digital Cadastral Data Base	Land Laws of Jordan	Institute of Women's Studies, Birzeit University	Journal of Middle East Women's Studies	GIS for Petra Region Authority (Proprietary Company Report)
	Government Publications, Presentations, and Brochures	Centre on Housing Rights and Evictions	The Ahfad Journal	Special Reports, i.e., Women's Rights in the Middle East and North Africa by Sanja Kelly
	Jordanian Library Collections	International Land Coalition	Journal of Development	

As a result of our primary research which involved interviews, meetings with government agencies, open source research, and focus group discussions, we discovered additional grey literature. The context and cultural insights extracted from these sources provided us with a more in-depth understanding of the respondent's answers to the questionnaires. The grey literature information informed the primary research findings and influenced the overall conclusions of the research. The following high-level diagram illustrates how secondary grey literature research was combined with primary research that resulted in a more informed analysis of our data.

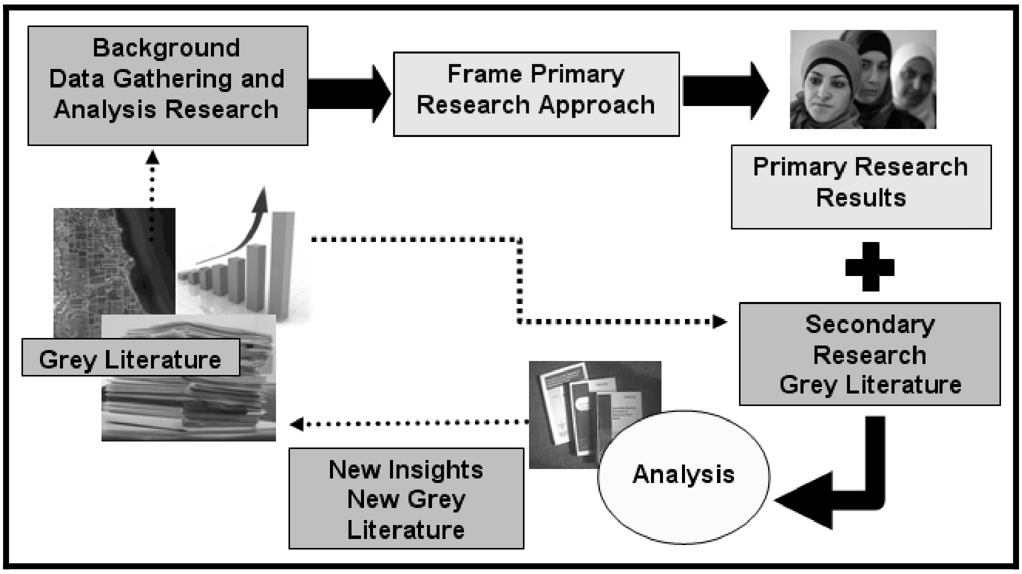


Illustration 1: Process Flow Diagram.

As can be seen, our background research helped to frame our approach to the primary research. Then, as we conducted our primary research, we uncovered yet more grey literature which assisted in our analysis. Highlights of secondary research provided key observations that led to the identification of complex issues impacting this study. Discussed in greater detail in the following section, these salient topics centered on women's highly unequal ownership of land, practices related to Islamic laws of succession, and current socio-economic trends related to land ownership issues.

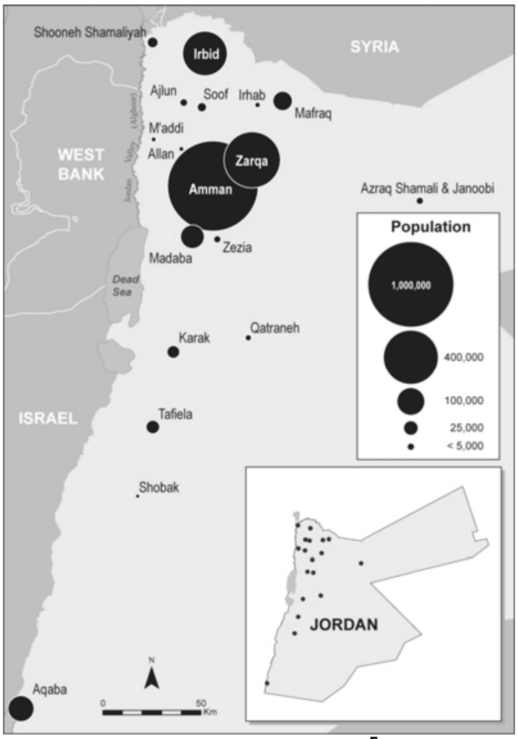
Primary Research Results

About the Three Surveys

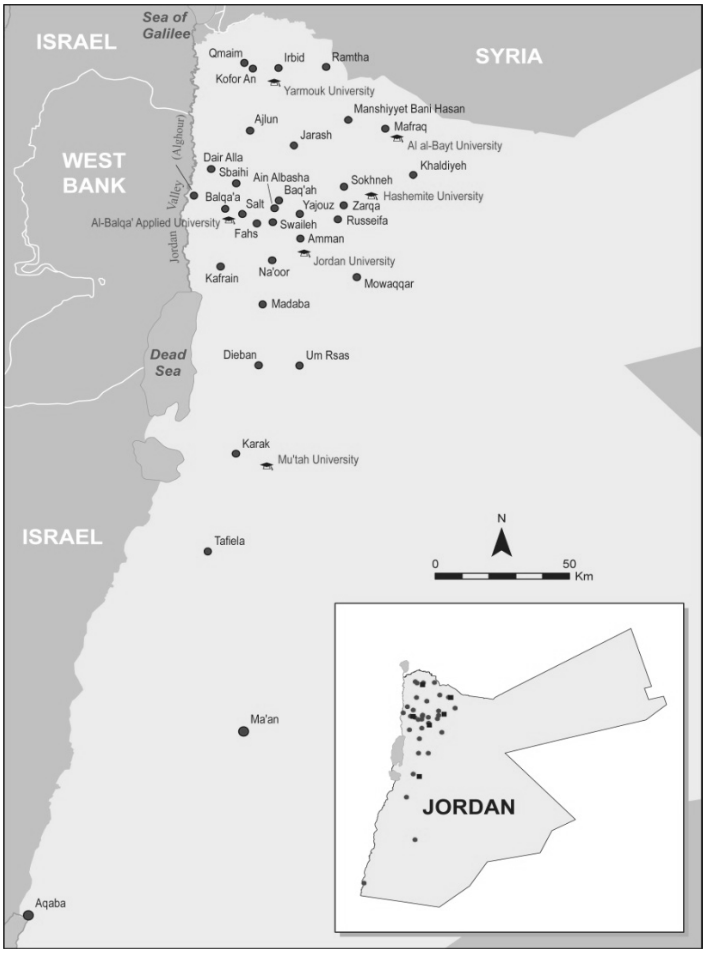
Our team devised three questionnaires in Arabic that were concerned with land issues for which we gained permission from the Jordanian government to administer.

- The first survey was a pilot survey conducted in 6 sample localities of 15 households each. The pilot served to validate the survey instrument, establish an interview protocol, and serve as a test base for the household selection process. The pilot also provided the means to validate the localities as being representative sites of Jordan's cadastre.
- The second survey was designed to gather data on student opinion regarding land issues. This survey was conducted at 6 universities with 150 student respondents at each university.
- The third survey was a comprehensive survey covering 22 widely dispersed localities with 1,660 respondents. The goal of the comprehensive survey was to administer a questionnaire to a representative sampling of the population and the geography of Jordan. We selected locations that provided a stratified approach with a variety of population densities and geographic diversity. This survey domain included urban and rural areas, mountainous regions, and desert areas across the country as well as refugee camps.

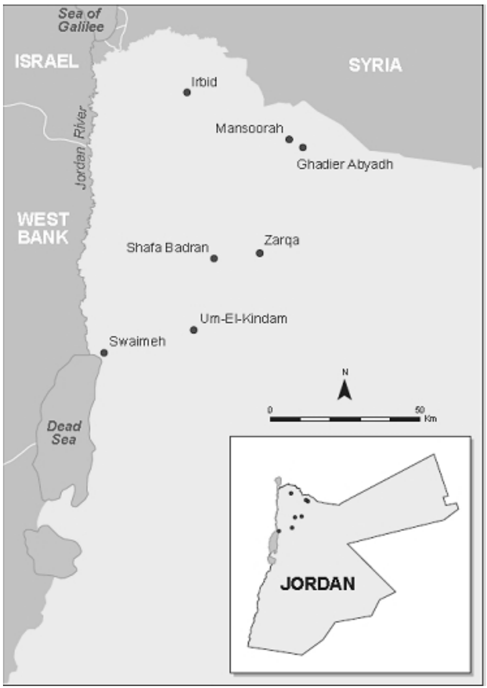
The areas surveyed covered a wide range of both Jordan's population and geographic areas ranging from the Dead Sea area to more densely populated areas in Zarqa in the northwestern region. In total, the three surveys had 2,600 respondents and were distributed among various groups of the Jordanian population and in various localities.



Map 2. Location of Pilot Study.[5]



Map 3. Locations of Student Respondents in Relation to 6 Major Universities.[6]



Map 4. Comprehensive Survey Locations Showing Population Density[7]

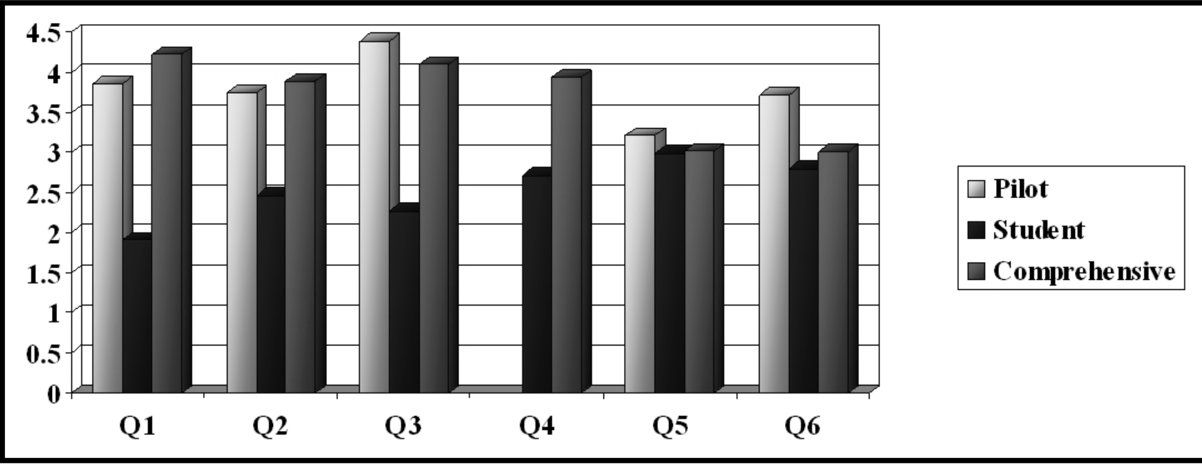
The comprehensive survey involved visiting 22 locations, including five neighborhoods in Amman City. These locations were divided into groups that were designed to provide a representative sample for the population of Jordan. The grouping was based on criteria involving size, population density, and type (e.g., rural, urban). A systematic, random sampling technique was used to determine the households to be surveyed. Of the 1,666 persons who participated in the survey 72.4% were male and 27.3% female, ranging in age from 18 to 85.

Setting	Group	City	Population in 2007	Income Level	Other Features	Number of Surveys
		Table 2. Locations Grouped According to Geography, Population, and Income.				
Urban	1	Population - 1,135,733*; Five residential areas (called "neighborhoods," but in fact each forms a sub-city within metropolitan)				
		Abdun	60,695	High	Included in Zahran	40
		Marka	102,008	Middle		40
		Ras Alain	104,782	Low		40
		Swaileh	70,830	Low		40
		Alweibdeh	51,933	Low to middle	Included in Alabdali	40
Urban	2	**Irbid**	275,054			120
		Zarqa	440,736			120
		Aqaba	94,251			120
Urban	3 (smaller and spread out across the country)	**Mafraq**	52, 622			90
		Ajlun	8,080		Substantial Christian population	90
		Madaba	77,457			90
		Karak	22,165			90
		Tafiela	25,021			90
Rural	4	**M'addi**	3,264		In central and northern	70
		Shooneh Shamaliyah	15,764			70
Mountain	5	**Allan**	3,126		One in north, one south; livelihood highly rural	70
		Shobak	2,357			70
***Palestinian refugee camps**	6	**Soof****	11,912		Near Jarash city	70
		Zezia***	7,262		Next to Madaba city	70
Desert	7	**Irhab** (near Mafraq to the southeast)	3,952		Bedouin, with strong tribal affiliation despite living in permanent dwellings	70
		Qatraneh (northeast of Al Karak)	5,072			70
Desert	8	**Azraq Shamali (North)** **Azraq Janoobi (South)**	5,278 1,960		Only Jordanian locality with substantial number of Druze as well as another ethnic Muslim group called Sheshan	70

The remainder of the paper discusses some of the key findings regarding women's land ownership rights. The discussion includes an analysis of six questions from each of the surveys concerning Jordanian Women's Land Ownership Rights; this analysis illustrates the importance of our grey literature resources.

Composite Survey Results
Table 3 shows the composite responses to the questions concerning women's rights to own land in the three surveys. The possible choices were based on a Likert scale from 1 – 5 where 1 denotes "strongly disagree" and 5 denotes "strongly agree" with the statement in the questionnaire.

Table 3. Composite Table of Statistical Mean of Responses Related to Women's Rights to Own Land.



Survey questions:

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

Pilot Survey Results

Except for question 5 (mean of 3.21), these results indicate a somewhat neutral position. This result implies that Jordanian law and society provide equal opportunity for men and women to own land. For example, respondent answers to question 3 at a mean of 4.39 are between "agree" and "strongly agree" with the statement indicating that women in Jordan are effectively using their rights to own and register land as their religion allows. There is a tendency here to agree with the statement because they do not want to criticize their religion. Yet, question 4 with a mean score of 3.21 suggests that respondents are more inclined to criticize women as individuals for their practice of forsaking their rights in favor of their brothers. Here a pattern emerges that shows respondents are more inclined to blame women as individuals (3.21) than the woman's father (3.72), "society" (3.74), State law (3.86), or least of all criticism if any of religion (4.39).

University Students Survey

The second survey was distributed to a sample of 900 students enrolled at Jordan's six major universities. The questionnaire contained 16 questions related to land issues with respect to their places of residence. This resulted in a fairly large poll and geographical cross section of students from 33 different localities in Jordan.

Unlike the pilot study answers, students tended to be more critical in that their responses leaned toward "strongly disagree." They disagreed most with the first statement "Jordanian law permits women equal opportunity to own land just as men do" with a mean response of 1.91. This can be interpreted as openly criticizing state law for not providing equal treatment for women. For the remaining statements relating to legal and traditional aspects of land ownership and inheritance for women, all students' mean answers fall in the range between 2.00 (disagree) and 3.00 (neutral).

The university student survey results were not unexpected, yet somewhat surprising given the conservative nature of Jordanian society. Student respondents to these questions may have been influenced by their generation and level of education. Students are often described as being critical in their views of society in many cultures.

Comprehensive Survey

This comprehensive survey contained 34 questions, which were extracted from the pilot survey instrument. The questionnaire was refined by eliminating nine questions from the pilot study questionnaire. These nine questions were either marginal to our research, or we were specifically instructed by the Jordanian Authority (Department of Statistics) to drop them from the survey.

The total number of questionnaires distributed and analyzed was for 1,666 households. We originally planned to distribute 1,640 questionnaires; however, in the process of distribution, some students interviewed more people than necessary, so these extra questionnaire responses were added to the totals in their respective localities.

For the first four statements, respondents in the comprehensive survey favorably agree with the statements; their answers are in the range 3.89 to 4.22. This indicates that they agree that Jordanian Law, society, and religion provide equal opportunity to women when it comes to owning land in the Kingdom. Yet, for the remaining two statements, 5 and 6, respondents provide a mean response of 3.02 and 3.01, respectively, indicating their answer is in effect neutral. In other words, when responsibility is placed on the women themselves as individuals or their fathers, the respondents are less positive and adopt a stance of neutrality.

A comparison of the three surveys yields the following trends:

a) Student responses to all six statements are less positive than the responses of pilot and comprehensive respondent answers, and their mean answer leans more toward disagreement with the statement;
b) For the two statements related to the rule of state law and society in arranging equality in land ownership for women, the pattern suggests that comprehensive household survey respondents agree the most with the statement, followed by pilot study respondents; students indicated the lowest level of agreement;
c) For the three statements related to religion (#3), women as individuals (#5), and fathers (#6), pilot study respondents tend to agree the most with the statements, followed by comprehensive household survey respondents; students agree the least. Student responses to these statements fall mostly between "neutral" and "disagree."

Focus Group

Finally, another interesting cultural factor was discovered during the focus group session. There were four participants, 3 Moslems and a Christian. Participants included a Senator, Government Employee, GIS Director at a university, and a Lawyer. These were women who specialized in women's rights in Jordan. The discussions lasted for three hours; they were held in Arabic and were recorded.

The discussion centered on distinguishing between theory and practice regarding women's inheritance rights to land. State laws and religion in Jordan provide women and men with equal opportunity to own, inherit, register, and benefit from land, and there is no discrimination whatsoever based on gender. In practice the reality is largely based on individual decisions made by male members of certain families.

There are differences between rural and urban societies in regards to women owning land. In rural localities, people are more traditional and usually do not allow females to inherit land; all shares are divided among the male members of the family after the death of the father. This practice is common in many Arab countries; it may be viewed as an inheritance tradition and not as discrimination against women.

The traditional justification for such practices is that once females are married and go to live with their husbands, they should not inherit the land of their father. The land is kept as the property of the family and thus has to be inherited by the male members, i.e., the brothers only. Surprisingly, at least to the Principal Investigators, Christians in Jordan also follow Moslem practice as far as land inheritance is concerned.

A short questionnaire was given to the women in the focus group. The group strongly agrees that the Jordanian law provides women with equal opportunity to own land as men do. However, Jordanian society is less enthusiastic about this option, and this is why women place their answers between 3 and 4 on the Likert scale.

In question 3, we have a similar result. The group does not think that women in Jordan are fully utilizing their right to register lands in their names as their religion allows them to do. Their answer to these two questions tends slightly toward agreeing with the statements.

Group answers of "3" for questions 4 and 5 are neutral or indicate that such a statement is 50% correct. In other words, the women in Jordan do not all choose to act on their rights to inherit land as Islamic practice permits, and there is a tendency to forsake lands in favor of brothers among at least 50% of women in Jordanian society.

For question 6, the group answer was placed between 2 and 3, suggesting some tendency to disagree with the statement. This suggests that there exists a probability that more parents than average fail to ensure in their wills that their daughters will inherit the land and register it in their own names after the father's death.

Women's Focus Group Results				
Strong Disagreement...Strong Agreement				
1	2	3	4	**5**
(1) Jordanian law permits women equal opportunity to own land just as men do.				
1	2	**3**	**4**	5
(2) Jordanian society permits women equal opportunity to own land just as men do.				
1	2	**3**	**4**	5
(3) Jordanian women use their rights to own and register land in their own name as their religion allows.				
1	2	**3**	4	5
(4) Most Jordanian women practice their religious rights to inherit land and register it in their own name.				
1	2	**3**	4	5
(5) There is a tendency among Jordanian women to forsake their rights to own and register land and give it to their brothers.				
1	2	**3**	4	5
(6) Most fathers in Jordanian society ensure in their wills that their daughters inherit their land and register it in their own names (or benefit from the land) after the father's death.				
1	**2**	**3**	4	5

Conclusions

As noted previously, evaluating perceptions and practices regarding women's land ownership rights in Jordan offered insights into complex cultural variables and factors relative to the Triangle of God, the King, and the State. Our survey showed that students tend to be more radical in their thinking about women's rights in land ownership. As was seen from their responses, they openly criticized Jordan's state law but still remained neutral on Shari'a law.[8] [9] Shari'a is the textural stipulation of law based on the Qur'an.[10] Shari'a is the legal framework within which the public and private aspects of life are regulated for those living in a legal system based on Islamic principles of jurisprudence. Our primary research involving focus groups, interviews, and surveys uncovered more grey literature which gave us the background of Jordan's system of law, the Islamic rules of inheritance, and explained some of the barriers to women's inheritance rights. From these we garnered key insights into the perceived impediments for Jordanian women to own land. In theory Jordanian women are equally treated by Jordanian law on a par with men. However, social practice and attitudes among women themselves may act as an obstacle for women to exercise their right and register real estate in their own names as men do. Awareness among women of their rights in this regard varies geographically. Women living in urban localities are more determined to exercise their equal right with men to own land than those who live in rural areas, where family members often pressure them to forsake their rights in favor of male family members. Significantly, disempowerment of women in Jordan is often blamed on the actions of women themselves and society to a certain degree, but less on state law and religion. Based on such findings, women in Jordan are clearly "trapped" by social custom and practice, and it may take an extended period of time to achieve in concrete practice what Jordanian law offers them in theory.

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Are Legal Texts Grey Literature?
Toward a definition of Grey Literature that invites the Preservation of Authentic and Complete Originals *

Michael Lines *(Canada)*

Legal texts, though they exist in a wide variety of forms, are most typically thought of as Law Books. Law books, hardbound volumes in expensive bindings of browns and blacks, are heavy, difficult, and technical. They are a prop to popular conceptions of the law itself, and resemble more closely than most other earthly books the Platonic form of the 'weighty tome.'

In fact, some law libraries do a regular, if not exactly brisk, trade in renting their law books to TV and film productions. And the more dour the entertainment, the more likely it is to include law books in the background. Perry Mason was too active a man to spend much time in his law office, so we did not see the floor-to-ceiling oak shelves of reserved and wise volumes which undoubtedly offered him nightly counsel. In the '80s, LA Law was too concerned with exciting power suits and hairdos to have much need of our serious friends. The '90s brought us Law and Order, the dourest thing Americans have thus far been able to stomach on a regular basis. Much like marmite in the UK, or beef jerky in Canada, this distinctive fare seems to have become a regular and much-loved part of the daily American diet. As a result, US citizens, and those of us in the provinces of the empire as well, are treated to regular glimpses of the formidable law book in law office scenes. I would guess that Law and Order also offers the very occasional library scene, though I'm not enough of a devotee to attest to this "so help me God" on a stack of Bibles.

To the extent that there actually is a popular conception of law books, it is undoubtedly one of authority, tradition and power. Of course, it is naturally allied to the reputation of lawyers and of the justice systems generally, which are not unalloyed gold. Between the Innocence Project, which has had many successes exonerating those wrongly convicted and awaiting execution, and vagaries of international 'law' which were brought to public notice regarding the Guantanamo detainees, there exists much evidence of the failings of our systems of justice. In these dramas, law books are sources of traditions that can communicate both rights and wrongs.

The mixed character of law books can be summarized in two additional qualities, which it is safe to say escape entirely the purview of the casual onlooker: Law books are both official and public. In their official character they reveal their intimate connection with bureaucracy. Law books are perhaps the most official and authoritative printed result of any bureaucratic process, and in this they are a pinnacle in our doomed efforts to exert systematic control over the wildness of everyday life. Technical and convoluted, law books also remind us of the grim possibility of state-sanctioned force overriding our human rights: law books can send you to jail, and it is this powerful capacity, their official nature, that most distinctly sets them apart from grey literature, which, to say the least, has credibility issues.

Law books are also public, or at least they are in less paternalistic societies. In this aspect law books, and the legal texts they contain, represent trust in the good sense of our fellow citizens, and in the traditions of conversation and consensus building that create individual freedoms and which have led to the discovery, recognition, and protection of human rights in the first place. The public character of law, the legal texts which articulate them and law books where they are physically expressed is one of the most promising characteristics of any literature.

Characteristics of Primary Legal Texts

Legal texts are either statements of the law or statements about the law. Statements of the law are known as primary legal sources, and statements about the law are known as secondary legal sources. Primary legal sources carry much more authority in court than do secondary. Inasmuch as a court of law can be viewed as a laboratory in which the facts of everyday experience are examined with a view to discovering, refining, and elaborating our understanding of the laws under which we naturally operate, the primary legal texts represent the established body of knowledge, and they are for the most part accepted without incident

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as 'fact', that is, as a reality. The exceptions, of course, are where new facts bring into question the completeness of the established understanding. In this regard, primary legal texts are authoritative, but not unchallengeable.

From an insider's point of view, and over many years of close association, law books and the legal texts they embody, like spouses, shed much of their original mystique, and reveal more complex characters. It is rewarding to believe that these continually uncovered qualities are even more fascinating than the diverting features that encouraged the initial love affair. This process of discovery reminds us that, in spite of their strongly conceptual nature, legal texts and law books are not abstractions; they take part in and reflect the evolving complexity of the real world.

Primary legal texts find their physical expression in a variety of formats, but they are almost exclusively of a serial nature. In accord with their reputation as imposing and their origins in bureaucracy, they are substantial hardbound volumes bearing the signs of serious intent: elaborate insignia, overlong and syntactically obscure titles, and the prominent reproduction of the names of officials. Generally, and with the notable exception of the US, they are produced by government printing houses, not by commercial publishers, a fact that nominally though not definitively brings them within the domain of Grey Literature. These works also contain few indexing tools, no cataloguing in publication information, and little bibliographic data.

Good Canadian examples of primary legal texts are the *Acts of the Parliament of Canada*, and the decisions of the Supreme Court of Canada. The *Acts*, which are the laws created by Canada's House of Commons and Senate, offer no tables of contents, no cataloguing information, and the barest of publisher information. Thankfully, there are a couple of officially produced indexing tools for this series which help researchers navigate the cross-currents of amendments, repeals, coming into force information, and numerous other complicating factors. Figure 1, the verso of the title page of volume 1 of the 1993 set, captures the full extent of the publisher data provided.

Figure 1

The *Canada Supreme Court Reports* is similar, with a different publication attribution, and minus the index. As shown in Figure 2, the publisher data in volume 1 of the 2001 set is concise, if not cryptic:

Figure 2

Where access to the information is not adequately supplied in an official source, the work is left to commercial publishers, should they choose to provide it. Thus, in paper at least, and relying on official sources alone, the decisions of the Supreme Court of Canada must be read diligently from start to finish in order to adequately gain access to the content. Naturally, the success of that project relies entirely on the capacity of the reader. This lack of tools for access to the text is characteristic more of Grey Literature than it is of commercial publications

In another respect these law books do resemble commercial publications: their method of distribution; like commercial publishers, Canadian government printing operations make their materials available on standing order, and thus they arrive bound and shelf-ready at libraries across the country. And they certainly *appear* to be 'books' as opposed to Grey Literature. Plus, their status as official statements of the law separates them from Grey Literature.

However, not every legal text has this official status. A good example is the proceedings of the Canadian Houses of Parliament, known here as The Hansards. These 'verbatim' accounts of the public debates in our nation's capital are the 'official' record, and as such they do have a special importance in courts. However, they are not statements of the law in the same sense as the statutes, to which they are a precursor. The Hansards arrive weekly in subscribing libraries as stapled supplements. We then bind them in-house in a very traditional style. If we chose, we could bind them in pink with Hello Kitty knockoffs on the flyleaves. They do not include indexes, tables of contents, or cataloguing in publication information.

By some accounts, the Hansards are Government Documents and not legal literature more closely defined. If we accept this definition, the result is that an important and officially sanctioned resource often used in courts to resolve legal disputes is a species of Grey Literature. Thus to the extent that the Hansards step over the line between Government Documents and Legal Literature, we can claim ground from legal texts for Grey literature.

In the same way that the Hansards are official legal texts that provide background to legislation, the courts also produce a variety of documents that have an official character, and which are primary legal textual sources, but which are of a more specific or narrow character. Here we find the factums of the parties (formal statements of the arguments of the parties to an action), injunctions issued by the court on behalf of parties, and a welter of other documents, such as statements of claim, expert reports, and other forms of evidence.

What all these documents have in common is their resemblance to business records. They are documents produced for the accomplishment of a practical activity, and are very typical of bureaucracies. These documents share with primary legal documents a special status before the courts which is important to examine.

Standards for the Verification of Authenticity

As evidence in courts, documents are generally understood to be an exception to the hearsay rule. The hearsay rule asserts that statements made by third parties cannot be referred to by witnesses as evidence, because the reporting of them is liable to be inaccurate. In the case of documents, an exception is made because it is understood that a document tends to record matters in a manner and especially at an earlier time when the selfish motivations and other factors influencing parties are naturally minimized. Despite the ease with which a false receipt or handwritten IOU can be produced, it is recognized by courts that the forethought required of parties to produce such documents months or years in advance of an appearance in court on a particular action is, for the most part, beyond the capacities of the average sorry sod who finds himself enmeshed in the desperately slow and expensive machine of justice. What is true for the most informal of documents is that much truer for business documents produced by an office, or even better, a bureaucracy, in the regular course of its operations. Thus emails showing the transactions between a client and his agent, communications describing progress on a file, and the contracts the parties produce are all accepted with regularity into courts of law.

It is for the individual judge to assign an evidentiary value to these documents, and part of that assessment will be a consideration of the likelihood of the texts being accurate, i.e. not tampered with or otherwise compromised. In the particular case of court documents, there is an understandable if not entirely excusable presumption of accuracy when they arrive before a court. A simple ink stamp from the court registry, even if it be from an entirely unconnected court system, goes a long way, at least in Canadian courts. The fact that there is no systematic and reliable method of independently verifying the accuracy of the contents of court documents says a lot about the general level of assurances a court requires against fraud and error.

The reliability of the text of legal and quasi-legal sources is not, as seems to be assumed, secure. Without an inside view of government publishing processes, not much can be said, Still, the Hansards provide a suggestive sidelight. The Hansards are 'verbatim' accounts of the speeches delivered by the Members of Parliament. However, any researcher who has collected and transcribed interviews can tell at a glance that these are heavily edited versions. They have no ums, no ahs, few false starts, and minimal repetition. Behind the scenes there must exist multiple stages of textual preparation. In some respects this process may resemble those of commercial publishers, and in other respects it is likely to rely on records management systems, since these documents are produced on a continual basis. As the New Bibliographers demonstrated in the early 1900s, with each new transition of the text differences, both intentional and not, are introduced. As Derrida put it (and I paraphrase): "iteration occurs: something new appears." [1]

Summary: Are Legal Texts Grey Literature?

No:
- Legal texts look and are official
- Their special status as statements of the law distinguishes them
- They are produced and distributed in a commercial-like manner

Yes, in most other respects:
- Not commercially published
- Opaque textual controls
- Lack of bibliographic and content tools
- Bureaucratic in character: "records produced in the normal course of business"

What Legal Texts Can Tell Us about Grey Literature

What the preceding demonstrates is that primary legal sources and many quasi-legal documents fall on a scale between commercial publications and bureaucratic records. The same can be said for many varieties of Grey Literature. Primary legal sources likely partake of a mix of traditional records management and commercial publishing methods of textual control. That is also likely true for many kinds of Grey Literature.

Archival Studies is the discipline that explores how to maintain collections of records in a series, be they current or historical. In archival terms, the definition of a record is "A document made or received in the course of the conduct of affairs and preserved."[2] The characteristic of a record that most clearly distinguishes it from a commercial publication is the 'archival bond' that exists between records in a series, and which implies or flows from the purpose of the creating body, as expressed in its activities[3]. That is, there is an intrinsic connection between records and the purpose of their creating body. This connection is everywhere apparently in Grey Literature. These two qualities have been summarized in the following graphic:

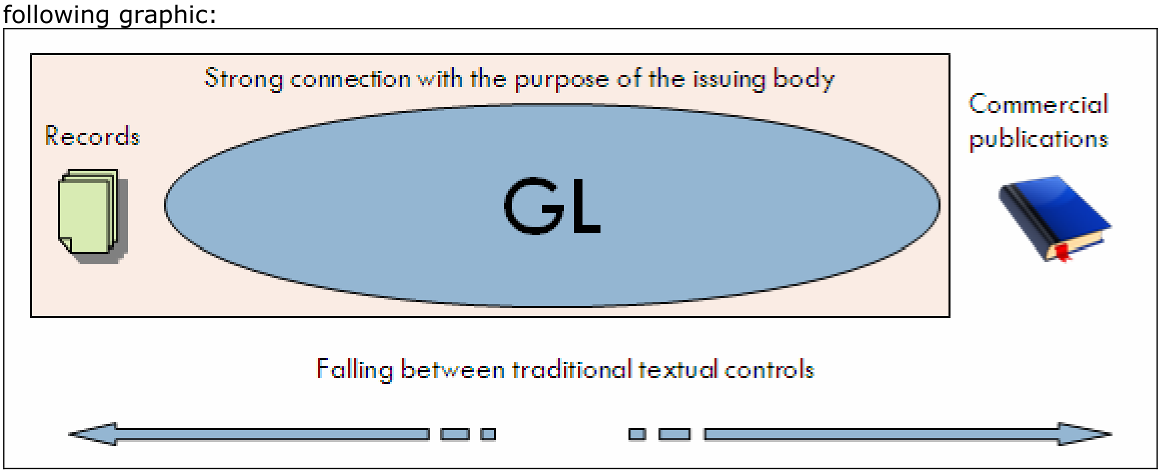

Figure 3

Reliability of the Text: Concepts Relevant to Legal Texts from Archival Studies that Can Bring Better Control and Access to Grey Literature

The strong intrinsic connection between works of Grey Literature and the purpose of their issuing bodies should be considered a candidate for inclusion in the definition of Grey Literature. Doing so would encourage the Grey Literature community to take advantage of numerous archival research initiatives that provide direction to the establishing and preserving the accuracy and context of the GL text. As a start, designers of Grey Literature repositories could take advantage of three foundational archival concepts: originality, authenticity, and completeness:

- Originality: The quality of being the first complete and effective record.
- Authenticity: The quality of being authentic, or entitled to acceptance. As being authoritative or duly authorized, as being what it professes in origin or authorship, as being genuine.

- Completeness The characteristic of a record that refers to the presence within it of all the elements required by the creator and the juridical system for it to be capable of generating consequences.[4]

Without entering into a detailed description of these terms and their implications, I invite you to explore the InterPARES Project, a multi-year project that is determining the basic qualities of electronic documents and the ways in which they can be preserved.

Relevance of These Concerns to the Online Environment

To demonstrate some of the issues that can be addressed by taking the security of the text more seriously, I return to the area of legal texts as they exist in the online environment. I will concentrate on a single example, though there are numerous issues that deserve attention.

In recent years with the acceleration of the Open Access movement, there has been a growing awareness, especially in US circles, that access to the law as expressed in primary legal texts has lagged. Though Open Access to the law initiatives were among the very earliest following on the advent of the internet, at this point the law remains in many respects difficult to access, and sometimes it is entirely sequestered by commercial interests. Carl Malamud established Bulk.resource.org for the purpose of remedying this situation. With the help of commercial law publisher West and others, he obtained the text of hundreds of thousands of US court decisions, and made them available for free on the internet as easily-downloaded files, either individually or in groups.

The texts he provides come marked up in XML; they are available in a sophisticated form that allows processing on a large scale with specificity. Thus they provide easy access to programmers who wish to present them in any number of forms. Bulk.resource.org is an invitation to innovate. Now anyone has access to the materials and can offer them to the world with new features for exploring them. This is a positive development, but it also gives us pause. The opportunity for mischief and error is very great.

For instance, in the Fall of 2009, Google made use of this resource to offer a new service to users of the Google Scholar portal. Called "Legal opinions and journals', this service comes with a disclaimer:

> Legal opinions in Google Scholar are provided for informational purposes only and should not be relied on as a substitute for legal advice from a licensed lawyer. Google does not warrant that the information is complete or accurate.[5]

And rightly so, since in the past Google's efforts to provide complete access to specific bodies of work have not always been entirely successful[6]. That fact has not escaped Mr. Malamud and his colleagues. Recently they initiated Law.Gov, which is "an effort to create a report documenting exactly what it would take to create a distributed registry and repository of all primary legal materials in the United States."[7] As part of the report, they anticipate addressing the issue of authenticity, and also of preserving authenticity.

References

[1] This issue has been recognized by the American Association of Law Libraries, which prepared a report on it in 2007 and continues to work on the question. It is particularly important regarding online versions of primary legal texts. See Access to Electronic Legal Information Committee and Washington Affairs Office, *State-by-State Report on Authentication of Online Legal Resources* (Chicago: AALL, 2007).

[2] Planning Committee on Descriptive Standards*, Rules for Archival Description* (Bureau of Canadian Archivists: Ottawa, 1990, revised 2008, p. D-7) http://www.cdncouncilarchives.ca/RAD/RADComplete_July2008.pdf.

[3] "The relationship that links each record, incrementally, to the previous and subsequent ones and to all those which participate in the same activity. It is originary (i.e., it comes into existence when a record is made or received and set aside), necessary (i.e., it exists for every record), and determined (i.e., it is characterized by the purpose of the record).

[4] Luciana Duranti et al. The Long-term Preservation of Authentic Electronic Records: Findings of the InterPARES Project (UBC: Vancouver, 2001) http://www.interpares.org/book/interpares_book_q_gloss.pdf

[5] Google Scholar Help: http://scholar.google.ca/intl/en/scholar/help.html.

[6] See HeinOnline or Google Scholar? Why You Should Start Your Research in HeinOnline First (http://heinonline.blogspot.com/2009/11/heinonline-or-google-scholar-why-you.html) and HeinOnline or Google Scholar? Why You Should Start Your Research in HeinOnline First - Part II (http://heinonline.blogspot.com/2009/12/heinonline-or-google-scholar-why-you.html)

[7] Law.Gov. http://public.resource.org/law.gov/

From CNR Annual report to an Institutional repository: Results from a survey *

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Abstract
Considering that the collection policy is one of the most important elements in the development of Institutional Repositories (IR), the general aim of this study is to contribute to the development of a future CNR's IR identifying and proposing GL collections and related metadata. In this paper the results of a qualitative analysis of a sample of GL document types stored in a database containing CNR scientific production are described. The analysis of both the metadata schema and information content of the note fields allowed the identification of database improvements, which are represented by the introduction of fields describing GL characteristics as well as the provision of guidelines that help information providers to correctly insert bibliographic data.

1. Introduction

In 2008 a CNR "OA supporter group", composed mainly of CNR librarians, promoted a survey to acquire a more precise picture of Open Access practices at CNR, one of the largest Italian multidisciplinary research organizations [Luzi, 2008; Di Cesare, 2009]. One of the main results was that the questionnaire respondents identified in a central database, containing CNR scientific production, a potential building block of an IR.

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

The positive attitude towards this central database shown by questionnaire respondents, its comprehensiveness as well as the involvement of researchers and librarians in the process of providing information, motivated us to further investigate its information content and quality. Therefore, our aim is to analyse the bibliographic collections - both conventional and non conventional – reflecting the multidisciplinary CNR nature.
Moreover, CNR is currently developing an Institutional Repository (IR) to diffuse its research production/scientific output. Considering that the collection policy is one of the most important elements in the development of institutional repositories, the general aim of the study is to contribute to the development of the future IR, identifying and proposing GL collections and related metadata. In particular, the analysis intends to verify whether the actual metadata are suitable to clearly identify and correctly describe GL document types. This can contribute both to identification of a standardized metadata schema and to development of guidelines supporting the correct insertion of information.

In this paper we present the results of this study on a sample of selected GL documents produced by a selected CNR research units. Paragraph 2 describes the methods used to select the sample examined and perform the qualitative analysis of the records stored in the database. A general overview of the development of this database is given in paragraph 3, reporting a summary of an interview with the person in charge of its management. The database bibliographic collections are illustrated in paragraph 4, while the results of the qualitative analysis of the selected sample of GL documents is reported in paragraph 5.

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2. Methods

2.1. Survey design

The object of our analysis is the information content of the database currently used to collect CNR scientific products. To perform this analysis we used a stratified random sample of CNR research units and documents. In addition we used an in-depth interview with the person responsible for the management and implementation of this central database, to obtain information on its development as well as its main purposes.

2.2. Sample

The sampling methodology of the survey was a two-stage stratified sample design, in which:

- *in the first stage*, we selected a stratified random sample of 21 units, representing 20% of the universe, composed by 107 CNR research units. At this stage the survey units are Institutes.
- *in the second stage,* we selected a random sample of GL documents proportional to the number of GL documents produced by the selected units on which we applied a qualitative analysis. At this stage the survey units are GL documents.

The criteria followed to choose the sampled research units in the first stage were:

- CNR institutes were identified as survey units, because they are the main providers of the bibliographic information inserted in the central database;
- CNR institutes were selected proportionally to the frequency of the Institutes belonging to each Departments, so that they reflect the CNR's multidisciplinary nature.
- CNR institutes were randomly selected, irrespective of the number of people in charge or of the amount and type of their scientific production;

The criteria followed to choose the GL sampled documents (second stage) in order to carry out a qualitative analysis were:

- Selection of publications produced in the period 2003-2007. This period coincides with scientific assessment made at CNR by a group of external experts, who could access this database. So our hypothesis is that the information providers have focused on the data input.
- Selection of the following GL document types: *Conference papers*; *Oral presentations; Reports; In-house publications.* We excluded the following GL documents, *Project results* and *Project applications,* because of their recent insertion in the database, irregular temporal coverage and limited number of descriptions.

Table 1. shows how we defined our sample. In the first column the total number of CNR institutes is reported, broken down by Department. In the second column we report the number of Institute sampled. The total number of GL documents produced by the selected Institutes is reported in the third column, while in the last one the number of GL document analysed in the pre-test is given.

Table 1. Sampled institute and documents

Departments	*Research units*	*Sampled of research units*	*Total number of GL produced by sampled units*	*Pre-test on GL sampled documents*
Earth & environment	13	3	1985	53
Materials & devices	12	3	1064	34
Molecular design	14	3	1059	43
Cultural identity	15	3	952	57
Medicine	12	2	983	24
ICT	7	1	558	19
Agriculture & food	10	2	1342	38
Advanced manufacturing systems	7	1	415	14
Energy and transportation	6	1	262	8
Cultural heritage	5	1	281	15
Life sciences	6	1	36	6
Total	**107**	**21**	**8937**	**311**

As management of this type of sample is quite complex, we decided to have a pre-test phase where we selected randomly a fixed number of documents for each document type as well as for each selected research units concerning the period examined. The pre-test sample size is the 311 GL documents. This pre-test is essential to verify the variables used and eventually identify new ones to be applied to the second stage sample, which foresaw the extraction of about 500 documents.

2.3. GL documents qualitative analysis

In order to verify whether the metadata chosen for GL collections were suitable for their identification and bibliographic description, we have analysed for each GL document type:

- The metadata schema adopted in the current database and in particular the predefined mandatory and optional fields;
- The frequency of the use of optional fields made by information providers;
- The information content and frequency of use of the *note field* made by the information providers.

This analysis allows us to evaluate the record's quality in terms of completeness, that is a criterion to measure the fullness of single GL records. Moreover we analysed the information contents of the note field in the hypothesis that this field was compiled when the information providers were not able to find suitable fields to describe specific bibliographic GL characteristics. In our view the *note field* is a "*control key*", information content analysis of which can provide important indications of future improvement in the metadata schema for GL collections.

Data were collected directly from primary source namely the CNR central database. As the database is online updated, the analysis concerns data gathered in September 2009.

2.4. Interview

The interview was held with the person responsible for the *Information Service* appointed to the design and development of CNR information system related both to central administration and integration with territorial research units. An expert of the database under survey was also involved to this face-to-face interview.
The interview focused on the following aspects:

- General information of the central database (called Istituti@cnr) related to its mission and technical features, its interaction with other managerial databases;
- Data model adopted and procedures for data input, ranging from the actors involved in the management of the information content to the analysis of data required;
- Prevision of the development of a future CNR's IR.

3. The CNR database described by the interviewee

The interview provided important background information on the central database under survey, which is briefly reported in this paragraph.
The interview confirmed that this database represents the evolution of pre-existing systems managing CNR scientific publications. It derives from the previous CNR *Annual report,* issued since 2002 to document its scientific activity. This database, currently known as . Istituti@cnr, was created in 2003 together with the revision of CNR website. Its aim is to provide uniform and comprehensive information on all CNR Institutes available at the central CNR website, while each Institute can decide how to deliver this information on its website autonomously.
Moreover, this database was also developed to manage the CNR budget, and more recently its function has been extended to support scientific evaluation activities. The assessment purpose of this database is evident in the information required by input procedures, as we have verified in our survey.

The interview was also focused on other technical aspects. Istituti@cnr software was developed by the internal staff of the Information Service, to be interoperable with the CNR personnel registry, with the research activity planning system and with the module managing the CNR budget.

The database containing CNR scientific products has been constantly updated adding new required services and input modules, for instance a new functionality to insert the full-text of the scientific publication has been recently developed, even though full-texts are not yet available to external users. Moreover, the input is facilitated by links to predefined lists of options, such as the connection to the ISI-Indexed Journals and related Impact Factor, or to the authors authority file. However, no guidelines related to a correct bibliographic description of the documents have been provided. The interviewed persons are aware of this problematic aspect and stated that for the development of the CNR's IR they are planning to collaborate with librarians, starting from the CNR Central Library. They also agreed that Istituti@cnr is a good starting point for the development of an IR, it being already OAI-PMH compliant. They are currently working on the workflow aspects of the repository, paying particular attention to validation procedures. Concerning the validation of the bibliographic input, they foresee an active role played by librarians. Finally they hoped that CNR would adopt a policy for a mandatory submission of CNR scientific outputs.

4. The bibliographic collections in Istituti@cnr

In order to provide an overview of the bibliographic collections stored in the central database, we have analysed CNR scientific production in the period 2003-2007, broken down into departments and document types (table 2). About 90,000 publications are stored in the database, for the majority of them only bibliographic descriptions are provided.

Table 2. Distribution of document types in CNR central database by Department (2003-2007)

Department	*Total number of publications*	*Journal articles*	*Books and book chapters*	*Conf papers*	*Oral presentations*	*Reports*	*In-house publications*	*Other*
Earth & environment	16757	32,2	8,5	16,6	27,9	10,7	1,4	2,7
Energy and transportation	3529	35,6	2,0	27,7	18,1	13,6	0,3	2,7
Agriculture & food	6963	36,0	6,6	17,2	28,2	6,8	0,9	4,3
Medicine	8207	50,0	3,2	6,1	36,4	2,2	0,3	1,7
Life sciences	1980	67,7	2,8	1,4	25,9	0,9	1,2	0,2
Molecular design	10514	56,9	2,8	9,2	24,8	3,1	0,3	2,7
Materials & devices	15292	64,9	2,9	12,3	13,9	3,0	1,0	2,1
Advanced manifacturing systems	5019	29,2	3,3	19,8	15,0	19,5	1,2	11,9
ICT	7023	30,9	5,4	29,4	9,8	17,5	3,2	3,8
Cultural identity	9262	22,6	24,0	13,5	20,4	10,9	5,3	3,3
Cultural heritage	2154	21,8	18,4	30,8	15,0	7,8	1,5	4,6
Total	***86700***	***42,4***	***7,1***	***15,6***	***21,7***	***8,4***	***1,6***	***3,3***

Considering document types, 42% are journal articles, 7% are books and book chapters. As regard specifically GL collections: 21% are *Oral presentations*, about 16% *Conference papers*, 8.4% *Reports*. The last category also includes working papers, technical reports and so on. More than 1% is *In-house publications* and about 3% includes other types of documents, such as data set, maps, etc. In the table GL collections are represented according to their level of greyness, the darkest ones are the most difficult to describe, as we have verified in the analysis on the GL sample examined.

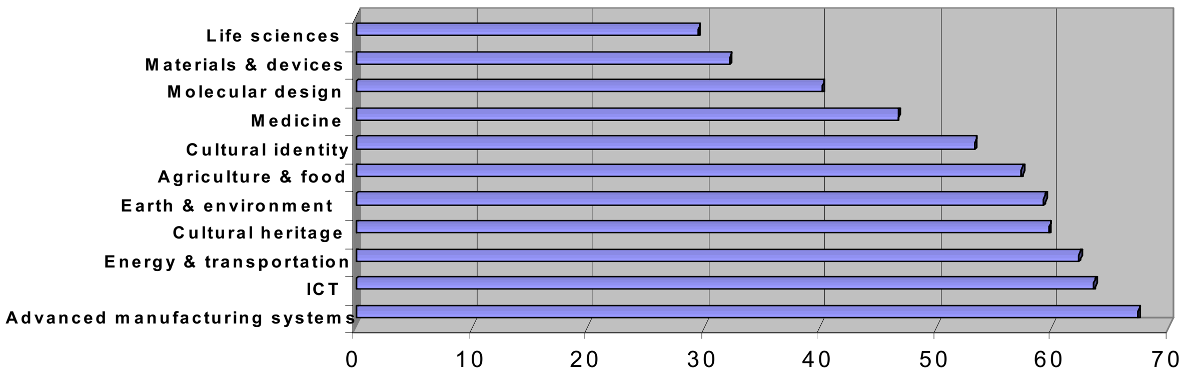

Fig. 1: Percentage of GL documents by Department (2003-2007)

Figure 1 shows the percentage of GL documents broken down by CNR Departments. GL is produced by all CNR Departments with a percentage above 50% for more than half of Departments.
The highest value (67%) is produced by the Department of Advanced manufacturing systems, while the lowest is represented by GL produced by the Department of Life sciences. This research output is mainly connected with the publication models of different scientific communities and is in line with other studies [Katz 1999, Hiks, 2005].

5. Results of qualitative analysis
5.1. The metadata schema

The first step of our qualitative analysis was related to the identification of the metadata schema used to describe GL document types.

Table 3. –Mandatory and optional fields by document type

Fields	Conference papers	Oral presentations	Reports	In-house publications
Mandatory				
Item types	√	√	√	—
Title	√	√	√	√
Author	√	√	√	√
CNR author (ID)	√	√	√	√
Research project	√	√	√	√
Type	—	—	√	√
Scientific editor	—	—	—	√
Publication year	√	√	√	√
Optional				
Author's affiliation	√	√	√	√
Conference title	√	√	—	—
Conference location	√	√	—	—
Notes	√	√	√	√
CNR discipline classification	√	—	√	—
CIVR discipline classification [1]	√	—	√	—
Abstract	√	√	√	√
Further information	√	√	√	√
Key words	√	√	√	√
References	—	—	—	√

[1] Disciplinary classification adopted by the National Agency of Evaluation (CIVR).

Table 3 shows mandatory and optional fields by document type. Besides the common general mandatory fields (such as *Author*, *Title*, *Publication year* etc.), other mandatory metadata present in all GL document types relate the author with the research project he/she is carrying out and with the publication produced within the project. (*CNR Author*, *Research project*). Moreover each CNR author has his/her own unique identifier, and this is fundamental for the construction of authority files. Predefined lists of values are contained in the mandatory fields *Item types* and *Types*. Referring to *Conference papers* and *Oral presentations* these predefined values are reported for evaluation purposes, specifying whether the paper is presented at international or national conferences, if it is an invited paper or if the proceedings are indexed by ISI. In *Reports* and *In-house publications* these values indentify sub-categories of document types. Given that these collections include a great variety of document types, the meaning of these values sometimes overlaps or is ambiguous and this may cause problems for information providers.

Among optional fields, particular emphasis goes to the identification of publication content. Two different subject categories are used, the first of which has been developed within CNR and reflects the disciplinary fields covered by CNR research activities, while the second is the classification of the National Agency of Evaluation. Moreover, the information provider can also add free key words to describe the publication content.

5.2. Completeness of records

The frequency of use of optional fields was used to analyse the quality of records, in terms of completeness, that is the number of compiled optional fields for each GL document type. For each document type we grouped the optional compiled fields into 4 ranges, from the records that do not have any optional compiled field to the ones that have been compiled using the majority of available optional fields (range 6-9).
Table 4 shows the number of optional fields used by information providers to describe GL documents produced by their research units.

Table 4. Document types by number of compiled fields

Compiled fields	*Conference papers*		*Oral presentations*		*Reports*		*In-house publications*	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0	2	2,3	--	--	14	18,7	10	17,2
1 - 2	23	26,1	54	60,0	27	36,0	31	53,4
3 - 5	51	58,0	36	40,0	30	40,0	17	29,3
6 - 9	12	13,6	--	--	4	5,3	--	--
Total	*88*	*100,0*	*90*	*100,0*	*75*	*100,0*	*58*	*100,0*

The majority of records that have a high level of completeness is concentrated in the range 3-5: 58% *Conference papers*, 40% Oral presentation and *Reports*. *Vice versa Reports* and In-house-publications have the highest percentage of no optional compiled field (respectively 18,7%, 17,2%) and they are also the document types with a high percentage of records in the range of 1-2 optional compiled fields, together with *Oral presentations* (60%). The completeness of optional field compiled pertains only *Conference papers* (13,6%) and *Reports* (5,3%) in a small percentage of records.

5.3. Analysis of the note fields

As mentioned above, Note fields have been used as a *control key* to evaluate whether the actual metadata were adequate to describe a specific GL document type. Generally the note field is used to include information that cannot be inserted in any other field. To analyse in detail their information content we have classified it under two categories:

- *Bibliographic information*, i.e. bibliographic elements that could not be inserted in any other field, but were necessary for a correct description and document identification;
- *Additional information*, i.e. the traditional use of the note field to insert relevant information not including standardized bibliographic elements.

Making this distinction we could identify whether there were *missing* metadata necessary to correctly describe bibliographic characteristics for each GL document types examined.

Table 5 - Note field compiled by document type

Document types	Note field compiled %
Conference papers	26
Oral presentations	20
Reports	52
In-house publications	47

105 out of the 311 records examined contained compiled note fields (33,8%). In particular *Reports* (52%) and *In-house publications (*47%) are the GL document types, which have the highest percentage of filled in note field (tab. 5).

Table 6. Use of note field by content information type:

Note field content	%
Bibliographic information	71
Additional information	29

Table 6 shows the result of the analysis of the note field content classified in two categories. The majority of records (71%) uses note field to provide bibliographic information.

5.3.1. Use of note fields in Conference papers

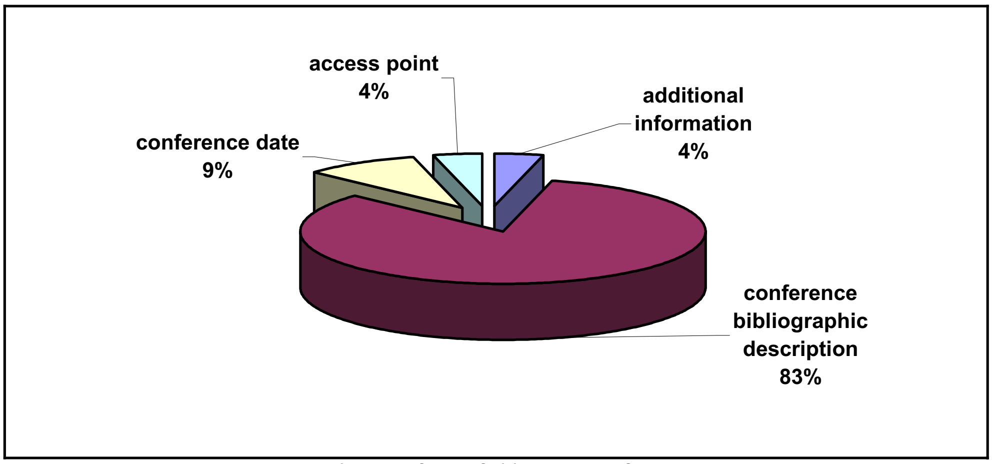

Fig.2. Distribution of note field use in Conference papers

26% of the analysed records describing *Conference papers* contained a compiled field note (fig. 2). The majority (83%) of them used the note field to provide conference bibliographic description related to the conference proceedings where the paper was presented, such as scientific editor, publisher, year of publication, page numbers. 9% of note fields are used to insert conference dates, for which a separate field was not foreseen. This field is useful especially when the conference date and the publication year do not coincide and should be mandatory information together with that related to the *Conference title* and *location* that are currently optional. Only 4% of record uses the note field to insert additional information.

5.3.2. Use of note fields in Oral presentations

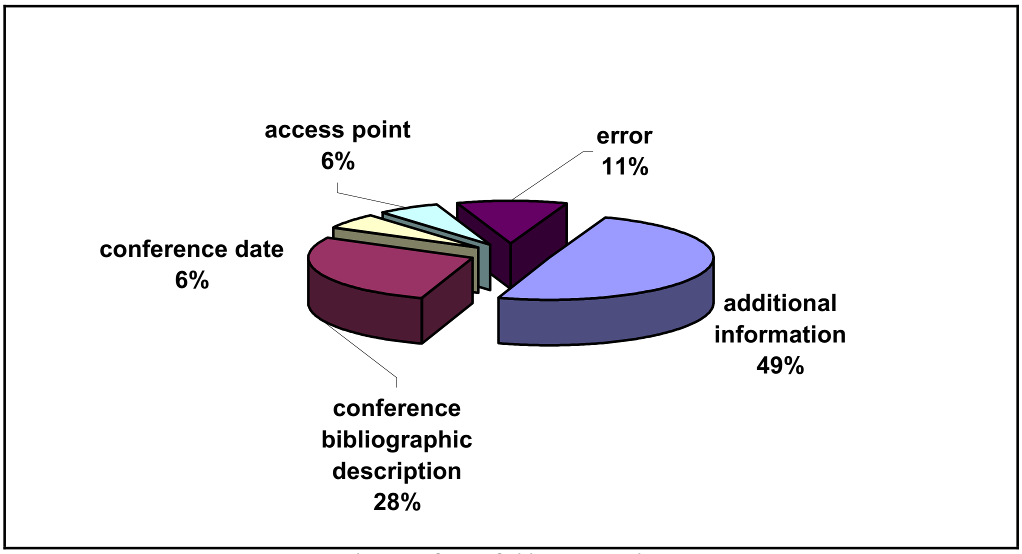

Fig.3. Distribution of note field use in Oral presentations

Compared to *Conference papers*, a smaller percentage (20%) of records describing oral presentation has a compiled note field. Further the percentage distribution is quite different from the previous one: only 28% of the note field is used to insert bibliographic description, while 49% of the note field is used to provide additional information, such as, PPT slides, video, exhibitions. Considering that this category includes a variety of document types, ranging from posters to conference papers available only on conference websites, it would be useful to provide a more precise definition of this category.

5.3.3. Use of note fields in Reports

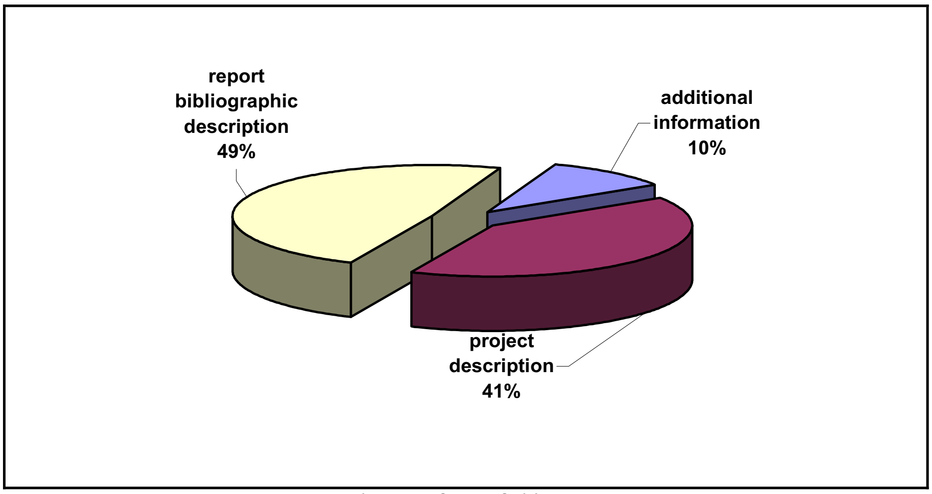

Fig.4. Distribution of note field use in Reports

52% of records describing *Reports* contains a compiled field note. Almost 50% of them are used to give a correctly report bibliographic description and 41% are used to provide information on the project during which reports are produced. The bibliographic information often pertains to important report bibliographic elements such as the report number and corporate source and they are often provided in a standardised form. This homogeneous description may depend on librarians providing the input to this database.

5.3.4. Use of note fields in In-house-publications

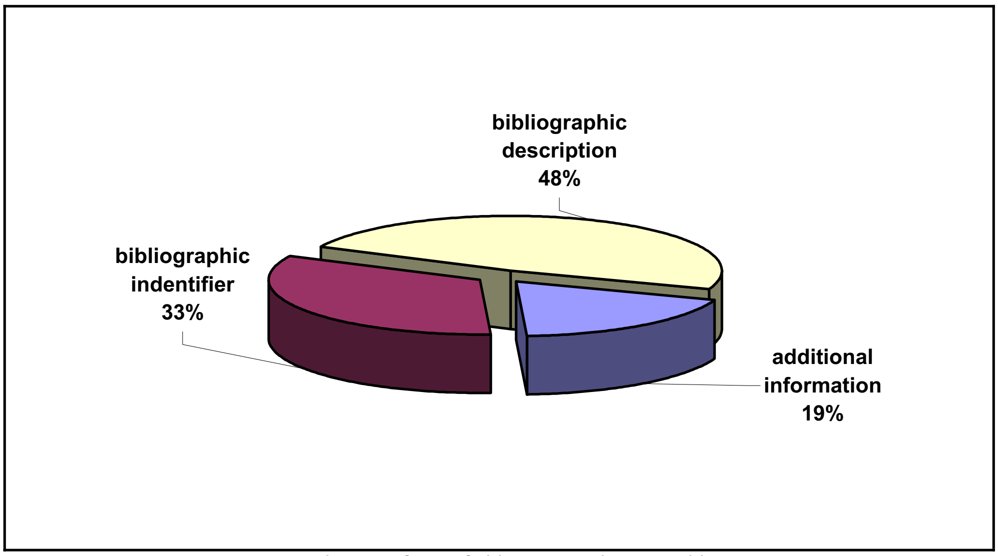

Fig.5 Distribution of note field use in In-house-publications

This category groups all the scientific results directly published by CNR, ranging from monographs to serials, catalogues and databases. Moreover this category also includes excerpts from journals, and editorials. The broad definition of this category may create some confusion on the document type to insert in this category.
Given that a limited number of both mandatory and optional fields are foreseen to describe a great variety of document types, almost half of the records analysed, 47%, contains a compiled field note.

Most of them are used to provide bibliographic descriptions, 48%, while 33% of them contains bibliographic identifiers such as ISSN, ISBD. In this case too this information may come from an expert hand.

5.3.5. Missing fields

The analysis of the contents of the note fields allowed us to identify fields that could be added to the current metadata schema in order to better describe and identify GL document types. The results of this analysis are summarized in table 7. *Conference papers* and *Oral presentations* should first consider the conference title and location as mandatory fields, also adding information on the conference date. Moreover, a more precise description on the conference proceedings is needed providing information on the scientific editor and publisher. Considering *Reports* it is important to add a field containing the report number and series title, as well as a field containing information about project title and number and contract number. The category In-house-publications should be more precisely defined, identifying a limited group of document types which reflect the CNR editorial production as well as the related bibliographic field to correctly describe and identify them.

Table 7. Missing fields identified by document types

Document types	Missing fields
Conference papers	▪ Conference date ▪ Conference proceedings bibliographic description (title, editor, publisher)
Oral presentations	▪ Conference date ▪ Conference proceedings bibliographic description (title, editor, publisher)
Reports	▪ Report series and Report number ▪ Project description (project title, project number, contract number)
In-house publications	▪ Specific bibliographic description fields related to document types

6. Conclusions

The analysis of the database that currently collects CNR scientific production was based on a selected sample of records produced by a representative number of CNR institutes. Its metadata schema that was progressively updated over the last few years reflects the initial purpose of this database, designed above all for managerial and evaluation puposes as a derivation of the CNR Annual report. The main characteristics of this database are its integration with other internal databases, the evident connection of authors with research projects descriptions and publications produced, the special emphasis given on data related to evaluation (peer-reviewed, ISI publications, invited paper, etc.).
According to other studies [Griscom 2006, Palmer 2008] one of the parameters to evaluate an IR is the *critical mass* of documents stored and diffused together with the quality of bibliographic collections. Our analysis shows that this database currently contains about 90.000 documents that are a good starting point to build IR information content.
The weak point of the database is connected with the lack of metadata for a correct description and identification of GL documents, which represent an important part of the collections stored therein. This was the result of our qualitative analysis focused on the information content of note field compiled in the selected number of GL documents. This field was compiled more frequently when the collections become *more grey* and contained important bibliographic elements that could not be inserted in any other field of the related metadata schema. Through this analysis we have identified fields that could be added to the current metadata schema in order to better describe and identify GL document types improving the quality of GL bibliographic collections.

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

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Abstract

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

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

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

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

The Social and Historical Context of the River Valley Collection

Surely no material is more obscure, more "grey," than what is classified as secret! Perhaps had secrecy not been a primary concern of the U.S. Government during and after World War II, Marion and its surrounding communities might have avoided the tragedy that ensued when the River Valley High and Middle Schools were constructed atop the dump site of the Formerly Used Defense Site known as Marion Engineer Depot (MED). Hindsight is easy, however. Another way of phrasing the question is, "Who could have known?" Even in 1988 with the publication of Charles Mosher's compilation[1] of anecdotes and newspaper cuttings from the local paper, the Marion Star, given the benefit of four decades of hindsight little was uncovered. The existence of the dump site was either unknown, ignored or disregarded during the process of acquiring the tainted land for educational purposes. And no mention of leukemia is found in Mosher's anthology.

Two formerly used defense sites are located in the Marion area: Scioto Ordnance Plant (SOP) and Marion Engineer Depot. Both of them are covered in the extensive documentation known as the River Valley Collection (RVC) at Marion Public Library (MPL), although only MED was implicated in the leukemia tragedies. The investigation and cleanup activities of the 1990s onwards took place - and continue - in both locations. SOP was by far the larger - and the more dangerous to work in during the war, for it produced explosives destined for use against enemy powers. SOP was constructed not long after Pearl Harbor and employed thousands of workers, however production stopped after just one year of operation. After VJ day the SOP site was deactivated and decontaminated, then parcels of land were sold off for agricultural and other uses, including a prison, an airport, and a housing subdivision. A historical marker

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at the airport documents the relocation of area residents as their land was expropriated via eminent domain.

Some buildings constructed during the war were converted to other uses. Other buildings from pre-war days had never been demolished and reverted to their previous usage. Notable is Likens Church, a prominent local landmark since the 19th century. Among the hearsay documented in Mosher's book, Likens Church was rumored to have had, at one time, uranium stored in the basement[2]. Uranium storage was however unsubstantiated, and investigations including radiological tests provided no evidence. But the Atomic Energy Commission did have a minor role in SOP's future, with Monsanto labs occupying a small part of the SOP property for a while.

Marion Engineer Depot meanwhile continued in active service until 1960. It adjoined a long-distance highway (formerly U.S. 30 South, now state route 309) and a major east-west railroad. After going out of service, most of it was transformed into the Marion Industrial Center. The River Valley School District acquired a small tract of the land, upon which the now disused school buildings were constructed. During its occupancy by MED, some of this land had been used as a prisoner-of-war (POW) camp, Camp Marion, the residence of Germans captured in North Africa after the allied overthrow of the Axis powers there. The POWs were occupied in activities lawful under the terms of the Geneva convention[3]. Again, secrecy was an issue: Fraternization of locals with POWs was, in a word, verboten.

No exact picture emerges, from either official documentation or the competent journalistic reporting of area newspapers, of just how or when it became known among some sufferers of leukemia that they shared a common bond as graduates of the River Valley schools. Perhaps it was the production of Mosher's book - to this day the only published account of SOP and MED - that initiated and stimulated discussion. And since the research was inconclusive, neither establishing nor refuting an association between the schools, the former dump site and the patients, locals continue to argue amongst themselves - vehemently at times[4]. Whether or not the controversy was a contributing factor, the decision was to "err on the side of caution." It was decided to take action, close the schools, and clean up - again (for archival reports contain memoranda indicating that decontamination did take place in the years immediately following the war).

The Marion Public Library was a logical location for the repository, given the close connection between the repository and the community. Strictly speaking it is a "city-school district" library, serving the city of Marion and its associated school district. Unofficially (that is, without dedicated funding from the county), it also functions as a library for the whole of Marion County. Other options that might have been chosen are the Marion County Historical Society and the Ohio Historical Society (OHS). Some related documentation is available via OHS. But the choice of the library was a good one, because it has greater ease of access in terms of both location and hours of service. It also has the advantage of substantial technical support, as well as ample shelf space in the Reference area.

Decisions in Document Processing

Beginning in 2003 Fairclough began to process donated materials that had accumulated during the past several years. Dawn McCleery, at that time Adult Services Librarian with responsibility for the River Valley materials, served as contact person for negotiation and receipt, and together with Fairclough made a set of general decisions for processing to be applied to the whole collection. These decisions were:

- To use full cataloging according to Anglo-American Catalog rules, 2nd ed., revised (AARC2R)
- To assign Library of Congress subject headings
- To provide a full Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) number
- To prefix the DDC number with notation specially for the RVC
- To provide a series added entry, River Valley collection, in each local record
- To provide local subject added entries for the high and middle schools respectively
- To make the bibliographic records available internationally using OCLC WorldCat.

The decisions are far-reaching. Their importance is best illustrated using the alternatives as points of comparison. AACR2R cataloging mandates a uniformity of treatment for materials, in particular in the choice of the source of information from which the record is prepared. Most materials had a title page, or suitable substitute, with a title that the document author had prepared. In contrast, non-AACR2R cataloging might have been derived from an unknown and unspecified source, or the cataloger might have invented the data. Such invention is permissible under circumstance preventing use of the prescribed source; when done, AACR2R requires the cataloger to enclose the supplied information in brackets. Furthermore, full cataloging is contrasted with the preparation of brief records, which might have little information other than a provided title. Such records, regrettably, abound in the bibliographic universe. Marion Public Library, through assigning the task to a professional cataloger, avoided the pitfalls that inadequate documentation can create, such as the inability to properly and uniquely match a bibliographic record in the catalog with an item in hand.

Use of Dewey Decimal Classification has many benefits. It allows the records to be treated on a par with other materials in the collection: For nonfiction and reference materials, MPL is a DDC-classed library. It facilitates shelving of like materials - known popularly if not totally accurately as the primary use in public libraries. A better understanding is available in terms of scholarly organization. Researchers can use the DDC to retrieve information to a high degree of precision - again, provided that the job is done properly, in terms of the full number available built according to the DDC schedules and tables. Creation of this number is a professional job, not to be undertaken lightly. In contrast, many libraries content themselves with a modified DDC number, usually by truncating after an arbitrary number of digits. Pressure from circulation staff can even be a deciding factor in such a policy!

Table 1 is a conspectus of DDC numbers used with the RVC, as assigned locally. It illustrates concisely what the collection is about.

Table 1: Dewey Decimal Numbers in the River Valley Collection

363.17	Hazardous materials
363.1763	Monitoring, surveillance, reporting
363.179	Specific types of hazardous materials
363.1791	Toxic chemicals
363.1799	Radioactive materials
363.7	Environmental problems
363.73	Pollution
363.735	Social action (class here remedial actions)
363.7356	Government action
363.7358	Community action
363.736	Control
363.7363	Monitoring, surveillance, reporting
363.7364	Inspection and testing
363.737	Measures to prevent, protect against, limit effects of pollution
363.738	Pollutants
363.739	Pollution of specific environments
363.7392	Air pollution
363.7394	Water pollution
363.7396	Soil pollution
363.73966	Control (elimination and reduction of hazards, of sources and causes of difficulty)
363.739664	Inspection and testing
616.99419	Leukemia
658.4083	Social responsibility of executive management - protection of environment (class interdisciplinary works in 363.7)
917.71514	Marion County (used for maps, etc.)

One additional element in the call number, the prefix, allows for separate shelving from the rest of the collection. It contains two parts, the letter R to indicate it is part of the Reference collection, followed on the next line by RIV VALL to uniquely designate the RVC. Depending on the online system in use locally, prefix data can be included in the filing order (as at present) or omitted and processed separately (the result being to display other materials the library holds in the same subject area). Separate processing is advantageous but regrettably not available in MPL's current integrated library system. Without such notation materials in the collection would be interspersed with other works on the same subject but not referring to the River Valley situation - although other materials on that subject having to do with Marion County might be accommodated by use of the full DDC number.

By way of illustration of the structure of a DDC number: This title, *Soil, Air and Particulate Monitoring Data Package : River Valley School Site Investigation, Former Marion Engineer Depot, Marion, Ohio*, has a number built thus:

- Base number for Hazardous materials[5]: 363.17
- Further notation for " Monitoring, surveillance, reporting" added to base number 363.17 as instructed there: 63
- Notation to indicate subsequent addition of a geographic subdivision: 09
- Geographic number for Marion County: 771514
- Built number: 363.176309771514

This number was retained in the OCLC WorldCat master record for the benefit of all users of that database. Locally, notation for Marion County was removed as redundant and the prefix was added to form: R RIV VALL 363.1763

By browsing the local catalog, using the search key R RIV VALL, one can retrieve a full list of all titles in the RVC, arranged in order of the subjects represented in the DDC scheme. If the decision had gone differently, that is, not to use DDC numbering but simply to lump all materials together, no such ordering would be available.

We further decided that another unifying feature, identifying locally all documents in the collection, would best be served by the presence in each bibliographic record of a searchable data field. In order to be distinct from all other fields in the records, and to avoid confusion with data actually present in the items, we used a series added entry for this purpose. A user of the MPL catalog[6] can thus search for the series "River Valley collection" and retrieve a list of all titles in the collection. Properly - and this depends again on the display capabilities of a local system - this display will be in alphabetical order by main entry (that is usually for these materials the document title). This added entry provides a different perspective to the aforementioned browse by DDC number. It is provided locally, since the "River Valley collection" is a locally created entity rather than a published series. A local researcher wishing to know if a particular document is in the collection but unsure of the exact wording of the title can retrieve the records and peruse them. Had the decision not been made to include this field, no such capability would have been built into the records.

Local subject added entries were also created and added in most cases to the records. Since MPL is not a contributor to the Name Authority Cooperative Project (NACO)[7] and no other agency had already provided a heading in a name authority record for either the River Valley High School or the River Valley Middle School, these names were used as the bases for the headings in the records. In assigning these subject added entries, we followed a fairly liberal application. Strictly speaking the documents for the Scioto Ordnance Plant - and even some from Marion Engineer Depot - had no direct connection with the future schools. But in order to facilitate access to the documents locally, the subject headings were provided in local records. So someone searching in the MPL catalog for the schools and not already aware of the existence of the RVC will, it is hoped, discover the collection. Again, had no such decision been made, the capability would have been omitted.

The last decision listed, to make the bibliographic records available using OCLC WorldCat, was not the last one made, but is the most significant in terms of bringing awareness of the materials to a wider audience. Many institutions collecting such materials might decide that they are purely of local interest, and catalog them only using their local system. Had MPL done so, it is a foregone conclusion that the library would have received no requests for these materials outside our local community. But scholars working on environmental concerns elsewhere in the United States have discovered MPL's resources, and librarians have requested selected materials.[8]

A corollary to using WorldCat is that the records were cataloged using the *MARC21 Format for Bibliographic Data*, as implemented in WorldCat and locally. This was not so much a decision in itself as a consequence of having the records in WorldCat and in the MPL local catalog. Not only is use of MARC required for the records to be included in the MPL catalog, it also has more granularity than some of the other metadata options, such as Dublin Core, currently being applied to institutional repositories. If encoding in another metadata scheme should prove necessary, other agencies with such requirements can use a data crosswalk scheme with an appropriate processing tool such as MarcEdit to get the bibliographic record into the locally preferred format.

In part the use of MARC also arose from the fact that the bulk of the collection at the time processing began was in print format - and remains so today although some of the materials are now electronic. Within the profession of librarianship and in scholarship in general, the phrase "institutional repository" is in transition: Increasingly, though that phrase does not necessarily signify that it is in electronic format, it has that connotation. A similar semantic shift took place with the word "database" a generation ago. But the RVC is truly a repository although only part of its contents is electronic.

Telling the Story Through the Documents

The RVC consists of materials occupying approximately ten shelves of the MPL collection. An exact figure of the number of items is unavailable: In fact, documentation is still in process, and the collection continues to grow. Some bibliographic records, such as those of the agendas and transcripts of the hearings of the Restoration Advisory Board (RAB), cover several items.

Thanks to the judicious choice of wording for the titles of documents that Montgomery Watson (MWH)[9] produced, we can review the collection by title and get a pretty good overview of the activity of the whole project. Here are selected titles, with the dates of production. Initial investigations took place between 1994 and 1997:

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

It was at about this time (the late 1990s) that matters began to escalate. Whereas it appeared that local concern would soon be resolved, the reverse happened. A four-year study led to a conclusion that no significant association could be made between the incidence of leukemia and the River Valley schools. But far from quieting people's opinions, they became further inflamed. After a lull, documentation began again in earnest with titles such as:

- Marion Engineer Depot and Scioto Ordnance Plant Restoration Advisory Board agenda. Transcripts provided by Hammond Reporting Services. (2002)
- Soil, air and particulate monitoring data package : River Valley school site investigation, former Marion Engineer Depot, Marion, Ohio (2001)
- Draft revisions to the River Valley school property, operable unit 1 - former disposal area, draft remedial investigative report, Marion, Ohio. (2001)
- Analytical report for 204087 for DLZ Laboratories, Inc. Accompanying CD-ROM has text of base report (file: lims.pdf) plus other files. (2002)
- Public hearing held at the ... Marion, Ohio on ... at ... / Marion Engineer Depot, Scioto Ordnance Plant and Army Reserve Local Training Area Restoration Advisory Board. Transcripts provided by Florine I. Varner & Associates, Inc. (2003-)

It is interesting that the RAB documentation is based on transcripts. The original sound recordings, produced only to facilitate keeping an accurate if not necessarily verbatim written record, are of interest for a variety of reasons, some quite tangential (a study of regional accents and pronunciation, for example, can draw from it). Whether or not the sound recordings continue to exist is not immediately known. The laboratory report is an early example in the collection of the provision of information in CD-ROM format: Much of what was documented in supplementary files is data that would require many reams of paper to print, and which would be unusable in that format. The term "draft" is a recurrent one within the collection, as is "draft final." In fact it is the norm rather than the exception for the most recently deposited version of a document to be designated as "draft." It seems that in many cases the authors lacked the nerve to assert that a document is "final." An exception which "proves the rule" is the radiological report of 1995, which illustrates the notion prevalent at that time that the project was a small matter and would soon be over. In the same vein and as another side of the same coin: When documenting laboratory reports and the like, a "chain of custody" is recorded as security against tampering with specimens.

Document Formats
In the first instance, the agencies responsible for the clean-up conducted archival studies, made available in 1994 and 1998, to discover what is now available about the establishment of SOP and MED. These studies, drawing upon resources much of which were formerly confidential but now have been declassified, contain copies of material retrieved from archival sources. Whether or not the archival search was exhaustive, and successfully so, the benefit to users is substantial. One does not have to visit the National Archives in order to access at least some of the information: It can be found in the Marion Public Library. Much of it is photocopied from the original, and the copy that winds up in the binders on the shelves at MPL might be a third generation copy if not even more remote from the original - which was itself perhaps a carbon copy. These materials, then, constituted the initial foundation upon which the research into the local situation during the 1990s and 2000s was based. From half a century ago, materials whose present-day use in this context was not likely to have been foreseen emerged as the beginning of the story that the River Valley Collection tells.

It is not the objective of this essay to delve in detail into the document texts themselves. That project awaits the attention of a historian, and it is hoped that such a person will assume interest. This essay marks the status of the documents as grey literature and their migration from archival material to a local repository.

It is the various circumstances under which the River Valley Collection documents were produced that give it such a range of characteristics. The archival documents, created long before the electronic era, likely were dictated: An army officer - who probably never touched a typewriter - would have his secretary take a memo. Such a process constituted transcription of an oral message formulated according to stylistic conventions signifying rank, sub- and superordination, and so forth. By the 1990s this hierarchical situation was likely long gone, as all military and commercial ranks of personnel adopted the keyboard as the primary means of written communication. The secretary's supporting role was replaced by that of information technologists whose task in maintaining word processing software, keyboards, monitors, printers, and the central processing unit functioning correctly and in a timely fashion was critical to the proper functioning of the organization. Given this infrastructure, and the availability of devices such as templates to expedite memo writing, the preparation of the written document underwent a significant paradigm shift. Yet it was still the preparation of the print product that was paramount in an author's thought. It took considerable time before transmission of a document could be effected otherwise than in the paper medium. The word printout is significant here: It indicates the beginning of the thought process that the electronic document is primary. To my knowledge, none of the documentation in the River Valley Collection was considered to be a "printout" until quite recently.

Montgomery Watson were exemplary in their production of documentation for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. It is not known at this time whether MWH have retained the original files: Whether they were retained on the original hard drives, moved or copied to inhouse archival storage, or other steps taken. One hopes that they were preserved, and moreover that the files can eventually be made available for public use. The company might regard their obligation to the public as fulfilled by provision of the paper copies, and decline to participate further. Or they might view the additional steps required to make documents available as an act of *pro bono* community service that is in the company's interests. All these ideas are avenues for possible pursuit.

It was during the middle of the first decade of the 2000s that MWH's documentation in print format began to be submitted with an accompanying CD-ROM. Whether the CD-ROM was created with the text document primarily in mind or secondarily is a question. An example is this title, from 2006: *Closure Report, SOP-F : Artillery Fuse Load Line F4, Underground Storage Tank Removal Program, Former Scioto Ordnance Plant, Marion, Ohio*. A bibliographic note reads "CD-ROM contains full text of document plus appendices of analyses by Kemron Environmental Services, etc." Thus the question is whether the agents supplying this material were doing so primarily in order to transmit the appendices, which contain data not suitable for reproduction in print format. If so, then the actual text of the document might have been provided as an after-thought, as if to say, "Since we're providing the analyses in a CD-ROM we'll also provide the text."

Three years later (2009) this document appeared:

Former Scioto Ordnance Plant, Marion, Ohio [electronic resource] : Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis : Final Report for the Burning Field (SOP-M) and the Incendiary Fuel Disposal Area (SOP-Z).

From the general material designation "electronic resource" presented after the title proper, one knows immediately that the record describes an item not in paper format. Later in the record it is stated that the item is a CD-ROM. When printed out, the text comes to approximately 85 pages (irregular pagination prevents an exact statement). Tables, attachments, appendices, and photographs bring the total to approx. 200 pages.

The ultimate irony is that such documents are indeed printed out! McCleery herself makes a printout and places it in a binder. That such a practice is expected is a feature of the document, for it contains a cover sheet, intended for insertion in the outside pocket of the binder. That the practice is done at MPL stems from two concerns: Usefulness to the community, and preservation of the material. MPL users of the RVC want to come into the library and peruse the documents. Having to use a computer to do so would be, for them, an inconvenience. Plus, it would be very easy for the CD-ROM to be (illegally) removed from the collection.

The next stage of development for such documentation is to use online electronic media for storage and transmission. It was noted that scanning might take place. Judging from the quality of the documents from the 1940s it is unlikely that a scanning project would successfully transcribe these texts at first pass and without human intervention. It is likely to be a labor-intensive task. In mentioning quality, we intend not the historical worth of the texts, but their typographical and photoreproduced condition. Whether scanning of more recent documents is necessary remains to be determined. If the cooperation of MWH and other agencies can be engaged, those developing and maintaining the collection can avoid scanning. Perhaps another agency will collaborate with MPL to serve as a host site for the electronic materials, providing access via the Internet. The Ohio Historical Society already has an interest in the subject, and is a possible ally.

Conclusion

The "official" history of World War II, as written from the perspective of the United States army, is recorded in an extensive series[10] of books published in the post-war years, many of which have been reprinted in the early 21st century. One might think that the title, *The Ordnance Department: Procurement and Supply*[11], a volume of over 500 pages, would contain information about the Scioto Ordnance Plant. It does - a one-word mention (p. 218) documenting its closing in 1943. This paucity of information is not so much a presumption of the comparative insignificance of SOP as a reflection on the vastness of the scale of operations of World War II. This scale of operations is such that a site so large and productive as SOP is but a drop in the ocean. It is provocative that half a century later so much documentation has been generated on a matter that is considered so tiny in the grand scale of things.

What this documentation calls for is further attention. The documentation itself records the attention that was given during the site investigations, lab testings, plans of action, and reports of completion. Now it falls on the current generation of librarians and scholars respectively to preserve the documentation and to optimize its exploitation in order to contribute to the body of human understanding.

References

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[1] Mosher, Charles D. The Scioto Ordnance Plant and the Marion Engineer Depot of Marion, Ohio : a profile after forty years. -- [Marion, Ohio] **:** C.D. and D.R. Mosher in cooperation with the Marion County (Ohio) Historical Society, c1987.
[2] Mosher, op. cit., p. 76.
[3] Mosher, op. cit., p. 133.
[4] A septuagenarian county resident once engaged me in such a conversation. I had to plead that, as a librarian and not native to the area, I simply do not know anything beyond what is recorded!
[5] In DDC number building the "base number" is *not* the three numbers to the left of the decimal point, but rather, all numbers that together have a particular significance and to which the classifier can add others to bring out additional facets.
[6] http://www.marion.lib.oh.us
[7] http://www.loc.gov/catdir/pcc/naco/naco.html
[8] Since RVC materials do not circulate outside MPL, when loaning them it is stipulated that the borrowing library must also restrict their use to on the premises.
9 During the course of the project, Montgomery Watson, an engineering company specializing in wetlands infrastructure, changed its name to Montgomery Watson Harza as the result of a merger, and then began also using the form MWH Americas, Inc. Inconsistency in company representatives' application of these names in the documentation has resulted in chronological overlap in their application in bibliographic records. Their website http://www.mw.com/ simply uses MWH.
[10] Stetson Conn, general editor. *United States Army in World War II. The Technical Services*.
[11] Washington, D.C. : Center of Military History, United States Army, 1960, reprinted 2003.

Twelfth International Conference on Grey Literature

National Technical Library, Prague, Czech Republic, 6-7 December 2010

Transparency in Grey Literature
Grey Tech Approaches to High Tech Issues

Conference Program

DAY ONE

9:00-10:30

OPENING SESSION

Chair, Welcome Address ***Martin Svoboda, Director National Technical Library, Czech Republic***

Opening Address *To be Announced*

Keynote Address *To be Announced*

11:00-12:30

SESSION ONE – REDEFINING GREY LITERATURE

Chair, *Christiane Stock, Institute for Scientific and Technical Information, INIST/CNRS, France*

Towards a Prague Definition of Grey Literature *Joachim Schöpfel, University of Lille, France*

A terminology-based Re-definition of Grey Literature *Gabriella Pardelli, Manuela Sassi, and Claudia Marzi, Institute of Computational Linguistics, National Research Council, Italy*

Peering through the Review Process: Towards Transparency in Grey Literature
Dominic Farace and Jerry Frantzen, Grey Literature Network Service, Netherlands
Joachim Schöpfel, University of Lille, France

An Analysis of Current Grey Literature Document Typology *Petra Pejšová, National Technical Library, Czech Republic and Marcus Vaska, University of Calgary, Canada*

13:30-15:00

SESSION TWO – NEW STAKEHOLDERS IN GREY LITERATURE

Chair, *Elizabeth Newbold, The British Library, United Kingdom*

Global Grey Literature in Health: Identification, Preservation, and Sustainability *Janie Kaplan, Lea Myohanen, and Elizabeth Taylor, New York Academy of Medicine Library, United States*

The Comparative Study of Grey Literature Organisation and Approach: Two Countries, Similar and Different
Primož Južnič, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia; Petra Myšková and Richard Papik, Charles University, Czech Republic

Using Environmental Grey Literature to Engage Public Participation in Decision Making: Government Transparency in Coastal Policy Development *Bertrum MacDonald, Suzuette Soomai, and Peter Wells, Dalhousie University, Canada*

Grey Literature Past and Present – the Evolution of Library Annual Reports *Susan E. Searing, University of Illinois, United States*

15:30-16:30

INTRODUCTIONS TO POSTER PRESENTATIONS

Chair, *Petra Pejšová, National Technical Library, Czech Republic* **(See further Listing of Posters, below)**

17:00-19:00

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DAY TWO

09:00-10:30

PARALLEL SESSIONS:

Sponsor Showcase and Poster Presentations **(See further Listing of Poster Titles and Authors, below)**

10:30-12:00

SESSION THREE – STANDARDIZATION IN GREY LITERATURE

Chair, *Janie Kaplan, New York Academy of Medicine, United States*

From OpenSIGLE to OpenGrey : Changes and Continuity *Christiane Stock and Nathalie Henrot, Institute for Scientific and Technical Information, INIST-CNRS, France*

Integration of an Automatic Indexing System within the Document Flow of a Grey Literature Repository *Jindřich Mynarz and Ctibor Škuta, National Technical Library, Czech Republic*

Current Status and Issues in Collection and Dissemination of National Technical Reports in Korea - Improvement through the use of the National Science and Technology Information Service (NTIS) *Jae-Soo Kim, Hee-Yoon Choi, Inseok Song, Kiseok Choi and Sung-Jin Jhun, KISTI, Korea*

A Profile of Italian Working Papers in RePEc *Rosa Di Cesare, Daniela Luzi, Marta Ricci and Roberta Ruggieri Institute of Research on Population and Social Policies, IRPPS/CNR, Italy*

13:00-14:30

SESSION FOUR – NEW FRONTIERS IN GREY LITERATURE

Chair, *Joachim Schöpfel, University of Lille, France*

Scientific Data: Increasing Transparency and Reducing the Grey *Bonnie C. Carroll and June Crowe Information International Associates Inc., United States*

Developing small worlds of e-science: using quantum mechanics, biological science, and oceanography for education and outreach strategies for engaging research communities within a university *Plato L. Smith II, Florida State University, United States*

Invenio: A Modern Digital Library System for Grey Literature *Jean-Yves Le Meur and Samuele Kaplun, European Organization for Nuclear Research, CERN, Switzerland*

GL Transparency: Through a Glass, Clearly *Keith G. Jeffery, Science and Technology Facilities Council, United Kingdom and Anne Asserson, University of Bergen, Norway*

14:45-15:30

CLOSING SESSION - REPORTS FROM CHAIRPERSONS, CONFERENCE HANDOFF, AND FAREWELL

Chair, *Martin Svoboda and Petra Pejsova, National Technical Library, Czech Republic*
Dominic Farace, Grey Literature Network Service, Netherlands

15:30-16:30

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Poster Session

Last Update: June 10, 2010

Listing appears in Alphabetical Order by 1st Author

Grey Literature in Engineering Sciences and Technology and its use pattern in the research institutions in India: The case study of the Karnataka State N. Chowdappa, BMS College of Engineering and C.P. Ramasesh, University of Mysore, India

Awareness Not Genre Matters: Findings from a Case Study of the Scientific Grey Literature of an Inter-governmental Organization Danielle Cossarini, Bertrum MacDonald, and Peter Wells, Dalhousie University, Canada

Delivering Grey Literature with a "Books by Mail" Lending Library Deg Farrelly, Arizona State University, United States

Circulation Improvement of Articles in Journals written by Non-English Language - Development of a Special Journal Titles Translation List of Journals written in Japanese for the International Bibliographical Database Mayuki Gonda, Katsuhiko Kunii, Hidemitsu Nakajima, Kiyoshi Ikeda, and Keizo Itabashi, Japan Atomic Energy Agency (JAEA), Japan

Usage assessment of an institutional repository : A case study Hélène Prost, INIST-CNRS; Isabelle Le Bescond, University of Lille 1 and Joachim Schöpfel, University of Lille 3, France

ISO Standards for Quality Education and Training for Facilitating Access to Grey Literature C.P. Ramasesh, University of Mysore and N. Chowdappa, BMS College of Engineering, India

Grey Literature: Introducing the Term in the Russian Language Aleksandr V. Starovoitov, Anton I. Borzykh, and Leonid P. Pavlov, Centre of Information Technologies and Systems of Executive State Authorities, (CITIS), Russia

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