

NEWS SECTION

The news section of IFLA Journal contains information about IFLA and its activities, and other "international" news. National information is only disseminated if it has international relevance.

Attention is drawn to the fact that members are free to translate and/or duplicate any part of this news section, without copyright implications. IFLA, indeed, urges members to disseminate the IFLA news in their country and region. A statement of the source of information would be appreciated.

From the Secretariat

IFLA 2000, Jerusalem, Israel: "Information for Cooperation: Creating the Global Library of the Future"

Facts and Figures about the Conference

- 244 meetings
- 24 meetings with simultaneous interpretation
- 30 poster sessions
- 26 workshops
- 2100 copies of IFLA Express each day (1800 English, 250 French and 50 Spanish)
- 1800+ participants
- 93 countries
- 80 grantees thanks to generous grants from the following institutions: (OSI, 40; Danida, 25; Comité Français IFLA, 9; Library Association (UK), 3; and the Norwegian Library Association, 3)
- 512 first-timers
- 62 exhibitors including 15 IFLA Corporate Partners for an exhibition of 854 square meters



Welcome to Jerusalem

[Photo by Leonard Kniffel]

- 1400 IFLA badge cords handed out
- 14 new members
- 150 people at the start-up meeting of the Digital Libraries Discussion Group
- 6 busloads of participants to Massada and the Dead Sea on Saturday, 19 August
- All participants received the IFLANET Unplugged CD-ROM sponsored by SilverPlatter
- 14 Discussion Groups; 50 professional sessions; 30 workshops; 100 business meetings; 5 Guest Lectures
- 179 conference papers
- 130 translations into one or more of the other 4 IFLA working languages
- 2820 booklets containing conference papers collected from the paper-handling centre.

Attendance Figures

The final attendance figure was over 1,800. This is a little bit less than attendance figures of some of the recent conferences. When IFLA holds conferences outside of Europe and North America, it expects a somewhat decreased attendance, but it wishes to ensure that IFLA does have a global reach. Attendance this year was equal to that in Istanbul in 1995, and Beijing in 1996 and surpassed attendance in New Delhi in 1992 and in Cuba in 1994.

A big cheer for our Israeli colleagues! There were 400 Israeli participants at the Jerusalem Conference. This was remarkable because, as Sara Japhet observed, "They represented 33% of the total Israeli librarian population"! Runners-up were the USA with 265 delegates; the Russian Federation with 107; France with 88; and the UK with 85.

Opening Session

Daniel Pe'er, prominent Israeli TV personality moderated the opening session. He called first upon Christine

Deschamps who declared the 66th IFLA General Conference and Council open. Sara Japhet, Chair of the Jerusalem Organizing Committee, welcomed all participants to the 66th IFLA General Conference and spoke with optimism about how technology and cooperation have transformed the world into one international library.

Knesset Member Zevulun Orlev welcomed delegates to the Land of the People of the Book. He said that whatever the medium of the knowledge happens to be, whether monograph or electronic, librarians are vital because they function as the link that connects people to their culture.

President Christine Deschamps presented her annual report, focusing on activities she had undertaken as IFLA President and on activities which IFLA hoped to accomplish within the next year.

Shlomo Avineri graciously replaced Knesset Member, former Prime Minister and Nobel Prize Winner Shimon Peres, who was called away on a diplomatic mission. Mr Avineri summarized the evolving political dynamics in the Middle East in the past decade; he said that all the actors in the Middle East negotiations are now confronted with a new reality, having moved from total war to dialogue. Peace, however, remains a challenge because the conflict was not merely over borders, but also about sensitive national, historical and religious beliefs.

The Israeli choir, Sedot Sheba' emek (Fields in the Valley) provided interludes of classical and Hebrew folksongs, very much appreciated by all delegates judging by the way they often sang along with the choir.

Words of Welcome from Shimon Peres

I send my warmest greetings to the organizers and participants of this confer-



IFLA Staff Arrive in Israel

ence, and am particularly glad this gathering is assembled here in Jerusalem in the year 2000.

There is one value I know distinguishes you, and is shared by us all: love of books and a curiosity that drives us to learn new things. A notable initiative makes part of the conference theme that of founding a global world library reflecting a future trend, where information will play a central role in cooperative endeavors. Today, when most of us have the occasion to see and hear the activities of others, language and the written word nevertheless constitute the bond that links and represents various cultures.



Ingrid Parent Presents Free Registration for Boston to Adebola Akinlolu

In our region for instance, all people read from right to left and from left to right, yet despite the fact that one reads in opposite directions, the information gathered and the pleasure derived from it reach the same destination - the head and the heart.

It is important that we learn from one another. Should we succeed in making the best use of librarians to transmit information and feelings from one location to another, then the information and blood circulation of the world will flow in an everlasting cycle and its organs will be revitalized and its strength reinforced. Information will lead to cooperation, regional and global, and cooperation will also result in a thriving information environment in the world as a whole.

I am prevented from being present here today, but am glad to propose the addition of one book at least to the new library. It is true this book was already a best-seller worldwide, but it still holds something new, and renews itself at every reading, despite the fact that some call it the Old Testament.

In the global library there will be some books that whisper, and some that speak loudly; it will comprise pictures that tell a story more eloquently than many words, and books whose pages relate many a tale, books that kindle the imagination and sparks that create ever-widening circles, yet the ignition and the beacons are in your hands.

With all good wishes and much cooperation,

Shimon Peres

Council Meetings

IFLA President Christine Deschamps opened the first session of Council on Sunday, 13 August 2000 at 16:00. After Sara Japhet, Chair of the Jerusalem Organizing Committee welcomed delegates to the conference, Ross Shimmon, IFLA's Secretary General, explained the steps required for voting on general resolutions and approving the revision of IFLA's Statutes. The Executive Board appointed six tellers to count votes: Peter Szanto (Hungary), Patricia Yocum (USA), Wanda Dole (USA), Susan Lazinger (Israel), Birgit Sørensen (Denmark) and John Day (USA), who served as head teller.

After confirming that a quorum was present, the Council voted 885 for, 0 against, and one abstention, to support the new Statutes. As a result, the extra-



Sarah Japhet Accepting the IFLA Medal from Christine Deschamps

ordinary meeting of Council would not be required.

Council then proceeded to voting on the resolutions proposed by the Executive Board:

- to reduce the number of nominators required for a candidate for election to a Standing Committee from two to one;
- to provide that 10 nominators will be required for a candidate for President-elect, under the revised Statutes; and
- to provide that 5 nominators will be required for each place on the Governing Board under the revised Statutes.

All resolutions were approved unanimously.

After the voting on resolutions, IFLA's Treasurer, Derek Law, presented a brief summary of IFLA's budget for the past two years, and then introduced and explained the next resolution: a proposal for a banded, differentiated fee structure. This was an item which had been proposed at previous Council meetings. According to this fee structure, countries will be divided into 3 bands according to the UNESCO Scale of Assessments, as used by IFLA for Association Member dues. The highest band, those assessed on the UNESCO Scale at 0.25% or above, will pay about USD 50 more than currently; the second band, those on the UNESCO Scale at 0.01% to 0.25% (with the exception of band 3 countries) will pay the same as they currently pay; and the third band, those which, according to the United Nations, are least developed countries, will receive a significant reduction in their yearly fee. This proposal was also passed unanimously.

One of the items raised in Council after the vote was the membership fees charged to *small public libraries in rural areas* in band 1 countries. The general feeling was that such libraries should be charged at a lower rate. The Council took note of this and has asked the Executive Board to consider the issue. It was further suggested that there should be differentiating fees charged for various activities such as participation in IFLA Conferences. This proposal had already been accepted by the Executive Board, and beginning with the 2001 IFLA Conference in Boston, IFLA members will receive a discount on their conference registration fees.

Marjorie Bloss then reported on the recommendations of the Advisory Group on the Division of Regional Activities. Of the seven recommendations made by the Advisory Group, three in particular stood out. They included that:

- Division 8 should not be dissolved at this time;
- Members of Division 8, the Regional Offices, ALP and selected representatives (e.g., past Professional Board Chairs and Division officers who have collaborated with Regional Standing Committees) review, redefine and propose the regional organizational structure that will be most effective. To this end the Advisory Group urged that this become a major topic at the regional group's upcoming meeting in Uppsala in October 2000;



Kelly Moore and Josche Neven at the IFLA Booth

- Funding for Division 8 and the Regional Offices should be examined and evaluated with an emphasis placed on consolidating funds, eliminating duplication of effort wherever possible, and achieving a financial balance between the needs of the regional groups and IFLA's Divisions 1-7, the Core Programmes, etc.

During Council II on Friday, 18 August, the main agenda item was the report on the open hearings on Division 8 held during the conference week. The report of Marjorie Bloss was favorably received and appears in this issue of *IFLA Journal*.

Ralph Manning, Chair of the Professional Board, highlighted the professional aspects of the conference, and announced the winner of the first IFLA Prize for the Best Newsletter, *the Newsletter of the Section of Libraries for the Blind*. The Prize will be awarded annually by the Professional Board and presented during IFLA Conferences.

Before announcing the host of the 2005 IFLA Conference, Ingrid Parent, Chair of the Conference Planning Committee and member of the Executive Board, first announced the three winners of a free registration to next year's conference in Boston: Adebola Akinlolu, Ministry of Justice, Ibadan, Nigeria; Marianne Julin, Oslo College Library, Oslo Norway; and Elizabeth Robertson, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa; and reminded delegates that one more winner would be drawn from the evaluation forms on the conference which were sent directly to Niels Pors at the Royal School of Library and Information Science.

When Ms Parent announced that Oslo, Norway would host the 71st IFLA General Conference and Council in 2005, all Norwegian delegates present jumped up and proudly waved Norwegian flags. As he approached the podium to invite delegates to Oslo, Frode Bakken, President of the Norwegian Library Association, made a brief detour and presented Ross Shimmon with a Viking helmet! Gary Strong, Co-chair of the Boston Organizing Committee invited delegates to Boston in 2001, and Ian McGowan, Chair of the Glasgow Organizing Committee invited everyone to Glasgow in 2002, where IFLA would celebrate its 75th anniversary.



Sophie Felfoldi with Hanna Barag and Evaline Soussan



Marjorie Bloss Presenting Report on Division VII

During the votes of thanks, Derek Law offered a special word of thanks to Hanna Barag and Evaline Soussan for their superb management skills and the sensitivity and patience which they showed throughout the conference week. He then thanked the Jerusalem Organizing Committee for such a rewarding professional conference and called upon Sara Japhet to come forward to receive the IFLA Medal, which was presented to Ms Japhet by Christine Deschamps. Christine Deschamps presented a triptych to Birgitta Bergdahl "in grateful appreciation of her pragmatic, dedicated, effective and efficient service as Founder Director of the Advancement of Librarianship Core Programme of IFLA". This was accepted in her absence by Birgitta Sandell, Acting Director of ALP.

Christine Deschamps reminded delegates that during the IFLA Conference in Bangkok (1999) the launch of the IFLA/OCLC Early Career Development Fellowship had been announced. In the past year 45 complete applications had been received, the majority of which were of high quality. The recipients of the first IFLA/OCLC Early Career Development Fellows are: Tuba Akbayturk, Senior Systems Librarian at the Koç University Library in Istanbul, Turkey; Rashidah Bolhassan, Coordinator of the State Library Project, a digital library in Sarawak, Malaysia; Smita Chandra, Librarian at the Indian Institute of Geomagnetism in Mumbai, India; and Ayegbeni Igonor, Information Services Librarian at the University of Fort Hare in Alice, South Africa. (The call for applications for next year's IFLA/OCLC Fellowships can be found at <http://www.oclc.org/institute/ifla/index.htm>)

Professional Programme

This year's conference theme, "Information for Cooperation: Creating the Global Library of the Future", was addressed in more than 90 sessions.

A total of 179 conference papers, including 51 workshop papers, were available in printed form, on the Silver-Platter CD-ROM, "IFLANET Unplugged", and of course on IFLA's Web site www.ifla.org. These papers generated 130 translations (56 French, 34 Spanish, 27 German, 11 Russian and 2 English) at the time of the conference, but additional translations and late-arriving papers are still being posted to IFLANET. All but five of the papers had English as their original language version.

IFLA Express appeared each day in English, French and Spanish editions, and those working on the various editions had established a very good and close working relationship.

During the conference a statement of IFLA's Professional Priorities was approved in principle; this was prepared by the Professional Board and it will be used to guide the future professional work of the Federation, as preparations for a new Medium-Term Programme for 2002-2006 begin.

A substantial number of standards, guidelines and best practices were discussed or approved during the conference. These include Public Library Guidelines; Guidelines for Library Services to Deaf People; and Guidelines for Libraries Serving Hospital Patients and the Elderly and Disabled in Long-Term Care Facilities. Guidelines for Library Services for the Blind is now in progress as are the Guidelines for Children's Services. The Section on Education and Training is also preparing Guidelines for Library and Information Studies.

Three satellite meetings were held: "Marketing and Communication for Libraries" organized by the Section on Management and Marketing and held in Haifa; the 16th annual expert meeting of the Section of Library and Research Services for Parliaments held in Athens; and "Preservation of Newspapers" organized by the PAC Core Programme and held in Paris.

Guest Lectures

Five Guest Lectures were delivered during the Jerusalem Conference. G. Y. Baklanov, a Russian writer and Laureate of the State Literary Prize which he received in 1982 and again in 1998, addressed the topic, "The Role of Word and Book in Covering History", showing how changing just one word in a sentence could seemingly rewrite history. The work of Steve Shrybman, a lawyer in private practice in Canada, has focused on international trade and investment law. He spoke on "Information, Commodification and the World Trade Organization". Arne Ruth, a Swedish journalist and visiting professor at Stockholm University, is internationally known as an advocate for freedom of expression. As former Chair of the Swedish Rushdie Committee, it was appropriate that his paper was entitled, "The Outsider as Insider: Speaking Earnestly about the Rushdie Case". Meir Shalev, one of Israel's most celebrated young novelists and a columnist with the



Voting in Council

Israeli daily, *Yediot Ahronot*, spoke on "The Unreliable Narrator". Yair Zakovitch, a professor of Bible at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and one of the leading scholars in the literary analysis of the Bible, spoke on "Jerusalem in the Days to Come: The Vision of the Prophet Isaiah". When available, the papers will be posted to IFLANET <www.ifla.org>.

Core Activities

The proposals contained in the report of the review of IFLA's Core Activities were all approved by the Executive Board, following agreement by the Conference of Directors of National Libraries (CDNL). This will enable IFLA to appeal to a broader range of contributing organizations. By doing so, it is hoped to provide a more secure financial basis for these activities. A more transparent and accountable management system will also be introduced.

Division on Regional Activities (Division 8)

The report of the Advisory Group set up by the Executive Board to analyze the issues surrounding the withdrawal of the earlier proposal to abolish Division 8 was presented to Council by its Chair, Marjorie Bloss. Two open hearings on the report were held and Ms Bloss presented a summary to the final Council meeting at the end of the conference. The proposals, together with the results of the open hearings, will be debated at a meeting in Uppsala in October 2000. It is hoped to be able to present final proposals to Council in August 2001.

IFLA Position Paper on Copyright in the Digital Environment

In the international copyright debate, IFLA represents the interests of the world's libraries and their users. Copyright law impacts on most of what libraries do. It affects the services that libraries can provide to their users, and the conditions in which they can provide access to copyright materials. It affects the way in which libraries can act as navigational agents and undertake effective archiving and preservation activities. It is for these reasons that IFLA participates in the international copyright debate. During the conference the IFLA Executive Board adopted a Position Paper on Copyright in the Digital Environment. The full text of the statement can be found in this issue of *IFLA Journal* and



Professional Board at Week's End

at <<http://www.ifla.org/V/press/copydig.htm>>.

UNESCO Open Forum

During this session Aziz Abid focused on the new "Information for All" Programme, resulting from the merger of the General Information Programme (PGI) and the Intergovernmental Informatics Programme (IIP). His presentation, based on a PowerPoint slide show, was followed by a lively debate. Participants asked how to participate in this Programme. A delegate from Armenia stressed needs in his country in the areas of e-commerce and how to bridge the digital divide. The role of the public and school library in the "Education for All" Programme and closer cooperation with the Education Sector were stressed. One participant expressed concern that Rural Multipurpose Community Centres

in Africa are not developed in close collaboration with the library system and are not located in public libraries. It was pointed out that the "Information for All" Programme should strengthen existing institutions rather than creating new gateways. A Russian delegate informed those present that the draft "Information for All" Programme is to be submitted by the Ministry of Culture for adoption by Government as an official policy.

President's Closing Speech

We come together today to celebrate the end of a hugely successful professional conference. It is no secret that the background to this year's conference has been one of the most politicized ever. We have repeatedly stated that the decision to come here was made on professional, not political, grounds. It is the case that



Four PB Chairs: Sally McCallum, Ian Johnson, Sissel Nilsen and Ralph Manning

everything which we and our hosts, the Israeli National Organizing Committee, could control has, happily, been free of political interference.

Unfortunately, however, there have been incidents where parties from outside our professional world have tried to use the conference as a political platform. The Executive Board, on behalf of IFLA, dissociates itself from those attempts. To echo the words of a speech earlier in the week: "there's more to Jerusalem than politics!"

As I reflect on the close of the 66th IFLA General Conference and Council, I see that our Federation has taken enormous strides in recasting itself for the 21st century. New Statutes, procedures for electing a new Governing Board, a new set of Professional Priorities, and a new understanding of our core activities have all been agreed. We have achieved these accomplishments through the enthusiastic hard work of all our professional groups, the Executive and Professional Boards, the Conference of Directors of National Libraries, the directors and hosts of our core activities and, of course our Headquarters staff, who ably charted our course. Let me also thank the Working Group on the Revision of the Statutes and its Chair, Warren Horton.

But we have still more exciting developments underway. The hearings on the future of the Division of Regional Activities (Division 8) have shown that our Federation is fully engaged in exploring how to make a better future for our colleagues in the developing world. Council has already taken the first step in adopting the proposal for differentiated fees for Institutional Members - a decision certain to expand IFLA membership and participation in those parts of the globe.

The Executive Board also approved the IFLA Position Paper on Copyright in the Digital Environment, prepared by the Copyright and other Legal Matters Committee (CLM). Our FAIFE programme distributed its Libraries in Kosova / Kosovo Report, the only current report on the state of libraries in that region. It is certain to play a key role in rebuilding the library infrastructure there. IFLA is calling a meeting of interested parties to be held in The Hague in the next few weeks, to try to ensure that concrete action is taken to implement the recommendations in the report. This conference also marks the imminent departure of FAIFE's first Director, Jan Ristarp. I wish to express our appreciation of his

important contribution to the work of IFLA.

The leaders of the world's most powerful economies met in July at the "G8" summit in Okinawa, Japan. They decided to adopt the "Okinawa Charter for the Global Information Society". It recognizes the potential role of libraries in helping to bridge the digital divide. The Executive Board approved a proposal to set up an IFLA "shadow G8", to make sure that this recognition is built upon. More news on this exciting development will be announced shortly.

Finally, please join me in applauding the remarkable professional achievements of this memorable IFLA Conference and Council.

In Summary

Upon his return to IFLA Headquarters, Ross Shimmon received an e-mail reading, "This was one of the most productive IFLA Conferences I have attended, if it can be judged by the extent to which IFLA succeeded in reinventing itself for the new century. The changes to the Statutes and to the membership structure make it a more inclusive organization, and the wise decision to allow Division 8 to sort out its own future offers the potential for IFLA to become more global. I generally had the feeling that this was beginning to be an organization that is trying to be professional in managing its activities."

Summary of the Open Hearings on the Division 8 Discussion Paper

The following report was presented by Marjorie Bloss, Chair of the Advisory Group on Division 8 (Division on Regional Activities) during the second Council meeting, 18 August 2000, Jerusalem, Israel.

As the Advisory Group previously recommended (and as was supported at the IFLA Conference), the primary responsibility for determining what is most effective for Division 8 should fall to the members of Division 8, the Regional Offices, and ALP (Advancement of Librarianship Programme). The upcoming meeting in Uppsala should provide an excellent opportunity for these groups to move the recommendations forward.

Seventy-six people from 32 countries attended the two open hearings, although there was considerable overlap

in attendance. Secretary General Ross Shimmon attended both sessions. His presence emphasized the importance of the issues surrounding Division 8 to IFLA.

The discussions were extremely constructive with many good suggestions for consideration. It is to the participants' credit that their suggestions were so positive and demonstrated their interest, involvement and energy.

Discussion centred mostly on four topics:

- Structure
- Funding
- Communications
- Scheduling at IFLA Conferences.

Of course these categories cannot always be neatly separated, as funding is an underlying theme throughout. Division 8, the Regional Offices and ALP are urged to identify what they would like to see first rather than assume at the start that something cannot be done because of limited resources. We will most likely have to establish priorities or phase activities in rather than do them all at once. The important thing is to move towards a goal instead of immediately rejecting it because we assume that the price tag is too great.

Structure

- Participants at the open hearings expressed great support for ALP, especially with regard to projects;
- They expressed a desire for additional regions or sub-regions and used the structure of the International Council on Archives as an example;
- Participants suggested that Division 8 should encourage and make better use of Corresponding Members in the regions to involve them with IFLA;
- Participants supported the Advisory Group's recommendation to provide openings on the Divisions 1-7 Standing Committees for regional members (and vice versa). They did not support the idea of establishing quotas (e.g., a certain number of positions left open for Division 8) but saw this more as an "as needed" situation;
- They felt that IFLA should examine the possibility of the Regional Offices having a more direct tie to IFLA HQ. This could be a more effective way of handling funding, structure, coordination and programmatic activities.

Funding

- They expressed their concern about the difficulty in funding people from

the regions to attend IFLA Conferences. This was seen as a problem for people from the regional groups who no longer qualified for DANIDA or similar grants for IFLA newcomers. A number of participants suggested that there should be a fund for Regional Group Standing Committee members and officers to attend the IFLA conferences;

- They suggested waiving registration fees for speakers from regional groups as a way of encouraging speakers to attend IFLA;
- They were concerned about funding for ALP since it comes from one part of the world as does support for one of IFLA's other core activities, FAIFE (Free Access to Information and Freedom of Expression). Participants acknowledged that IFLA needs to broaden the base for financial support for all core activities.

Communications

- Many people acknowledged the difficulty of communicating within the regions due to language, technological infrastructure and the vastness of the regions themselves;
- In order to further communication more translations and simultaneous interpretation of papers in several languages were urged. It was unclear as to whether this was only at conferences or in other IFLA-sponsored meetings as well;
- IFLA Conference attendees from the regions should be encouraged to share their IFLA experiences with their colleagues in the regions through written and oral reports;
- A suggestion was made that instead of bringing people from the regions to IFLA, we should bring IFLA to the regions through programmes and workshops;
- Similarly, we need to get the word out about IFLA in the regions. This affords a wonderful marketing opportunity for IFLA with national and regional library associations. It should be an activity that occurs throughout the year, not only at IFLA Conferences;
- They suggested that a mentoring programme should be implemented:
 - within the regions for newcomers attending IFLA and
 - at IFLA Conferences
- during IFLA Conferences, hold "birds of a feather" lunches. This expression takes its name from the saying "Birds of a feather flock together" and describes people who get together

informally at conference lunches to discuss specific topics;

- We have already seen the tremendous benefits realized from the DANIDA grants. They can be used further, however, to strengthen professionalism worldwide by having participants provide written reports about IFLA to a wide number of professional groups. Through these grants, we should continue to encourage the younger members of our profession to participate actively on IFLA committees. As was stated previously, there is the need of providing financial support for them to participate once they are on IFLA Standing Committees.

Scheduling

- The universal problem seen at all conferences was identified: that of having several meetings you want to attend that are scheduled at the same time;
- A number of Division 8 members strongly requested not to have Division 8 Standing Committees meeting at the same time during IFLA Conferences;
- Another way of encouraging IFLA members to become more knowledgeable about Division 8 would be to hold regional group caucuses on different days than the other caucuses so that others can attend them;
- Consider combining the regional caucuses with one of the Division 8 Coordinating Board meetings.

Next Steps

Before the October Meeting in Uppsala:

- Send a written report of the open hearings from this conference to Division 8, the Regional Offices, and ALP for further distribution in the regions;
- Encourage them to send comments on Division 8 (regardless of language) to IFLA Headquarters for further distribution.

We need information and input to go up, to go down, and to go across.

At the Meeting in Uppsala:

- Discuss the recommendations from the Advisory Group's paper, plus the suggestions resulting from the open hearings;
- Set up two or three Working Groups that deal with specific concerns such as structure and funding. The precise number and topics are left to Division 8 to determine at the meeting. Similarly, the selection of participants to serve on these Working Groups is left up to those meeting in Uppsala.

- The intent is for these Working Groups to have firm proposals that can go to the new Governing Board, which will have the major responsibility for determining the new Rules of Procedure. The intent is that Division 8 will report at the Boston Conference in order to share its ideas.

General Observation

While we have been concentrating on the interrelationships between and among Division 8, ALP and the Regional Offices, these issues along with structure, funding and communications will need to be addressed throughout IFLA as a result of the new Statutes and the Rules of Procedure. It is interesting to note that while these issues that have been discussed in various forums for a number of years, they are all coming together at this time.

At both last year's conference and this one, we have put Division 8 into the forefront of attention with regard to its structure, its relationship to one core activity in particular, and its relationship to all of IFLA. By addressing these issues, Division 8, the Regional Offices and ALP are taking the lead in making recommendations on the very topics that will need to be answered as the new Rules of Procedure are drafted. The rest of IFLA looks forward to hearing their recommendations and learning from them.

Palestinian Boycott

During the IFLA Conference in Jerusalem, Frode Bakken, President of the Norwegian Library Association, and Bob McKee, Chief Executive of The Library Association, UK, submitted the text below for publication in the last edition of IFLA Express, 18 August 2000.

On Wednesday, 16 August in East Jerusalem a meeting was held in Orient House with the Jerusalem issue and the IFLA venue as the topics. The meeting was called by Mr Feisal Hussein, the informal mayor of East Jerusalem and a member of the PLO Executive Committee in charge of Jerusalem affairs. The Norwegian Library Association was informed about the meeting earlier that day and also that the meeting would be open. The Executive Board member, Børge Sørensen was informed and at the meeting in Orient House IFLA was officially represented by Secretary General Ross Shimmom and Executive Board Member, Børge Sørensen. Government representatives of Belgium, France, Spain, Vatican State, Turkey and Sweden

were also represented at the meeting. About 15 conference participants from Norway, Denmark and the UK also attended. There was an exchange of opinions on the venue for the IFLA Conference.

Feisal Husseini presented a statement from the National Conference of Palestinian Librarians dated 13 August 2000. This text follows.

Statement from the National Conference of Palestinian Librarians

The International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) opens its 66th Conference in Jerusalem under the patronage of the so-called Olmert Municipality holding the slogan, "Unified Jerusalem is the eternal capital of Israel" on Sunday, 13 August 2000 which comes in complete defiance to the Arab and Islamic voices that call for holding this conference at a neutral place, in order to avoid entering into political recriminations which will affect the interest of the Palestinian people seriously. It is worth mentioning here that the Israeli government prevented holding a workshop for the Palestinian librarians in Jerusalem on 7 August 2000.

Holding the IFLA Conference comes at a time when the Palestinian-Israeli conflict on Jerusalem reaches its peak as was clearly evident at the Camp David Summit.

Holding its conference in Jerusalem, IFLA appears to unilaterally determine the future of Jerusalem, through giving an explicit recognition of Israeli sovereignty on the Holy City, which is considered by all international legitimacy resolutions an occupied territory since June 1967. We, the owners of public and private libraries in Palestine, strongly denounce IFLA's involvement in a purely political issue and vigorously condemn holding its Conference in Jerusalem, which hurts the interests of the Palestinians, Arabs, Muslims and Christians throughout the world.

IFLA's allegations that this conference is of a purely global humanitarian character are neither justified nor acceptable since the selection of occupied Jerusalem came as a result of strenuous Israeli efforts in order to dictate its occupation of the city at all political, demographic, religious and cultural levels.

While reiterating our deep interest to enhance information exchange and dialogue in the international arena on a sound basis, we believe the principles of

justice and peace must prevail, and we therefore declare:

- First: We highly value all efforts exerted by the Palestinian, Arab, Islamic, and international bodies to cancel the holding of the IFLA Conference in Jerusalem.
- Second: We call on all participants to boycott this conference, as taking part in it will be considered as adopting the Israeli position on Jerusalem.
- Third: We urge UNESCO to immediately intervene to preserve the Arab, Islamic and Christian character of Jerusalem and to respect the relevant international legitimacy resolutions on Jerusalem, and to stop Israel from taking unilateral actions that change the cultural identity of the city through judaizing it, thus depriving the Palestinian people from their natural rights in the city and other nations and religions from freely practicing their religious beliefs.
- Fourth: We call on all to mobilize all efforts to initiate a campaign to advocate and promote the Arab, Muslim, Christian charter of Arab East Jerusalem.
- Fifth: All Palestinian cultural, scientific, governmental institutions and libraries are requested to boycott the participant delegations visits, during holding the conference that ends on 19 August, to express the Palestinian unified national stand to boycott the IFLA Conference.
- Sixth: The Palestinian librarians highly appreciate the Egyptian government's efforts for hosting the conference of the Arab Union for Libraries and Information in Cairo, and do appreciate the Arab League's role for sponsoring the conference. We also appreciate the Arab Union for Libraries and Information, and the Arab Libraries Associations for their great support to the Unified Palestinian stand on Jerusalem.

The National Conference of Palestinian Librarians 13 August 2000

Response by IFLA Secretary General Ross Shimmon

In response to letters supporting the Palestinian boycott Ross Shimmon replied:

Dear colleagues,

Thank you for your message.

As I am sure you can imagine, we are very disappointed at this development. IFLA is an inclusive organization. We are striving to ensure that librarians and

those interested in libraries throughout the world can play an active part in IFLA, wherever they may live and work. A boycott only serves to hinder that aim.

The choice of the venue for IFLA's annual general conference is a public and open process. The choice of Jerusalem was announced over five years ago. Protests about that choice have emerged only within the last 15 months or so, far too late to choose an alternative venue. Any Member who objected to the venue could have written formally to voice those objections and to request the Executive Board to reconsider the venue. Similarly, any Member of IFLA could at any time since the announcement of the venue in 1995, have put a resolution to Council to have the venue moved. If such a resolution had been put, those objecting to the choice of venue would have had the opportunity to explain their objections and to persuade Council to change its decision. It would then have been put to the vote. If the vote had been in favor, the venue would have had to be changed. That is the appropriate way to influence decisions. None of that has happened.

The result of the boycott will be that those who respond to it will be denied the right to discuss at the conference the very issues you refer to, such as the lack of access to information. Surely that would have had much more impact! It would have commanded the sympathy and respect of many members who share your concerns.

I attach, for your information, a copy of the statement approved by the Executive Board last August. You will see that IFLA does not, merely by holding its conference in Jerusalem, take any position on the status of the city of Jerusalem. IFLA is a professional, non-governmental organization, not a political one.

Finally, I would like to stress that IFLA would welcome an invitation to hold its conference in future in a country in the Arab world. The decision, as I mentioned before, is an open and public process. Invitations are opened, bids are received and the venue is chosen on the basis of published criteria. The next available date is 2007. Expressions of interest will be invited in 2001.

I hope that, even at this late stage, you will reconsider your boycott.

I am copying this message to all those to whom yours was sent.

Yours sincerely,

Ross Shimmon

Secretary General

Statement in 1999 from IFLA's Executive Board on the 66th IFLA General Conference, 2000

IFLA is a non-political, non-governmental organization established in 1927, with the object of promoting the development of high quality library services of all kinds throughout the world. It has nearly 1700 members in over 150 countries. Its voting members are national library associations, libraries and other library agencies in the private, public and voluntary sectors. It pursues its aims through a great variety of channels, including publication of a major journal, guidelines, reports and monographs; the organization of workshops and seminars around the world on a multitude of topics; and collaboration with a number of other non-governmental organizations in allied fields and with organizations such as UNESCO and WIPO. Its annual conference, which attracts upwards of 3000 participants, is a major plank in its professional programme. Its governing Council convenes at the conference in alternate years.

The selection of a venue for IFLA Conferences is a public process. Invitations are received from many cities and countries wishing to host the conference. The committee charged with recommending the selection of a particular venue uses a number of key factors in evaluating the bids. The aim is to hold conferences regularly outside Europe and North America and, over a five-year period, to meet in areas spread across the globe. The venue needs to have a conference centre which can provide for plenary sessions of up to 3000 people and approximately 12 rooms of various sizes for workshops, seminars and business meetings. Appropriate areas are also needed for a substantial trade exhibition of library and information-related products and services. Facilities for delegate registration, informal gatherings and delegate interaction are essential. Other facilities required include Internet access, simultaneous interpretation capability in at least the five IFLA working languages and audiovisual equipment in the meeting rooms.

The committee also takes account of the ease of transport between the conference centre and the conference hotels, professional visits and social events. Personal safety and availability of variety of accommodation and food at a range of prices are also significant considerations. There has to be evidence of a significant local library profession, with a number of active IFLA members who have

attended previous IFLA Conferences and a record of organizing successful professional conferences locally. There should be interesting professional activity in the locality and evidence of support for the conference from local libraries. The organizers are also expected to provide evidence of official government and commercial support to ensure the financial viability of the conference and its associated events.

In summary, the criteria used are solely concerned with professional and logistical matters. The choice of a particular town or city for the IFLA Conference does not confer any particular recognition or status on that venue. For example, recent and future conference venues include many which are not capital cities including: Barcelona, Boston, Brighton, Glasgow, Istanbul and Sydney. IFLA believes that libraries have a key role in providing freedom of access to information and ideas. It is clear that the IFLA Conference helps to invigorate the profession in the host country and raises the profile of issues such as freedom of information. IFLA has not shrunk from holding its conference in countries in which some of its core values are not entirely shared.

A proposal to hold the IFLA Conference in Jerusalem was made many years ago, but for a variety of considerations, other venues took precedence. The decision to accept a bid from Jerusalem to hold the conference there in 2000 was made in 1995, following a site visit by the President and the Secretary General of that time. They visited relevant authorities and institutions and met a broad range of representatives from the professional community. Their assessment was that the Israeli Library Association could meet all the formal requirements of a successful IFLA Conference as set out in the conference manual. The Executive Board decided, on the basis of their report, to accept the invitation.

The decision is, of necessity, taken five years in advance, to enable the planning process to take place. The national organizing committee for this year's conference in Bangkok started its work five years ago. At this year's conference the venue for 2004, Buenos Aires, Argentina, was announced.

IFLA will take all reasonable steps to ensure a successful conference in Jerusalem in 2000. As is usual, a range of pre- and post-conference seminars and workshops is likely to be held in the region with the active participation of a

number of agencies to maximize the professional impact in that area of the globe.

Approved by the Executive Board of IFLA, Bangkok, August 1999

Invitation to IFLA's 67th IFLA Council and General Conference - Boston, USA, 16-25 August 2001

The United States National Organizing Committee and the US library community take great pleasure in inviting you to the 67th IFLA Council and General Conference which will take place in historic Boston, Massachusetts, from 16 to 25 August 2001. It has been over 15 years since IFLA was last held in the United States and the US is honored to be hosting IFLA 2001 at the dawn of this new century. The City of Boston offers a perfect setting for IFLA 2001 since it juxtaposes the historical with the cutting edge, the old and the new. Surrounded by the beautiful Charles River and the Atlantic Ocean, Boston is known as "America's Walking City". From its downtown core to the outlying areas, Boston is a city of intriguing diversity. There's history and high technology, academic excellence and neighborhood charm. There are over 150 public, school, academic, and special libraries in the Boston metropolitan area, many of them world-renowned. IFLA 2001's stimulating programmes and activities will offer you a wonderful opportunity to meet with your colleagues from around the world to discuss issues, exchange ideas,



*"Please Come to Boston":
Michael Dowling at the Boston Booth*

and evaluate new innovations and products to improve your knowledge and the library services that you provide. We look forward to seeing you in Boston!

Theme

The theme of the conference is "Libraries and Librarians: Making a Difference in the Knowledge Age". The library exists as an idea and a symbol as well as a physical reality. Throughout history the mission of the library - to facilitate the free flow of information - remains unchanged although change is constantly occurring in the ways in which librarians fulfill the library's mission. Librarians, as knowledge workers, collect, transmit and preserve recorded messages. They organize and manage the storage, retrieval and use of information. They provide personal assistance in tailoring information services for people and institutions. Librarians analyze, evaluate and synthesize the information they collect to create new forms of knowledge. The technology changes, but the mission endures.

The power of technology supports sophisticated systems for connecting people to new forms of knowledge and creates linkages between the expanding physical and intellectual universes. By harnessing rapidly developing technology with a reaffirmation of the historical values and contributions of librarianship, the chaos and experimentation of the Information Age transforms into a new era of human development - the Knowledge Age.

Sub-themes

- Advancing the Leadership Role of the Librarian in the Knowledge Age
- Delivering Lifelong Learning Across Space and Time
- Managing Information and Technology in the Knowledge Age
- Developing Information Policies for the Knowledge Age
- Forging Collaborative Partnerships
- Making a Difference -
 - to Government and Industry in Economic Development
 - to Society in Social and Cultural Development
 - to Researchers and Scientists Exploring the Frontiers of Knowledge
 - to Children and Young Adults in Learning Opportunities in the Quality of Life to the Public

Conference Venue

The John B. Hynes Veterans Memorial Convention Center is the premier meeting space in New England. Located in the heart of Boston's beautiful and historic Back Bay, this high-tech, state-of-the-art facility is just steps away from dozens of the city's most popular hotels and attractions. The Hynes is fully handicap accessible.

Library Tours

Delegates will be offered the opportunity to tour a variety of libraries in Boston and the surrounding areas on Wednesday afternoon, Thursday morning, and Thursday afternoon. Most of the tours will be for half-a-day. Categories are public libraries, academic libraries, special libraries, school libraries, law libraries, medical libraries, business and finance libraries, government libraries, art libraries, and music libraries.

Registration fees

The deadline for advance registration is 15 May 2001 for USD 350 (IFLA members USD 300) and USD 200 for accompanying persons. After 15 May participants will be charged USD 425 (IFLA members USD 375), and accompanying persons USD 275. After 1 August 2001 pre-registration will close and all new registrations can only be done at the New Registration desk at the Hynes Convention Center during the conference.

Accommodation

Prices range from USD 155 to USD 200 for a single room to USD 155 to USD 200 for a double room. These prices are per room, per night, excluding breakfast and City Tax (12.45%). The time frame for preferred rates is 13-29 August 2001. In some hotels it is possible to book triple rooms.

Exhibition

IFLA's conference and exhibition is the largest international event for professionals within the library and information sector. The exhibition is open to all companies, governmental bodies and other organizations with products and services related to the library field such as automation; books, periodicals and documents; audio/visual equipment and materials; equipment, furniture and supplies; and services.

Contact Address

For a copy of the Final Announcement, registration and hotel reservation forms,

and exhibition forms and information, please contact the Conference Secretariat, Congrex Holland bv, POB 302, 1000 AH Amsterdam, Netherlands (fax: +(31-20) 5040225; e-mail: ifla2000@congrex.nl). These can also be downloaded from the IFLA 2001 Web site.

IFLA 2001 Web site

For updated information on the conference, please visit the IFLA 2001 Web site at <<http://www.ifla.org/IV/ifla67/>>. Information is available in English, Spanish and French.

Conference Week Schedule

Friday, 17 August

Morning

Professional Board

Afternoon

Executive Board

Coordinating Boards of Divisions

Saturday, 18 August

All day

Standing Committees and Executive Committees

Evening

Reception for IFLA Officers (invitation only)

Sunday, 19 August

Morning

Welcome to IFLA for Newcomers

Discussion Groups

Workshops

Open Forums

Late Afternoon

IFLA Council

Evening

Exhibition Opening and Reception at the Hynes Convention Center

Monday, 20 August

Morning

Programme sessions

Discussion Groups

Workshops

Welcome to IFLA for Newcomers

Afternoon

Opening Session

Plenary Session

Evening

Reception at Boston Public Library

Tuesday, 21 August

All day

Conference Sessions

Mid-day

Poster sessions

Guest Lecture

Evening

Cultural Reception at Museum of Science

Wednesday, 22 August

All day

Conference Sessions

Mid-day

Poster sessions

Guest Lecture

Evening

Consulate Receptions

Thursday, 23 August

All Day

Workshops

Library Visits and Tours

Evening

Receptions and Cultural Performances at Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Friday, 24 August

Morning

Coordinating Boards

Standing Committees

Conference Sessions

Afternoon

Council and Closing Session

President's Reception

Saturday, 25 August

Post-Conference Excursions

Scholarships to Attend the IFLA 2001 Conference in Boston, USA, 16-25 August 2001

The IFLA 2001 National Organizing Committee will support the participation of a number of delegates from developing countries. The grant will cover travel, accommodation, a per diem food allowance, and conference registration fees. Priority will be given to younger professionals with a minimum of five years' experience in the field of libraries who do not usually attend IFLA Conferences. Application forms are available from IFLA 2001 Fellowship Program, 50 E. Huron Street, Chicago, Illinois 60611, USA (fax: +(1-312) 2803256; e-mail: intl@ala.org). Applications must be returned by 1 March 2001.

Norway to Host IFLA in 2005

The Executive Board took the decision to hold IFLA's 71st General Conference and Council in Oslo in 2005 and this was announced by Ingrid Parent during the closing session of the 66th IFLA General Conference and Council in Jerusalem. The responsible organizer will be the



Norwegian Delegation Celebrates

Norwegian Library Association with the support of a very wide range of Norwegian libraries. Even before the new procedure of IFLA to open a bidding process for all IFLA's national association members worldwide to host its conferences was implemented, Oslo had announced its intention to bid for the 2005 Conference! The new procedure meant that there would be intense competition and that the conference would not be given to the first association asking to host the conference.

As Ingrid Parent, Chair of the Conference Planning Committee and member of the Executive Board, stated at the closing session, "There were several excellent cities bidding for the 2005 IFLA Conference. Not only were the sites of high quality, but the people who worked

on the bids were enthusiastic, committed and truly excited about having the possibility of holding the conference in their countries, and perhaps even more importantly, how very devoted they were to libraries. One person expressed the view that 'libraries are part of the air we breathe, that they play a major role in a country's development and social and cultural life.'"

It was a very difficult decision for the Executive Board to make, but I am pleased to announce that the 2005 IFLA Council and General Conference will be held in Oslo, Norway. I am sure that the 2005 Conference will be a very exciting and interesting conference for all IFLA participants. An enthusiastic team in Norway will ensure that your stay in Oslo will be very enjoyable."



Conference Planning Committee with Norwegian Delegation: "Yes, It Will Be in Oslo in 2005!"

The Oslo Conference will coincide with the 100th anniversary of Norway as an independent nation and the country itself is planning many cultural events. Even though there is a large conference

centre half-way between the airport and the city centre, the Norwegian Library Association is planning to organize IFLA 2005 as a "compact conference in the heart of the city itself" to allow delegates

to take full advantage of the many cultural events organized by the city of Oslo. The IFLA Conference will be part of the official government programme on cultural events.

From the Executive Board

IFLA Position Paper on Copyright in the Digital Environment

IFLA is an international non-governmental organization (NGO) which exists to undertake, support and coordinate research and studies, and disseminate information about all aspects of library and information work worldwide and to organize meetings and training in this field.

In the international copyright debate, IFLA represents the interests of the world's libraries and their users. Copyright law impacts on most of what libraries do. It affects the services that libraries can provide to their users, and the conditions on which they can provide access to copyright materials. It affects the way in which libraries can act as navigational agents and undertake effective archiving and preservation activities. It is for these reasons that IFLA participates in the international copyright debate.

Balanced Copyright Is for Everybody

Librarians and information professionals recognize and are committed to support the needs of their patrons to gain access to copyright works and the information and ideas they contain. They also respect the needs of authors and copyright owners to obtain a fair economic return on their intellectual property. Effective access is essential in achieving copyright's objectives. IFLA supports balanced copyright law that promotes the advancement of society as a whole by giving strong and effective protection for the interests of rights-holders as well as reasonable access in order to encourage creativity, innovation, research, education and learning.

IFLA supports the effective enforcement of copyright and recognizes that

libraries have a crucial role to play in controlling as well as facilitating access to the increasing number of local and remote electronic information resources. Librarians and information professionals promote respect for copyright and actively defend copyright works against piracy, unfair use and unauthorized exploitation, in both the print and the digital environment. Libraries have long acknowledged that they have a role in informing and educating users about the importance of copyright law and in encouraging compliance.

However, IFLA maintains that over-protection of copyright could threaten democratic traditions and impact on social justice principles by unreasonably restricting access to information and knowledge. If copyright protection is too strong, competition and innovation is restricted and creativity is stifled.

In the Digital Environment

Information is increasingly being produced in digital format. New communications technologies bring unprecedented opportunities for improving access to information and technology has the potential to improve communication and access for those disadvantaged by distance or economic circumstances. However, we now know that technology also has the potential to further stratify society into the information-haves and the information-have-nots. If reasonable access to copyright works is not maintained in the digital environment, a further barrier will be erected which will deny access to those who cannot afford to pay.

Libraries will continue to play a critical role in ensuring access for all in the information society. Properly functioning national and international networks of library and information services are critical to the provision of access to information. Traditionally, libraries have been able to provide reasonable access to the

purchased copies of copyright works held in their collections. However, if in future all access and use of information in digital format becomes subject to payment, a library's ability to provide access to its users will be severely restricted. In order to maintain a balance between the interests of rights holders and users, IFLA has developed the following statement of principles.

Digital Is Not Different

The Berne Convention permits members of the Berne Union to grant exceptions in certain special cases which do not conflict with a normal exploitation of the work and do not unreasonably prejudice the legitimate interests of the author.

In 1996, the members of the World Intellectual Property Organization adopted two treaties to update copyright law for the digital environment. In confirming that existing exceptions and limitations can be carried forward and extended in the digital environment, WIPO countries rejected the claim that "digital is different". Contracting parties are allowed to carry forward and extend such limitations in the digital environment, and create new exceptions where appropriate.

IFLA maintains that unless libraries and citizens are granted exceptions which allow access and use without payment for purposes which are in the public interest and in line with fair practice such as education and research, there is a danger that only those who can afford to pay will be able to take advantage of the benefits of the Information Society. This will lead to an even greater divide between the information rich and the information poor. Further, there should be no discrimination in copyright laws against visually, aurally or learning disabled persons. Reformatting of material to make it accessible should not be considered an infringement of copyright and

should be considered as reasonable access.

- 1 In national copyright legislation, exceptions to copyright and related rights, allowed in the Berne Convention and endorsed by the WIPO treaties, should be revised if necessary to ensure that permitted uses apply equally to information in electronic form and to information in print.
- 2 For copying over and above these provisions there should be administratively simple payment schemes.
- 3 Temporary or technical copies which are incidental to the use of copyright material should be excluded from the scope of the reproduction right.
- 4 For works in digital format, without incurring a charge or seeking permission all users of a library should be able to:
 - browse publicly available copyright material;
 - read, listen to, or view publicly marketed copyright material privately, on site or remotely; and
 - copy, or have copied for them by library and information staff a reasonable proportion of a digital work in copyright for personal, educational or research use.

Information Resource Sharing

Resource sharing plays a crucial role in education, democracy, economic growth, health and welfare and personal development. It facilitates access to a wide range of information, which would not otherwise be available to the user, library or country requesting it. Resource sharing is not a mechanism to reduce costs but to expand availability to those who, for economic, technical or social reasons, cannot have access to the information directly.

- 5 Providing access to a digital format of a protected work to a user for a legitimate purpose such as research or study should be a permitted act under copyright law.

Lending

Non-commercial public lending is not an activity that has traditionally been controlled by copyright law. Public lending is essential to culture and education. It should be available to all. Information packaged in all formats has and will become part of the lending stock. Lending in turn assists in the marketing of commercially packaged information and

encourages sales. Libraries are, in effect, catalysts for the sale of information in all of its formats. Therefore, any legal or contractual restraints put on lending would be to the disadvantage of rights holders as well as to the libraries themselves.

- 6 The lending of published physical format digital materials (for example CD-ROMs) by libraries should not be restricted by legislation.
- 7 Contractual provisions, for example within licensing agreements, should not override reasonable lending of electronic resources by library and information staff.

Preservation and Conservation

Libraries collect and preserve information. In fact, the responsibility for preserving information and culture belongs to the library and information profession. Copyright law should not prevent libraries from relying on new technology to improve preservation techniques.

- 8 Legislation should give libraries and archives permission to convert copyright protected materials into digital format for preservation and conservation related purposes.
- 9 Legislation should also cover the legal deposit of electronic media.

Contracts and Copy Protection Systems

Copyright protection should encourage, not inhibit, use and creativity. Copyright law should not give rights-holders the power to use technological or contractual measures to override the exceptions and limitations to copyright and distort the balance set in international and domestic copyright legislation. Licensing agreements should complement copyright legislation, not replace it. Access to information, rather than control of information, increases use. Indeed studies have shown that too much control, in the form of technical protection, is counterproductive. Circumvention of technological measures for non-infringing activities should be enabled.

- 10 National copyright legislation should render invalid any terms of a license that restrict or override exceptions or limitations embodied in copyright law where the license is established unilaterally by the rights-holders without the opportunity for negotiation of the terms of the license by the user.
- 11 National copyright laws should aim for a balance between the rights of

copyright owners to protect their interests through technical means and the rights of users to circumvent such measures for legitimate, non-infringing purposes.

Liability for Copyright Infringement

Although, libraries as intermediaries have an important role to play in ensuring compliance with copyright law, liability should ultimately rest with the infringer.

- 12 Copyright law should enunciate clear limitations on liability of third parties in circumstances where compliance cannot practically or reasonably be enforced.

Approved by the IFLA Executive Board-August 2000

Okinawa Charter

The G8 Summit Meeting of the leaders of the eight leading economies, which took place in Okinawa, Japan in July this year, approved the Okinawa Charter on the Global Information Society. A major objective of the Charter is to bridge the digital divide. It recognizes the potential role of libraries in this task: "We will continue to work toward this ambitious goal by getting schools, classrooms and libraries online and teachers skilled in IT and multimedia resources." Among other initiatives, the G8 leaders agreed to set up a Digital Opportunity Taskforce (dot force). Among the dot force's priorities will be: assisting the development of a pool of trained professionals in IT; developing innovative approaches to extend the traditional reach of technical assistance, including distance learning and community-based training; and networking public institutions and communities.

Ross Shimmon, Secretary General of IFLA, reported to the Executive Board that he had written to each of the G8 leaders supporting this important initiative and offering to help in any appropriate way with the work of the Digital Opportunity Taskforce. The Board gave approval to his recommendation that IFLA should set up a "shadow" G8 to prepare submissions to the dot force and to the next G8 summit to be held in two years' time in Genoa. Association Members in each of the G8 countries will be asked to nominate a representative to work on the IFLA shadow G8. Their task will be to work up practical proposals to

demonstrate to the world leaders that libraries have a constructive role to play in attempting to bridge the digital divide. Representatives of the developing world

will be invited to join the group. Preliminary discussions were held with the American Library Association's President, Nancy Kranich, and other ALA rep-

resentatives to explore the possibilities of adapting some of ALA's promotional materials as part of this campaign.

From the CLM Committee

CLM Activities at IFLA in Jerusalem

The need to raise awareness of the issues surrounding copyright, publisher licenses and other legal issues is being taken seriously by CLM, the Committee on Copyright and Legal Matters. The Committee had already produced an *IFLA Position Paper on Copyright in the Digital Environment*, and this was approved and formally adopted by the IFLA Executive Board during the Jerusalem Conference. This important document, setting out IFLA's position in the copyright debate, is available on the CLM pages of IFLANET, and is reproduced in this issue of *IFLA Journal*.

CLM has also been working on developing a set of licensing principles, to support libraries in developing contractual relationships and written contracts with information providers. Final adjustments were made to the list of 26 key points during the CLM business meetings in Jerusalem, and it is hoped that the prin-

ciples will be approved by the Executive Board in December.

CLM members were also very busy throughout the conference week informing delegates about various aspects of copyright and related rights. A well-attended session on public lending right presented descriptions and discussions of four very different public lending right systems, highlighting the benefits or otherwise of the various systems. Another session, held jointly with FAIFE (Freedom on Access to Information and Freedom of Expression) addressed "challenges to equitable and universal access", in particular the challenges of illiteracy, censorship, copyright and technology. The CLM open forum considered the potential effects of international trade agreements as developed by the World Trade Organization (WTO), in particular the General Agreement on Trade in Services which has particular implications for libraries. A paper was also presented on "Copyright in Central and Eastern Europe".

As part of a continuing effort to inform library staff about the importance of copyright and to enable discussion of the challenges surrounding copyright issues in the electronic arena, a workshop held jointly with the Section of University Libraries and other General Research Libraries presented a range of papers on the future of copyright management.

CLM carries out its activities through a number of small working groups, with administrative support from the CLM Secretariat based in the UAP Core Programme Office. There is currently no representation on CLM from South America or from the Arab world, and the CLM Chair would be pleased to hear from anyone with experience in copyright matters interested in joining from these areas. Many of the presented papers from CLM sessions in Jerusalem are available on the CLM pages on IFLANET, and further information about the work of CLM can be obtained from the Chair, Marianne Scott by e-mail at <mfscott@home.com>.

From the Divisions, Sections and Round Tables

Discussion Group on Repository and Storage Libraries

The idea for forming an IFLA Discussion Group on Repository Libraries originated at a Conference, "Solving Collection Problems Through Repository Strategies", held in Kuopio, Finland, 9-11 May 1999. Participants at the conference asked their host, Pentti Vattulainen of the Finnish National Repository Library, to request that a Discussion Group be established within IFLA with himself as convener. Since he is a member of the Standing Committee on Document Delivery, the Discussion Group would be sponsored by that Section, although the initial request had been forwarded to the Coordinating Board from the Section on

Acquisition and Collection Development. The Professional Board agreed with the proposal, but broadened its remit to include storage libraries.

The goals of the Discussion Group are to

- spread knowledge of the service potentials of repository libraries as well as the cost-effectiveness of repositories to the library community they serve;
- provide a forum for exchange of ideas among repository and storage library managers;
- discuss the concept of a repository in the changing world and especially in the expanding digital environment;
- discuss the effects of digital environment;

- study the role of repository and storage libraries in increasing the availability of library materials;
- develop and promote a research programme on repository and storage libraries in the context of universal availability of publications and national library and information policies; and to
- discuss matters connected with preservation of material held in repository libraries.

The Kuopio Conference had also proposed a research agenda for the Discussion Group. One of the reasons for this was that even though the notion of repository libraries is not new, they have received little attention from managers,

researchers or administrators in the last years. Among the research needs identified in the Kuopio Conference and proposed for Discussion Group investigation were to:

- gather information on the current state of repository libraries;
- examine current models of repository practice in terms of administration; collection development; finance; cooperation with other libraries; cataloguing of collections; preservation policies; and discarding policies and practices;
- draw up guidelines to set minimum requirements for establishing and maintaining a repository library; and to
- investigate the effects of digitization and the growing amount of electronic documents raise the question about the possible role of repository libraries in the new environment. Is there a role at all?

New IFLA List of ILL Response Codes

One of the barriers to effective international interlibrary loan can be that of language. Where interlibrary loan requests cannot be immediately satisfied by a supplying library, a response is normally required in order to inform the requesting library of the reason for non-supply. Where these responses are written in natural language, confusion can arise if the response is not fully understood. In an effort to offer a solution, the IFLA Office for International Lending has produced a list of common ILL responses and has assigned a non-linguistic code to each response. The coded responses can be used when replying to ILL requests in place of natural language. We plan to have the list translated into a large number of languages, so that a response code sent by a library speaking one language can be converted

into the correct response by the receiving library speaking another language. The list of Response Codes can be found at <<http://www.ifla.org/VI/2/p3/rcodes.htm>>.

The list was presented to the IFLA Section on Document Delivery and Interlending during the IFLA General Conference in Jerusalem in August. After being accepted by the Section, we now plan to add translations of the list to the Web page as we receive them. We would be interested to hear your reaction to this initiative, and especially pleased to hear from anyone willing to translate the list into their own language. For more information please contact Sara Gould, IFLA Office for UAP and International Lending, c/o the British Library, Boston Spa, Wetherby West Yorkshire LS23 7BQ, UK (fax +(44-1937) 546478; e-mail: sara.gould@bl.uk; <<http://www.ifla.org/VI/2>>).

Reports of Meetings

"Networking for Library Development in the Arab States", Beirut, Lebanon, 2-4 March 2000

The following report was written by Amelia McKenzie, Chair of the Regional Section for Asia and Oceania. Ms McKenzie may be contacted at the National Library of Australia, Parkes Place, ACT 2600, Australia (fax: +(61-2) 62734492; e-mail: amckenzi@nla.gov.au).

The Regional Standing Committee for Asia and Oceania (RSCAO) organized a seminar with the theme, "Networking for Library Development in the Arab States" which was held 2-4 March 2000. This was the first IFLA activity ever held in Lebanon. The programme for the seminar was developed in consultation with RSCAO's Lebanese member, Hilda Nassar of the Saab Medical Library, American University of Beirut. Over 100 participants from Lebanon and the Middle East region attended, and the seminar was opened by Mohammed Madi, Director-General of the Lebanese Ministry of Culture. Dr Madi spoke warmly of the role of libraries in a society's culture, and described the work being done to re-

establish the National Library of Lebanon.

The keynote speaker was Cendrella Abdallah, the Lebanese member of IFLA's FAIFE Committee. Ms Abdallah gave an interesting and wide-ranging presentation covering IFLA's activities in fostering freedom of expression and free access to information. Her paper was followed by a thoughtful analysis from Gary Gorman (New Zealand) of the rationale and goals of cooperation between libraries. He raised the issues of financial and resource constraints and set out the necessary elements of successful cooperation.

The next session included papers on successful networks already in operation. Elizabeth Fong (Fiji) spoke about overcoming the tyrannies of distance among the island nations of the South West Pacific through the establishment of information networks. Hilda Nassar (Lebanon) described the pioneering work done to establish the first health information network in Lebanon, which overcame several difficulties to operate successfully as a model for library cooperation. Continuing the health libraries theme, Najeeb Al-Shorbaji (Egypt) of the World Health Organization described

WHO's work in supporting medical information networking in the Eastern Mediterranean Region. This extended from computer networks to the "blue trunk" mobile health information service for libraries without computers.

The final session of the day consisted of vendor presentations from the seminar's sponsors. The seminar organizers, Amelia McKenzie and Hilda Nassar, were successful in attracting sponsorship from several of the major international library and database vendors, including Silver Platter, Elias, Swets and the Swedish library furniture company BTJ. The vendor sessions attracted a great deal of interest.

The following day, Roderic Vassie (UAE) raised the need for greater cooperation between the Arab states in the area of interlibrary loans and resource sharing. He noted that the developed world places a high price tag on knowledge and the Arab countries have the capacity to create viable local networks which will achieve a degree of local self-sufficiency.

The next speakers illustrated how this has been achieved at the micro and macro level. Mary Birmingham and Penny Harvey (UAE) of Zayed University

described the way technology has been used to support the academic programmes of the university, a new all-women's educational institution in the UAE. Rashidah Begum (Malaysia) outlined the networking infrastructure of the country of Malaysia, which is characterized by a high level of government support for IT and Internet applications as enablers of development. This is supported by a high level of private sector investment. She described initiatives such as the Penang Library Network and a recent Malaysian government initiative to set up a wireless Internet service in rural areas.

Two further speakers highlighted how libraries in different parts of the world have responded to the challenge, with papers from Russell Bowden (Sri Lanka) on the problems and prospects for networking in South Asia, and Hasna Askhita (Syria) outlining the past, present and future development of the Internet in Syria and the role taken by the Al-Assad National Library.

With time left for discussion between the papers, question and answer sessions of the seminar were particularly lively with debate on topics such as censorship of the Internet in some Arab countries, the role of the private sector in developing networks and the need to attain regional self-sufficiency in document supply. There was discussion of the need to "look behind" the establishment of networks and examine how they are set up. Members of the audience raised the question of where networks stand in relation to technology; that is, that countries without technology such as Iraq and Somalia may still have functioning networks. A highlight of the seminar was a spirited questioning of the relationship between the public sector and the private sector and their roles in supporting library and information networks. One speaker pointed out that the private sector is dynamic and the public sector is static, and libraries should look to the private sector for support.

The last session of the seminar took the form of a panel session on identifying sources of project funding and making project proposals. Panel members were Sjoerd Koopman (IFLA HQ), Birgitta Sandell (IFLA ALP), Amelia McKenzie (Chair, RSCAO) and Elizabeth Fong (Member, RSCAO). The panel members outlined the general principles of planning a project and seeking funding from external sources, with the opportunity taken to pass on information about the

IFLA organization itself. Set up as a workshop style session, members of the audience also contributed their experience and shared information about their own projects.

On that positive note the seminar closed and Amelia McKenzie thanked the host institution, the American University of Beirut, the speakers, the organizers and last but not least the sponsors of the event, especially the IFLA ALP Core Programme.

Social Programme

Our Lebanese colleagues were extremely hospitable towards all of the visitors to Beirut throughout the duration of the meetings preceding the seminar and the seminar itself, and we shall long remember the warm welcome we received. An unforgettable social programme included library visits to the mountainous Chouf area of North Lebanon, an evening at the wonderful Lebanese Caracalla Theatre in Jounie, a guided tour around the impressive Beirut CBD reconstruction project and a very enjoyable dinner at the famous Casbah restaurant in Beirut, complete with live music and belly dancing.

Those colleagues able to stay a little longer were privileged to be able to visit several outstanding historical sites in the northern part of Lebanon, including Deir-El Kamar in the mountains and Byblos, the ancient city of Phoenicia, on the coast. Byblos was known for its production of papyruses, and was the source for the Greek word for book - a good place for librarians to visit.

Libraries in Beirut and Lebanon: For Information

While in Lebanon RSCAO members took the opportunity to investigate the situation of libraries in that country.

There is very little publicly funded library infrastructure evident in Lebanon, with the National Library at present only existing as a bombed out shell and a planned "renewal project". Some scattered children's library services are evident in rural areas as part of French or cultural aid projects. RSCAO members visited what is termed the "National Library" of Lebanon, a small and well-run public library in the town of Bakleen, in the Chouf mountain area in north Lebanon. It is privately funded.

In spite of its reduced economic circumstances, Beirut is still a busy and thriving city, with a cosmopolitan balance of East and West. The central area of the city is under reconstruction following the civil war (1975-1992), in an ambitious private sector project with large amounts of overseas investment. A single plan for restoration and reconstruction is being followed. It does not unfortunately include a new National Library building, for which a site has nevertheless been set aside opposite the Beirut Museum (on the old "green line"). Maud Stephan-Hachem, an academic from the Lebanese University is the National Library Renewal Project Manager. One of her priorities is to identify possible sources of overseas funding support.

Many new friendships and links were made as a result of this IFLA programme, the first ever held in Lebanon, and the Regional Section looks forward to the increasing involvement of our Lebanese colleagues in IFLA's programmes for the region.

International Conference on Bibliology, Moscow, 18-19 April 2000

The following report was submitted by Marie-France Plassard, Director of the IFLA UBCIM (Universal Bibliographic Control and International MARC) Core Programme. Ms Plassard may be contacted at the IFLA UBCIM Office, Die Deutsche Bibliothek, Adickesallee 1, 60322 Frankfurt am Main, Germany (fax: +(49-69) 15251142; e-mail: plassard@dbf.ddb.de).

The Russian Book Chamber organizes a Conference on Bibliology every four years. It usually attracts about 200 participants from the CIS, as well as from other former republics of the USSR.

The opening and closing sessions of the conference, held in the Headquarters of the Russian Federation Ministry of Publishing, Tele- and Mass Communications, were followed by parallel sessions on various themes such as publishing, book trade, history of the book, new information technology, librarianship and bibliography. IFLA was represented by the Director of the UBCIM Programme who made a presentation on IFLA's future plans and challenges at the session on bibliography.

The significance of this forum was underlined by the directors of the book chambers of Bashkortostan, Kyrgyzstan and Ukraine who remarked that it allowed members from the CIS to strengthen business communications, find new partners and investigate new ways of cooperating and exchanging valuable information. In his plenary report, titled "The Book in Modern Information Highways - the 21st Century", Professor Boris Lensky, Director General of the Russian Book Chamber, considered the state of art of Russian book publishing as well as trends of worldwide publishing. He felt that the quantity of books produced did not depend only on technical factors but also on the solvency and needs of the population. It is necessary to consider other forms of support, an idea shared and developed by Ms E. V. Nikonorova, Vice Director of the Russian State Library.

The alarming declining interest in reading in Russia (as in other countries in Europe) was discussed. Today an average European spends about 130 minutes a day watching television and only five to seven minutes reading books, journals, or newspapers. Another subject of concern is the diminishing quality of publishing and insufficient attention given to norms and standards.

The largest number of participants attended sessions devoted to librarianship and bibliography. Problems discussed included legislation, marketing, creation of a national repertory, revision of Russian rules for bibliographic description, automation in libraries and bibliographic centres, Russian retrospective bibliography, international cooperation, and preservation.

At the end of the meeting several recommendations were drafted and endorsed by participants. They were addressed to several organizations including the Ministry and the Book Chamber. They call for an intensified coordination of efforts to create a state programme of automation of bibliographic processes. A conference on the national bibliography should be organized in November 2000 in Moscow. Permanent professional courses should be held, as well as relevant seminars and workshops. Standards should be commented and disseminated. The importance of Russian participation in IFLA and ISO TC 46 was emphasized and should be facilitated.

"Links between Libraries: Twinning, Networks and Partnerships", Workshop in Jerusalem, 13 August 2000

The following report was submitted by Sara Gould, Programme Officer for the IFLA UAP Core (Universal Availability of Publications) Core Programme. Ms Gould may be contacted at the IFLA UAP Office, c/o British Library Documentation Supply Centre, Boston Spa, Wetherby, West Yorkshire LS23 7BQ, United Kingdom (fax: +(44-1937) 546478; e-mail: sara.gould@bl.uk).

"Links between Libraries: Twinning, Networks and Partnerships" was the theme of a workshop organized by the IFLA Core Programme for UAP and the IFLA Round Table on Continuing Professional Education, held during the IFLA General Conference in Jerusalem, 13 August 2000.

There is a great deal of enthusiasm for building partnerships between libraries or between individual library professionals. A number of successful partnerships exist, and lessons can be learned from these on how to establish professional and practical links between libraries. On the other hand, the good ideas behind library twinning are not always easy to put into practice. The IFLA UAP Office recently came to the end of a three-year project to develop a database which would match potential partners, but the results did not really justify the resources required to maintain the database, in spite of the interest in the project.

In order to explore what needs really exist in this area, and to ascertain whether a "partnership database" is the best way to match libraries seeking to build professional links, a half-day workshop was held during the IFLA Conference to discuss these and related issues.

Four speakers illustrated the broad spread of interest in the idea of library partnerships, and the different approaches that are made to the challenge of successful library twinning. Linda Ashcroft, Chair of the Round Table on Continuing Professional Education, inspired delegates with a call to stand up and be counted. Rather than sit back and wait to be invited to form partnerships, Linda urged library professionals to make their voices heard and their needs known, pointing out that building professional links is an excellent means to personal professional development. She emphasized the importance of keeping in touch with your library association, and in voic-

ing concerns to them. Resource sharing might involve exchange of materials, or staff, or simply expertise, but partnerships do not need to be based on a stronger partner supporting a weaker one, since "equal partnerships can build strength".

Jean Poland presented a paper written by Jeanette Regan from the Australian National University, which described the Physics Astronomy Mathematics Asia Pacific Forum (PAM-APF) project to support equal access to information resources in that particular subject field. This particular project does work on the basis that stronger partners should support those with greater needs, and is a reaction to concerns that rapid technological developments are increasing the divide between information "haves" and information "have-nots". The Forum uses the strategies of providing publicity, access to international forums and the local voices of those in need to improve library and information provision in developing countries. There have been real and tangible successes in the work of the Forum, and those attending the workshop were keen to know if similar forums exist in other subject or geographical areas. It was suggested that the Forum could be developed and promoted as a model on which other subject-based support networks could be based.

The ALA (American Library Association) Sister Library Programme is already widely known, and Sarah Long, Past President of the ALA, offered an inspiring insight into the difference the programme has made to community library links between US and foreign public libraries. With the slogan "Libraries Build Community", Sarah explained how the opportunity to build relationships with libraries in other cultures can help all librarians learn, understand and better serve their own communities. The ALA International Relations Office also supports the programme, and maintains a database of Sister Library arrangements.

The IFLA Core Programme for UAP has been maintaining the IFLA Twinning Database for three years. The database was developed to match libraries seeking twinning partners, much along the lines of a dating agency. Libraries would apply to have their details entered on the database, and UAP staff would aim to put two libraries in touch with each other, matching their needs as closely as possible. The database emerged out of earlier work by UNESCO, which identified a need for a central focal point for libraries wanting

to find a partner library. Pauline Connolly, the database manager, explained to the workshop participants that the database had not achieved the expected results, and that the Office for UAP was considering closing it down, since the results had not justified the resources spent on maintaining it. There was a good discussion on how libraries could best find suitable partners, and why the ALA Sister Library Programme had been so successful in matching libraries, while the IFLA Database clearly had not.

It was agreed that a database containing applications from libraries was probably not the best route to successful partnerships, given the wide diversity of type, size, subject area, level of technological development, and needs demonstrated by the libraries which had applied. Personal contact, or an individual direct approach to specific libraries appear to be better methods of building partnerships. What emerged clearly from discussions was the need for an information resource on models, guidelines, case studies and existing successful partnerships to which people could refer when considering building a twinning link. The work already carried out by the IFLA Section on Science and Technology Libraries in this area was highlighted and applauded.

It has since been confirmed that the UAP Office will close down the IFLA Twinning Database, and will instead summarize the knowledge gained into developing resource pages on IFLANET, providing links to other organizations doing work in this area. All libraries listed on the database will of course be told of this decision, and advised of alternative options for building networks.

Abstracts of the Workshop's papers are available on the UAP pages of IFLANET, together with links to the full papers where these are available. Interested readers are also referred to the Section on Science and Technology Libraries' IFLANET pages, and to the ALA Sister Library Programme at <http://www.ala.org/sisterlibraries/index.html>.

Metadata Discussion Group, 13 August 2000

The Metadata Discussion Group, sponsored by the Section on Information Technology and the Section on Cataloguing, and convened by Larry Woods from the Section on Information Technology and Lynn Howarth from the Section on Cataloguing held its start-up meeting at the Jerusalem Conference on 13 August 2000. Approximately 160 people were in attendance. The topics to be covered were:

- What other extensions of metadata definitions exist beyond the Dublin Core and how are they being used and what conflicts exist?
- What are the international implications for these potentially conflicting definitions?
- What are the technical implications for conflicting definitions, particularly in the international library environment?
- What are the major gaps in metadata definition?
- What should IFLA's role be in helping to shape and establish international metadata standards?

Because of the size of the group in attendance and an extremely wide variation in knowledge about many of the basic issues, all of the topics were not covered. Lynn Howarth gave a brief introduction to the concept of metadata and briefly described the Dublin Core as an example of a metadata scheme. We enumerated other metadata schemes such as EAD, XML, SGML, MARC, and TEI. Several attendees briefly described some projects using several of these schemes to give some context to those attendees without a basic knowledge of metadata. These included a project at the Bodlian Library using EAD, and projects at the Royal Library of Stockholm and the Oxford Text Archive using Dublin Core.

Other topics discussed included were:

- the lack of sophisticated technology to handle XML-based documents;
- the lack of software to automatically add metadata to documents (HTML is the obvious exception to this);

- the problem of Dublin Core ignoring keyword and categorization;
- the lack of good metadata descriptions for specialized materials such as materials for the blind;
- the lack of the ability of software to handle multiple metadata schemes simultaneously and seamlessly;
- the lack of good spatial metadata schemes to handle spatial data;
- the tension between technology folks who insist that adequate search engines preclude the need for metadata and information professionals who insist that the need is real.

From this list, a series of discussion questions will be developed for the Boston meeting. The format for the Boston meeting will include several brief descriptions of the problems to be discussed and breaking the group into multiple subgroups for discussion rather in the same manner as the Internet Discussion Group is operated. Approximately 100 names and e-mail addresses were collected of people who wish to be on a discussion list. We will ask IFLANET to set this up. We plan to use this to help focus the discussion for the Boston meeting.

We wish to develop a four-way dialogue between cataloguers, technologists, vendors and end-users. The Library Information Technology Association (a division of ALA) has offered to jointly sponsor, with the Section on Information Technology and the Section on Cataloguing, a pre-conference workshop on metadata prior to the Boston IFLA meeting. If this direction were pursued, we would add an international focus to the technology focus proposed by LITA.

For more information please contact Larry Woods, Director, Information Technology and Health Sciences, University of Iowa Libraries, Iowa City, Iowa 52242-1420, USA (e-mail: larrywoods@uiowa.edu) or Lynn Howarth, Dean, Faculty of Information Studies, University of Toronto, 140 St. George Street, Toronto, Ontario M5S 3G6, Canada (fax: +(1-416) 9785762; e-mail: howarth@fis.utoronto.ca).

From other Organizations

Carnegie Corporation of New York Awards USD 249,000 to the Library and Information Association of South Africa (LIASA)

The Carnegie Corporation is pleased to announce that it has awarded LIASA <<http://www.liasa.org.za>> USD 249,000 from September 2000 for a three-year period to assist with the expansion of its activities and membership drive. As envisaged, this funding will support the appointment of an executive director and administrative staff, as well as the necessary office infrastructure.

The Carnegie Corporation has a strong interest in the development of library services worldwide, and was instrumental in the formation of libraries and a library association in South Africa from 1928 onwards. LIASA was formed in 1997 to unite and represent all institutions and persons engaged in library and information services in South Africa.

The Carnegie Corporation feels strongly that LIASA, as the national representative body of librarians and information workers in South Africa, has the potential to become a leading force in the transformation and development of South Africa in this post-apartheid era. The grant will enable LIASA to conduct an extensive recruitment drive, to support continuing education programmes and capacity-building among librarians and information workers, to lobby government and politicians to support the development of library services and to promote the image of the librarianship profession.

Ellen Tise, President of LIASA, said: "We are extremely grateful to the Carnegie Corporation for their renewed support of library services in South Africa and will do our best to achieve LIASA's goals and objectives."

For further information please contact Ellen Tise, President of LIASA (fax: +(27-11) 4031421; e-mail: tise.e@library.wits.ac.za).

DLF and RLG Guides to Quality in Visual Resource Imaging

The Digital Library Federation (DLF) and Research Libraries Group (RLG) have issued *Guides to Quality in Visual*

Resource Imaging, available at <<http://www.rlg.org/visguides/>>. This new Web-based reference is designed to serve the growing community of museums, archives, and research libraries that are turning to digital conversion to provide greater access to their visual resources and help preserve the original materials. "Visual resources" include original photographs, prints, drawings, and maps. Both project managers and technicians will find the guides particularly valuable in filling a gap in the literature for serious digital imaging projects. They provide concrete guidelines as well as help in addressing rapidly changing aspects of technology and practice.

The five guides, which range from project planning to scanner selection, considerations for imaging systems, digital master quality, and masters' storage, share the experience and knowledge of leaders in this field. In addition to providing advice based on the uses to which the images will be put and the technology now available, they also flag areas where further research and testing are needed. "

Guides such as these promise to maximize effective exploitation of digital technologies while minimizing costly redundant effort," said Dan Greenstein, DLF's Director. "The development and maintenance of good practice guidelines is an essentially collaborative effort requiring inclusive and iterative evaluation. We welcome comments, criticisms, and amendments for incorporation in future revisions."

The guides are the outcome of a project begun by DLF and RLG in 1998, when they created an editorial board of experts to review the state of the art in digital imaging of visual resources. Although sources for instruction in digitizing text or text and images existed (and more have become available since then), none specifically addressed the challenges of two- and three-dimensional, as well as color-intensive, materials. These experts outlined a set of guides needed in the science of imaging objective measures for image qualities and how they can be controlled in various aspects of the imaging process. DLF then commissioned board-recommended authors to write the guides, which the two organizations have now jointly published.

"We are very pleased that this collaboration between the Digital Library Fed-

eration and the Research Libraries Group has produced a set of expert and timely tools for project leaders and their teams around the world," said Linda West, RLG's Director of Member Programs and Initiatives. "It is a contribution to informed and long-lasting digital decision-making and practices in research collections."

The guides are:

- *Planning a Digital Imaging Project* by Linda Serenson Colet, Museum of Modern Art
- *Selecting a Scanner* by Don Williams, Eastman Kodak Company
- *Imaging Systems: The Range of Factors Affecting Image Quality* by Donald D'Amato, Mitretek Systems
- *Measuring Quality of Digital Masters* and
- *File Formats for Digital Masters*, both by Franziska Frey, Image Permanence Institute.

Each guide is a module that can stand on its own; as a set, the guides provide comprehensive advice on how to find what an imaging team needs to accomplish stated goals with the available technology. The guides also help to clarify the consequences of trade-offs that all managers must make to stay within organizations' means. The guides will be updated periodically.

The Digital Library Federation is a partnership of research libraries dedicated to creating, maintaining, expanding, and preserving a distributed collection of digital materials accessible to scholars and to a wider public. It operates under the umbrella of the Council on Library and Information Resources, which works in partnership with libraries, archives, and other information providers to advocate collaborative approaches to preserving the nation's intellectual heritage and strengthening the many components of its information system.

The Research Libraries Group is a not-for-profit membership corporation of over 160 universities, national libraries, archives, historical societies, and other institutions, devoted to the mission of "improving access to information that supports research and learning." In addition to a range of collaborative activities that address members' shared goals, RLG develops and operates databases and software to serve the information needs of member and non-member institutions and individuals around the world.

3M Library Systems Announces First E-Branch Library Sales

Public access to library information and services is expanding thanks to the new technology of e-Branch Libraries. Indian Valley Public Library in Telford, Pennsylvania and West Palm Beach Public Library, West Palm Beach, Florida are the first two libraries to purchase the e-Branch Library distributed by 3M. The e-Branch Library, manufactured by PIK-inc., operates as an interactive, public computer workstation providing local public library information services to a remote, convenient location, where users are not required to have library cards. High-traffic areas such as shopping malls, office complexes, grocery stores and hospitals are examples of possible e-Branch Library locations. The Indian Valley Public Library has installed an e-Branch Library at Clemens Market, in nearby Harleysville, Pennsylvania, and the West Palm Beach Public Library's e-Branch Library will be installed at the city's multicultural centre.

"The primary focus of the kiosk is to connect the underserved children in this part of the community to the library", says Pam Smith, Library Director, West Palm Beach Public Library. "We're calling it our first satellite point an area in the city where, for various reasons, community members have a difficult time getting to the library". The library's long-term plan is to use this technology to create more satellite points and reach out to

all the underserved areas of the community. "When children have questions about their homework and do not have transportation to the library, we will encourage them to visit the e-Branch Library to look up the answer or phone a librarian directly from the e-Branch Library."

Both libraries funded their e-Branch Libraries through a grant from the Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA). LSTA provides funds to libraries to encourage them to develop programmes that provide information access through technology and information empowerment through special services. LSTA grants are funded through the states by the Federal Institute of Museum and Library Services.

The e-Branch Library is seven feet high and is comprised of a PC, scanner, fax machine, printer and telephone that establishes a fast, easy and efficient connection between the library and community members, all at no cost. Users do not need to have a library card to access information; however, libraries are able to put restrictions on certain Web-based databases, allowing only library-card holders to gain access. The e-Branch Library allows access to medical and health information databases, government and educational services, library and community services and events, encyclopedias and other reference information, various newspapers and magazines, college financial aid information, employment information and more.

3M Library Systems believes the e-Branch Library is a patron recruitment tool for libraries. Strategically placed kiosks help libraries recruit new customers, including those who may not have time or transportation to visit the library building on a regular basis, or those who don't realize how their local library has changed in terms of delivering information faster than ever through the use of electronic communications.

According to Karen Eckman, Marketing Manager at 3M Library Systems, the e-Branch Library instantaneously puts a library's wealth of information into the hands of a growing, technologically savvy public. "The e-Branch Library expands public service beyond the bricks and mortar of a library building by bringing all its resources to where busy community members are", said Eckman. "We expect more libraries to capitalize

on e-Branch Library technology. It's a simple way to reach out to the community and grow access to library services".

When utilized to its greatest potential, the e-Branch Library will ease the growing strain on library staff who must do more with fewer resources. "The e-Branch Library gives the public the self-sufficiency they want, which in turn frees library staff to concentrate on other projects", said Eckman. Libraries can extend their hours and services to underserved populations without adding staff time. These services, as well as direct-dial access to the reference desk, access to local Web sites and other optional services are available free of charge to e-Branch Library users. Only printouts and use of the fax feature will require a nominal fee.

The e-Branch Library works within 3M's overall Materials Flow Management concept, which seeks to optimize the flow of materials out of, back into and within the library. For more information about the e-Branch Library or the full line of 3M Materials Flow Management products, visit <www.3M.com/library>.

The global leader in library security for nearly 30 years, 3M protects literally billions of individual items in thousands of libraries throughout the world. 3M is a diversified manufacturing company with 1999 sales of USD 15.65 billion. The company has operations in more than 60 countries and employs more than 70,000 people worldwide. Headquartered in St. Paul, Minnesota, 3M is a manufacturer of more than 50,000 products serving industrial, commercial and consumer markets.

Swets Blackwell Integrates Systems and Services

Following the joint venture completion between Swets Subscription Service and Blackwell's Information Services in March 2000, the next order of business was the integration of systems, products and services.

A great deal of detailed planning was undertaken to ensure the smooth transition of data from the Blackwell's system onto the Swets Blackwell system. The results were worth the effort, as all customer information and subscription data



An e-Branch Library

from Blackwell's Oxford Service Centre and New Jersey Service Center was successfully converted in time for business on 10 July. Blackwell's New York Service Center subscription data conversion will take place in summer 2001.

The time leading up to the conversion was focused on carrying out the seamless transition from "old" to "new" products. Swets Blackwell will not be presenting a new product line at this time, but the existing Swets product lines were upgraded with some of the more popular Blackwell's products' functions and features. In an effort to bring our customers the best of both worlds, the SSS and BIS e-products and e-services have been "rebranded" as follows:

Electronic journal solutions: SwetsNet + Electronic Journal Navigator = SwetsnetNavigator

Over 3,200 titles from 65 publishers are currently available in SwetsnetNavigator, offering customers a single point of access to electronic journals. A new release of SwetsnetNavigator with enhanced search functions has recently become available. The service uses the application hosting and content distribution services of Digital Island, our global network partner.

Online subscription information: DataSwets + Serials CONNECT = DataswetsConnect

DataswetsConnect gives customers free real-time access in seven languages to the

Swets Blackwell core business system, which includes more than 250,000 bibliographic records from 65,000 publishers worldwide. The service also provides customers with online pricing information, caters to electronic ordering and claiming, and gives FASTPlus customers status information on outstanding orders and claims.

Consolidation service: FAST + Global Plus = FastPlus

The FastPlus journal consolidation service processes more than four million issues a year. Swets Blackwell now has nine consolidation points around the world: Melbourne, Australia; St. Niklaas, Belgium; Trappes, France; Frankfurt, Germany; Milan, Italy; Lisse, Netherlands; Moscow, Russian Federation; Abingdon, UK; and Exton, Pennsylvania, USA.

Swets Blackwell is the single largest subscription agent in the world. It

employs more than 1,000 people in its branches in 19 countries across five continents. It communicates with its 60,000 academic, medical, corporate and government library customers in 25 languages.

For further information please contact Sarah Kellman, Communication Executive (fax: +(31- 415888; e-mail: skellman@nl.swetsblackwell.com; <<http://www.swetsblackwell.com>>).

Gale Group to Acquire KG Saur Verlag from Reed Elsevier

On 13 September 2000, the Gale Group, an operating unit of the Thomson Corporation announced that it had reached an agreement with Reed Elsevier plc to acquire KG Saur Verlag. KG Saur is a Munich-based reference publisher specializing in high quality reference information for use in libraries.

"KG Saur is a perfect fit with Gale Group's growth strategy and publishing programme. Like Gale, it's an established leader in providing reference information; its reference specialties of humanities, biography and general reference fit with Gale's product line, and it has a respected brand in the marketplace", said Gale Group's CEO Allen Paschal. "But Saur's presence is in different geographical areas. International expansion is one of our key growth strategies and this acquisition makes the Gale Group the leading international reference publisher".

The addition of KG Saur doubles the Gale Group's international presence and provides an important editorial and marketing hub in continental Europe. Mr Paschal notes that content from KG Saur databases will also play an important role in globalizing Gale's Resource Center strategy. The company's acclaimed Web-based Resource Center products bring together in one integrated interface the seminal resources required for research in a content area - e.g., reference sources, journals, primary source documents, images. The Resource Centers - on topics such as biography, history, literature, health - create e-solutions for libraries and academic institutions.

KG Saur will continue to operate as an independent unit at its Munich offices. Gale Group plans for the company include major commitments to prod-

uct development, particularly in the creation of Web-based products. Gale Group officials note that access to information worldwide will change as consumers will have greater access to information that has traditionally been focused in either the USA or Europe.

"I am personally delighted to join the Gale Group", said KG Saur Managing Director, Klaus Saur. "It's a great opportunity for growth with a company that shares our passion for creating quality information products for library and educational institutions worldwide".

KG Saur was founded in 1949 and now employs approximately 90 people. With offices in Munich and Leipzig, Germany and Berne, Switzerland, it publishes nearly 2000 reference works in print, microfilm and electronic formats. Reed Reference Publishing purchased the company in 1987.

The Gale Group <www.galegroup.com> is a world leader in e-reference publishing for libraries, schools and businesses. Best known for its accurate and authoritative content as well as its intelligent organization of full-text magazine and newspaper articles, the company creates and maintains more than 600 databases that are published in electronic form, as well as in print and microform. The Gale Group includes such noted reference imprints as Macmillan Reference USA, Charles Scribner's Sons, Primary Source Microfilm, UXL, Thorndike Press and Graham & Whiteside.

The Thomson Corporation <www.thomson.com> with 1999 revenues of USD 5.8 billion, is a global information and solutions company in the business and professional marketplace. The company's common shares are listed on the Toronto and London stock exchanges.

SIRSI, New IFLA Gold Corporate Partner

IFLA is proud to announce that SIRSI has joined IFLA as a Gold Corporate Partner. SIRSI, a leader in library technology, is a privately held company founded in 1979, with headquarters in Huntsville, Alabama, USA. SIRSI uses the most advanced technology available to provide easy-to-use information systems for libraries, businesses and archives. With offices in major US cities and subsidiaries in Australia, Canada, Latin America, the Middle East, China and the United Kingdom, the company

has established its Unicorn products as the leading client/server library information system in the world. For more infor-

mation about SIRSI, please have a look at <www.sirsi.com> or contact Tom Gates at SIRSI, 101 Washington Street

S.E., Huntsville, Alabama 35801-4827, USA (fax: +(1-264) 7047007; e-mail: tomg@sirsi.com).

Publications of International Relevance

Libraries in Kosova/Kosovo: A General Assessment and a Short and Medium-Term Development Plan

Libraries in Kosova/Kosovo: A General Assessment and a Short and Medium-Term Development Plan by Carsten Frederiksen and Frode Bakken is the first in the new IFLA/FAIFE report series. It covers a joint expert mission of UNESCO, the Council of Europe and IFLA's FAIFE (Free Access to Information and Freedom of Expression) Office undertaken from 25 February to 7 March 2000 by Mr Frederiksen and Mr Bakken. The mission's conclusion was "The UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosova (UNMIK) and the library professionals in Kosova face a major task to reconstruct library building and re-establish library services at all levels". The mission report suggests a range of 11 special programmes to be established, each covering different needs and aspects of library activities: legislation and administration; mobile library service; reconstruction; books and reading; information technology; professional training and development; cultural heritage; children and youth; open access; initiative support; and twinning. This modular workplan provides ample opportunities for competent agencies and funding sources to join forces to help Kosovo resume its library services. The report urges serious consideration of possibilities within various organizations to help colleagues in the region. The report will be translated into Albanian and Serb and widely distributed within the region. Copies are available for USD 10.00 from the IFLA FAIFE Office, Islands Brygge 37, DK-2300 Copenhagen, Denmark (fax: +(45) 33667064; e-mail: faife@ifla.org).

IFLA UNESCO School Library Manifesto

The IFLA UNESCO School Library Manifesto is now available from IFLA Headquarters, in English French and Spanish. Other language versions should be available soon. Please contact IFLA Headquarters for more information or look at

<<http://www.ifla.org/VII/s11/ssl.htm#3d>>. IFLA would like to use this opportunity to express its gratitude to the National Library of Canada for its support in producing the IFLA UNESCO School Library Manifesto.

UNIMARC Guideline No. 6

The revision of the UNIMARC Guideline No. 6 (Electronic Resources) is now available on the IFLANET at <<http://www.ifla.org/VI/3/p1996-1/guid6.htm>>. This revision includes changes dictated by comments and requests from users. It also caters for the updated UNIMARC field 135 (Coded Data Field: Electronic Resources). As previously announced the full version of the UNIMARC Manual (including Update 3) has been posted on the IFLANET at <<http://www.ifla.org/VI/3/p1996-1/secuni.htm>>. Please send any comments you might have to Marie-France Plasard, IFLA UBCIM Core Programme, Die Deutsche Bibliothek, Adickesallee 1, 60322 Frankfurt am Main, Germany (fax: +(49-69) 15251142; e-mail: iflaubcim@dbf.ddb.de).

Proceedings of the Joint Technical Symposium, Paris 2000

The Proceedings of the Joint Technical Symposium Paris 2000 held in Institut du Monde Arabe in Paris 20-22 January, 2000 are now available. The Proceedings are published in two versions: book and CD-ROM. The book contains all the texts and illustrations sent by the contributors in the original language and the discussions as recorded. The translations of the papers are available on the CD-ROM. The CD-ROM contains the text of papers in French and English and the Power-Point presentations. Book price: FRF 231 including VAT. The CD-ROM is FRF 116.05, including VAT. The book and CD-ROM together are FRF 284.85, including VAT. The publication is available from JTS Paris 2000 Secretariat, Archives du film et du dépôt légal; du Centre national de la cinématographie, 7 bis, rue

Alexandre Turpault, 88390 Bois d'Arcy, France (fax: +(33-1) 34605225; e-mail: jts2000@cst.fr) or the order form can be downloaded from <www.cst.fr/jts2000>.

Managing the Digital Future of Libraries

The proceedings, *Managing the Digital Future of Libraries*, of an international conference held in Moscow from 17 to 19 April 2000 are available in their original language with translations into English and Russian on the Web site of the EU - Russian State Library Information Project at <<http://www.rsl.ru/tacis>>. The more than 50 papers from speakers from 21 countries present a rich and valuable source of information on trends in digital library development. Non-Russian speakers in particular will be interested in gaining a comprehensive picture of library policies and activities in the Russian Federation. The Web site also contains the bilingual "Moscow Manifesto" with the recommendations for digital library, museum and archive development in Russia. A CD-ROM containing papers and manifesto is available to libraries upon request. Further information is available from Monika Segbert, project team leader (e-mail: monika@rsl.ru).

Draft Report of Traditional Knowledge Open for Comments

The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) is inviting public comment on a comprehensive study, the first of its kind, on the intellectual property-related needs of holders of traditional knowledge (TK). The report is based on hundreds of interviews conducted by WIPO during nine fact-finding missions in almost all regions of the world in 1998 and 1999. Comments on the draft, available at <www.wipo.int/traditional-knowledge/report/> can be sent to WIPO until 30 October 2000, after which the report will be finalized for consideration by WIPO's member states and other interested parties.

Miscellaneous

Emanuella Giavarra Receives European Woman of Achievement Award

Emanuella Giavarra has won the prestigious European Woman of Achievement Award. The award is in recognition of her licensing efforts on behalf of the European library community. Since December 1990, Emanuella has dedicated herself to the protection of the copyright interests of libraries and library users in European institutions. In June 1992 she was appointed the first Director of the European Bureau of Library, Information and Documentation Associations (EBLIDA). Within two years EBLIDA was recognized as the official channel of communication between its members, some 95,000 libraries throughout Europe, and the European Commission and European Parliament. In the UK she is best known for her work with the JISC/PA committee and with NESLI to create fair model licenses.

LA's Millennium Year's Honorary Fellowships

On 26 October 2000 Ross Shimmom, OBE FLA, Secretary General of IFLA, and former Chief Executive of the Library Association; and Catherine Pinion, ALA, Freelance Audiovisual Consultant, former Head of the Music and Audiovisual Services Department at Westminster Libraries and former Chair of the Editorial Committee of *IFLA Journal* were made Honorary Fellows of The Library Association, UK.

German Hospital Librarians Seek International Contacts

A group of German hospital librarians is preparing a conference to take place in June 2001. They are interested in contacts with other hospital librarians worldwide to exchange ideas and experience. If any hospital librarian is willing to share ideas with the German group please contact Brigitta Hayn at <brigitta.hayn@charite.de> or Claudia Lux, Zentral- und Landesbibliothek Berlin,

Postfach 610179, 10922 Berlin, Germany (fax: +(49-30) 90226494; e-mail: lux@zlb.de; <<http://www.zlb.de>>).

Unusual Libraries - Request for Information

The Prince Rupert Library is building a new facility which includes a bookboat, modelled on successful mission boats of the past, as well as successful bookboats existing in Norway, Sweden, etc. Our progress can be seen at <www.bookboat.com>.

Can anyone send me a list for our unusual libraries page of any interesting libraries worldwide (i.e., bookboats, biblio-trains, etc.) or a reference to where I might conveniently gather such information? This will be shared with others via our Web site.

Allan Wilson, Chief Librarian, Prince Rupert Library, Internet Room, 101 6th Ave West, Prince Rupert, British Columbia V8J 1Y9, Canada (fax: +(1-250) 6277743; e-mail: prl@citytel.net; <<http://www.citytel.net/library>>).

International Calendar

October 16-22, 2000. Brighton, UK. Second Special Libraries Association International Conference. Theme: "The Information Age: Challenges and Opportunities". For information: SLA European Bureau, Boulevard St. Michel 15, B-1040 Brussels, Belgium (fax: +(32-2) 7431550; e-mail: sla@associationhq.com; <www.sla-global2000.org>)

October 24-26, 2000. Abu Dhabi, Saudi Arabia. Annual Meeting of the SLA/Arabian Gulf Chapter. For information: Sa'ad Azzahri Alghamdi, Box 730, Dhahran 31311, Saudi Arabia (fax: +(966-3) 8731173; e-mail: saad234@yahoo.com)

March 5-9, 2001. Havana, Cuba. Northeast Document Conservation Center and National Archives of Cuba International Conference. Theme: "School for Scanning: Cuba, Issues of Preservation and Access for Paper-Based Collections". For information: School for Scanning: Cuba, Archivo Nacional

de Cuba, Compostela #906 esq. San Isidro, Habana Vieja 10100, Havana, Cuba (fax: +(53-7) 338089; e-mail: arnac@ceniai.inf.cu)

March 28-30. Berlin, Germany. 7th International Conference of European University Systems. Theme: "The Changing Universities - The Role of Technology". For information: EUNIS 2001, Humboldt University at Berlin, Unter den Linden 6, 10099 Berlin, Germany (fax: +(49-30) 20932959; <www.hu-berlin.de/rz>)

May 29-31, 2001. Beijing, China. 12th International Conference on New Information Technology. Theme: "Global Library Development in the New Millennium: Fertile Ground for Distributed Cross-Disciplinary Collaboration". For information: Ching-chih Chen, GSLIS, Simmons College, 300 The Fenway, Boston, Massachusetts 02115, USA (fax: +(1-617) 5213192; e-mail: chen@simmons.edu)

June 7-9, 2001. Alghero, Sardinia, Italy. EAHIL Workshop. Theme: "2001: Cyberspace Odyssey". For information: <<http://medicina.unica.it/alghero2001/main.htm>>

June 9-17, 2001. Crimea, Ukraine. "Crimea 2001". Theme: "Libraries and Associations in the Transient World: New Technologies and New Forms of Cooperation". For information: Crimea Organizing Committee (fax: +(7-095) 9219862; e-mail: crimea2000@gpntb.ru; <<http://www.iliac.org/crimea2001>>)

August 14-16, 2001. Quebec, Canada. Satellite meeting organized by the Sections on Management and Marketing and on Education and Training. Theme: "Education and Research for Marketing and Quality Management in Libraries". For information: Réjean Savard, Ecole de bibliothéconomie et des sciences de l'information, Université de Montréal, Case postale 6128, Succursale Centreville, Montreal H3C

3J7, Canada (fax: +(1-514) 3435753; e-mail: rejean.savard@umontreal.ca)

August 14-16, 2001. Dublin, Ohio, USA. Joint pre-conference meeting of the IFLA Sections on Classification and Indexing and Information Technology in collaboration with OCLC

August 14-16, 2001. Buffalo, New York, USA. Satellite meeting organized by the Sections on Library Services to Multicultural Populations and Information Technology. Theme: "Technology, Globalization and Multicultural Services"

August 16-17, 2001. Boston, Massachusetts, USA. Satellite meeting organized by the Section of Art Libraries in collaboration with ARLIS/New England. Theme: "How Do I Find a Picture of...?: The Changing Nature of Image Research"

August 16-25, 2001. Boston, Massachusetts, USA. 67th IFLA General Conference and Council. Theme: "Libraries and Librarians: Making a Difference in the Knowledge Age"

August 18-24, 2002. Glasgow, Scotland, UK. 68th IFLA General Conference

and Council. Theme: "Libraries for Life: Democracy, Diversity, Delivery"

August 1-8, 2003. Berlin, Germany. 69th IFLA General Conference and Council. Theme: "Access Point Library: Media - Information - Culture"

August 2004. Buenos Aires, Argentina. 70th IFLA General Conference and Council

August 20-26, 2005. Oslo, Norway. 71st IFLA General Conference and Council

August 22-28, 2006. Seoul, Korea. 72nd IFLA General Conference and Council

New Gold Corporate Partner

IFLA is very proud to announce that **SIRSI** has joined IFLA as a Gold Corporate Partner

SIRSI, a leader in library technology, is a privately held company founded in 1979, with headquarters in Huntsville, Alabama USA. SIRSI uses the most advanced technology available to provide easy-to-use information systems for libraries, businesses, and archives. With offices in major U.S. cities and subsidiaries in Australia, Canada, Latin America, the Middle East, the People's Republic of China and the United Kingdom, the company has established its Unicorn products as the leading client/server library information system in the world.

For more information about SIRSI, please have a look at www.sirsi.com, or contact Mr. Tom Gates at:

SIRSI
101 Washington Street S.E.
Huntsville, Alabama 35801-4827
USA
Tel: +1-265-704-7000
Fax: +1-264-704-7007
E-mail: tomg@sirsi.com

The logo for SIRSI, featuring the word "SIRSI" in a large, bold, sans-serif font. The letters are closely spaced and have a slightly irregular, blocky appearance.

THE LEADER IN LIBRARY TECHNOLOGY

IFLA 67TH GENERAL CONFERENCE
BOSTON, USA
16-25 AUGUST 2001

CALL FOR POSTER PRESENTATIONS

An alternative approach for the presentation of projects/new work will be available for conference participants. An area on the conference premises has been designated for the presentation of information regarding projects or activities of interest to librarians. Presentations may include posters, leaflets (etc.) in several of the IFLA working languages (English, French, Spanish, German and Russian), if possible. Further advice on poster sessions may be obtained from IFLA Headquarters. The Professional Board of IFLA will review all submissions.

Colleagues interested in presenting a poster session are invited to complete the form overleaf and to send it with a brief description of not more than 200 words of the session (in English, French, Spanish, German or Russian) to:

Mr. Sjoerd Koopman
Secretary of the Professional Board
IFLA HQ, P.O. Box 95312
2509 CH The Hague
Netherlands
Fax No. +31-70-3834827
E-mail: ifla@ifla.org

TIME SCHEDULE:

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1 March 2001 | Deadline for receipt at IFLA Headquarters of the application form and a detailed description of the poster session. |
| 15 April 2001 | IFLA Headquarters will inform applicants of the final decision of the Professional Board. |

Description may be sent electronically to: ifla@ifla.org

INTENT TO SUBMIT A POSTER SESSION PROPOSAL
IFLA 67TH GENERAL CONFERENCE
BOSTON, USA
16-25 AUGUST 2001

Please print or type the following information:

Name: _____ M/F
Address: _____

Tel. (Home): _____ Tel. (Work): _____
Fax: _____ E-mail: _____
Title of Poster Session: _____

Language: _____

This form with a 200 word description of the poster session should be sent to:

Mr. Sjoerd Koopman, Secretary of the Professional Board
IFLA Headquarters
P.O. Box 95312
2509 CH The Hague, Netherlands
Fax No. +31-70-3834827
E-mail: ifla@ifla.org

Deadline for receipt of Description at IFLA HQ: 1 March 2001

Note: Authors of accepted poster session will receive an official invitation to the IFLA Conference. However, travel costs to Boston and other costs (including registration fees, hotel, etc.) can not be paid by IFLA. They are the responsibility of any author of an accepted poster session.

