NEWS SECTION

From the Core Programmes

Annual Report 1999 of the IFLA UBCIM Core Programme by Marie-France Plassard, Programme Director and Stephanie Ratthei, Programme Assistant

Administration

The Director of the UBCIM Programme, Kurt Nowak, Deputy Director of the Deutsche Bibliothek, retired on 1 June 1999. Marie-France Plassard was appointed Programme Director. Stephanie Ratthei has been Programme Assistant since 1 October 1998.

Activities

The Medium-Term Programme 1998-2001 includes the development and promotion of bibliographic standards and guidelines with particular attention to new technologies as well as the promotion of the development of authority control at the international level. These goals are reflected in the activities listed below. A goal is related to the development and promotion of the UNIMARC format, and another concerns publications which represent a large part of UBCIM activities.

Working Group on Functional Requirements And Numbering of Authority Records (FRANAR)

As a follow-up to the IFLA Working Group on Minimal Level Authority Records and the ISADN, which had completed its task in 1998, a new Working Group was created in June 1999 under the auspices of the Division of Bibliographic Control and the IFLA UBCIM Programme: FRANAR (Functional Requirements And Numbering of Authority Records). The Working Group comprises ten members representing various interests and institutions and is chaired by Françoise Bourdon (Biblio-

thèque nationale de France). At the first meeting, held during the IFLA Conference in Bangkok in August 1999, the following terms of reference were endorsed:

– to define functional requirements of authority records: continuing the work that the "Functional Requirements of Bibliographic Records" for bibliographic systems initiated;

– to study the feasibility of an International Standard Authority Data Number (ISADN): to define possible use and users, to determine for what types of authority records such an ISADN is necessary, to examine the possible structure of the number and the type of management that would be necessary;

– to serve as the official IFLA liaison to, and work with, other interested groups concerning authority files: INDECS (Interoperability of Data in E-Commerce Systems); ICA/CDS (International Council on Archives/ Committee on Descriptive Standards); ISO/TC46 for international numbering and descriptive standards; CERL (Consortium of European Research Libraries), etc.

The Working Group is currently focusing its attention on the entity-relationship model for authorities. The ISO drafts for an International Standard Work Code (ISWC) and the International Standard Audiovisual Number (ISAN) have been considered.

Follow-up to the International Conference on National Bibliographic Services (ICNBS), Copenhagen, November 1998

The Programme started work on the follow-up of the International Conference on National Bibliographic Services (in close cooperation with the Section on Bibliography). The recommendations issued at the end of the ICNBS were endorsed by UNESCO in November 1999. They have been translated into the

following languages: Croatian, Czech, French, German, Hungarian, Indonesian, and Slovak.

Other Projects in Cooperation with the Division of Bibliographic Control

Metadata. The Programme Director is a member of the Working Group on Metadata created under the auspices of the Section on Cataloguing. This WG will not create standards as such but rather provide guidance, and, as appropriate, guidelines to libraries as to when and/or how best to use metadata records and bibliographic records. The WG is currently making a survey of various developments and applications of metadata schemes in various countries. It will hold a workshop during the IFLA Conference in Jerusalem.

ISBDs. It is planned to post all electronic versions of the ISBDs on the IFLANET. The ISBD(ER) is already available. The Programme will also monitor the availability of the electronic versions of the translations of ISBDs in several languages. In addition, revised versions of ISBDs, e.g., ISBD(S), will be published.

UNIMARC

The UBCIM Office continued to act as secretariat to the Permanent UNIMARC Committee (PUC) and as clearinghouse for all UNIMARC queries. The Office prepared meetings and maintained the file of addition and change proposals submitted by UNIMARC users. It also coordinated the work for Update 3 of the UNIMARC Manual and for making the Manual, as well as other UNIMARC documents, including the guidelines, accessible on IFLANET.

Permanent UNIMARC Committee (PUC)

The year 1999 was a year of elections for the PUC, as the two-year term of members had expired. At the 10th meeting of the PUC, held in Rome on 4-5 March and

hosted by the Istituto Centrale per il Catalogo Unico (ICCU), the following members were elected (or re-elected):

– Mirna Willer, National and University Library, Croatia, Chair
– Brian Holt, British Library, Vice Chair (until his retirement in February 2000)
– Elisabeth Freyre, Bibliothèque nationale de France
– Rosa Galvao, Biblioteca Nacional, Portugal
– Cristina Magliano, Istituto Centrale per il Catalogo Unico, Italy
– Zhou Sheng Heng, National Library of China
– Vladimir Skvortsov, National Library of Russia
– Regina Varnienë, National Library of Lithuania
– Jay Weitz, OCLC, USA (Vice Chair since February 2000)

Representatives from the Library of Congress and from the national libraries of Belgium, Canada, the Czech Republic, India, Japan, Namibia, the Netherlands and Slovakia as well as from ISO/TC 46 and the ISSN International Centre form the group of corresponding members.

Items on the agenda included, apart from the UNIMARC addition and change proposals, the revision of UNIMARC/ Authorities; a report on the work of the WG on a UNIMARC Classification Format; the drafting of a UNIMARC Holdings Format; and the status and progress of various UNIMARC Guidelines and their revisions.

In view of proposals for UNIMARC additions and changes concerning music documents, a new Working Group on Music was formed in June.

UNIMARC on the Web

The Programme continued to maintain and update (in cooperation with the PUC and the UDT Core Programme) the UNIMARC documentation already posted on the IFLANET, e.g., UNIMARC Bibliographic and Authorities (both the full and concise versions) and most of the guidelines. A major achievement was to complete the posting of guidelines, so that the whole UNIMARC documentation is now accessible on the Web.

International List of UNIMARC Users and Experts

The International List of UNIMARC Users and Experts, first published in 1995 in *International Cataloguing and Bibliographic Control (ICBC)* 24 (4) (October-December) was updated in 1999. The scope was widened this time

by contacting further institutions (119 altogether) and by contacting various utilities (54). The results of the 1999 survey were published in *International Cataloguing and Bibliographic Control (ICBC)* 28 (2) (April-June) and posted on the IFLANET at <http://www.ifla.org/VI/ 3/p1996-2/iluue.htm>.

UNIMARC-DIS

In June 1999 a new listserv discussion list was set up: UNIMARC-DIS. This list is intended to promote international cooperation among librarians and other professionals using or interested in the UNIMARC formats. It provides a medium for exchanging information and experiences, seeking assistance with difficult questions, promoting common professional interests and concerns, and encouraging cooperation. The PUC and UBCIM also use it to advertise new developments and ask for comments on proposed changes.

Conferences, Seminars and Workshops

International Conference on Cataloguing Principles, Moscow, 20-24 April 1999

This international conference was organized and hosted by the Russian State Library in cooperation with the Russian Library Association, the IFLA Section on Cataloguing and the UBCIM Core Programme. The main sponsor was the Open Society Institute (Soros). The aims of the conference were to bring together experts involved in national and international projects related to revision and further development of cataloguing rules, to survey current trends, and to issue recommendations for national cataloguing agencies and international organizations. The conference was attended by about 60 participants from the main institutions in Moscow and St. Petersburg as well as from 13 countries. Papers covered international principles of cataloguing, international projects, electronic resources, as well as national cataloguing development in several countries and new trends in Russian cataloguing rules. The UBCIM Programme Director presented relevant new IFLA projects. Several recommendations were addressed to the IFLA Section on Cataloguing, the Working Group on Authorities, metadata developers and providers as well as to UBCIM which was charged with "continuing to work towards compatibility of the UNIMARC and the MARC 21 communication formats". A conference report and the papers presented are

available at <http://www.ifla.org/VI/3/ conf/apr99.htm>.

Transcaucasian Workshop: Universal Bibliographic Control and UNIMARC, Tbilisi, Georgia, 3-5 October 1999

This regional workshop for the three Transcaucasian republics, Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia, was organized jointly by the Library Automation Association of Georgia (LAAG) and the IFLA UBCIM Programme and its PUC. Sponsors were the Soros Open Society, NCLIS and UBCIM. The venue was the Central Scientific Library of the Georgian Academy of Sciences. The workshop was the first important international professional meeting in the region since the split of the USSR. The meeting was preceded by local preliminary workshops. The aims of the workshop were to become familiar with the trends in Universal Bibliographic Control, in the area of cooperation and the use of information and communication technologies, and to gain further experience in the UNIMARC format. A further goal was to examine the situation of bibliographic control in the region and to identify problems and barriers to bibliographic control and possible solutions, and to formulate proposals for strengthening bibliographic control and promoting cooperation in the region.

About 60 participants came from various institutions and organizations in Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan. The UBCIM Programme Director reported on Universal Bibliographic Control and IFLA standards. During the closing session UBCIM publications (including the ISBDs and UNIMARC documentation) were donated to each of the three republics. The report on this workshop is accessible at: <http://www.ifla.org/VI/3/ conf/geor99.htm>. Further seminars of this kind are planned in the region.

Publications

The publication programme represents an important part of the Office activities. Relevant reports and studies from IFLA professional groups and proceedings of meetings are either published by K.G. Saur <http://www.ifla.org/V/saur.htm> or distributed as publications on demand by UBCIM <http://www.ifla.org/VI/3/ publist.htm>. The Programme also fosters the translation and, therefore, the dissemination of IFLA standards in other languages. *International Cataloguing and Bibliographic Control (ICBC)* continues to be recognized as one of the leading journals in the field.

Monographs

Twenty-one titles have already appeared in the UBCIM Publications - New Series, launched in 1990, edited by the Programme Director and distributed by K.G. Saur. The following were published in 1999:

– *Application of UNIMARC to Multinational Databases: Feasibility Report*
– *Principles Underlying Subject Heading Languages (SHLs)*
– *Manuel UNIMARC, 3me édition*

In 1999, two volumes of the UBCIM Publications - New Series were made available electronically:
– Volume 17, *ISBD(ER):* <http://www.ifla.org/VII/s13/pubs/isbd.htm>
– Volume 19, *Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records:* <http://www.ifla.org/VII/s13/frbr/frbr.pdf>

The following are scheduled for 2000-2001:
– *Anonymous Classics* (revised edition)
– *Form and Structure of Corporate Headings (revised edition)*
– *GARE* (revised edition)
– *Guidelines for OPAC Displays*
– *UNIMARC Manual Update 3* (published in March 2000)
– *UNIMARC/Authorities* (revised edition)
– *UNIMARC Classification Format*
- *UNIMARC Holdings Format*

Translations of UBCIM Publications

These are carried out by coordinating centres in the countries concerned, which should obtain permission from UBCIM for each translation planned. In 1999, requests for translation were received for the following:
– *Application of UNIMARC to Multinational Databases* in Russian
– *Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records* in French and Slovene
– *Guidelines for Subject Authority and Reference Entries* in Croatian
– *ISBD(A), (G), (M)* in Georgian
– *ISBD(ER)* in Catalan, French and Georgian
– ISBD(NBM) in Catalan and Georgian
– *Mandatory Data Elements for Internationally Shared Authority Records* in Croatian
– *Principles Underlying Subject Heading Languages (SHLs)* in Russian
– *UNIMARC: An Introduction* in Slovene
– *UNIMARC/Authorities* in Croatian and Georgian

– *UNIMARC Guideline Nos. 1, 2, 4, and 5* in Slovene
– *UNIMARC Guideline Nos. 3 and 6* in Croatian

The following translations were received in 1999:
– *Guidelines for Authority and Reference Entries* in Macedonian
– *Guidelines for the Application of the ISBDs to the Description of Component Parts* in Slovene
– *ISBD(CM)* in Lithuanian and Slovene
– *ISBD(ER)* in Catalan
– *ISBD(NBM)* in Catalan and Macedonian
– *ISBD(PM)* in Slovene
– *UNIMARC Manual - Bibliographic Format* in Slovene
– *UNIMARC: An Introduction* in Slovene

International Cataloguing and Bibliographic Control (ICBC)

The quarterly journal, edited by the Programme Director with the Coordinating Board of Division IV as advisory board, continued to publish IFLA reports and conference papers, commissioned or unsolicited articles, news and events as well as book reviews. As usual, a paper devoted to the country hosting the IFLA Conference appeared in the second 1999 issue, titled "Bibliographic Control in Thailand". Other articles published in 1999 treated, among others, cataloguing and traditional formats versus metadata, authority control in the new environment, and various European projects.

Attendance at other Meetings

Apart from the IFLA Conference in Bangkok and the seminars and workshops already mentioned, the Programme Director represented the IFLA UBCIM Programme at the following meetings:
– Meeting of the Professional Board with Core Programmes, March, The Hague
– ISMN Meeting, March, London
– CB Division IV, April, Paris
– ISOTC 46, May, Paris
– Bibliothekartag, May, Freiburg
– INDECS partners and affiliates meeting, September, London
– ISBN Panel Advisory Meeting, October, London
– CERL, November, Brussels
– INDECS partners and affiliates meeting, November, London
– Seminar on Machine-Readable Cataloguing, December, St. Petersburg.

DANIDA Travel Grant - 2000

IFLA's ALP (Advancement of Librarianship) Core Programme is pleased to announce the results of the applications for the Danida Travel Grant, a grant that was set up to support a number of delegates from developing countries to attend the IFLA General Conference to be held in Jerusalem, 13-18 August 2000.

The following criteria was used:
– candidates are from developing countries (according to World Bank standards);
– priority to younger professionals;
– priority to applicants who are not regular IFLA conference attendees.
– wide geographic distribution;
– general quality of application;
– professional background and experience: level of education, positions held and professional experience in general; and
– committed letter of application and well-presented curriculum vitae.

By the deadline of 1 February 2000, 263 valid applications had been received representing 58 countries, out of which 27 delegates were selected.

Africa
– Batlang Comma Serema, University of Botswana, Botswana
– Ms Bizuwork Tesfaye Shikuru, National Archives and Library of Ethiopia, Ethiopia
– Ms Paulina Nana Yaa Kwafoa, University of Cape Coast Library, Ghana
– Daniel Ruheni, Daysiar University, Kenya
– Abdrahamane Anne, Faculté de Médecine de Pharmacie et D'Odonto-Stomatologie, Mali
– Ms Adebola Akinlolu, Law Library Ministry of Justice Ibadan, Nigeria
– Télesphore Rudatebwa, Université Nationale du Rwanda, Rwanda
– Souleymane Diouf, Bibliothèque centrale, Université Cheik Auta Diof de Dakar, Senegal
– Ms Nisha Sewdass, Durban Metropolitan Libraries , South Africa
– Ms Gertrude Chelemu, The Copperbelt University, Kitwe, Zambia
– Sabelo Mapasure, Southern African Research and Documentation Centre, Zimbabwe

Asia and Oceania
– Ms. Nasiruddin Munshi, University of Dhaka, Bangladesh
– Wei Yan, University of Petroleum, China
– Basavaraj Gadagin, Veerasaiva College, India

– Ms Dovdonnyam Jantsan, Cultural Library, Mongolia
– Ms Prativa Manandhar, National Archives, Nepal
– Ms Daisy Dalisay, College of Science Library, University of the Philippines, Philippines
– Ms Silia Vaeau, National University of Samoa, Samoa
– Ms Mantana Charoenpaed, Central Library, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand
– Ms Hong Duong Thi Bich, Committee of the Government of Vietnam on Frontier Issues, Vietnam

Latin America
– Ms Thais Silva Pinto, Universidad San Francisco de Quito, Ecuador
– Ms Emilia Montalvo Ponce, Biblioteca Nacional de El Salvador, El Salvador
– Ms Conny C. Mendez Rojas, "Save the Children Noruega en Nicaragua", Nicaragua
– Ms Patricia Norma Ibasca, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina
– Danilo Iglesias Garcúa, Biblioteca Pública Provincial "Roberto García Valdés", Cuba

– Ms Tereza Richards, University of the West Indies, Mona Campus, Jamaica
– Ms Sueli Mara Ferreira, University of Sao Paulo, Brazil

For more information, please contact: IFLA ALP, c/o Uppsala University Library, Box 510, SE-751 20 Uppsala, Sweden (fax: +(46-18) 4713994; e-mail: ifla.alp@ub.uu.se).

IFLA/UNESCO Contract: Building a Virtual Library

There have been several past and current initiatives to create a virtual library, and most national and university libraries have started to implement that vision. Every day they are publishing on the Web more and more of the significant pages of their cultural heritage. However, the more documents that have been published, the more difficult it becomes to find relevant information.

Aware of these difficulties, UNESCO, within the framework of its "Memory of the World" Programme, has contracted IFLA to identify the major works of national, regional and global interest which have been digitized from originals first published on traditional carriers (manuscripts, printed works, photographs, etc.).

After two years of survey and work based on the competency of two of IFLA's Core Programmes, respectively hosted by the Bibliothèque nationale de France and the British Library, IFLA has finally set up a unique directory of collections which offers searches based on keywords, countries, and dates. This directory, available on the UNESCO Web site <http://www.unesco.org/webworld/mow/digicol> enables the user to view existing collections and presents links to the holding institution where more detailed information or the document itself is provided.

UNESCO and IFLA will be updating this directory on a regular basis. It will be the beginning of a true virtual library resulting from the fruitful collaboration of the community of national and university libraries and hopefully of archives and museums.

From the FAIFE Committee

IFLA/FAIFE Report of the Kosovo Libraries Mission

The following report was submitted by the IFLA/FAIFE Office.

The IFLA/FAIFE report of the joint UNESCO, CoE and IFLA Kosovo Library Mission is now available on the FAIFE Web site at <http://www.faife.dk/faife/kosova/kosorepo.htm>. The report provides a general assessment and proposes a short and medium-term development plan. International support in terms of funding and professional assistance is now needed to reconstruct libraries and a functioning library network. One might ask, why bother about libraries, in a situation when people lack even houses, heating, electricity and other truly basic commodities? Library services can be an important, and fairly easily applicable, tool in the promotion of reading, education and culture in a region with few or no other offerings and a population with a large share of children and youth. Libraries can, not least in an area like Kosovo, provide local gateways to knowledge, reflect the plurality and diversity of

society and support the process of democratization.

The Kosovo Library Mission proposes a three to four year action plan, Kosovo Library Project 2000+, for the rehabilitation and enforcement of libraries in Kosovo. The plan includes short-term projects and attempts to point out longer-term strategies.

The plan suggests the formation of a time-limited body, a Kosovo Library Consortium, which should include both local donors, major international donors and international organizations providing professional expertise and advice. A more elaborate and detailed action plan on Kosovo libraries could be developed within this framework.

The action plan includes a proposed range of 11 special programmes to be established, each covering different needs and aspects of library activities. The suggested programmes vary in nature and financial weight. An initial and very rough estimate of the funding needed for basic short-term measures amounts to around DEM 14 million.

One programme outlines the structural basis on which the rehabilitation process can be founded. The five programmes requiring the most immediate initiative and a heavy part of external funding are a mobile library programme; a reconstruction programme; a professional training and a development programme; a books and reading programme; and an information technology programme. There are important correlations between these programmes. The reconstruction of buildings is a longer-term task, which may take some years. Therefore mobile library services are suggested as a fairly immediate compensatory initiative. The buildings themselves have no value without books, technology or qualified library professionals.

A cultural heritage programme aims to provide practical solutions to urgent preservation and security needs. A children and youth programme and an open access programme are of a more political nature with the aim to reform and strengthen certain important aspects of the societal role of libraries. The last two programmes are suggesting the estab-

lishment of specific tools to ensure and promote local involvement and participation.

IFLA/FAIFE Has Joined IFEX

IFLA/FAIFE has become a member of the important network of freedom of expression organizations, IFEX (International Freedom of Expression eXchange). The decision to include IFLA was made at the IFEX Council and Annual Meeting in New York on 23 May 2000.

IFEX was born in 1992 when many of the world's leading freedom of expression organizations came together in Montreal to discuss how best to further their collective goals. The application for membership is part of the FAIFE efforts to establish cooperation with other organizations concerned with the basic human rights of intellectual freedom. The aim is mutual support and exchange of experience and ideas. The main focus of IFEX is freedom of expression and the freedom of media and journalists. The IFLA/FAIFE initiative can complement this by its equally vital concern for free access to information.

IFEX is a fairly informal network of both international and national non-governmental organizations concerned with various aspects of freedom of expression. The 50 different freedom of expression groups - located everywhere from the Pacific Islands to Europe to West Africa - constitutes a most diverse and dedicated global community. The network includes major organizations like International PEN, Article 19 and Human Rights Watch, local human rights organizations and a large number of professional journalist associations.

In recent years many new members from the developing world have joined the IFEX community. For this council seven organizations had applied for membership and, in addition to IFLA/FAIFE, the Centre for Human Rights and Democratic Studies, Nepal; and the Ethiopian Free Press Journalists' Association were approved. A complete list of members, though not yet including the latest newcomers, is found below.

The core of IFEX is the Clearing House, located in Toronto, Canada and managed by Canadian Journalists for Free Expression. The Clearing House helps coordinate the work of IFEX members, reducing overlap among activities and enabling efficiency in shared objectives. A central component of IFEX is the Action Alert Network. Member organizations report free expression abuses in their geographic region or area of expertise to the Clearing House which, in turn, circulates this information to other members and interested organizations all over the world. This system enables a rapid, worldwide and coordinated response to press freedom and freedom of expression violations. Members can share information and research, and focus their energies where most needed.

One of the main objectives of FAIFE is to support and assist organizations worldwide, which are addressing intellectual freedom issues that may affect libraries and librarians. On the other hand IFEX can provide IFLA/FAIFE with an outstanding forum of international contacts, a link to access information on the state of intellectual freedom worldwide, and a tool for cooperation with both international and national organizations on intellectual freedom issues.

FAIFE suggests that IFLA members establish direct contacts with relevant national or international organizations within IFEX. Such cooperation can be valuable to both parties.

List of IFEX Members
- Aliansi Jurnalis Independen (AJI), Indonesia
- ARTICLE 19 (A19), United Kingdom
- Association of Independent Electronic Media (ANEM), Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
- Canadian Journalists for Free Expression (CJFE), Canada
- Center for Media Freedom and Responsibility (CMFR), Philippines
- Centro Nacional de Communicacion Social (CENCOS), Mexico
- Comisión de Libertad de Prensa de la Asociación de Periodistas de Guatemala, Guatemala
- Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ), USA
- Egyptian Organization for Human Rights (EOHR), Egypt
- Formación Jurídica para la Acción (FORJA), Chile
- Free Expression Ghana, Ghana
- Free Media Movement (FMM), Sri Lanka
- Freedom House, USA
- Freedom of Expression Institute (FXI), South Africa
- Glasnost Defence Foundation, Russian Federation
- Greek Helsinki Monitor, Greece
- Hong Kong Journalists Association (HKJA), Hong Kong (China)
- Human Rights Watch (HRW)
- Independent Journalism Centre, Nigeria
- Index on Censorship, United Kingdom
- Institute for the Studies on Free Flow of Information (ISAI), Indonesia
- Instituto Prensa y Sociedad (IPYS), Peru
- Inter American Press Association (IAPA), USA
- International Federation of Journalists (IFJ) (and affiliates), Belgium
- International Press Institute (IPI), Austria
- Journaliste en Danger (JED), Democratic Republic of Congo
- Journalist Safety Service, Netherlands
- Journalists' Trade Union (JuHI), Azerbaijan (formerly known as: Trade Union of Journalists, TUJo)
- Media Institute (MI), Kenya
- Media Institute of Southern Africa (MISA), Namibia
- Media Watch, Bangladesh
- Network for the Defence of Independent Media in Africa (NDIMA), Kenya
- Norwegian Forum for Freedom of Expression (NFFE), Norway
- Pacific Islands News Association (PINA), Fiji Islands
- Pakistan Press Foundation (PPF), Pakistan
- Periodistas, Argentina
- Reporters sans frontières (RSF), France
- Sindicato de Periodistas del Paraguay (SPP), Paraguay
- Society of Professional Journalists (SPJ), USA
- Thai Journalists Association (TJA), Thailand (formerly known as Reporters' Association of Thailand, RAT)
- West African Journalists Association (WAJA), Ghana
- World Association of Community Radio Broadcasters (AMARC) (and affiliates), Canada
- World Association of Newspapers (WAN), France
- World Press Freedom Committee (WPFC), USA
- Writers in Prison Committee (WiPC), International PEN, United Kingdom
- PEN American Center, USA
- PEN Canada, Canada

News Section

Public Library Service: Guidelines for Development

The IFLA Section of Public Libraries is preparing a new version of *IFLA's Guidelines for Public Libraries*. Two drafts have been circulated and debated at the IFLA Conferences in Amsterdam (1998) and Bangkok (1999). A third draft will be presented at the IFLA Conference in Jerusalem in August 2000, and can be found at <http://www.ifla.org/VII/s8/proj/gpl.htm>.

The Section would very much welcome your comments. In particular it would be grateful if you could:

– send any comments you may have on the text;
– provide more examples of good practice which can be included in the text. This is an important feature of the document and more examples are needed;
– check the accuracy of any examples that are already included if they relate to a country or library service of which you have knowledge.

The Guidelines will be discussed in Jerusalem on Monday, 14 August 2000. After comments have been received on this draft and it has been discussed at the Jerusalem Conference it is planned to make such changes as are necessary and prepare it for publication at the end of the year. This is, therefore, your last opportunity to comment before publication. Please send your replies to either Ilona Glashoff or Philip Gill as they are editing the draft. Replies are needed by 30 September 2000.

Addresses of editors: Philip G. Gill, 13 Stoneleigh Close, Stoneleigh, Coventry CV8 3DE, UK (fax: +(44-24) 76414030; e-mail: philip_gill@compuserve.com) and Ilona Glashoff, Hamburger Öffentliche Bücherhallen, Zentrale Bibliotheksdienste, Grosse Bleichen 23, 20354 Hamburg, Germany (fax: +(49-40) 35712755; e-mail: ilona_glashoff@hoeb.uni-hamburg.de).

SEDODEL Conference, "The Right to Read", Amsterdam, Netherlands, March 2000

The following report was submitted by the UAP Core Programme.

The "Right to Read: Visually Impaired Readers and the Rights Holders" conference was held by the SEDODEL (Secure Document Delivery for Blind and Partially Sighted People) Consortium with support from the IFLA Section of Libraries for the Blind to addressed the problems encountered by visually impaired people in accessing information. The conference was well attended with participants from many different sectors. Dick Tucker from the FORCE Foundation gave a paper entitled "How Do Visually Impaired Persons Read?". He first asked how sighted people read, to which the answer was "daily, easily, and whenever and wherever they want to". With the use of OHP slides, he illustrated how difficult it was for partially sighted persons to read both text and graphics. Less than 2% of published work is available to them, but for some digital technology could be the answer.

Judy Watkins continued by addressing ways of overcoming the copyright hurdle of making material easily available to visually impaired persons. She discussed the current EU exceptions, outlining their benefits and problems. Although licenses could be one solution, she pointed out that these also can create problems as well as being beneficial. New technology is overcoming some of the problems of accessibility to information, but Ms Watkins stressed that this in turn is creating new problems related to copyright and the reluctance of rights holders to give permission for their material to be available electronically. These problems point to the need for a solution to allay the fears of both rights owners and users.

Geert Bormans and Cathy Rundle then demonstrated the SEDODEL system as a technical solution, and provided an overview of the SEDODEL background and then discussed the accessibility and availability of electronic information. They then demonstrated SEDODEL Document Reader Systems using JAWS technology, and pointed out the difficulties that visually impaired persons would have finding their way around an unstructured document and then displayed a transformed document that made navigation much easier.

The meeting was open for discussion, a summary of which has been published with the papers in a report, a copy of which can be obtained free of charge from Pauline Connolly at the UAP Office, c/o the British Library, Boston Spa, Wetherby, West Yorkshire LS23 7BQ, UK (fax: +(44-1937) 546478).

Namibia Workshop, "Revitalizing Public Libraries in Africa", 14 April 2000

The following report was submitted by Pru Watts-Russell, INASP, 27 Park End Street, Oxford OX1 1HU, UK (fax: +(44-1865) 251060).

The International Network for the Availability of Scientific Publications (INASP) co-sponsored a workshop entitled "Revitalizing Public Libraries in Africa" held as part of the SCECSAL Conference in Windhoek, Namibia on 14 April 2000. The workshop was attended by representatives from Botswana, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

The main purpose of the meeting was to bring together the heads and directors of public libraries in Africa to air the issues and discuss the findings of the recent literature survey and report, commissioned by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, on the current state of public libraries in Africa. In doing so it was hoped that both gaps in the study might be identified and possible ways forward for the future development of such libraries be investigated.

Background Information

Aissa Issak, author of the report, opened the proceedings by providing a short

account of her role in the project. In doing so she expressed her gratitude to both INASP, and in particular to Carol Priestley, for commissioning her to undertake the work, and to the Carnegie Corporation which sanctioned her appointment. At the same time she acknowledged the invaluable contributions made by each of the 10 country researchers in providing the local input which served as an essential component to the outcome of her study, namely the publication of *Public Libraries in Africa: Report and Bibliography,* a document brought before the meeting for discussion. Ms Issak explained that although she as Director of Library Services at the University of Eduardo Mondlane, Mozambique, was not a public librarian, she had been asked to take on the assignment of key researcher because as a student at the University of Sheffield, she had wide access to international sources of information on literature published on public libraries in Africa, sources not so readily available on the African continent itself, and also had ease of communication with all the countries involved. She went on to state that she would like to take the opportunity of presenting her apologies in advance for any errors or misrepresentations that might have been found in the content of the document.

Aims and Objectives of the Literature Search

These were to:
– compile an up-to-date and comprehensive bibliography on all aspects of public library provision in Africa, taking as case studies the nine countries included/reflected in the bibliography;
– put together, from the information thereby gathered, a synthesis report on what is already known about the state of existing facilities and collections;
– discern directions and policies that library services to the public in Africa are now moving;
– identify possible options available for strengthening access to information in the community; and
– detect gaps in present knowledge.

Methodology

The project's remit was to review literature published on African public library services over a five-year period, 1994-1999, both from within the UK, using tools such as *Library and Information Science Abstracts* and *Library Literature,* and from the countries themselves involved in the study:

– recent library annual reports, statistics, etc., where they exist;
– library promotional material outlining/describing the range of services offered (both that at HQ and individual branch library level) including those extended specifically to children, schools, mobile libraries;
– national bibliography, relevant indexes, abstracts;
– any newspaper clipping files that might be retained;
– any evaluation or report of services undertaken for funding or supporting bodies, either internal or external;
– resources of the library school; including student theses;
– publications of local library associations; and
– files/indexes maintained by national newspapers.

The nine countries included in the initial study were Botswana, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe, with Malawi added as a tenth at a later stage.

Whilst the publication that has resulted can make no claim to being fully comprehensive, and indeed there may be major omissions, it is hoped that it will be found to be an invaluable resource document on the current state of public library provision in Africa and provide a useful starting point for future discussions and actions.

Major Findings

– the inability of most governments to meet the demand for public library provision;
– reading culture is increasing in line with the improvement of literacy levels;
– shortage of qualified staff with appropriate training;
– poor or insufficient buildings;
– limited use of the new technology;
– low salaries offered in the public sector, which has resulted in low morale and lack of motivation;
– collections often outdated and unsuitable to meet users needs;
– public libraries are mostly used for study by school pupils who do not necessarily use the library materials;
– a lack of awareness on the part of governments and society at large of the importance of libraries;
– lack of cooperation with other sectors;
– neither political or economic climate favor the development of library services;

– absence of the practice of sharing information, even among library professionals;
– new services are however being created, e.g., a specialist unit for people with disabilities in Botswana, camel mobile libraries in Kenya, community telecentres in Uganda.

It is important to note that in spite of all the problems they face, public libraries in Africa do still exist and are endeavoring to provide a service!

Suggestions for Possible Ways Forward

– building a relationship of cooperation and coordination with other stakeholders;
– research into particular issues relating to public librarianship practice;
– strengthening of local publishing with the view to increasing the availability of more appropriate reading material;
– raising the awareness among decision makers on the crucial role that public libraries play in the promotion and dissemination of information;
– marketing of services on an ongoing basis;
– use of media to promote services;
– knowledge of the users and potential users, based on the context and reality pertaining to each country;
– more user-oriented than service oriented provision;
– re-skilling of staff;
– encouragement of user participation in library management decisions;
– adapting use of successful models elsewhere to meet local conditions;
– adoption of performance measurement on a continuous basis; and
– sustainability of services has to be the prime concern.

Conclusion and Final Remarks

Aissa Issak ended by concluding that the findings drawn from both bibliography and country reports confirm that the public library movement in Africa remains very weak, beset as it is with severe financial constraints; lack of qualified human resources; outdated collections and poor use. However, the need for change is well recognized and the time has come for all librarians in Africa to face the challenge of re-thinking the appropriate role of public library provision within their own countries and the adoption of policies which allow for their sustainable development. Any assistance that might be forthcoming from organizations such as the Carnegie Corporation in this respect, is therefore both welcome and timely.

Carnegie Corporation: Update

Carol Priestley began by conveying the apologies of Gloria Primm Brown from the Carnegie Corporation who was unfortunately unable to participate in the workshop due to the prior commitment of a Trustees Board that coincided with the timing of SCECSAL. She went on to outline the background to the Carnegie Corporation's current initiative to support public libraries and the determination that the Corporation's new President, Vartan Gregorian, now has to seek opportunities during the 21st century for strengthening public libraries and library systems in a few selected African Commonwealth countries.

Carnegie is keen to build on existing foundations, learn from what has gone before and be receptive to new ideas. They see themselves working in partnership and collaboration, both with the library community within each country and with other funding and book development agencies. They wisely decided to begin in a carefully planned and phased manner.

As described above, the first step in the process of establishing their new programme was to gather as much information as possible on the present situation of services to the public in Africa. This included a consultation with a wide range of interested parties at a meeting held in New York in February 1999, followed by a workshop held in conjunction with the London International Book Fair in March 1999; the work undertaken by Ms Issak; and field visits to Botswana, Kenya, South and Africa and Zimbabwe by Ms Primm Brown. A further consultative meeting, bringing together library partners and potential funders was held in New York in May 2000, where the results of discussions at the Namibia workshop were presented.

Information on the library programme can be found on the Carnegie Web site at <http://www.carnegie.org>.

Carnegie: Phase 1 Support

The Carnegie Corporation has already indicated that it wishes to consider four countries in its first round of support, namely Botswana, Kenya, South Africa and Zimbabwe and is now in direct communication with each of these countries. The Chair called on representatives from two of these countries, whose planning grant proposals have provisionally been agreed by Carnegie, to provide a brief account of their submissions.

Botswana. Ms Baretedi (Head of Public Libraries Division) described how the Botswana National Library Service falls under the Ministry of Labor and Home Affairs. It is responsible for 22 branch libraries, is in charge of village reading rooms, and runs a book box service to primary schools and postal loans. Although it has well-established structures the Service is not without its problems, especially in reaching out to prospective users. BNLS has already identified areas where it feels support might be given. It now wishes to concentrate on fostering its relationship with other library services and stakeholders whilst improving its own services. A seminar is proposed. It is also in the process of formulating a National Books Policy for which it would like to recruit a consultant to assist. It would like to see the promotion of Botswana authorship and publishing to replace the literature currently available, which is often out-of-date and based on the western model. Village reading rooms are much in demand particularly by the newly literate, who, should their information needs not be met, could very easily lapse back into illiteracy. These need to be strengthened. Ways of retraining librarians so that they can meet community needs will be explored. BNLS also wishes to seek means of preserving indigenous knowledge, e.g., storytellers, elders.

Kenya. Mr Ng'ang'a (Director, KNLS) is on the point of implementing the six-month planning grant proposal that has been submitted to and accepted by Carnegie. He remarked that there remains today a general lack of awareness of the value of libraries and that library provision continues to be inaccessible to many. The impression given of Kenya's 50 public libraries is often one of neglect with buildings in a poor state of repair with an almost static bookstock. Whilst it easy to blame the government (the 1984-9 Development Plan showed commitment) somewhere along the line perhaps KNLS may not be projecting a positive image. The library profession does not always get the recognition it deserves and staff do not always manage to keep abreast of current trends. Terms and conditions often compare unfavorably with other libraries and other professions. KNLS continues to lose the staff that it trains.

As a consequence KNLS has identified the following areas for consideration under the planning proposal:

– conducting extensive consultations, collection of data and surveys in order to produce a synthesis report to be disseminated to key stakeholders, e.g., the Treasury, the Office of the President, Kenya Library Association and interested parties, whose input can then be used to draw up a long-term strategic plan;

– a review of the current legal framework;

– addressing itself to determining the needs of its users and their expectations, considered by KNLS to be of paramount importance to future success. Grassroots level involvement is seen as essential and it is intended that communities through local committees should be included in the decision process. In this way local resources might also be mobilized and community commitment assured. The plan will be people-driven.

Group Discussions

In view of the large numbers participating in the workshop the meeting broke into three discussion groups to allow a greater opportunity for all to make their opinions known. Each group was charged with the task of considering any gaps in what has already been done and recommending strategies for the future. Key issues were seen to be in the areas of ownership, marketing and management.

An Amalgam of Points Raised by the Discussion Groups

New Approach

– "Revitalizing" suggests that there is something on the ground to revitalize, which is not always the case. In other countries it could be taken to imply merely reinvigorating what already exists; perhaps a more aggressive stance is now required necessitating complete transformation or overhaul.

– Identity crisis - the role of libraries needs to be re-thought to become more proactive, reactive and assertive.

– The problem is how to change public libraries from book delivery systems into information delivery agents.

– Clarification in the terminology used in needed. Is there any difference between public and community libraries? Is everyone talking about the same thing or are community libraries, as in South Africa, public libraries that have already been transformed?

Qualifier - There is still a role for a traditional book delivery service, e.g., for children, students. Are we in danger of destroying this in the quest of political correctness?

Justification

– Advocacy to decision makers - public libraries are obligated to justify their existence to their governments upon which they are dependent for funding. This they must do by stressing the importance of their role in helping those governments achieve their overall goals, if necessary by redefining their own strategies.
– Marketing of services - they must also justify themselves to their users both actual and potential by marketing/promoting their services more aggressively.

Funding and Sustainability

– Sustainability and local commitment are paramount factors in any future development of public library services; unless the problem of sustainability is addressed, external funding is useless.
– Sustainability is not just a matter of money; ownership is also a crucial aspect.
– When talking about cost-sharing as a way towards sustainability, it is important to remember that those who need the library services do not have money.
– Re-examination of the manner in which libraries are budgeted for is called for.
– Private sector links should be encouraged.
– Cooperation with other libraries is imperative as a means of sharing limited resources.

Appropriate Information Resources

– Appropriateness of resources need to be examined with view to publishing material which is both relevant and affordable.
– Partnerships with others, e.g., NGOs, government departments, to broaden the information resource base should be entered into.
– Networking is increasingly important.
– Collaboration with publishers/NIP should be encouraged.

Management

– Librarians need to acquire improved general and financial management skills.
– Strong leadership and staff motivation is essential to the success of any library service.
– The adoption of a qualitative/quantitative approach to service delivery and provision through such strategies as

performance measurement and evaluation is called for.

Training

– Changing needs call for changing curricula - library schools should review their syllabi to take into account new trends.
– Librarians at all levels should look to continuous training and refresher courses.

Standards

– Standards for library information services need to be re-examined and revised in light of current developments.
– Adoption and adaptation of UNESCO/IFLA Guidelines should be promoted.

Policy Framework

– Governments should be encouraged to establish national information and book development policies; there is a need to clarify partnerships between government, NGOs and local government.
– Public libraries should be set up as separate entities, rather than as departments of a Ministry.
– The mass of the population should not be ignored when drawing up national policy framework; community involvement is imperative.
– Library laws - where these do not exist they should be enacted.

Information Communication Technology

– IT must not lag behind and advantage must be taken of the benefits that the new technology has to offer.
Qualifier - the sustainability of IT may be a problem and electronic resources might be a luxury that cannot be afforded.

Professional Associations

– Professional associations have an important role to play in increasing the visibility of the library and information profession.
– They provide a forum for debate, dialogue, sharing of experience and a sustainable support mechanism.

Research

– Research on issues that are identified as relevant needs to be undertaken.
Qualifier - Research must be forward thinking. Surveys and findings that are already known by librarians in Africa

i.e., that there are no books, facilities are poor, etc. are not required.

Consensus

Whilst discussions during the course of the workshop highlighted the fact that the problems faced by public libraries throughout Africa may be very similar, it was recognized that there are unlikely to be any clear-cut/blanket answers relevant to them all for resolving them. The situation in each country is unique and as such each country will have to determine for itself the most appropriate means of going forward. The need for change has been universally recognized, and indeed some shift in direction is already taking place. These include the growth of community libraries in South Africa and with them a complete re-think of role of basic information provision to rural communities, and the move towards increasing decentralization in both Tanzania and Uganda.

The danger of donor support, such as Carnegie's, being used as an excuse to rehash old ground, undertaking research for the sake of research, identifying the same problems but without giving rise to practical results or concrete action was highlighted. It was agreed that this approach should be avoided at all costs. A complete change in mindset from what has gone before is now necessary. Care should be taken by library authorities not to serve their own ends but rather to address the information needs of their end-users. It is this approach which will ultimately be a fundamental factor in determining future success or failure, as will be such issues as affordability, sustainability and commitment.

26th IPA Congress, Buenos Aires, 1-3 May 2000

The 26th IPA (International Publishers Association) Congress was organized by the Camara Argentina del Libro, in cooperation with the IPA secretariat in Geneva. This was the first time the IPA Congress was held in South America and in the Southern hemisphere. There were more than 700 participants from 50 countries.

In his opening address, President Alain Gründ highlighted the following facts: the international dimension of publishing; the strong development of national publishing industries (more than 70 associations in membership with IPA); the new changes facing publishing; the rapid development of communica-

tion means; the liberalization of capital flows; the need for the development of reading habits; an appropriate taxation; a healthy distribution; the respect of intellectual property rights; and the need to maintain cooperation with UNESCO (development of culture) and WIPO (to address the technical aspects of Intellectual Property protection in the electronic environment).

In an intervention by Ms Joëlle Rogé, representing the Director General of WIPO, the following points were made: the close cooperation between IPA and WIPO; the changing relationship between authors, publishers, and customers; the new challenges facing licensing and copyright which lie in the development of technology and electronic commerce; the determination of the scope of copyright protection, the definition of rights, the definition of exceptions and limitations, and the enforcement and administration of those rights in the digital environment.

Ms Milagros del Corral, representing the Director-General of UNESCO, stressed the following: the trend towards globalization; the lack, in developing countries, of access to books and education, as well as the lack of means to fight against piracy; the future of reading and the redefinition of the roles of the author and publisher in the electronic environment; and the importance of the relationship between the author and the reader.

Plenary sessions were held on "Books and Reading: Past and Future" and "The Future of Reading". This was an opportunity for publishers to become familiar with the strategies of leading companies, Michael Wilens for Thomson and Dick Brass for Microsoft, in the field of the E-book, as well as with the necessity to redefine business models. Their presentations were balanced by the reflections of Roger Chartier on the (in?)adequacy between the new support for reading and the identity of cultural works.

In the plenary session on "Intellectual Property Rights in the Digital Environment", Shira Perlmutter of WIPO gave a comprehensive overview of the 1996 WIPO treaties, illustrating their main aspects, benefits and non-achievements from a publisher's perspective. Steve Stone and Horacio Gutierrez of Microsoft emphasized the link between limitations and exceptions and their application on one hand, and the effectivity of technical measures of protection on the other hand.

During the plenary session on "Licenses in the Electronic Environment", Arnoud de Kemp, Springer-Verlag, Germany, intervened to emphasize the definitions of licensing agreements, authorized users, transfer of rights, usage rights, as well as highlights of the tendency in Europe to develop global or national licenses. In another intervention, Pieter Bolman, Academic Press, USA, presented licensing models in the field of STM (in particular the necessity of combining single journal and bundled approaches).

The plenary session on "New Technologies for the Publishing Media" represented a confrontation between a market-driven approach defended by the leading providers of E-book devices and softwares, Martin Eberhard from Nuvo-Media and Steve Stone from Microsoft, and a long-term perspective aiming at combining, through E-Ink technology, the digital with more "traditional" media by Jerome Rubin and Joseph Jacobson from MIT. The concluding argument made by Jon Baumgarten, an Intellectual Property lawyer in the USA, who represented the motion picture and record industries in the discussions with the copy devices providers, regarding DVD and distribution of music over the Internet. He called for publishers to discuss copyright security with the hard and software producers.

Emilia Ferreiro, a well-known linguist and educator from Mexico, spoke in the plenary session on "Reading and Writing in a Challenging World". She stressed the paradox between the democratization of reading and the incapacity to make it effective; the division between countries suffering from illiteracy ("because they cannot provide a minimum of basic schooling to all their inhabitants") and those suffering from functional illiteracy ("because, despite having provided that minimum of basic schooling, they have not produced readers in the full meaning of the word"); the interrelation between publishers and readers; and the incapacity of the technology to reduce illiteracy.

The following resolutions were presented at the conference and are considered as draft resolutions until they are approved by the International Committee:

– The Congress asked the associations in membership with IPA to work in favor of cultural and linguistic diversity, in particular in proposing to their governments to adopt appropriate policies.

– The Congress condemned any type of censorship affecting the free circulation of ideas, in particular in the recent cases of Iran and Chile.
– The Congress recalled the necessity to urgently adhere to the Florence Agreement on the free circulation of books for the countries which have not yet ratified this agreement.
– The Congress recommended the constitution of a Professional Training Committee and of a Reading Committee within IPA.
– The Congress considered that it is essential to maintain a fixed price system for books wherever it exists.
– The Congress called for the prompt ratification and effective implementation of the WIPO Copyright Treaty.
– The Congress encouraged Copyright Awareness Campaigns and called for the prompt and effective implementation, and full compliance with, the TRIPS Agreement in all Member States of the World Trade Organization.
– The Congress recommended the suppression of the system of "domaine public payant" wherever it exists.
– The Congress recommended that governments increase the budget they allocate to education in order to meet the needs of the population.

The texts of the plenary sessions are accessible at: <http://www.editores.com/congreso2000/congreng2000/eng/plenarias/plenariashtm.htm>.

The detailed programme with the names of the speakers is accessible at: <http://www.editores.com/congreso2000/congreng2000/eng/progses/progses.htm>.

The texts of the draft resolutions (which will become final only after approval by the International Committee) are accessible at: <http://www.ipa-uie.org/events/past_events/resoluciones.html>.

"Crimea 2000", Ukraine, 3-10 June 2000

The following report was submitted by Sjoerd Koopman, Coordinator of Professional Activities, who represented IFLA at the Crimea Conference.

From 3 to 10 June 2000 "Crimea 2000" was held at Sudak, Crimea, Ukraine. The Crimea Conference has since its inception in 1994 developed into the largest gathering of information professionals in the former Soviet Union.

During this year's 7th conference, there were 1,100 participants, mainly librarians, national and regional government officials, and a number of people from the publishing and book trade sectors. The largest delegations came from the Russian Federation (670) and the Ukraine (190). Not more then 50 participants were from North America and Europe, approximately half of whom were from Eastern Europe.

The large number of participants was reflected in a very broad programme. A full five days were devoted to numerous workshops, seminars, round tables, business conferences and presentations on topics ranging from art to library automation tools and from libraries for the blind to university information systems. Some sessions were organized off-site in places that could only be reached after a trip on the Black Sea by "steamer", but most were in one of the many buildings on the vast conference complex (a holiday resort). The programme is available on the conference Web site: <http://www.gpntb.ru/win/inter-events/crimea2000>.

There were well-organized opening and closing sessions - with a lot of dancing and many musical performances - contributing to the very lively atmosphere that characterizes this conference. The exhibition which was organized parallel to the conference was rather modest in size, but the organizers are doing their utmost to increase the number of exhibitors next year.

The Russian Federation and the countries of the former Soviet Union are and will for a long time remain in a very poor economic situation (to say the least). The immensely large groups of professional colleagues, most of whom have high-quality skills and expertise, must not be left isolated. The Crimea Conference is currently the largest and broadest forum for immediate contact between those professional colleagues, their institutions and their associations. Moreover it is by far the best platform for library and information specialists (persons, institutions, companies) from other parts of the world to meet those from the former Soviet Union.

Participation at future Crimea Conferences of a broad group of North American and European colleagues should be encouraged and stimulated.

Workshop on Services for the Blind and Visually Handicapped

Olga Tolstikova Elected "Best Conference Organizer"

Some Participants Assembling for Group Photo

New Approach on Trade-Related Technical Assistance for Least-Developed Countries

Heads and representatives of the six core international Agencies (ITC, IMF, UNCTAD, UNDP, World Bank and WTO)[1] of the Integrated Framework for trade-related technical assistance to Least-Developed Countries (IF) met in New York on 6 July to discuss better ways of delivering trade-related technical assistance to the world's poorest countries - the 48 UN-designated least-developed countries (LDCs). Their deliberations were based on a recent independent review of the IF, commissioned to examine ways of improving this three-year old cooperative inter-agency effort to help the poorest countries integrate more effectively into the global economy.

WTO Director-General Mike Moore, who chaired the meeting, said: "We all know the IF has not been working as well as it should and we are putting in place new arrangements to rectify the situation. We have a responsibility, shared with governments and other agencies and institutions, to do better in assisting the LDCs to integrate into the world economy. Of course, it is the LDC governments themselves that must determine their policies and priorities, but we must be ready to give them effective help. It is time these countries saw more of the positive side of globalization".

The new arrangements lay considerable stress on ensuring that trade policy, trade-related technical assistance, and capacity-building needs are articulated in a broad development context. The heads of agency firmly shared the view held by most governments and the development community at large, that these aspects of policy simply cannot be addressed in isolation. This emphasis on "mainstreaming" trade means that the case for trade-related technical assistance and associated programmes and projects must be made through a country-led process of defining national poverty reduction strategies.

The need for trade-related assistance will be assessed alongside a country's other priorities, and supported accordingly by the government concerned and the donor community. These arrangements will not only ensure that trade takes its rightful place in policy terms, but it will also increase the chances that the necessary resources will be made available to foster the necessary skills, institutions and infrastructure for the effective integration of LDCs into the world economy.

A second feature of the new arrangements is the proposed establishment of a steering committee to oversee the functioning of the IF on a continuing basis. The earlier arrangement where the heads of the six core agencies played an oversight role will be broadened out so as to include LDCs and donors. This will ensure greater transparency, more accountability and ownership, and will allow any problems in the functioning of the IF to be dealt with promptly as they arise.

A third element is the decision to agree to seek donor support for and voluntary contributions to an Integrated Framework Trust Fund (IFTF). The trust fund, which would involve some USD 20 million over three years, would be primarily dedicated to helping LDCs to develop the necessary analytical and policy framework for mainstreaming trade into national development strategies, and for developing programs and projects. It would also be used for various other activities relating to training and capacity-building. The heads of agency consider that without dedicated resources, it will be hard to see how the IF will function as it should.

The core agencies also agreed on the importance of ensuring that each agency should focus on what it does best, within the context of its respective mandate. The heads of agency have agreed that the World Bank will lead and coordinate the mainstreaming process, with the participation of other agencies. UNDP will manage the proposed trust fund. The WTO will act in a coordinating and secretariat role with respect to the working level Inter-Agency Working Group for the IF, and each of the agencies will focus on their respective areas of expertise in the delivery of trade-related technical assistance. The ITC, for example, will focus on support for trade services in LDCs, including enterprise development. UNCTAD's work will involve capacity building and training of various kinds, including for participation in trade negotiations.

The origins of the Integrated Framework are rooted in the Plan of Action for Least-Developed Countries, adopted as part of the WTO Ministerial Declaration in Singapore. The Framework itself was "endorsed" in October 1997, at a WTO High Level Meeting (HLM) for LDCs, where it was decided that six agencies - ITC, IMF, UNCTAD, UNDP, World Bank and WTO - would take joint responsibility for the implementation of the framework for delivering trade-related technical assistance to the Least-Developed Countries.

Note:

[1] Those present at the meeting were J. Denis Bélisle, Executive Director of the International Trade Centre; Reinhard Munzberg, Director and Special Representative to the United Nations of the International Monetary Fund; Rubens Ricupero, Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; Mark Malloch-Brown, Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme; Kemal Dervis, Vice-President for Poverty Reduction and Economic Management, World Bank; and Mike Moore, Director-General of the World Trade Organization.

Burned Books and Blasted Shrines: Cultural Heritage under Fire in Kosovo

Andras Riedlmayer (e-mail: riedlmay @fas.harvard.edu) has submitted the following report about an exhibition he set up at Harvard University's Fine Arts Library. Although the exhibition runs only until 31 July 2000, it can be viewed at <http://archnet.org/calendar/item.tcl?calendar_id=2658 >.

The exhibition features photographs and other materials documenting the destruction of cultural heritage during the 1998-99 conflict in Kosovo. The photographs, by Andras Riedlmayer, bibliographer at the Harvard Fine Arts Library, and Andrew Herscher, a practicing architect and Ph.D candidate at Harvard's Graduate School of Design, were taken in October 1999 as part of a post-war survey of damage to cultural heritage in Kosovo.

One of the goals of the Kosovo Cultural Heritage Survey was to gather evidence to assist the investigations of the UN Criminal Tribunal for the Former

Yugoslavia (ICTY). The deliberate destruction of cultural property in time of armed conflict is a serious violation of international law and those responsible for ordering and carrying out such attacks can be prosecuted for war crimes.

On 24 May 1999, the United Nations Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) indicted Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic and four other senior Serbian and Yugoslav officials, charging them with "criminal responsibility for violations of the laws or customs of war". According to the Tribunal's statute, this includes "the seizure of, destruction, or willful damage done to institutions dedicated to religion, charity, and education, the arts and sciences, historic monuments, and works of art and science". The full texts of the indictment and of the statute are posted on the Tribunal's Web site <http://www.un.org/icty/index.html>.

Another aim of the Survey was to provide a basis for planning the reconstruction of cultural monuments and institutions. Documentation assembled by the Survey has already been used to find support for some of the first emergency protection projects for cultural heritage undertaken in Kosovo since the end of the war.

Documentation compiled by the Survey on the destruction of architecture in Kosovo will be published later this year as a database on the new ArchNet Web site <http://www.archnet.org>.

A sample of the Survey's more than 2,000 photographs of destroyed libraries, historical buildings, and houses of worship in Kosovo can be viewed at <http://archnet.org/calendar/item.tcl?calendar_id=2658> (click on - "sample images from the Kosovo Cultural Heritage Survey").

The Survey's first reports on the state of libraries and archives and of museums in Kosovo, appear in the December 1999/February 2000 and March/May 2000 issues of Bosnia Report, published by the Bosnian Institute (London). Those reports are available on line at the Bosnian Institute's Web site <http://www.bosnia.org.uk>.

About Burned Books

In preparing my exhibition, I took my little packet of burned books (which I'd brought back from Kosovo inside a Ziplock bag wrapped in paper towels and stuffed into the cut-off bottom half of a large empty plastic Coke bottle) up to the paper conservators at the Straus Center for Conservation, on the top floor of Harvard's Fogg Art Museum.

They helped me to unpack them and to arrange a sample for display. As we watched a conservator and an intern gently picking through the remains with tweezers, we all learned something new about the way books burn. They don't turn into wispy paper ash, like the crumpled newspapers one uses to start a fire in the grate. When scores of books packed into shelves or in piles are set ablaze, the pages fuse and carbonize, turning into clinkers in the intense heat due to the lack of oxygen.

We watched as the conservator picked out these small bits of charcoal - the carbonized fragments of manuscripts and old books. They were hard and black, some had shiny surfaces that reflected the afternoon sunlight. Looking closely, one could distinguish smooth, blackened fragments of leather bindings; loose fibers or carbonized pieces of woven cloth from the inside of the spines of books; chunks of charcoal in which one

could still see the fused layers of pages; still smaller fragments of burned paper; black charcoal dust. One larger piece, softer and grayish in color, not completely turned to carbon, was still recognizable as a book: the remains of a spine, or perhaps the fore-edge of a volume, less than an inch wide and perhaps 2-3 inches long, with the curled edges of charred pages still visible on the narrow ends. It had come from the burned-out interior of a 15th-century mosque in Pec, torched by Serbian policemen on 11 June 1999, the day before the first NATO peacekeepers arrived.

It was an odd feeling to take the glass laboratory dishes with these burned remains of books down to the Fine Arts Library to put them in the display cases. Sad, almost reverential ... and also furious at those who have burned both books and human beings in Bosnia, in Kosovo, and in too many other places in recent years.

In my office, I keep a copy of a poem, an elegy for the burned Sarajevo library by a Bosnian poet, which talks about the removal of tons of such clinkers from the ruins of Bosnia's burned-out National Library. In Prishtina the National Library still stands, but an estimated half of all the books in public libraries in Kosovo - nearly a million books - were destroyed by the "ethnic cleansers" in 1998-1999.

It brings home the vulnerability of the human knowledge that institutions such as universities and libraries are established to cultivate and preserve. We like to believe that we can be keepers of the records of civilization and we do our best to preserve them from fires and floods and other natural calamities. But what can one do to keep books and human beings safe from the barbarians?

SilverLinker Agreement with MCB University Press

SilverPlatter and MCB University Press have announced an agreement to provide access to 130 business and library science journals via SilverLinker, SilverPlatter's solution for linking from bibliographic references to full text journal articles. MCB's service known as Emerald, the Electronic Management Research

Library Database, makes the resources of a full management library available to their users, and delivers full-text multi-user access to over 130 respected journals.

"By adding links to the articles available on Emerald, our subject area coverage is greatly expanded", said Leslie Lees, Director of Content Development at SilverPlatter. "They have an expansive collection of world-class journals that

will extend the value of several of our business and management databases".

"We see our agreement with Silver-Platter as a way to make our well-respected collection of journal articles more accessible to subscribers throughout the world", said Clive Hoey, Head of E-Business Development". "Researchers will have better support for many activities including their management projects and article research".

MCB University Press is a leading international publisher of academic and professional journals, with titles in the fields of management and engineering. Their Emerald service can be viewed at <www.emerald-library.com>.

The SilverLinker database contains nearly 4,500 unique journal titles, and more than one million unique article links. A preview and guided tour of SilverLinker is available at the SilverPlatter Web site, <www.silverplatter.com>.

SilverPlatter combines breakthrough search, retrieval, networking and administrative technology with a comprehensive collection of scientific, business, medical and technical reference databases, providing flexible, effective solutions in Internet, client/server and CD-ROM formats. SilverPlatter Information publishes reference databases in electronic formats to provide librarians and knowledge workers in research-oriented organizations with excellent searching, accurate results and seamless links to full content sources.

Publications of International Relevance

A Reader in Preservation and Conservation

A Reader in Preservation and Conservation was compiled and edited by Ralph W. Manning and Virginie Kremp under the auspices of the IFLA Section on Preservation and Conservation and issued in the series, IFLA Publications as No. 91. The contributions in this volume are from more than 20 countries and give a broad overview of preservation and conservation activities. Topics covered are the preservation of digitized collections; preservation of electronic information; national preservation programmes; a survey of endangered audio carriers; preserving audio and video recordings; the rationale of permanent paper; a paper-maker's view of the standards for permanent paper; permanent paper and the brittle book problem in Hungary; oral history in Thailand; safeguarding the oral heritage in Australia: field preservation of traditional manuscripts in Thailand, Laos and Myanmar; collection care in Southeast Asia; macro and microenvironments in the British Library; anti-disaster measures and the preservation environment in library stacks; traditional and modern preservation techniques of rare materials in China; digitization and the preservation of globes; photographic archives in Lisbon; political, economic and technical considerations for binding workshops; and the role of IFLA and ICA in the International Committee for the Blue Shield. The publication is available from K. G. Saur, Postfach 701620, D-81316 Munich, Germany (fax: +(49-89) 76902150) for DM 98,– (IFLA Members DM 73,50). ISBN 3-598-21817-6

World Directory of Map Collections

The 4th edition of the World Directory of Map Collections, compiled and edited by Olivier Loiseaux on behalf of the Section of Geography and Map Libraries, has been issued in the series, IFLA Publications as No. 92/93. The fourth edition lists 714 collections from 121 countries. Generally collections with fewer than 1000 maps were excluded unless they were in a national library or national archive or represented the only map collection for a country. The entries are arranged alphabetically by the English name of countries, followed by the English form of the city name. When there was more than one collection in a city, the entries are arranged alphabetically by the institution name. Data is presented by institution name and address, including fax and e-mail addresses where given; person in charge of the collection; history of the establishment of the map collection; number and categories of staff employed; the area occupied by the map collection; size of the collections; nature of the collection, e.g., subject specialization, chronological coverage; special collections; bibliographic control; reference services; lending services; copying services; storage equipment; conservation; and publications. This 550+ page volume is available from K. G. Saur Verlag, Postfach 701620, D-81316, Munich, Germany (fax: +(49-89) 76902150) for DM 148,– (IFLA Members DM 111,–). ISBN 3-598-21818-4

Translations of Easy-to-Read Materials

French and Russian translations of the *Guidelines for Easy-to-Read Materials* have been published in the Professional Reports series as Nos. 59 and 60. The Guidelines were compiled and edited by Bror Tronbacke and published as No. 54 in the series. The Guidelines cover the nature of and need for easy-to-read products and services and identify some of the main target groups. They offer suggestions for publishers of easy-to-read materials and those organizations which serve reading disabled persons. The contents include a definition of easy-to-read; work done by organizations promoting such materials; target groups; genres and media; editorial work; design and layout; the publications process; and marketing. The translations are available from IFLA Headquarters, POB 95312, 2509 CH The Hague, Netherlands (fax: +(31-70) 3834827; e-mail: ifla@ifla.org) for NLG 22.00. ISBN 90-70916-71-1 and ISBN 90-70916-72-X

Guidelines for Libraries Serving Hospital Patients and the Elderly and Disabled in Long-Term Care Facilities

Issued in the series IFLA Professional Reports as No. 61, the Guidelines were compiled by a working group chaired by Nancy Mary Panella under the auspices of the Section of Libraries Serving Disadvantaged Persons. The Guidelines recognize that because of different needs and resources and because of cultural social, and political variations among countries, no one method or plan can be universally recommended. Therefore, while they aim to portray levels to which library services for patients should aspire, they have been organized so that they can be used to identify the essential features of such services. General recommendations are given on clients; organization; physical facility; staffing; budget; collections; programmes and services; automation; publicity; external resources; and special consideration for the elderly and handicapped. The appendices include an extensive bibliography plus charts indicating the space needs of semi- and nonambulatory persons. The publication is available from IFLA Headquarters, POB 95312, 2509 CH The Hague, Netherlands (fax: +(31-70) 3834827; e-mail: ifla@ifla.org) for NLG 22.00. ISBN 90-70916-73-8

Guidelines for Library Services to Deaf People

Guidelines for Library Services to Deaf People, 2nd edition, was compiled and edited by John Michael Day under the auspices of the Section of Libraries Serving Disadvantaged Persons. The 2nd edition takes into account the fact that the Internet and the Web have been such major advances in communication, and because communication is at the centre of provision of library services to the deaf community, revision of the original guidelines was necessary. The Guidelines are intended to inform librarians about the library and information needs of deaf people and pertain to all libraries that have deaf persons as any portion of their clientele. They apply to all types of libraries including public, school, and academic, as well as special libraries serving government, commerce and industry, the arts, military, hospitals, prisons and other institutions. These Guidelines are international in scope so they need to be tempered by national and local limitations on practicality, e.g., the application of guidelines regarding the use of technology and technological aids should be dropped where such is not available. The publication is available from IFLA Headquarters, POB 95312, 2509 CH The Hague, Netherlands (fax: +(31-70) 3834837; e-mail: ifla@ifla.org) for NLG 22.00 ISBN 90-70916-74-6

Parabaik and Megabyte: Measuring Progress in Library Development in South East Asia

Parabaik and Megabyte: Measuring Progress in Library Development in South East Asia, edited by Sara Gould, represents the proceedings of two seminars held during the 65th IFLA General Conference held in Bangkok, 20-28 August 1999. The first seminar, sponsored by the Section on Document Delivery and Interlending, took as its theme "The Role of Document Delivery and Interlending in South East Asia". Three speakers, from Thailand, Malaysia and Hong Kong, gave presentations on the state of interlending in their own coun-

tries, and these were followed by a discussion of interlending in libraries in South East Asia.

The second, run by the IFLA Core Programme for UAP (Universal Availability of Publications), was organized as a follow-up to an earlier seminar which took place in 1995, also in Bangkok. Representatives from seven South East Asian countries were able to present an overview of resource-sharing and library development in their own country, and participants were encouraged to consider how these might be improved. The papers from that workshop have been published as *From Palm Leaves to PCs: Library Development in South East Asia*, edited by Sara Gould and Judy Watkins, 1995. The UAP Workshop held in 1999, and reported on in this publication, was able to build on that earlier seminar. Where possible, the same speakers returned in order to report on progress since 1995, and once again, presentations are included from seven countries, together with an overview of the UAP Programme and some information about the IFLA Regional Section for Asia and Oceania.

The title is available from the IFLA Offices for UAP and International Lending, c/o The British Library, Boston Spa, Wetherby, West Yorkshire LS23 7BQ, UK (fax: +(44-1937) 546578; e-mail: ifla@bl.uk) for GBP 5.00. ISBN 0-9532439-8-2

Interlending and Document Supply. Proceedings of the Sixth International Conference held in Pretoria, South Africa, 25-29 October 1999

The Sixth International Conference on Interlending and Document Supply brought leading experts from all over the world to South Africa to discuss the latest developments in the field. Almost 200 librarians from 25 different countries, including Africa and the developing world, met to consider all aspects of document delivery and interlending under the theme, "Empowering Society through the Global Flow of Information".

The globalization of information is a trend which seemingly threatens to disempower the developing world. Yet, properly harnessed, it could be the gateway to the information superhighway, even for disadvantaged countries. The recent developments in information technologies are also having a profound impact on ILDS services. Although some maintain that old-style library services have been superseded by new technology, it is clear that an extensive need for traditional services still exists and has to be addressed. The Conference provided a sounding board for these issues with opportunities to be informed and learn from others, and with good representation from most parts of the world. It provided a comprehensive overview of the major developments and best practice in this field at this stage. The challenge to the delegates and readers of the proceedings is to find from these developments those that will contribute best to the improvement of their own interlending and document supply as a means for excellent service to their users. The proceedings, edited by Sara Gould, include 32 papers, with abstracts and index, and are available from the IFLA Offices for UAP and International Lending, c/o the British Library, Boston Spa, Wetherby, West Yorkshire LS23 7BQ, UK (fax: +(44-1937) 546478; e-mail: ifla@bl.uk) for GBP 20.00. ISBN 0-9532439-9-0

UNIMARC Manual Bibliographic Format

Update 3 to the *UNIMARC Manual Bibliographic Format* was published by K.G. Saur in February 2000. According to the replies we received to our inquiry about whether we should update both concise and full electronic versions of the Manual, some UNIMARC users still use the concise version as well as the full one and we have thus decided to update both.

The concise version is already accessible at <http://www.ifla.org/VI/3/p1996-1/concise.htm>.

The full version will be updated before the IFLA Conference in Jerusalem.

Helsinki City Library Receives Award from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation

The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation has given the Helsinki City Library, a long-standing IFLA member, an award for its outstanding work in promoting opportunities to avail of the potential of information technology and the Internet. This is the first time that the Access to Learning Award, which comes with an endowment of USD 1,000,000 has been made. The Access to Learning Award is granted to a library that has succeeded exceptionally well in enabling its users to gain access to information and culture with the aid of the Internet. The explanation of the grounds for deciding to give one to Helsinki includes a special mention of the Cablebook library in the Lasipalatsi building as a significant and progressive provider of IT-based services. Another merit of the City Library is that it gives its customers an opportunity to use computers in all 37 of its branches, in addition to providing services (in Finnish, Swedish and English) on the Internet at the address <www.lib.hel.fi>.

The 8th Dublin Core Metadata Workshop: Call for Participation

The Dublin Core Metadata Initiative, in conjunction with the National Library of Canada, the IFLA UDT Core Programme, and OCLC, is pleased to announce the 8th Dublin Core Metadata Workshop, to be held 4-6 October 2000 at the National Library of Canada.

Previous workshops have attracted librarians, museum informatics specialists, archivists, digital library researchers, government information providers, publishers, and content specialists from a broad cross-section of sectors and disciplines. Participants are expected to be familiar with Dublin Core basics and should have expertise and interest in advancing the state of Dublin Core standards or deployment. Representatives of other metadata initiatives or standards interested in liaison with DCMI are also encouraged to participate.

The 8th Dublin Core workshop affords the opportunity for practitioners, theoreticians, systems developers and metadata administrators to meet to discuss implementation issues, share perspectives and experiences, and contribute to the evolution of the standard through working group meetings and plenary discussions.

The specifics of the agenda will be determined by a steering committee as the workshop approaches; however, major themes that will be developed at DC-8 include:
– issues in multilingual metadata;
– policies and functional requirements for metadata registries;
– structured representation (e.g., agent descriptions for Creator, Contributor, and Publisher elements);
– creation and management of name authority structures; and
– extending Dublin Core metadata for Domain-specific metadata entities.

Previous DC meetings have been by invitation. However DC-8 will be open registration until such time as a predetermined registration number is reached. Registration must be completed online via the Workshop Registration Page unless special arrangements are made with the organizers.

Important Links:

– The Dublin Core Metadata Initiative Home Page: <http://purl.org/DC>
– The DC-General mailing list (announcements about the workshop; subscription instructions: <http://www.mailbase.ac.uk/lists/dc-general/join.html>
– The DC-8 Home Page: <http://www.ifla.org/udt/dc8/.2344> <http://www.ifla.org/udt/dc8/call.htm>

School for Scanning: Cuba, Issues of Preservation and Access for Paper-Based Collections

The Northeast Document Conservation Center (NEDCC) together with the National Archives of Cuba are holding an international conference entitled: "School for Scanning: Cuba, Issues of Preservation and Access for Paper-Based Collections", to be held in Havana, Cuba, 5-9 March 2001. The conference is funded in part by The ACLS/SSRC Working Group on Cuba, the Christopher Reynolds Foundation, the Bay Foundation, and the Getty Grant Program.

This conference provides a rationale for the use of digital technology by managers of paper-based collections in cultural institutions. Specifically, it equips participants to discern the applicability of digital technology in their given circumstances and prepares them to make critical decisions regarding management of digital projects. Although NEDCC has held similar conferences in the past, "School for Scanning: Cuba" has been specially designed to address the challenges facing Latin American preservation professionals. Technical issues will be addressed. However, this is not a technician training programme. Conference content will include:
– managing digital assets;
– what is metadata?;
– content selection for digitization;
– digital preservation: theory and reality;
– text and image scanning;
– digital products and process;
– case studies in selection; and
– test-driving the technology.

Administrators within cultural institutions, as well as librarians, archivists, curators, and other cultural or natural resource managers dealing with paper-based collections, including photographs, will find the School for Scanning Conference highly relevant and worthwhile. The conference will be conducted in English with Spanish translation. All participants will receive a certificate. For registration information contact School for Scanning: Cuba, Archivo Nacional de Cuba, Compostela #906 esq. San Isidro, Habana Vieja 10100, C. Habana, Cuba (fax: +(53-7) 338089; e-mail: arnac@ceniai.inf.cu) or Jamie Doyle, Development & Public Relations, Northeast Document Conservation Center, 100 Brickstone Square, Andover, Massachusetts 01810-1494, USA (fax: +(1-978) 4756021; e-mail: jdoyle@nedcc.org).

Visiting Researcher International Fellowship - Open University

The UK Open University (OU) leads the world in the development and large-scale deployment of effective technologies and systems for teaching and learning. The Research Committee of the Open University's Institute of Educational Technology (IET) has approved the establishment of a Visiting Researcher International Fellowship Award.

One, possibly two, awards will be made on a competitive basis each year. Applications for the coming year will be

considered in November 2000. Successful candidates are likely to be of Senior Research Fellow or Professor/Professorial equivalent status and well-known in their own research field which must be relevant to educational technology.

Interested parties should contact researchers in IET in the first instance. Examples of current OU research in educational technology can be found at <http://iet.open.ac.uk/Research.html> and <http://kmi.open.ac.uk/projects/researchweb.html>.

Researchers in any of the following areas may wish to make direct contact with Paul Lefrere (e-mail: p.lefrere@open.ac.uk) or Robin Mason (e-mail: r.d.mason@open.ac.uk):

– computer-mediated communication and learning conversations;
– virtual universities and corporate universities;
– e-tools for teachers and learners (e.g., tools for annotation, knowledge sharing, e-books);
– knowledge management (for individuals, groups, organizations);
– learning objects, resource discovery, re-versioning, reusability, interoperability and standards; and
– policy studies and/or evaluation studies involving any of the above topics.

Agreement between Academic Libraries in the Netherlands and Elsevier Science

UKB (the Dutch Association of University Libraries, the Royal Library, and the library of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences) and the world's largest publisher of academic journals, Elsevier Science, have agreed on price movements of journals for the next five years and on the availability of digital versions of Elsevier journals. Moreover, it has been agreed that the libraries and Elsevier will do joint research on changes within the information chain as a result of the availability of ICT in the academic world. It is expected that these changes will lead to new business models in the dissemination of scientific information.

UKB continues its consultations with other publishers. It demands timely and well-founded information about price movements. In future, the academic libraries in the Netherlands will jointly assess publishers' offers in respect of reasonableness and fairness. In this way UKB hopes to improve the availability of scientific information. The contact person for UKB is N. Verhagen, Chief Librarian of the University of Amsterdam, Singel 425, 1012 WP Amsterdam, Netherlands.

Last year's UKB Policy Statement is available via Internet: <http://www.uba.uva.nl/en/projects/journals-pricing-ukb/policy.html>.

Obituary

Cornelis (Kees) Reedijk, 1921-2000 - In Memoriam

Our lives were so twinned that I write with a feeling of having lost my younger brother. His widow and my late wife were part of this twinning. Even our children knew one another.

Professionally he was the last scholarly librarian as head of the Royal Library, Netherlands, a position he held from 1962 until 1986, while I was the first general manager and chief curator of the Royal Library, Brussels. This simple comparison covers quite a number of heterogeneous components between the two of us, such as complementing and conflicting approaches to library problems, and we often discussed our common problems. The two institutions are imbued with a different background, a Germanic and a Latin one. Actually I prefer to phrase this distinction as Northern vs. Southern, maybe Reformed vs. Roman.

Kees's many achievements on the national front include the establishment of the Depot van Nederlandse Publicaties (Voluntary Deposit of Dutch Publications), the Netherlands Bibliographic Centre and the Centre for Library Automation Pica.

At the international level Cornelis Reedijk solved some difficult problems within IFLA, during my presidency (1969-1974). As Chairman he gave shape to the new Programme Development Group, which would ultimately lead to the current Professional Board. Kees was famous in the Netherlands as a mediator, finding solutions to opposing viewpoints. In IFLA he had an opportunity to show his congenial wisdom in many circumstances.

In 1979, as National Librarian of the Netherlands Kees Reedijk was instrumental in establishing the Conference of Directors of National Libraries, which, since that time, has traditionally held its annual meetings during the IFLA Conferences.

It is due to "The Dutch Tea Party", as coined by the former Treasurer, Tony Evans (and of which I was a member), that IFLA's Headquarters were transferred from London to The Hague and that Kees Reedijk agreed to give them space in the Royal Library.

As a scholar he was the Secretary General of the International Committee responsible for the publication of the *Opera Ommia of Erasmus*. This heavy commitment prevented him from finishing his own Opus Magnum, *Erasmus and his Printers*. In his case the saying of the Argentine writer and librarian Jorge L. Borges: "An old man who dies, is a library that burns" is literally true.

Kees Reedijk was member of the Dutch Academy of Sciences, a foreign member of the Royal Belgian Academy, and he received an honorary doctorate from Brussels University. He was also a Knight in the Order of the Dutch Lion, and Commander in the Order of Leopold II (Belgium).

Herman Liebaers
Honorary President of IFLA

Marianne Scott Named Winner of the CLA Outstanding Service to Librarianship Award

Dr Marianne Scott, who recently retired as Canada's National Librarian, is this year's winner of the Canadian Library Association's Outstanding Service to Librarianship Award. This award, the highest honor granted by CLA, may be given annually by the Canadian Library Association for distinguished service in the field of Canadian librarianship.

The contribution made by the recipient represents an achievement which is outstanding, and of lasting significance in the development of Canadian library service. The contribution may be for service of various kinds, ranging from local projects to those of country-wide scope, and may cover any type of library activity.

This year's recipient, Marianne Scott, has had a distinguished record of library service for almost five decades. She started out at the Bank of Montreal, then she went on to McGill where from 1955-1984 she was first Law Librarian and then Director of Libraries. Her last 15 years before retirement were as National Librarian of Canada. Dr Scott is also an active member of some 23 associations, locally, nationally and internationally, and served as President of the CLA from 1981-82. The award was presented to her at the annual conference of the Canadian

Library Association, 21-25 June 2000 at the Shaw Convention Centre, Edmonton, Canada.

John MacIlwaine Receives Personal Chair

John MacIlwaine will take up a personal chair at University College London as Professor of the Bibliography of Asia and Africa from 1 October 2000. After working on the staff of the India Office Library and Records, he joined the staff of the School of Library, Archive and Information Studies at University College London in 1965 and has remained there ever since, teaching courses in Information Sources, Collection Development and Preservation Management and Oriental and African Bibliography. He is a long-standing member of the Committees of the National Council on Orientalist Library Resources (NCOLR) and of the Standing Conference on Library Materials on Africa (SCOLMA) and a former Chair of both bodies, and has travelled widely visiting libraries and archives in Asia, Africa and the Caribbean. He is the current editor of *African Research & Documentation* and recent publications include *Africa: A Guide to Reference Material.* (Library Association of the UK Besterman Medal "for an outstanding bibliography", 1994); *Writings on African Archives* (African Studies Association (of the USA Conover-Porter Award "for the most outstanding achievement in Africana bibliography and reference works", 1998) and *Maps and Mapping of Africa: A Resource Guide.* Although his formal involvements in IFLA have been within the Section on Preservation and Conservation, he has always maintained close links with the Sections on Africa and on Asia and the Pacific and is a member of the Editorial Advisory Board for the Africa Section's forthcoming new *Journal of African Librarianship.*

Shirley Fitzgibbons Receives Beta Phi Mu Award

Shirley Fitzgibbons, former Chair of the IFLA Section on Library Services to Children and Young Adults, and Associate Professor at the Graduate School of Library and Information Science at Indiana University, Bloomington, is the year 2000 recipient of the American Library Association's (ALA) Beta Phi Mu Award. Professor Fitzgibbons is honored for distinguished service to education in librarianship. She implemented a minority recruitment plan for the School, which included students who were handicapped. She has served as a mentor for hundreds of children's librarians and plays an active role in the youth divisions of ALA. The award was presented during ALA's Conference in Chicago, July 2000.

John Y. Cole Receives 2000 Lippincott Award

John Cole, Chair of IFLA's Section on Reading, is the year 2000 recipient of the American Library Association's (ALA) Lippincott Award which recognizes distinguished service to the profession of librarianship. Mr Cole, librarian and historian, is recognized for his distinguished service as the founding director and driving force of the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress. Under his leadership, the Center for the Book has grown into an office of national and international importance. He has exposed the American people to the power of the written word through dozens of national reading and library promotion projects including the landmark "Read More About It" series on CBS Television. Mr Cole is widely published and is the author of two best-selling books: *Jefferson Legacy: A Brief History of the Library of Congress and On These Walls: Inscriptions* and *Quotations in the Buildings of the Library of Congress.* The Lippincott Award was presented to Mr Cole during the ALA Conference in Chicago, July 2000.
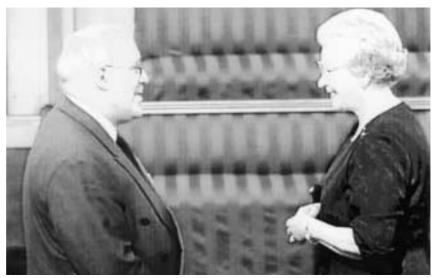
Ken C. Harrison: A Librarian's Odyssey, No. 424!

A Librarian's Odyssey: Episodes of Autobiography is the 424th book written by K. C. (Ken) Harrison, including one he edited for IFLA several years ago on *Public Library Policy: Proceedings of the Lund, Sweden Seminar, August 20-24 1979!* A Librarian's Odyssey is a kind of rags to riches story, not that the author was ever in rags or that he is rich today. Mr Harrison progressed from being a library assistant in a small Northern town, through becoming chief librarian of Hove, Eastbourne and Hendon, ultimately becoming the City Librarian of Westminster. He also became the President of The Library Association (UK) as well as being the founding President of the Commonwealth Library Association. His autobiography is rich in reminiscences about libraries in the United Kingdom, in Scandinavia and other European countries, as well as those in the USA and in many Commonwealth countries. There are several references to IFLA Conferences throughout. Mr Harrison has many other interests as well, including travel, watching cricket and football, writing and enjoying English literature, especially the 19th century novel. Readers will discover many references to these and other pursuits in this very readable autobiography. The title is available from 5 Tavistock, Devonshire Place, Eastbourne, East Sussex BN21 4AG, UK (e-mail: kch@mistral.co.uk) for GBP 17.00. ISBN 0-9538068-0-4

IFLA's Secretary General Honored

Ross Shimmon, IFLA's Secretary General, received the Officer of the British Empire (OBE) medal for services to librarianship and information provision. The Queen of England personally decorated him in June at Buckingham Palace.

Queen Elizabeth Presents Ross Shimmon with the OBE Medal [Photo: British Ceremonial Arts]

July 31-August 11, 2000. Tilburg, Netherlands. 5th International Summer School on the Digital Library. For information: Tilburg Innovation Centre for Electronic Resources, POB 4191, 5004 JD Tilburg, Netherlands (fax: +(31-13) 4668383; e-mail: ticer@kub.nl; <http://www.ticer.nl>

August 6-10, 2000. Malmö, Sweden. IASL Annual Conference. Theme: "Information Literacy: Key to the Future". For information: Malmö Kongressbyra, Centralstation, SE-21120 Malmö, Sweden (fax: +46-40) 235520; e-mail: congress@telia.com)

August 9, 2000. Athens, Greece. The 16th Annual International Conference of Parliamentary Libraries. Organized by the Section on Library and Research Services for Parliaments and sponsored by the Hellenic Parliament. For information: Eleni Mitrakou, Hellenic Parliament, Serials Department, 218 Lenormant Ave., Athens 11528, Greece

August 12-17, 2000. Cairo, Egypt. XIth Conference of AFLI (Arab Federation for Libraries and Information)

August 13-18, 2000. Jerusalem, Israel. 66th IFLA General Conference. Theme: "Information for Cooperation: Creating the Global Library of the Future"

August 21-24, 2000. Paris, France. Symposium 2000: Managing the Preservation of Periodicals and Newspapers. For information: Marie-Thérèse Varlamoff, IFLA-PAC, Bibliothèque nationale de France, Quai François Mauriac, 75013 Paris Cedex 2, France (fax: +(33-1) 53795980; e-mail: marie-therese.varlamoff@bnf.fr)

September 12-14, 2000. London, UK. International Conference on Photographic Collections in a Digital Age. Organized by the Public Record Office under the SEPIA (Safeguarding European Photographic Images for Access) under the European Union's Framework Programme in Support of Culture. Theme: Written in Light: Photographic Collections in a Digital Age". For information: Tim Padfield, Public Record Office, Kew, Richmond TW9 4DU, UK (fax: +(44-20) 83825295; e-mail: tim.padfield@pro.gov.uk; <http://www.knaw.nl/ecpa/sepia>

September 17-22, 2000. St. Louis, Missouri, USA. INTAMEL. Theme: "Public Libraries in a Global Society". For information: Pat Wressell, 36 Highbury, Jesmond, Newcastle upon Tyne NE2 3EA, UK (fax: +(44-191) 2120146; e-mail: pwa@wressell.demon.co.ul)

September 18-20, 2000. Cartegena de India, Colombia. 27th IBBY Congress. Theme: "The New World for a New World: Children's Books for the New Millennium". For information: Silvia Castrillon, Fundalectura, Apartado 048902, Av. (Calle) 40 # 16-46, Santafé de Bogota, Colombia (fax: +(571) 2877071; e-mail: fundalec@impsat.net.co; www.fundalectura.org.co).

September 27-29, 2000. Colima, Mexico. 2nd International UNESCO Memory of the World Conference. For information: Abdelaziz Abid, UNESCO, Information and Informatics Division, 1, rue Miollis, 75015 Paris, France (fax: +(33-1) 45685583 (e-mail: mow.conference2000@unesco.org)

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; Web site: www.slaglobal2000.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)

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

August 19-26, 2001. Boston, Massachusetts, USA. 67th IFLA Council and General Conference. Theme: "Libraries and Librarians: Making a Difference in the Knowledge Age"

August 18-24, 2002. Glasgow, Scotland, UK. 68th IFLA General Conference. Theme: "Libraries for Life: Democracy, Diversity, Delivery"

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

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

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