

NEWS SECTION

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

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

From the Secretariat

IFLA Journal and IFLA Headquarters Staff

We apologize for the fact that the early 2001 issues of *IFLA Journal* have been delayed. This is partly due to the long-term sick-leave of Carol Henry, Editor of the Journal. We all wish Carol a full and quick recovery.

Stephen Parker, former Executive Director of the International Federation for Information and Documentation (FID) and Editor of *Information Development*, is acting as editor of *IFLA Journal* during Carol's absence.

Furthermore we are delighted to announce that Magda Bouwens joined the Secretariat on 2nd April in the position of Office Manager. Magda - also previously with FID - introduces herself elsewhere in this issue. She is succeeding Sophie Felföldi in this post.

This will enable Sophie to concentrate on IFLA's growing IT-related issues, including IFLANET. One of her priorities will be the migration of IFLANET from the National Library of Canada to a new host in the course of 2001.

Introducing the New Web Manager at IFLA Headquarters

When Ross Shimmon asked me to write an article, 'All about Me', for *IFLA Journal*, I was somewhat stymied, but I decided to focus on how IFLA and its volunteers and staff (unknown to them) have shaped my career here at IFLA Headquarters.

To begin at the beginning, like so many IFLA people (Ross and Pat Shimmon, Leo and Jolande Voogt, Sjoerd and Irene Koopman - if more of you are out there, let me hear from you - sophie.felfoldi@ifla.org) I met my spouse in a

library. For László and me it was the "Szabó Ervin" Municipal Library, in Budapest, where I, as student, worked during the summer as a security guard and László was the chauffeur for the Director, Mr Kiss. At that time Mr Kiss, together with István Papp, Director of the Public Library, was organizing an IFLA meeting for the Section of Public Libraries and we met all of the incoming international speakers - Piet Schoots, Pier van Swicghem, etc.

In 1986 in The Hague we met Hilda Urai, who was Secretary to the Professional Coordinator of IFLA, Guust van Wesemael. When IFLA needed part-time help, Hilda introduced me to Margreet Wijnstroom, IFLA's Secretary General. I was immediately put to work operating the old metal label makers to 'print' out labels of all IFLA members, probably the hardest physical labour I was given. (Later under Margreet's successor, Paul Nauta, we got rid of the old machine and we were horrified to find a dead mouse



*Sophie Felföldi,
IFLA's new Web Manager.*

under it!). IFLA then began to computerize, and Hilda and I designed simple programmes to automate certain tasks concerning the IFLA Membership and Standing Committee database. At the time IFLA had three computers: two of them were XT Machines and the membership database was running on the best, fastest IBM AT with the incredible 20 MB (!) hard disk. We were extremely pleased that we could use that machine.

With Paul Nauta, Margreet's successor, I did a great deal of word-processing and desk-top publishing for IFLA, having set up my own computer company in the Netherlands to do this for other companies as well.

In the beginning of 1993, Nancy John, (Member of the Professional Board at the time) introduced us to the Internet. She created an account for me at the University of Illinois at Chicago, I even remember my password: 'Barcelona', the IFLA Conference site in the same year. We were absolutely thrilled (with our bumpy modem) and started to discover with euphoria the many wonderful information treasures in sites known as Gophers.

In 1993 I was hired by Leo Voogt to work as his Personal Assistant and later as Office Manager, and now under Ross Shimmon I have been promoted to Web Manager.

This is a logical step for me. My background is in music (I am a flautist) and as Douglas R. Hofstadter's Gödel, Escher, Bach implies, there is a very close relationship between mathematics (computers) and music. In addition, my brother and I have created an IFLA theme song based on this and would be very pleased to play it at a future IFLA gathering.

Well, what more has IFLA meant for me and what have I done and what will I do for IFLA? I am very motivated and have good programming skills. I've worked with Leigh Swain, Gary Cleve-

land and Louise Lantaigne, members of the UDT Office at the National Library of Canada, from the beginning on IFLANET. We've prepared the 'IFLANET Unplugged' CD-ROM also since the IFLA Conference in Beijing 1996. I know what should be conveyed to IFLA members and am only too happy to do that via IFLANET.

And my hobbies also have an IFLA connection. I enjoy music, swimming, learning and reading. I read several books on Feng Shui before the 1996 Beijing Conference and have set some of the IFLA HQ rooms in Feng Shui mode (crystal, fish, etc.). Travel has become a real favourite of mine, and thanks to IFLA I made my acquaintance with Thailand (Conference in 1999) and have become enamoured of the country (the people, culture, religion...).

And I am very thankful to IFLA for expanding my international friendships. Wherever I go I will find an IFLA friend ...

Sophie Felföldi

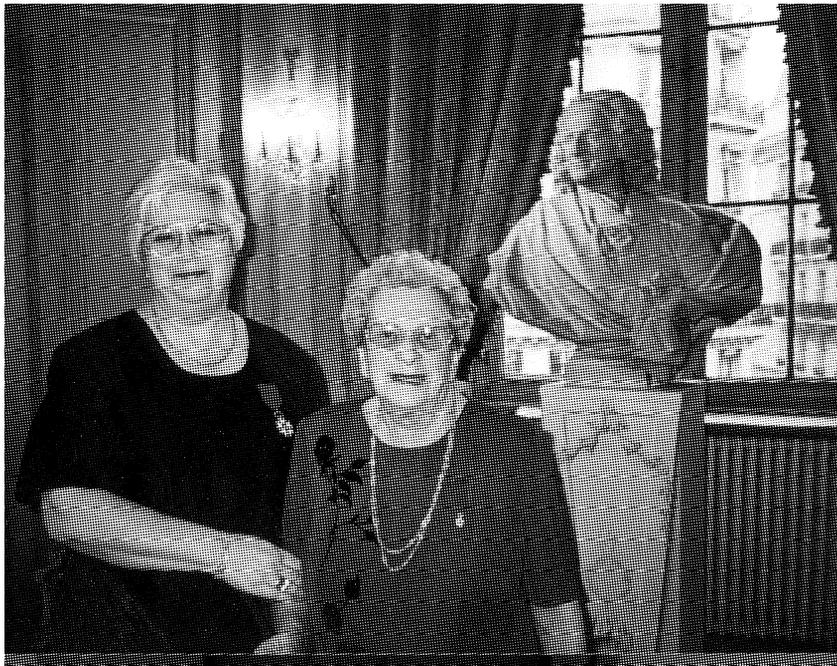
IFLA's New Office Manager

As per 2nd of April 2001 Ms Magda Bouwens was appointed Office Manager at IFLA HQ. She introduces herself below.

I have been working for more than thirty years for the International Federation for Information and Documentation (FID) in various administrative functions for many different Secretaries General/Executive Directors. However, FID's financial and organizational problems forced my colleagues and me to look for



*Magda Bouwens,
IFLA's New Office Manager.*



IFLA President Christine Deschamps, who has just received the medal of the Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur, Paris, 2 March 2001, with her mother.

another position. As it happened I was very lucky to be offered the opportunity to work for IFLA and decided to take this challenge. Although I have gained experience in all kinds of administrative work over the years, there is no doubt a lot to learn as IFLA has a different structure and is obviously a very active and growing organization. I am of course lucky that Sophie Felföldi is around to be a major source of information.

Writing this after being at IFLA HQ for a few weeks only, I have the impression that members of IFLA and staff are very committed and that this is why the organization is thriving, and I shall do my best to contribute to this soon.

Magda Bouwens: magda.bouwens@ifla.org.

IFLA Elections

President

Christine Deschamps, whose first term of four years as President of IFLA comes to an end during the IFLA Conference in Boston in August, has been returned unopposed for a second and final term of two years. She will therefore serve as President of IFLA until August 2003. By the deadline of 5th February 2001, Christine had received ninety-six nominations from many parts of the world. No one else received the necessary minimum of ten nominations.

On learning of her successful nomination, Christine said: "I am delighted to receive such support from so many members around the world. I look forward to building upon the achievements of the last four years to ensure that IFLA takes a leading role in the global information age."

President-Elect

Christine will be the last IFLA President to serve under the provisions of the old Statutes. In future, members will elect a President-Elect, who will serve for two years in that capacity, followed by two years as President for a single term. Elections for the position of President-Elect are now in progress. The following candidates were nominated:

Nancy John (USA)
Kay Raseroka (Botswana)
Børge Sørensen (Denmark)

Governing Board

Members also voted recently for seven members of the new Governing Board, who will serve from 2001-2003. Eleven candidates were nominated:

Alex Byrne (Australia)
Moon-Hyu Choi (Korea)
Ekaterina Genieva (Russia)
Françoise Lemelle (France)
Derek Law (UK)
Sally McCallum (USA)
Sissel Nilssen (Norway)
Gary Strong (USA)



Candidates for President-Elect: left to right: Kay Raseroka, Borge Sorensen, Nancy John.

Ellen Tise (South Africa)
Jianzhong Wu (China)
Ana Maria Peruchena Zimmerman
(Argentina).

The results of both these elections will be announced early in June 2001.

Section Standing Committees

Between October 2000 and February 2001, nominations could be made for membership of Standing Committees for all thirty-five IFLA Sections. In twelve cases, the number of nominations received would bring the total committee membership to more than twenty, thus requiring a postal ballot. The results of these elections are presented in the 'From the Divisions, Sections and Round Tables' section below. During their meetings at the Boston conference, all Standing Committees will elect their officers (Chair and Secretary).

Executive and Professional Board Meetings, March 2001

During the last week of March 2001 the last mid-winter meetings of the IFLA Executive (EB) and Professional Boards (PB) were held in The Hague. Both these boards will be replaced by the new Governing Board during the General Conference in Boston (August 2001). The following are some highlights of the March board meetings.

The Professional Board was pleased to see the programme for the Boston conference (August 2001) already well developed, with few 'TBA' (To Be Announced)

signs denoting missing names of speakers or titles of papers. The PB approved this programme, including a fairly large number of workshops.

Interesting news on ideas and plans for the Glasgow conference (August 2002) was reported to the EB and PB. The opening session will be on Monday morning. An attractive programme is being developed for the whole week, including Friday morning and the closing on Friday afternoon. The PB approved five satellite meetings for the Glasgow conference.

The Executive Board approved the registration fees for the conferences in Glasgow and in Berlin (August 2003).

IFLA will soon have its 36th section, as the PB approved the establishment of

a brand new Section on Reference Work - please refer to the advertisement in this issue.

The EB approved the accounts of the Federation for 2000. A favourable result was reported, which was a little better than previously predicted. The main reasons for this were: better membership income (arrears and new members); a better contribution than predicted from the 2000 conference; and good control of costs. An overview will be published in a future issue of *IFLA Journal*.

The EB and PB agreed to establish a working group which will assist Secretary General Ross Shimmon in drafting new Rules of Procedure. The group consists of Nancy John, Ralph Manning and Winston Tabb.

The EB accepted the various reports concerning membership that were presented by Membership Manager Kelly Moore. It was agreed to go ahead with new categories of members (faculties, sub-institutions, one person libraries, school libraries). Various options for the structure of membership fees for Association Members were discussed. Association Members will be consulted on possible ways forward.

The EB and PB approved two new sets of guidelines and principles. The full texts of these - IFLA Licensing Principles, and IFLA Principles and Guidelines for International Lending and Document Delivery - can be found elsewhere in this issue.

Last but not least there were several meetings with Gary Strong and Carla Funk, representatives of the National Organizing Committee for Boston. Information on the most recent state of play



Professional Board, The Hague, March 2001

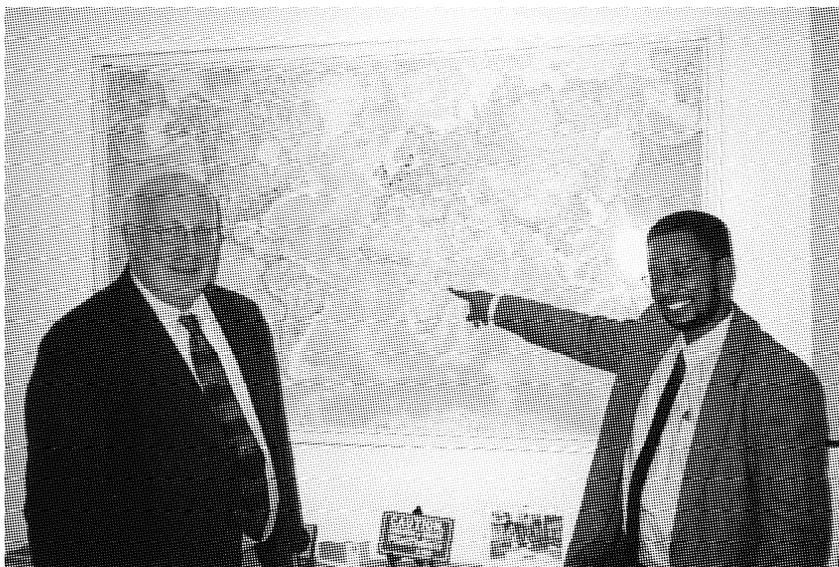
was exchanged. We are all looking forward to the Boston conference with excitement!

Following tradition, a party for members of both boards was offered by the Embassy of the host country of the current annual conference; the American Ambassador to the Netherlands, Cynthia Schneider, hosted a wonderful reception at her residence. Members of the Executive Board were also treated to a wonderful dinner by the management of Pica B.V in the splendid surroundings of the Scheveningen Kurhaus.

The first meeting of the IFLA Governing Board (GB) will take place at the end of the Boston conference, Saturday 25 August 2001.

New Members

IFLA's membership is continuing to grow, and we are pleased to present the names of fifty-three new members who have joined our community between 1 February and 30 April 2001. Our new category of Student Affiliate membership has already attracted eight student members, and the general response to this initiative has been overwhelmingly enthusiastic. We are also very pleased to announce that our Swedish members are providing support for new member colleagues. The Kungliga Biblioteket (Royal Library of Sweden) has generously offered to sponsor Institutional membership for five national libraries in Central America, and the Swedish Library Association is sponsoring our new International Association member.



During his visit to IFLA Headquarters on 24 April 2001, Mr Alli Mcharazo, Chairman of the Tanzanian Library Association, enrolled his association as an IFLA member.

A warm welcome is extended to our newest members:

International Associations

Pacific Islands Association of Libraries and Archives (PIALA), Guam

National Associations

Tanzania Library Association, Tanzania

Institutions

Vlaams Centrum voor Openbare Bibliotheken, Belgium

Biblioteca Nacional de Belize, Belize

Botswana College of Agriculture, Botswana

Biblioteca Nacional de Costa Rica, Costa Rica

Kunstakademiets Arkitektskoles Bibliotek, Denmark

Panhellenic Association of the Blind, Greece

Biblioteca Nacional de Honduras, Honduras

Library of Political and International Studies, Iran

Commission on Youth Protection, Republic of Korea

Pustaka Negeri Sarawak / Sarawak State Library, Malaysia

Bank Negara Malaysia, Library Unit, Malaysia

Openbare Bibliotheek Almere, Netherlands

Royal New Zealand Foundation for the Blind, New Zealand

University of Tromsø Library, Norway

Bergen University College Library, Norway

Biblioteca Nacional Ernesto J. Castillero R. de Panama, Panama

Assembleia da Republica, Portugal
Cascais Town Hall, Portugal
King Abdulaziz City for Science and Technology, Saudi Arabia

Biblioteca del Patronato de la Alhambra y Generalife, Spain

Karlstad University Library, Sweden

Scottish Parliament Information Centre, United Kingdom

Broward County Libraries Division, United States

Carol G. Belk Library, Appalachian University, United States

Personal Affiliates

Zakari Lire, Burkina Faso

Harry Campbell, Canada

Ms Kathryn Dean, Canada

Ms Ulrike Krass, Germany

Leo Voogt, Netherlands

Ms Diana Fielding, Netherlands

Percy Canales Manzanilla, Peru

Ms Barbara Sanz de Reyes, Peru

Ms Elzbieta Zybert, Poland

Ms Mireille Kotoklo, United States

Ms Boodie Newson-McGinnis, United States

Ms Carole Gall, United States

Reiner A. Gogolin, United States

Ms Mary Nell Bryant, United States

George Abbott, United States

Harold E. Thiele Jr., United States

Ms Naomi Proett, United States

Ms Adriana Mora Saravia, Uruguay

Ms Erna Alfonso Marozzi, Uruguay

Student Affiliates

Ms Katrien de Kerpel, Belgium

Ms Susan Sandiford, Canada

Ms Frauke Mahrt-Thomsen, Germany

Ms Alison Foster, United States

Bryan J. McCormick, United States

Ms Lorena Ruth Fiori, Uruguay

Nicolás Jeremias Caitan, Uruguay

Ms Natalia Aguirre Liguera, Uruguay

IFLA's First Student Members

The Executive Board recently approved a new type of membership of the Federation: student membership. Immediately after this was introduced, Ms Alison Foster (USA) enrolled as the first American Student Member and Ms Katrien de Kerpel (Belgium) enrolled as the first European Student Member. These two new members present themselves below.

Alison Foster

I am a full-time Library and Information Science student at San José State University in San José, California. Presently, I have an emphasis in the Special Librarian pathway within the SLIS department, taking courses such as Information Man-



*Alison Foster,
first American Student member.*

agement, Issues in Special Libraries and computer programming courses. I have a small apartment cleaning business to supplement my school loans.

Primarily, I am interested in learning. That is my life's motivation. I am constantly trying to augment and supplement my SLIS education through readings and projects and networking with other people involved in the profession. IFLA is just one of the seven other professional library associations that I am a member of (not including other organizations such as the Silicon Valley Webgrls, Silicon Valley Web Guild and the World Affairs Council of Northern California). I am presently the 2000-2001 American Library Association Student Chapter Chair of our SLIS department. Our Chapter is very active and was voted Student Chapter of the year in the ALA last year.

I am very interested in keeping abreast of professional developments in LIS and am excited to see where it will take me. I always do the best I can in whatever endeavors I approach, and I travel quite a lot. I have displayed skills in leadership, coordination, analysis, planning, writing, and teaching. Upon graduation, I hope to make significant contributions to the information profession in Melbourne, Australia.

Thank you
Alison Foster

Katrien de Kerpel

I was born in Zelzate, Belgium, in 1972. I hold a degree in History and a degree to work as an assistant librarian in public libraries. I study at the library school

of Ghent. It's a kind of bachelor's degree, but in the context of adult (formal) education. I hope with effect from October 2001 to obtain my final degree (subject of the final paper: 'the fixed book price'). Since 1997 I am a member of the Flemish Association for Libraries, Archives and Documentation Centres (VVBAD).

I work since 1996 at the Ministry of the Flemish Community in Brussels, Belgium, first at the Department of Literature, later on at the Department of Visual Arts and Museums.

My personal motives to join the IFLA community. I enjoyed my work as a volunteer at the Amsterdam Conference in 1998 (the wool-gathering conference...). All those different people exchanging ideas about that subject which was and still is a passion for me: the library in all its aspects. It was a fascinating and magical time for me. At the end of the Amsterdam Conference I promised myself to go to the Boston Conference in 2001. To

meet again fellow librarians with most varying backgrounds, to get a personal impression of the first public library in the USA, and to be able to visit the legendary MIT.

My four main professional interests are: freedom of expression; free flow of information; the development of educational programmes of librarianship; the advancement of librarianship in less developed countries (ALP).

See you in August 2001, in Boston.
Katrien Kerpel
(I can be contacted by e-mail: katrien.de.kerpel@pandora.be.)

Libraries on Postcards

Sjoerd Koopman writes: Please send any postcards to me with libraries on them. I would like to receive postcards from anywhere in the world which show library



Katrien de Kerpel, first European Student member, served as a volunteer during the IFLA Conference in Amsterdam (August 1998). Here she is standing on the 4th row, 3rd from left.

buildings: public libraries, hospital libraries, university libraries, school libraries, museum libraries, old libraries, rural libraries, new libraries, parliamentary libraries, library interiors, municipal libraries, your library, mobile libraries, village libraries, national libraries etc. If the result of this appeal is good, and I receive many cards, I would like to consider to organize an exhibition during the IFLA General Conference at Glasgow in August 2002.

I am looking forward to receiving your contributions at the address below and would like to thank all contributors in advance.

Sjoerd Koopman, IFLA HQ Office, POB 95312, 2509 LK The Hague, Netherlands.

IFLA Conferences

Boston Coming UP!

The General Conference at Boston is approaching rapidly! Interesting numbers of participants have already registered - will we again be seeing records broken?

Also the interest of exhibitors in this conference seems to be great, as by far the largest part of the available space has been sold, to - again - more companies and organizations than ever before.

We are glad to announce that far more than 100 participants from developing countries will participate, thanks to the support of a broad spectrum of donors, ranging from the Danish government (DANIDA) to hundreds of American libraries.

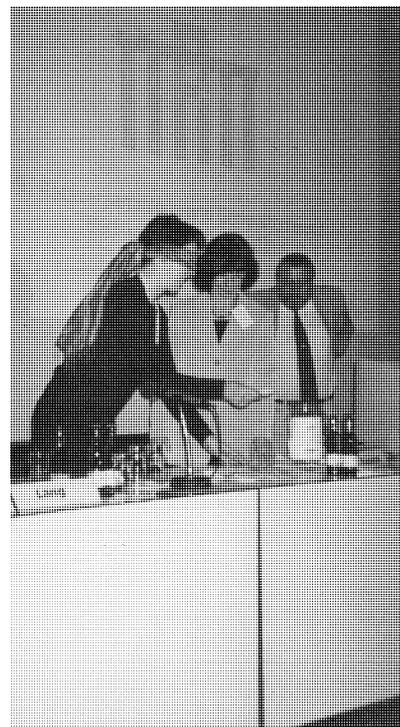
Make sure you will join us at the Hynes Convention Centre at Boston, August 16-25, 2001. You will certainly find anything you like in a splendid programme with a keynote speaker and five guest lecturers, with nearly thirty workshops of very different character, with an exhibition on banned books, with more than sixty poster sessions, with celebrations, press conferences and launches and with parties and receptions at numerous places throughout Boston town.

EBSCO Information Services Sponsors Free Registrations to Berlin 2003

During the 91. Deutscher Bibliothekartag 2001 in Bielefeld Germany, the first free registrations for the IFLA Conference in Berlin were given away. EBSCO Information Services, Corporate Partner of IFLA, sponsored three registrations. The lucky winners, drawn by Josche Neven of IFLA Headquarters, are:

Ms. Karin Holste-Flinspach, Dreiech
Ms. Ulrike Junger, Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Berlin

Ms. Marion Klaus, Bezirksregierung Detmold.



Ms. Josche Neven, IFLA HQ, Ms. Barbara Schleihaugen, Secretary General of the Berlin Organizing Committee and Dr. Georg Ruppelt, President of the Berlin Organizing Committee

From the Divisions, Sections and Round Tables

IFLA Standing Committee Members Elected for the 2001-2005 Term

IFLA has thirty-five Sections, for each of which nominations for Standing Committee members were invited during the period ending 5 February 2001. For twenty-three Standing Committees, no postal ballots were necessary, as the total number of continuing members and nominees did not exceed twenty. Postal ballots for the Standing Committees of each of the remaining twelve Sections were conducted during March and April 2001. A complete list of the Standing Committee members of all Sections for the term 2001-2005 follows below.

During the first meetings of the Standing Committees to be held in Boston, USA on Saturday, 18 August 2001, the new committees (comprising

those serving for the 1999-2003 and 2001-2005 terms) will conduct elections for their officers (Chairs and Secretaries). They will also appoint their treasurers and information coordinators.

We would like to offer our congratulations to all new and returning members of the Standing Committees. We hope your term of office will be rewarding and enjoyable - and we look forward to seeing you all in Boston!

1. National Libraries

John A. Aarons, Jamaica
Zawiyah Baba, Malaysia
Ms Fernanda M. Campos, Portugal (2nd Term)
Ms Carmen Caro, Spain
Steen Bille Larsen, Denmark (2nd Term)
Tomas Lidman, Sweden (2nd Term)
Peter J. Lor, South Africa (2nd Term)

R. Ramachandran, Singapore
Vladimir Zaitsev, Russian Federation

2. University Libraries and other General Research Libraries

Ms Magnhild Boyum Aase, Norway
Ms Alice R. Bulogosi, Kenya
Graham Bulpitt, United Kingdom (2nd Term)
Heinz Fuchs, Germany (2nd Term)
Ms Frances Groen, Canada
Ms Eva Hesselgren Mortensen, Sweden
Joe A. Hewitt, United States
Ms Mirja Iivonen, Finland
Jesus Lau, Mexico (2nd Term)
Toomas Liivamägi, Estonia
Christian Lupovici, France
Ms Susan McKnight, Australia
Ms Sonia Minetto, Italy
John Erik Nordstrand, Sweden
Cristóbal Pasadas Ureña, Spain (2nd Term)

3. *Library and Research Services for Parliaments*

Ms Irina A. Andreeva, Russian Federation
 Ms Patricio Aranda-Torres, Peru
 Keith Cuninghame, United Kingdom
 Wojciech Kulisiewicz, Poland (2nd Term)
 Ms Eleni Mitrakou, Greece
 Choi Moon Hyu, Republic of Korea
 Bernard Nzo-Nguty, Cameroon (2nd Term)
 Richard Paré, Canada (2nd Term)
 Gro Sandgrind, Norway

4. *Government Libraries*

António José De Pina Falcão, Portugal
 Jerry W. Mansfield, United States
 Ms Lena Olsson, Sweden (2nd Term)

5. *Social Science Libraries*

Ms Kari Gulbraar, Norway
 Ms Margaret Robb, United Kingdom

6. *Geography and Map Libraries*

Wolfgang Crom, Germany
 Ms Alice C. Hudson, United States
 Ms Natalia Kotelnikova, Russian Federation (2nd Term)
 David C. McQuillan, United States
 Ms Anita K. Oser, United States
 Ms Jane Robinson, United Kingdom

7. *Science and Technology Libraries*

Jan Companjen, Netherlands
 Rafayel Harutyunyan, Armenia
 Ms Olga Lvovna Lavrik, Russian Federation
 Ms Marianne Nordlander, Sweden (2nd Term)
 Ms Judith Palmer, United Kingdom
 Ms Irma Pasanen, Finland
 Jean A. Poland, United States
 Philippe Raccah, France (2nd Term)
 Ms Tovah Reis, United States
 Raymond P. Schwartz, United States
 Werner Stephan, Germany
 Andrei Zemskov, Russian Federation

8. *Public Libraries*

Klaus-Peter Boettger, Germany
 Ms Elena Boretti, Italy
 Ms Jarmila Burgetová, Czech Republic (2nd Term)
 Ms Barbara Clubb, Canada (2nd Term)
 Vladimir Firsov, Russian Federation (2nd Term)
 Ms Kerstin Hassner, Sweden (2nd Term)
 Torny Kjekstad, Norway
 Ms Gunilla Konradsson, Sweden
 John Bruce Lake, United Kingdom
 Bernard A. Margolis, United States (2nd Term)
 Ms Tuula Martikainen, Finland

Mr Lek Choh Ngian, Singapore
 Jan-Ewout van der Putten, Netherlands

9. *Libraries Serving Disadvantaged Persons*

Ms Vera Eltsova-Strelkova, Russian Federation (2nd Term)
 Ms Birgitta Irvall, Sweden (2nd Term)
 Ms Maria J. Lopez-Huertas, Spain
 Ms Gyda Skat Nielsen, Denmark (2nd Term)
 Ms Karen Venturella, United States

10. *Libraries for Children and Young Adults*

Nic Diamant, France
 Ms Susan Henderson, Canada
 Ms Leikny H. Indergaard, Norway (2nd Term)
 Ms Susanne Krüger, Germany (2nd Term)
 Kiang-Koh Lai Lin, Singapore
 Ms Elisabeth Lundgren, Sweden (2nd Term)
 Ms Olga Mäeots, Russian Federation (2nd Term)
 Ms Monica Nilsson, Sweden
 Ms Maria Victoria Peni Swart, Chile
 Ms M.C.E. Roelands, Netherlands
 Hiroshi Sakamoto, Japan
 Ms Letizia Tarantello, Italy
 Ms Virginia Walter, United States

11. *School Libraries and Resource Centres*

James Henri, Australia
 Borge Hofset, Norway
 Ms Barbara Immroth, United States
 Ms Kathy Lemaire, United Kingdom
 Solomon Zewdie, Ethiopia
 Ms Sandy Zinn, South Africa

12. *Bibliography*

D. Whitney Coe, United States
 Alan Danskin, United Kingdom
 Ms Tuula Haapamaki, Finland
 Tomislav Murati, Croatia
 Ms Bohdana Stoklasová, Czech Republic (2nd Term)
 Ms Alexandra Teplitskaya, Russian Federation
 Ms Claudia Werner, Germany
 Beacher Wiggins, United States
 Ms Yelena D. Zhabko, Russian Federation
 Ms Maja Zumer, Slovenia

13. *Cataloguing*

Ms Zlata Dimec, Slovenia (2nd Term)
 Ms Renate Gömpel, Germany
 Ms Gunilla Jonsson, Sweden
 Patrick Le Boeuf, France
 Ms Cristina Magliano, Italy

Ms Monika Münnich, Germany (2nd Term)
 Ms Eeva Murtomaa, Finland
 Glenn Patton, United States (2nd Term)
 Ms Charlotte Pedersen, Denmark

14. *Acquisition and Collection Development*

Ms Tatiana Afanasieva, Russian Federation (2nd Term)
 John Byford, United Kingdom
 Ms Christina Friström, Sweden (2nd Term)
 Ms Rosa García Blanco, Spain
 Ms Christine Girard, France
 Rolf Griebel, Germany (2nd Term)
 Ms Susan K. Nutter, United States
 Alexei P. Romanov, Russian Federation (2nd Term)
 Ms Liv Rustviken, Norway (2nd Term)
 Ms Lynn Sipe, United States
 Ms Irina Skorikova, Russian Federation
 Pentti Vattulainen, Finland

15. *Document Delivery and Interlending*

Ms Josje Calf, Netherlands
 Johnny Carlsson, Sweden
 Ms Kanigar Chollampe, Thailand
 Ms Christelle Creff-Walravens, France
 Hans Martin Fagerli, Norway
 A.K. Martey, Ghana
 Daniel Mattes Durrett, Mexico
 Ms Teresa Mbewa, Kenya
 Ms Marie-Thérèse Pâques-Ledent, Belgium
 Torill Redse, Norway
 Ms Teresa Rodriguez Gonzalez, Spain
 Uwe Rosemann, Germany
 Ms Carol Smale, Canada

16. *Serial Publications*

Ms Karen Darling, United States (2nd Term)
 Ms Helen Heinrich, United States
 Ms Nina Khakhaleva, Russian Federation (2nd Term)
 Ms Catherine Omont-Guilnard, France (2nd Term)
 Hartmut Walravens, Germany (2nd Term)

17. *Government Information and Official Publications*

Paul Anderson, United Kingdom
 Joaquin Miguel Camacho Marin, Spain
 Bruno Gnassi, Canada (2nd Term)
 Ms Debbie Rabina, Israel
 Ms Debbi F. Schaubman, United States
 Ms Elisabeth Sundholm, Norway (2nd Term)
 Ms Pamela Tripp-Melby, United States
 Ms Lilia Vazquez, United States
 18. *Rare Books and Manuscripts*
 Ms Annie Angremy, France (2nd Term)

Ms Luisa Buson, Italy
 Ms Elisabeth Eide, Norway
 Ms Joana Escobedo, Spain
 Ms Viveca Halldin Norberg, Sweden (2nd Term)
 Ms Barbara Jones, United States
 Zuzao Lin, China (2nd Term)
 Ms Monika Linder, Germany
 Ms Marcia Reed, United States
 Ms Bettina Wagner, Germany

19. Preservation and Conservation

Maj-Lis Bremer-Laamanen, Finland (2nd Term)
 Ms Maria Luísa Cabral, Portugal (2nd Term)
 Ms Laure Cedelle, France
 Hans Jansen, Netherlands
 Ms Sophia K. Jordan, United States (2nd Term)
 Ms Kjersti Lokken, Norway
 Johan Mannerheim, Sweden (2nd Term)
 John H. McIlwaine, United Kingdom (2nd Term)
 Ms Elvira Permanyer, Spain
 Ms Olga Perminova, Russian Federation (2nd Term)
 Mark Roosa, United States
 Ms Sarah Toulouse, France
 Ms Johanna Wellheiser, Canada

20. Library Buildings and Equipment

Ms Birgitta Aurén, Finland
 Ms Fran Awcock, Australia
 Ms Mireille Chazal, France
 Anders C. Dahlgren, United States
 Ms Cecilia H. Kugler, Australia
 Ms Olga N. Kulish, Russian Federation (2nd Term)
 Ms Céline Ménil, France
 Ms Maria José Moura, Portugal (2nd Term)
 Javier Palacios, Spain
 François Rouyer-Gayette, France
 Ms Lisbeth Tangen, Norway

21. Information Technology

Ms Sabine Barral, France (2nd Term)
 Claude Bonnelly, Canada (2nd Term)
 Ms Maria Inês Durão de Carvalho Cordeiro, Portugal (2nd Term)
 Yuri Hohlov, Russian Federation (2nd Term)
 Gill Hamilton, United Kingdom
 Mats Lindquist, Sweden (2nd Term)
 Ms Catherine Lupovici, France
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32. *Library Services to Multicultural Populations*

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34. *Management and Marketing*

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35. *Audiovisual and Multimedia*

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From the CLM Committee

IFLA Approves Licensing Principles

The worldwide marketplace for all types of electronic information resources is developing rapidly as publishers and vendors creating electronic information seek to attract libraries of all types (academic, public, national and special) as their customers. Today, libraries around the world continue in their role as mediators between users and producers of information and cultural expression. This role persists even more energetically, it appears, for electronic information than for print.

The use of electronic information everywhere in the world is usually defined and described by contractual agreements, otherwise known as licenses. These are marketplace arrangements in which a willing information provider and a willing purchaser of information access come together to make arrangements, deal by deal, resource by resource.

IFLA views the licensing arena positively, although key issues remain to be resolved. In particular, licensing is increasingly responsive to the complex business arrangements between information providers and library consortia of different types and sizes. IFLA encourages and supports the evolution of all types of libraries negotiating as consortia.

Recently IFLA's Executive and Professional Boards approved a set of Licensing

Principles which should prevail in the contractual relationship and written contracts between libraries and information providers. Aspects that have been touched upon by these principles include the law, access, usage and users, and pricing.

Marianne Scott, Chair of the IFLA Committee on Copyright and other Legal Matters (CLM) which prepared the text of the Principles, commented: "Licensing is increasing in importance as a means of gaining access to commercially available digital information. I am pleased that the library community world wide now has a set of principles to provide support and guidance in negotiating these licenses".

The text of the IFLA Licensing Principles is reproduced below and is also available on IFLANET at: <http://www.ifla.org/V/ebpb/copy.htm>.

IFLA Licensing Principles

Prepared by IFLA's Committee on Copyright and other Legal Matters (CLM)

Introduction

1. The worldwide marketplace for all types of electronic information resources is rapidly being developed as publishers and vendors who create electronic information seek to attract libraries of all types (public, academic, special, national) as their customers. Today, libraries around the world continue in their

role as mediators between citizens, including those affiliated with specific institutions, and information and cultural expression - roles that persist even more energetically, it appears, for electronic information than for print. And, just as libraries advance the archiving and preservation of traditional media, so they are seeking ways to ensure that electronic resources will be archived and preserved to be accessible over a long period of time. Pricing also remains an issue: libraries continue to express concerns about the fact that a number of electronic resources appear to be priced higher than were their print counterparts.

2. While the library community strongly supports the continuation into the digital environment of exceptions that have been granted under copyright law, there are some areas where different procedures and policies need to be developed to handle electronic publications. Of particular interest to IFLA in the development of licenses is the following:

2.1 Use of electronic information everywhere in the world is, at this time, usually defined and described by contractual agreements, otherwise known as licenses. These licenses describe comprehensively the terms of the provider/library relationship. Contracting is a com-

paratively new (1990s) way of doing business for most parties in the information chain.

- 2.2 Licenses are pure marketplace arrangements in which a willing information provider and a willing purchaser of information access come together to make arrangements, deal by deal, resource by resource.
- 2.3 User rights are defined within the terms and conditions of the licenses. They are not governed by (comparatively well understood) copyright legislation to the same extent as is the use of "fixed" or traditional information formats.
- 2.4 Libraries generally provide patron access to such information via access to remote publisher or vendor sites, rather than library-controlled sites. Yet, the tasks and costs of libraries and information providers with regard to long-term archiving and preservation of electronic resources are disturbingly unclear. While a license cannot resolve this complicated set of electronic archiving issues, it will, generally, recognize them and express a set of commitments or expectations on the part of the contracting parties.
3. IFLA views the licensing arena positively, although key issues remain to be resolved. In particular, licensing is showing itself responsive to the complex business arrangements being entered into between information providers and library consortia of different types and sizes. IFLA encourages and supports the evolution of all types of libraries negotiating as consortia. Nonetheless, even with the current move to licensing as a complementary means of regulating the use of electronic information, libraries and their users need effective, well-balanced national copyright laws that recognize not only the copyright owners' need for remuneration and recognition, but also the critical purposes of public information, education and research. This balance, struck in carefully crafted copyright legislation, must find expression in all information resource licenses.

IFLA hereby presents a set of basic principles that should prevail in the contractual relationship and writ-

ten contracts between libraries and information providers:

Licenses and the Law

- P1. Licenses represent an agreement between the library that seeks to make an electronic resource available for its readers or constituents, and a publisher or vendor who has the rights to such resources and seeks to make them available in the library marketplace. License terms and conditions must be fully available to customers in advance of their contracting for said resources. Every license is subject to discussion of terms and to negotiation between the parties.
- P2. In the case of "shrink-wrapped" and "click-through" non-negotiated licenses, the terms should support public policies in such areas as copyright, privacy, intellectual freedom, and consumer rights.
- P3. Licenses (contracts) for information should not exclude or negatively impact for users of the information any statutory rights that may be granted by applicable copyright law.
- P4. The choice of applicable law should be acceptable for both parties. Preferably it should be the national or state law of the licensee.
- P5. Licenses should be negotiated and written in the primary language of the library customer.

Licenses and Values

- P6. The license agreement should be clear and comprehensive, recognizing the needs of the concerned parties. In particular, important terms should be defined so as to be clearly understood.
- P7. The license should balance the rights and responsibilities of both parties.
- P8. The license should provide for remedy periods and other modes of resolution before either cancellation or litigation is contemplated.
- P9. The contracting parties should have the right to back out of the arrangement under appropriate and defined circumstances.

Licenses: Access and Use

- P10. The license should provide access for all of the users affiliated with a licensee, whether institution or con-

sortium, regardless of whether they are on the licensee's premises or away from them.

- P11. The license should provide access to individual, unaffiliated users when on the licensee's premises.
- P12. The license should provide access for geographically remote sites if they are part of the licensee's organization.
- P13. Remote access should be provided by way of a web-based, user friendly interface.
- P14. Data that is downloaded locally should be available in multiple standard formats (e.g. PDF, HTML, and SGML), portable to all major computing platforms and networked environments.
- P15. At a minimum the license should permit users to read, download, and print materials for their own personal purposes, without restrictions.
- P16. Resources provided via remote access to providers' sites should be available on a 24-hour basis, with appropriate "help" or service support, except for short scheduled downtimes announced with adequate notice to the customer library(ies). Penalties may accrue if service commitments are not met.
- P17. A high degree of content stability, both in single and in aggregated resources, should be guaranteed and the institutional customer should be notified of changes. Penalties may accrue if content commitments are not met.

Licenses and End Users

- P18. Libraries should work with users to educate them about proper use of electronic resources and take reasonable measures to prevent unlawful use, as well as with providers to halt infringing activities if such become known. Nonetheless, the library should not incur legal liability for actions of individual users.
- P19. It is not appropriate to ask the individual user to agree to a contract, such as a "click" contract, where the institution/library has already made -- or may engage in making -- an agreement on behalf of its patrons.
- P20. Users' privacy should be protected and respected in the license and in

any intervention made by information providers or intermediaries.

P21. The networked information provider should offer usage (as opposed to user) data so that the library licensee may assess the effectiveness of the use of the resource.

Licenses and Perpetual Access

P22. A license should include provision for affordable, perpetual access to the licensed information by some appropriate and workable means.

P23. A license should address provisions for long-term access and archiving of the electronic information resource(s) under consideration and should identify responsibilities for these.

Licenses and Pricing

P24. Prices should be established so as to encourage use rather than discourage it. For example:

- Many suppliers price electronic information at lower than the print equivalent (if there is one)
- Many suppliers now offer incentives, such as consortial pricing, a choice of pricing models, and the like.

P25. Prices should be fully disclosed with no hidden charges.

P26. An unbundled (from print) price should be offered for electronic versions; a bundled price may be offered as well where this offers advantages for the licensee.

P27. There should be no penalty for cancelling print in order to take up the electronic version of a resource.

P28. Requirements for non-disclosure of license terms are generally inappropriate.

Interlibrary Loan

P29. Provisions for interlibrary loan or equivalent services should be included.

P30. In general, libraries should be able to deliver reasonable length extracts from licensed information to libraries that have not signed a contract for that information for use by a specific patron.

Teaching and Learning

P31. Licenses should support local teaching and learning efforts, from elementary through university level, by permitting links to, or copies of, specific course-related information to appear in online course-support activities such as electronic reserve.

P32. Distance Independent Learning poses a challenge to providers and libraries. Licensors should recognize the affiliation of users with a given library or institution, regardless of users' physical location and should permit them routine access to licensed electronic information resources (see also clause 8).

Approved by IFLA's Executive Board, March 2001

From the UAP Programme

IFLA Approves New Principles and Guidelines for International Lending and Document Delivery

The shared use of individual library collections is a necessary element of international cooperation by libraries. Just as no library can be self-sufficient in meeting all the information needs of its users, so no country can be self-sufficient. The supply of loans and copies between libraries in different countries is a valuable and necessary part of the process of interlibrary lending (ILL).

Recently IFLA's Professional Board approved a completely new set of principles and guidelines for International Lending and Document Delivery. These were prepared in a close cooperation between the IFLA Office for International Lending and the IFLA Section on Document Delivery and Interlending.

Sara Gould, Programme Officer, IFLA/UAP Office at the British Library said: "The sharing of library resources is an important element in ensuring improved access to published material. The revision of these Principles ensures their relevance in the 21st century, and

should offer guidance to libraries in carrying out interlibrary lending between different countries. I hope that ILL departments throughout the world will find them a useful guide when requesting and supplying items on interlibrary loan."

The Principles and Guidelines for Procedure are reproduced below and can be found on IFLANET at: <http://www.ifla.org/VI/2/p3/illdd.htm>.

International Lending and Document Delivery: Principles and Guidelines for Procedure

The shared use of individual library collections is a necessary element of international co-operation by libraries. Just as no library can be self-sufficient in meeting all the information needs of its users, so no country can be self-sufficient. The supply of loans and copies between libraries in different countries is a valuable and necessary part of the ILL process.

Since every country must determine the ways in which it conducts interlending and document supply, the following principles and guidelines have no mandatory force. However individual countries and libraries are strongly encouraged to use these guidelines as a basis for the conduct of international lending. The principles protect the interests of all libraries, and set out the recommended practice by individual nations for document provision.

There are eight major principles, each of which is supported by a number of guidelines.

The terms *lending*, *interlending* and *interlibrary loan*, and the terms *document supply* and *document delivery*, have been used interchangeably throughout this document.

Principles and Guidelines for Procedure

1. National Responsibility

Each country should accept responsibility for supplying copies of its own publications to any other country, by loan, photocopy or other appropriate method. This applies certainly to those published

from the present date, and as far as possible retrospectively.

- 1.1. Each country has a special responsibility to supply its own national imprints to libraries in other countries. The concept of universal availability of published material (UAP) relies on this principle, and this responsibility should be accepted readily by all countries.
- 1.2. No country or library is under an obligation to supply a work that has been requested, but all reasonable efforts should be made to satisfy international requests.
- 1.3. Particular effort should be made to satisfy requests received from libraries in less developed countries, in support of the concept of UAP.
- 1.4. All communication should be in clear and simple language in order to avoid misunderstanding across linguistic barriers.

2. National Lending System

Each country should aim to develop an efficient national lending system, since national lending systems are the essential infrastructure of international lending.

- 2.1. Recommendations on developing efficient national lending systems are outside the scope of these guidelines, but users are referred to the *Model National Interlibrary Loan Code*, also produced by IFLA, which sets out the basic requirements of a national system.

3. National Policy for International Lending

Each country should have a national policy for the international lending and document delivery of its own publications. The policy should be disseminated through the national library, national library association, or other major inter-lending institutions.

- 3.1. Where a country has a national centre for interlibrary loan and document delivery, this centre should be the main focus for the development of a national policy. Where there is no national centre, responsibility should rest clearly with the national library, a national interlending coordinating body, or major lending institutions.
- 3.2. All libraries in the country involved in international lending or document delivery should be aware of, and work within, the national policy.
- 3.3. The national policy for international lending should be made available to

all libraries outside the country, via the national library or other lending institutions, or by other individual libraries that receive international interlending requests. Similarly, all major libraries should make available to requesting libraries their own policy on handling international requests.

- 3.4. The national policy should indicate whether outgoing requests should be sent via the national centre where one exists, and whether individual libraries may send requests direct to supplying libraries outside the country.
- 3.5. Similarly, the national policy should make clear whether incoming requests should go via the national centre (where one exists), and to what extent individual libraries should accept and satisfy international requests. The IFLA publications *Guide to Centres of International Lending* and *Guide to Centres of International Document Delivery* list institutions to be contacted in the first instance if in doubt.
- 3.6. All libraries within the country should aim to handle requests from other countries in a consistent manner, in order to offer a clear and effective service for international requests.

4. Sending the Request

Supplying libraries should accept requests submitted in any format whenever possible. Requesting libraries should be aware that not all formats will be accepted by all supplying libraries. Accuracy should be ensured at all points in the request process.

- 4.1. The requesting library should endeavour to use electronic ILL request facilities whenever these are provided.
- 4.2. Requests submitted by e-mail, fax, or other fast methods should conform to agreed standards, such as the *IFLA Guidelines* for Email Requests, the *IFLA Fax Guidelines*, or the ISO ILL Protocol, if appropriate.
- 4.3. Requests using paper forms should be on IFLA Request Forms, or on other forms authorized by IFLA.
- 4.4. Where the loan of an original or a specific type of copy is essential, this should be stated on the request.
- 4.5. Where the loan of an original is required, reasonable effort should be made to ensure that no copy is available in the requesting library's

own country before a request is sent abroad.

- 4.6. Incomplete or inaccurate requests cause delays and may have to be returned for further checking. It is the responsibility of the requesting library to verify, and where necessary complete the bibliographic details of the item requested to the best of its ability.

5. Supplying the Item

The decision whether to supply a substitute copy or to loan the original rests with the supplying library. Each country should be sympathetic to the requesting library's ability to access the supplied format.

- 5.1. The supplying library should send the item or provide a response as quickly as possible and by the fastest available method.
- 5.2. Items should be sent direct to the requesting library, except where it is specifically stated that they must be sent to a national centre.
- 5.3. All items lent should be clearly marked with the name of the owning library.
- 5.4. The supplying library should be as generous as possible in setting the due date for the return of loaned items, taking into account the time required for postal delivery and return of the item.
- 5.5. Where an item cannot be supplied, the reason for non-supply should be given as clearly and as fully as possible. *The IFLA multilingual list of ILL Response Codes* should be used for this purpose.

6. Copyright

Due regard must be given to the copyright laws of the supplying country. While material requested on international ILL may often fall within 'fair use' or 'fair dealing' provision, responsibility rests with the supplying library to inform the requesting library of any copyright restrictions that might apply.

- 6.1. These guidelines relating to copyright and international lending support the *IFLA Position Statement on Copyright in the Digital Environment*. Libraries should be aware of this position statement.
- 6.2. Each supplying library should be aware of, and work within, the copyright laws of its own country. In addition, the supplying library should ensure that any relevant copyright information is made avail-

able and communicated to requesting libraries.

- 6.3. Lending, and limited copying for purposes such as research or private study, are usually exceptions within national copyright legislation.
- 6.4. The requesting library should pay due regard to the copyright laws of the supplying library's country.
- 6.5. Each supplying library must abide by any licenses agreed to by their organization, which may have some restrictions on the use of electronic resources for ILL transactions.
- 6.6. Libraries should be aware of the *IFLA Licensing Principles* when considering ILL from licensed sources.
- 6.7. The supplying library is not obliged to participate in services that enable copyright fee-paid copies to be supplied.

7. Responsibility for Loaned Material

The requesting library assumes responsibility for borrowed materials from the time the material leaves the supplying library until it is safely received back. Fast secure methods should be used for supplying and returning items.

- 7.1. Loans should be packaged and labelled by both the supplying and requesting libraries to ensure that they conform to customs requirements. It is the responsibility of both the requesting and supplying libraries to ensure they are aware of current customs regulations with respect to the international loan of items.
- 7.2. Original documents, when received by the requesting library, must be used in accordance with its normal regulations unless the supplying library stipulates certain conditions.
- 7.3. It is the responsibility of the requesting library to ensure that the item is securely packaged, clearly labelled, and adequately insured for its return.
- 7.4. Items should be returned by the fastest service reasonably available to the requester. Airmail should be used whenever possible.
- 7.5. From the moment a library despatches an item to a requesting library until it returns, the requesting library is responsible for any loss or damage incurred. The requesting library is responsible for replacing the item, or for paying the supplying library the full estimated cost of any such loss or damage, including where requested, any administrative costs involved.

- 7.6. The requesting library should request renewal of the loan period well before the due date. Where no response is received, the renewal may be assumed to have been granted. If renewal is known to be unavailable on an item loaned abroad, this should be communicated to the requesting library at the time of delivery of the item.

8. Charges and Payments

The decision whether to charge a fee for transactions rests with the individual library. Where such a charge is made, the library should endeavour to keep the mechanism for charging and payment as simple as possible.

- 8.1. Transaction charges may be made or waived according to agreements between the two libraries involved.
- 8.2. Requesting libraries should indicate their willingness (or otherwise) to pay a fee (and the maximum amount they are willing to pay) at the time of making the request. If the charges are greater than the maximum cost, the supplying library is not required to fill the request.
- 8.3. Both supplying and requesting libraries must be aware of possible requirements under national copyright law that relate to charging for copies supplied.
- 8.4. Suggested simplified payment methods include:
 - Prepaid systems such as the *IFLA Voucher Scheme* where libraries buy vouchers in advance and send an agreed number of vouchers with each request.
 - Deposit accounts whereby the supplying library holds a sum deposited by a requesting library and deducts an amount from it according to each item supplied.
 - Flat rate payments where an average or unit cost per item is determined. This method may be combined with prepayment or deposit accounts.

First agreed by IFLA 1954. Major revision 1978, modified 1987. Major revision 2001.

Approved by IFLA Professional Board, March 2001.

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IFLA Section on Document Delivery and Interlending; IFLA Core Programme for UAP and Office for International Lending, Boston Spa, Wetherby, West Yorks. LS23 7BQ, United Kingdom.

March 2001

From the PAC Committee

Survey of African Newspapers

During the IFLA Symposium "Managing the Preservation of Periodicals and Newspapers" that took place at the Bibliothèque nationale de France in Paris, August 2000, the extreme fragility of those publications was highlighted. All the participants from Africa underlined the specific risks threatening their collections and have requested the collaboration of their colleagues to preserve that

irreplaceable cultural and historical heritage. IFLA PAC, in the framework of JICPA (Joint IFLA/ICA Committee for Preservation in Africa), is consequently launching a survey to try and make the inventory of the main titles owned by each major institution (archive or library) and to find out missing issues. Later it is intended to fill in the gaps by producing duplicates (microfilms or CD ROMs). Anyone wishing to participate in this project is welcome and a questionnaire

in English or in French is available on the JICPA website: <http://epa-prema.net/jicpa>.

For more information please contact: Marie-Therese Varlamoff, Director, IFLA PAC (Preservation and Conservation) Programme, Bibliothèque nationale de France, T3N4, Quai François Mauriac, 75706 PARIS Cedex 13, France. Tel: + 33 (0) 1 53 79 59 70. Fax: +33 (0) 1 53 70 59 80. E-mail: marie-therese.varlamoff@bnf.fr.

News from Corporate Partners

VubisSm@rt – Smart Technology for Smart Libraries

From Geac Benelux B.V.

Introduction

Library automation has now come to its third generation. The first generation gave us character based systems with low interconnectivity and many vendor specific solutions. Compared to this, the second generation was a high step up the ladder: thick client/server Windows systems gave us improved connectivity due to the emergence of both library and automation standards. The success of Z39.50 for bibliographic retrieval and SIP for circulation transaction processing allowed systems, even for different vendors, to be linked to each other, and not only on paper. Now we are at the beginning of a third generation. The coming of age of Internet and the wide acceptance of a number of new standards allowed library vendors to concentrate on what should be their real goal in life: delivering flexible, state of the art systems which allow their customers to offer the service their users have become used to in the Internet age.

When choosing a library system, libraries should not have to worry about technical issues. There are now so many accepted automation standards (Unix, Windows NT, Windows 2000 or Linux for servers; TCP/IP for networking; XML for data interchange; http, html and cascading style sheets for data presentation; and Windows or browser software for interfacing) that it is only normal that these standards are all supported by

modern systems. The system environment is by default heterogeneous, and this should not be an issue, but a basis on which to build.

Neither should internationalization be a problem. In this context, confirmation to library standards, such as support for multiple MARC formats (MARC21, UNIMARC and others) and multiple scripts (Unicode) should be mandatory.

But more importantly, the underlying technological basis should be flexible. One can foresee that over the next few years new technologies and standards will emerge, both in the automation and in the library field (e.g. Open URL, Soap, Uddi), and the best systems will be those that are prepared for evolution. Acceptance of and reaction to change will be the basis of success, both for library vendors and -even more importantly- for libraries.

Thus, the library systems with the best future ahead of them are the smart ones. But by its own nature software is not smart. So, how can we librarians make software smart? With this question in mind we started developing the new generation of Geac's library system, called VubisSm@rt. Why call it smart?

First of all, we should not ask ourselves 'what makes library software smart?' but 'who makes library software smart?'

You do. Libraries. And we do. Library vendors. In this article I want to explain how the combination of rich bibliographic databases and automated, 'smart' data enrichment techniques make library systems smart.

Some History

But let's start with some background. VubisSm@rt is the third generation version of the Vubis system, which dates back to the beginning of the 1980's and started out as a character based system (Vubis Original). The development of Vubis started in the Free University of Brussels (Vrije Universiteit Brussel) and was continued in cooperation with Eindhoven University for Technology. Geac is responsible for development and support of Vubis and chose, in the second half of the 1990's, to migrate the system to a client/server system, called Vubis 4 Windows. Vubis 4 Windows and Vubis Original have an installed base of some 450 systems, serving almost 650 libraries, some of which are part of large networks. The system is used in very heterogeneous environments, serving public, university, special, school and scientific libraries as well as archives and documentation centres. Most systems are installed in Belgium, the Netherlands and France, but installations also include Romania, the Dutch Antilles, Czech Republic, Germany, Greece and Luxembourg.

Building on this large installed base and the experience that comes along with it, we started developing a complete new system called VubisSm@rt.

Technical Issues: Thin Clients, But Thick Functionality

Technically, VubisSm@rt uses a state of the art concept, in which so-called 'thin clients' link to powerful hardware independent central servers (running on Unix, Linux or Windows) through

TCP/IP. The use of an object oriented database which is optimized for processing data within the Internet environment, of modern tools for interfacing and application logic and of component oriented development techniques create a fast, efficient and future-oriented development environment, which guarantees continued growth and anticipates future developments.

The system architecture implies that a powerful server can be consulted through so-called 'thin' clients. Especially due to the rise of the Internet, thin clients have developed into the most modern system architecture. The thin client concept implies that application logic and interfacing are strictly separated: the clients are Windows or web browsers which only handle data presentation and deal with user interaction; all 'business logic' (application logic) and database management is to be found on the server. Thin clients avoid the pitfalls of thick clients, which are difficult to support and inflexible to change.

Thin clients offer huge advantages because they only deal with typical interfacing issues such as user interaction, multi-media-support and links to other applications (word processors, spreadsheets, databases, etc.); they are less susceptible to malfunctions and demand relatively little maintenance. Moreover the concept creates a high flexibility: the client software can be replaced without any adjustment to the server and the server functionality can be extended (even with completely new functionality) without any alterations to the client software. Auto update features allow automatic server initiated or manual client initiated updates of new versions.

With VubisSm@rt Geac has chosen for a 'one interface' strategy: all parts of the system can be consulted through one and the same graphic interface. For the public this is a web interface; staff use a Windows interface, thus offering them the rich environment of the platform. System management, statistics and even the report generator are used by and operated with the same interface. This implies that libraries can cut time spent on training and that user friendliness is increased. The set-up of the system, and especially of the communication between the current 32 bits Windows client and the server, enables a relatively simple migration to a web-environment. Because of this the system is not bound by the latest fashion, but is future-oriented and therefore protects software investments.

Moreover, the system provides the possibility to define personal defaults and templates to streamline workflows. All functions can be operated by keyboard input and/or mouse action. For the public a web interface is offered. Because of the implementation of profiles the consultation by the public is very flexible and can be adjusted to the needs and desires of local libraries, branches, workstations and users (with regard to both layout and content).

But this is just the technical environment, and just the basis to build on.

What Makes Library Software Smart?

Traditionally, libraries are involved in using different techniques for data enrichment. Data is enriched by creating relations between bibliographic records and between authorities. But, apart from automatic updates based on data loading, most of these techniques are manual and are created and managed by librarians. Automation is only helpful in this respect, and is not really used to its full potential.

The Z39.50 standard offers additional facilities for creating virtual catalogues, in which multiple libraries, using multiple library systems from different vendors can join a virtual catalogue.

But to use the full potential of both library catalogues and library systems, we should go further in our efforts to enrich data. The functions we have implemented in VubisSm@rt to realize this potential can be grouped in the following categories and which we will describe: the flexible data dictionary model; enrichment based on data; and enrichment based on user activities.

Flexible Databases: the Data Dictionary Model

The VubisSm@rt cataloguing system can manage multiple formats. The system is able to manage any format that leads to a storage of data in a 'database - record - field - subfield' structure. Although this includes MARC formats (such as UNIMARC, MARC21, and others), the system is not restricted to MARC formats.

All information about the format is stored in a so-called 'data dictionary', which is in fact a 'dictionary' containing information about the content and format of a database, and which can be entirely defined and managed by individual libraries. Once defined correctly, the database format allows libraries to enter, edit and delete records in a format that libraries can define exactly accord-

ing to their own wishes. For each level in the database one can define 'properties' that determine what the format of a record will be, which records will be valid and which will not be, and so on. Within one system, multiple formats can be used (e.g. one for book materials, another one for antiquarian, and even others for community information or for museum objects).

All fields and subfields within the database can, if wanted, be multilingual. The environment also accommodates for multiple scripts (Unicode support). Technically, the system creates none or few boundaries. To name but a few examples: all fields can be repeatable; there are no storage limits on the number of fields and subfields; field and subfield length is virtually unlimited.

All properties in the database can be set by the library: which fields and subfields are mandatory? which fields and subfields are repeatable? what is the format of fields and subfields? etc. This setting of properties is very flexible because the system supports so-called 'rules management'; properties can be made dependent of each other (e.g. 'if field X is mandatory, then field Y is also mandatory'). This creates maximum flexibility, most of all because of one last aspect: the creation of flexible indexes and support for multiple search techniques. Flexibility on the index level includes issues such as: data from one or multiple fields and subfields can be stored in one index; one field or subfield can be stored in multiple indexes; and finally, rules management (e.g. 'include this field in this index only for documents of type X').

This leads to retrieval that supports not only traditional facilities (such as truncation, proximity, Boolean logic and proximity searching) and traditional browse (Z39.50 'scan') and find (Z39.50 'search') techniques, but also search trees (directories) and associative searches (searches initially leading to associated concepts instead of to other documents). This is where the next step begins, using data to make data richer.

Furthermore, the data dictionary is also the basis for input/output facilities, and contains the ability to create meta-data mappings and automatic XML output.

Using Data to Make Data Smarter

As mentioned before, librarians traditionally enrich the data in a database automatically by creating relations between bibliographic records and

between authorities. But VubisSm@rt can add a large number of additional features to this manual work, both from a cataloguing and from an end-user's point of view. We name just a few we have implemented:

- Automatic keyword prediction. The system has the facility to predict automatically the most suited keywords for bibliographic records, based on library defined settings. The system will search the most suited keywords based on the assumption that the combination of precedence and statistical analysis of bibliographic and subject data is a valid mechanism for predicting content (keywords); based on all words in the bibliographic record, series, authors, codes, keywords and others the system is able to predict the most suited keywords.
- Automatic consolidation of records. Based on library defined criteria, the system can create lists of records that are potentially identical. If the cataloguer then decides that records are identical, they can be merged.
- Automatic creation of relations between records. Using a similar logic as the one used for automatic keyword prediction, the system searches records that have much resemblance to another one. These relations are created automatically and are a valid addition to manual relations.
- Automatic linking to e-journals. Links to e-journals cannot only be made manually, but can also be created automatically and on the fly, when accessing records in the database.
- Fuzzy logic. When searching with search keys that lead to no records, the system has the facility to search for words that most resemble the search key. An example: if an end-user types in 'sjaikofsky', the system does not necessarily report 'no records found', but can activate its fuzzy logic and produce a list of those index terms that most resemble the search key (e.g. 'tchaikovsky').
- Associative search techniques. These techniques are based on the assumption that the data in the database can be grouped automatically in thematic categories, and related concepts can be presented without the librarian having to create manual relations. Using this technique, the system links 'Java' to 'Internet' and 'programming languages', but also to 'geography', 'Lombok' and 'Bali' (Indonesian islands), and then again to 'Indonesian cuisine' and others. This way data can be enriched by using data from the

same database or from other, non-bibliographic databases (e.g. lists with synonyms, etc.); navigation is used to its full potential in this associative context, where knowledge is not restricted to logic only.

In all these cases, the data in the database is used to enrich the database. This leads to a much richer search environment, in which all data is linked to each other. Does this release the librarian from his traditional work or does it make the traditional cataloguing job less important? On the contrary, the success of all these automatic enrichment depends completely on the accuracy, the completeness, the consistency and the overall quality of the bibliographic database. The richer the database is, the better the enrichment techniques will work and the smarter the system will become.

But there is still one important enrichment technique which we have not yet mentioned.

Using User Activity to Make Data Smarter

The bibliographic data (within a database on the same system or in other databases on other systems, connected via e.g. Z39.50) is not the only source for data enrichment. There is another one, which is equally important, the users of that data and their activities.

The end-users of library systems are 'active' in two main areas, circulation and OPAC. They check out objects and they search the catalogue. Both activities can be used to enrich data considerably and with great success.

First of all, especially in large volume circulation systems, circulation transactions can be analyzed statistically to create relations between records. These relations are variations on the 'who borrows this work, also borrows these other works' principle. These relations are of high value and are sometimes more associative than purely logical. However, they are -again- a worthwhile addition to manually created relations.

Finally, OPAC (search) activities can be used to order data and create relations. This technique, which is also used in some Internet search engines, analyses user behaviour and uses this analysis to order and present records. Some examples of these techniques: records get a higher sorting order in the list depending on the number of times they have been selected from the list; relations are given greater value depending on the number of times they have been

chosen; user defined profiles influence the creation of search result sets. However, these techniques often work as a self-fulfilling prophecy and favour those records that were already high in the original sorting order. This is the reason why we do not yet deploy these techniques to their full potential.

Conclusions

Libraries are in the middle of an information revolution. The risk of being overrun by search engines and other parties is certainly there. But if libraries stick to their real strengths they should and will be able to offer better service, more refined search results and ultimately greater user satisfaction. By growing out of their traditional boundaries they should be able to face new challenges. As described, the main items are: open standards and platforms (Z39.50, MARC, XML, metadata), flexible and rich bibliographic databases, refined search techniques (including associative and fuzzy techniques), maximal use of computing facilities for refining searches and finally, data enrichment based on one or multiple (bibliographic or non bibliographic) databases and user activities. However, all these techniques are based on the quality of the underlying databases, their consistency, and their accuracy. So not only does smart software make libraries smart, but the opposite is even more true: smart libraries allow software to become smart.

Further information from: Geac Benelux B.V., Postbus 2067, 5202 CB 's-Hertogenbosch, Netherlands. Tel.: +31 (73) 624 34 00. Fax: +31 (73) 624 34 05. E-mail: info@geac.nl.

American Electric Power Company Switches to SIRSI

SIRSI Corporation

American Electric Power Company, one of the largest generators of electricity in the United States, has chosen Sirsi Corporation's Unicorn® Library Management System for its corporate library. According to AEP's Knowledge and Research Services Coordinator Gerry Greenwood, "We evaluated a variety of automation systems, comparing stability, reporting function, intuitive serials management and MARC record handling capability. We determined that SIRSI best met our operational requirements."

Greenwood said that while the library will benefit from circulation, serials

management, and vendor interaction, the reporting function will prove particularly useful. "Since our library operates on a self-sustaining basis, this function will help us to meet our obligation of providing statistical user activity information for accountability much more easily than we can now," Greenwood commented. "Having such flexible and responsible reporting will be important to our fund-

ing. The new SIRSI system will also help with our substantial interlibrary loan activity."

SIRSI (www.sirsi.com), the leader in library technology since 1979, delivers advanced software and services for libraries around the globe. By providing the industry's most complete library management infrastructure and unique

solutions for capitalizing on the power, speed, and versatility of the Internet, SIRSI and our clients are changing the way the world shares knowledge.

Further information from: SIRSI, 101 Washington Street SE, Huntsville, AL 35801-4827, USA. Tel. +1 (256)-704-7000. Fax: +1 (256)-704-7007. E-mail: sales@sirsi.com.

Other IFLA News

Reconstruction of Libraries in Kosovo/Kosovo

Initiatives for the further reconstruction of public libraries in the war-torn province of Kosovo were agreed at a series of recent meetings in Pristina.

The Kosova Libraries Consortium held its second working meeting on 7 March 2001. The consortium consists of the UN Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK), UNESCO, the Council of Europe, the Open Society Institute, the National and University Library of Kosovo and IFLA. Together these key players act as the focal point, linking international interests with interests in Kosova.

The Kosova Library Consortium was formed in October 2000 to further a short- and medium-term development plan for Kosova libraries based on the assessment of a professional expert mission performed in February/March 2000. The plan and the assessment are published in the report *Libraries in Kosova/Kosovo* (see details below) by Carsten Frederiksen and Frode Bakken, which is now also available in Albanian.

It was agreed between all parties present to follow up one of the main recommendations of the report, which is to establish a Kosova Library Council. The Council would give advice, and make recommendations to relevant bodies, on library and information services and on projects and expenditure.

Another objective - to disseminate best practice - was met by holding the first of a series of seminars on 8 March 2001 at the National and University Library in Pristina. The seminar involved forty participants representing the various regions of Kosova and sectors of the library profession.

The meeting resolved that "Libraries are essential tools for reconstruction and

development. We therefore urge the UN Interim Administration Mission to give greater priority to libraries in their allocation of resources".

A number of further seminars are to take place later in 2001.

Mr Jetish Kadishani, President of the Kosova Association of Librarians, stated that "the activities of the Kosova Library Consortium are felt as a strong support by our librarians; we hope that the UNMIK administration for Kosova will likewise concentrate on the further development of a strong library infrastructure".

During the week of the meetings, several delegations of the Kosova Library Consortium visited a number of libraries in different regions.

Updates of the library situation in Kosova are available at: www.unesco.org/webworld/kosovo_library.

1. *Libraries in Kosova/Kosovo: a general assessment and a short and medium-term development plan* is the report by Carsten Frederiksen and Frode Bakken, of a mission undertaken by them on the behalf of UNESCO, the Council of Europe and the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA) Freedom of Access to Information and Freedom of Expression (FAIFE) Office. Copies are available from: IFLA/FAIFE Office, Islands Brygge 37, DK 2300, COPENHAGEN S. Denmark. Tel: +45 33 66 46 27/37 Fax: +45 33 66 70 64. Website: www.faiife.dk.

IFLA Donation to University of Sarajevo

The beautiful city of Sarajevo, capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina, suffered a siege by nationalist Serb forces lasting from April 1992 until March 1996. Although

there was a great deal of indiscriminate shell and mortar fire from the hills surrounding the city, much of it was deliberate in its aim. The primary cultural institutions of the city were particular targets. The incineration of the collections of the National and University Library, assaulted with incendiary shells, is well known, as is the utter destruction of the Oriental Institute with all of its collections.

What is less well known is that many buildings of the University of Sarajevo received a similar fate. Six faculty libraries were completely destroyed, another four damaged. The School of Architecture, founded in 1948 at another time of great post-war change, was situated in close proximity to the front lines. It was heavily bombarded from the beginning of the siege. The parts that remained usable were turned into a military barracks for the defenders. Its library, archives and slide collections (then individually held by the faculty) were all lost.

Currently, the School of Architecture has 552 full-time undergraduate and 54 graduate students, taught by 27 full-time professors, 28 part-time faculty members and 22 teaching assistants. As is well known, slides play a critical pedagogical role in the teaching of the visual arts. Any institution without them operates at a tremendous disadvantage.

Thanks to the assistance of several humanitarian organizations, the School of Architecture has been rebuilding its facilities. IFLA has made a donation to the Faculty of Architecture which is enabling it to set up the infrastructure for a new slide collection: acquire slide cabinets from Austria; have light boxes (necessary for organizing slides for lectures) constructed locally; and purchase slide projectors. In turn, the School of

Architecture has allocated space and found a person who will take on the responsibility of managing the collection. This will establish the first centralized slide collection in Bosnia open to all professors teaching architecture and art.

The Harvard-based Bosnia Library Project has devoted itself to assisting in the restoration of destroyed and damaged Bosnian library collections since the Dayton Accords, however flawed, made such work possible. Its initial focus was the National and University Library

in Sarajevo; however, working in concert with the Sabre Foundation of Cambridge, it has widened the scope of its efforts, including--in this instance--slide libraries. The author, coordinator of the Bosnia Library Project, is endeavoring to elicit slide donations so that this infrastructure may be put to good use. Anyone interested in supporting this effort in any way is encouraged to contact him at the address given below. By such means, this school, critical for restoration of Bosnia's devastated cities and towns and for its future development, will be assist-

ed in undertaking the education of new generations of Bosnian architects.

Jeffrey B. Spurr, Cataloguer for Islamic Art, Aga Khan Program for Islamic Architecture, Fine Arts Library, Harvard University, Fogg Art Museum, 32 Quincy St., Cambridge, MA 02138-3802, USA. Phone: +1 (617) 495-3372. Fax: +1 (617) 496-4889. E-mail: spurr@fas.harvard.edu. Websites: <http://hcl.harvard.edu/finearts/Islamicclassification/index.html>; http://hcl.harvard.edu/finearts/semitic_photo.html.

Reports of Meeting

NGO Forum on Least Developed Countries

The second Preparatory Conference for the United Nations NGO Forum on Least Developed Countries (LDC) to be held in Brussels, Belgium in May 2001, took place in New York, USA, from February 5-9 2001. Ms Adriana Acauan Tandler of Queens Borough Public Library (New York) made the following statement on behalf of IFLA at that meeting, on 5 February 2001:

When we speak about planning, about training and development, about literacy and drop-out rates, about education, about human capacities, and about free

access to information, we must include in our thinking libraries and librarians.

Libraries are no longer depositories of books or banks of printed information. Libraries are dynamic organizations, community and learning centres, and can provide the conditions and surroundings that are conducive to human development and to life-long learning. Librarians are strong partners in literacy, in education, in the delivery of services that improve living conditions and the quality of life.

Information is a pre-requisite to all developmental activities. Free access to information is the backbone of democra-

tic societies; libraries provide free access to information and information-delivery. Libraries also provide a gateway to those without Internet access and so have a critical role in bridging the digital divide between countries and within countries.

Libraries are part of the common good, and the right of every child and adult. In the 21st century, when we plan to improve the conditions in the least developed countries, we submit that libraries must be part of our plan.

Thank you

Adriana Acauan Tandler

International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA)

Publications of International Relevance

Launch of Public Library Guidelines

The Boston Conference will see the launch of the long expected IFLA Public Library Guidelines. An editing commit-

tee, chaired by Philip Gill, has been working on these, on behalf of the IFLA Section of Public Libraries for a couple of years. The result will be a completely revised edition of the existing book. It will appear in the IFLA/Saur Series

under the title The Public Library Service: the IFLA/UNESCO guidelines for development and be available soon. We foresee also to have translations of this important book into Arabic, Chinese, French, German, Russian and Spanish.

Miscellaneous

Serageldin named Director-General of the New Library of Alexandria

Dr. Ismail Serageldin, formerly a Vice President of the World Bank and Chairman of Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, the Consul-

tative Group to Assist the Poorest, the Global Water Partnership and the World Commission for Water in the 21st Century has been named by President Mubarak of Egypt as acting Director-General (DG) for the New Library of Alexandria Complex. President Mubarak also appointed Mrs. Suzanne Mubarak to

head the Council of Patrons and the Board of Trustees of the Library, and named a distinguished group of people to the Board. Dr. Serageldin will act as Director General (DG) on an interim basis until the first Board of Trustees meeting exercises its right in selecting and appointing the DG.

In a letter addressed to Associations of Friends of the Library of Alexandria around the world, Dr Serageldin said:

"I am eager to get in touch with you and to explore ways in which we can collaborate to make the dream of a renewed Library of Alexandria a reality. As the Library project was nearing completion, the Government of Egypt decided to give it an unprecedented degree of autonomy, and passed a law that abolished the existing structure and created a new one that directly attaches the Library and its affiliated institutions to the Head of State. The Bibliotheca is to be governed by a Council of Patrons including heads of state and most eminent persons (meeting rarely, but providing support and guidance), and a Board of Trustees of eminent Egyptians and non-Egyptians who will establish the internal working regulations of the Library and its annual budget and work program and guard the intellectual excellence of its activities. ... I know that the associations of friends of the Library of Alexandria have sprung spontaneously in many countries, and their moral support over many years has been very important for those of us in Egypt and abroad who dared to dream of the new Library rising on the shores of the Mediterranean to welcome visitors from all over the world who would make it once more a vibrant center of intellectual ferment and dialogue. There is so much that the world needs to address, and we certainly hope that the new Bibliotheca can contribute in bringing people closer together in the years ahead. I am anxious to have your active involvement in the elaboration of our plans, and to invite you to come to visit the Bibliotheca Alexandrina which is almost finished."

Dr. Ismail Serageldin is an Egyptian national, born in Guiza in 1944. He is married with one son. He is tri-lingual: Arabic, French and English. Further information about Dr. Serageldin is available from his website: <http://www.serageldin.com>.

Alan Hopkinson, Chair of the UK Friends Executive Committee, hosts an Internet mailing list relating to the Alexandria Library: Lis-alexandria_library@listas.bireme.br. http://listas.bireme.br/mailman/listinfo/lis-alexandria_library. Further information is available from: Alan Hopkinson, Head of Library Systems, Middlesex University, Bounds Green Road, London N11 2NQ, UK. E-mail: a.hopkinson@mdx.ac.uk. Phone: +44 (208) 411 5238. Fax: +44

(208) 411 5163. Mobile: +44 (7765) 230260. Voicemail: +44 (845) 282 1590.

New SLA Executive Director

The Board of Directors of the Special Libraries Association (SLA) announced on 13 April that Roberta Shaffer will be the association's new executive director with effect from 4 September. She succeeds David Bender who has served as executive director for twenty-two years. Ms. Shaffer has been dean of the Graduate School of Library and Information Science at the University of Texas (UT) at Austin since August 1999. Prior to her tenure at UT, Shaffer was the director of research and information services at the Washington-based international law firm of Covington & Burling. Concurrently, she also was coordinator of the law libraries program at the Catholic University School of Library and Information Science. She is currently vice president of the International Association of Law Librarians.

From the British Library to Yale

Having pursued a distinguished career as Director of Special Collections at the British Library, Dr. Alice Prochaska has been appointed as University Librarian of Yale University, Connecticut. She will begin her five-year term in this highly prestigious post on 1 August 2001. Currently, Dr Prochaska is Chair of the Rare Books and Manuscripts Standing Committee of IFLA. She is maintaining positions with a wide variety of other public bodies in the fields of librarianship and education, and has also written a number of books, including *The History of the General Federation of Trade Unions* (1982) and *Irish History From 1700: A Guide to Sources in the Public Record Office* (1986).

New Deputy at the National Library of South Africa

Mrs Joan Frances de Beer has been appointed as Deputy National Librarian with effect from 1 March 2001. Mrs de Beer has held positions in university, public and special libraries and has been associated with the National Library since 1989, when she joined the former State Library as Deputy Director. She subsequently served as acting Director of the Pretoria and Cape Town divisions of

the National Library. She has been actively involved in national and international organizations in the field of librarianship and information work. She is the current Vice-President of the Library and Information Association of South Africa (LIASA). From 1996 to 2000 she served as Secretary of the Conference of Directors of National Libraries. Currently she is the Secretary of the IFLA Section for Library Buildings and Equipment.

Further information from: Dr Peter Lor, National Librarian, National Library of South Africa, PO Box 397, Pretoria 0001, South Africa. E-mail: Peter.Lor@nlsa.ac.za. Telephone: +2712 (12) 321 8931, Ext. 103. Fax +2712 (12) 321 1128.

South African Library Leadership Project

The Library and Information Association of South Africa (LIASA) is pleased to announce that the Andrew W Mellon Foundation has approved a grant of USD 250,000 to the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (USA), for use of over three years, in support of a South African Library Leadership Project. This is a partnership project between the Mortenson Center for International Library Programs at the University of Illinois, the Gauteng and Environs Library Consortium (GAELIC) and the Library and Information Association of South Africa (LIASA).

The goals of the project are to implement a leadership program for future library managers from academic and public libraries in South Africa and to assist with establishing a continuing education function in LIASA. A total of eighteen library professionals will be trained. The training will take place both in South Africa, under the guidance of LIASA, and in the United States at the Mortenson Center. The project will be administered within the LIASA National Office.

For further information: Ellen Tise, President: LIASA. E-mail: etise@uwc.ac.za or Gwenda Thomas, Executive Director: LIASA, E-mail: gwenda@qed.to.

Best LIBRI Student Paper Award

Since 1950, through fifty-one volumes, *LIBRI International Journal of Libraries*

and *Information Services* has been a leader among scholarly journals in the international library world. As part of its strategy to remain one of the premier library journals, *LIBRI* is issuing a call for "Best Student Paper of 2001." This competition supports *LIBRI*'s goal of publishing the best articles from the next generation of library and information science professionals. The Editors are proud once again to recognize the very best article with this special award, funded by K.G. Saur Verlag, Munich, Germany.

Students at all levels* are invited to submit articles with clarity and authority. For 2001, there is no stated theme. Research papers should address one of the significant issues facing today's librarians and information professionals. Case studies, best practices, and pure research papers are all welcome.

Length: approx. 5000 words

Language: English

Deadline: May 31, 2001

The best paper will be selected by a panel consisting of the members of the Editorial Board, the Advisory Board, and other international experts. The paper will be judged on the basis of:

- originality of thought and observation
- depth of research and scholarship
- topicality of problems addressed
- the international readership of the journal

The article will be published in the 2001:4 issue. The author of the winning article will be honoured with an award of USD 500.00 and with a complementary subscription to *LIBRI* for 2002. If the quality of competition warrants, some papers may be designated as honourable mention and the authors will receive complementary subscriptions to *LIBRI* for 2002.

Manuscripts should be sent to the *LIBRI* Editorial Office, Statsbiblioteket, Universitetsparken, DK 8000 Aarhus C, Denmark. Electronic submissions are encouraged and may be submitted to libri@statsbiblioteket.dk. Authors instructions are available at the *LIBRI* site at <http://www.saur.de/>.

* Exception: Senior information scholars returning to school for additional degrees outside the field of library and information science are not eligible for this award.

Nancy John, Ian Johnson and Svend Larsen, Editors, *LIBRI*.

Integrated Library/Museum in New Zealand

Puke Ariki, the world's first purpose-built, fully-integrated library and museum, has started construction in New Plymouth, New Zealand. Situated next to the foreshore of New Plymouth - the largest city in the region of Taranaki, on the west coast of New Zealand's North Island - Puke Ariki will merge the New Plymouth Library and the Taranaki Museum into a single heritage and information facility. Construction started on January 29 this year, and Puke Ariki's doors are due to open to the public in 2003. ('Puke Ariki' is pronounced 'Pooke Ah-ree-kee' - a Maori word meaning 'The Hill (Puke) of the Chief (Ariki)').

For more information: www.pukeari-ki.com.

Obituaries

Birgitta Bergdahl

It is with great regret that we have to report the death, after a long illness, of Birgitta Bergdahl, the founder Director of the IFLA Advancement of Librarianship Programme (ALP).

A tribute is being prepared to take place during the IFLA General Conference to be held in Boston, USA, in August.

An appreciation and obituary will appear in a future issue of *IFLA Journal*.

Ross Shimmon, Secretary General

In Memoriam: Dr Rudolf Malek

Dr Rudolf Malek, who, during the years 1968-1970; was president of the Association of Librarians and Documentalists of the Czech Republic (known as SKIP, the abbreviation of its name in Czech), is one of the outstanding figures of Czech librarianship. Born in 1919, he belonged to the generation that was fatally marked by the Second World War, because after the occupation of our republic in autumn 1939, the Germans closed all the universities. Not only did young people have no chance to finish their studies, but they also had to work for the Reich. They were either deported to do forced labour in Germany or they worked in Czech factories and other enterprises that served the Reich.

Rudolf Malek finished his studies at the Faculty of Letters of the Charles University (FFUK) after the war; and was awarded a PhD. From 1945 he worked at

the City Library of Prague, becoming its director in spring 1957. Shortly afterward he began his involvement in outside work, taking up the chair of Librarianship at FFUK which in 1953 had begun offering comprehensive higher education in this discipline.

Rudolf Malek's name is attached to the great expansion of library services of the Prague City Library network (Central Library and branches throughout the city). In the 1960s, taking advantage of the climate of political liberalization and intellectual freedom, he set up international contacts by following the development of municipal libraries in large cities. In 1966 he succeeded in organizing a symposium for such libraries, in Prague, in which the directors of nineteen large city libraries took part. Their meeting led to the foundation of INTAMEL, one year later during the conference in Liverpool where Dr Malek was elected vice-president of this new organization for metropolitan city libraries.

As soon as circumstances allowed, Rudolf Malek became deeply involved in international cooperation in the framework of IFLA. In 1968 and 1969, he took part in the annual general conferences of IFLA in Frankfurt and in Copenhagen where he was elected vice-president of IFLA for a term of three years. Unfortunately the entry of the Warsaw Pact armies into Czechoslovakia on 21 August 1968, halted for many long years the international collaboration which had been developing successfully in all areas of national life including librarianship. Dr Malek again attempted to take part in the 1970 IFLA Conference which was being held in Moscow, but he was obliged to leave the Conference early following direct pressure from the Czechoslovak Embassy in Moscow.

In 1970, at the request of the Ministry of Culture the Ministry of the Interior dissolved SKIP and purged all its office-holders and staff. Dr Malek was dismissed from his post as director of the Prague City Library. Thanks perhaps to the esteem in which he was held he was not banished but was able to remain in the profession as head of a small university library.

After November 1989, when fundamental political changes took place in Czechoslovakia, Dr Malek was naturally rehabilitated, but did not return to his old post of director of Prague City Library. He worked until 1994 at the library of the National Conservatory of Music, Dance and Drama.

He again threw himself into the work of the association and, at the constituent congress of the renewed association - SKIP - in the spring of 1990, he was elected vice-president. He involved himself again in international cooperation and that same year he attended the IFLA Conference in Stockholm as a member of the delegation from SKIP.

After 1995 he rarely appeared in public: we saw him for the last time at the party for his 80th birthday in October 1999. Dr Rudolf Malek passed away on 2 January 2001.

Let us pay tribute to his memory.

Jarmila Burgetova

The author was present at the creation of the Association of Librarians and Documentalists of the Czech Republic (SKIP) in 1968, and was elected as its secretary general. In the period 1990-1998 she was twice elected as its president. Since 1998 she has been its vice-president.

International Calendar

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

For information: Conference Secretariat, CONGREX HOLLAND BV, PO Box 302, 1000 AH Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Tel: +31 20 50 40 206. Fax: +31 20 50 40 225. E-mail: ifla2001@congrex.nl. Website: www.congrex.com.

August 12-16, 2001. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, USA. 4th Northumbria International Conference on Performance Measurement in Libraries and Information Services. Satellite meeting organized by IFLA Section Statistics in collaboration with the Association of Research Libraries. For more information: Martha Kyrillidou, Senior Program Officer for Statistics and Measurement, Association of Research Libraries, 21 Dupont Circle, Suite 800, Washington, DC 20036, USA. Tel: +1 202 296-2296. Fax: +1 202 872-0884. E-mail: martha@arl.org. URL: <http://www.arl.org/stats/newmeas/northumb.html>.

August 13-15, 2001. Washington, DC, USA. "Digital Libraries for the Blind and the Culture of Learning in the Information Age". Satellite meeting organized by IFLA Section Libraries for the Blind in collaboration with the Library of Congress, National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Toronto, Canada. Information and registration: Owenv@lib.cnib.ca or paterss@lib.cnib.ca. Exhibitors' information: barbara.mates@cpl.org.

August 14-16, 2001. Québec City, Québec, Canada. Satellite meeting organized by the Sections on Management and Marketing and on Education and Training. Theme: "Education

and Research for Marketing and Quality Management in Libraries". For information: Réjean Savard, Ecole de bibliothéconomie et des sciences de l'information, Université de Montréal, Case postale 6128, Succursale Centre-ville, Montreal H3C, Canada.

August 14-16, 2001. Dublin, Ohio, USA. Joint Pre-conference organized by IFLA Sections on Classification and Indexing and Information Technology, in collaboration with OCLC.

August 14-16, 2001. Buffalo, New York, USA. "Technology, Globalization, and Multicultural Services". Satellite meeting organized by IFLA Sections Library Services to Multicultural Populations and Information Technology. Information and registration: bvw@buffalo.edu.

August 15-17, 2001. Chester, Vermont, USA. 4th World Conference on Continuing Professional Education for the Library and Information Professions; organized by IFLA Round Table on Continuing Professional Education. More information from: bwools@wahoo.sjsu.edu. URL: <http://www.ifla.org/IV/ifla65/papers/097-104e.htm>.

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

September 4-8, 2001. Darmstadt, Germany. 5th European Conference on Research and Advanced Technology for Digital Libraries. For more information: URL www.ecdl2001.org.

September 11-13, 2001. Petrozavodsk, Russian Federation. Digital Libraries: Advanced Methods and Technologies, Digital Collections (RCDL2001). For

more information: URL <http://rcdl2001/krc.karelia.ru>.

September 19-21, 2001. Geneva, Switzerland. WIPO Second International Conference on Electronic Commerce and Intellectual Property. Further information: Office of Legal and Organization Affairs, World Intellectual Property Organization, 34, chemin des Colombettes, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland. Tel: +41 (22) 338 9164. Fax: +41 (22) 740 3700. E-mail: ecommerce@wipo.int. Website: <http://ecommerce.wipo.int/meetings/2001/conference/>.

September 23-27, 2001. London, United Kingdom. Association for Recorded Sound Collections and International Association of Sound and Audio-visual Archives (IASA). Joint Annual Conference. 'Why collect? - The purpose of audio-visual archives.' Further information: The British Library National Sound Archive, 96 Euston Road, London NW1 2DB, United Kingdom. Tel: +44 (0) 20 7412 7440. Fax: +44 (0) 20 7412 7441. E-mail: NSA@bl.uk.

October 1-5, 2001. Ljubljana, Slovenia. 7th International Conference on Interlending and Document Supply. Theme: "Providing Access Through Cooperation. For information: IFLA Office for UAP and International Lending, c/o The British Library, Boston Spa, Wetherby, W Yorkshire LS23 7BQ, United Kingdom. Tel: 44 1937 546254. Fax: 44 1937 546478. E-mail: ifla@bl.uk.

October 12-14, 2001. Melbourne, Australia. Revelling in Reference. Reference and Information Services Section (RAISS) Symposium. For information: E-mail: conplus@ozemail.com.au.

October 18-21, 2001. Memphis, USA. EEI21 Memphis: The Ethics of Electronic Information in the 21st Centu-

- ry. An Annual Scholarly Symposium at the University of Memphis. For more information: Mr. Tom Mendina, Chairman, EEI21-MEMPHIS, 126 Ned R. McWherter Library, Memphis, TN 38152-3250, USA. Tel. +1 901 678-4310. E-mail: tmendina@memphis.edu. URL: <http://www.memphis.edu/ethics21/01eei>.
- October 22-26, 2001. Tokyo, Japan. International Conference on Dublin Core and Metadata Applications 2001. For information: E-mail: sugimoto@ulis.ac.jp. URL: <http://www.DL.ulis.ac.jp/DC2001/>.
- November 2-3, 2001. University of Maryland, USA. Library Research Seminar II: Partners and Connections: Research Applied to Practice. For information: Dr. Lynn Westbrook, General Conference Chair, School of Library and Information Studies, Texas Woman's University, PO Box 425432, Denton, Texas 76204, USA. Tel. +1 940-898-2609. Fax: +1 940-898-2611. E-mail: jwestbrook@twu.edu. URL: www.dpo.uab.edu/~folive/LRSII/.
- November 3-8, 2001. Washington DC, USA. Information in a Networked World: Harnessing the Flow: ASIST 2001 Annual Meeting. For more information: American Society for Information Science and Technology, 1320 Fenwick Lane, Suite 510, Silver Spring, MD 20910, USA. Tel. +1 301 495-0900. Fax: +1 301 495-0810. E-mail: asis@asis.org. URL: <http://www.asis.org/Conferences>.
- November 12-13, 2001. Orlando, Florida, USA. The Virtual Reference Desk, 3rd Annual Digital Reference Conference. For more information: E-mail: vr-dconf@vr-d.org.
- January 18-23, 2002. New Orleans, USA. American Library Association. Mid-winter Meeting. For more information: American Library Association, 50 E. Huron, Chicago, IL 60611, USA. Tel. +1-800-545-2433. Fax: +1 312 440-9374. E-mail: ala@ala.org. URL: www.ala.org.
- May 29-31, 2002. Bangalore, India. IFIP WG9.4 Conference. 'ICTs and development: new opportunities, perspectives and challenges.' Further information from Conference and Programme Chairpersons: S. Krishna, Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore. E-mail: skrishna@iimb.ernet.in. Shirin Madon, London School of Economics and Political Science. E-mail: S.Madon@lse.ac.uk. Website: <http://lse.ac.uk/ifipwg94/Conference2002/>.
- June 13-19, 2002. Atlanta, USA. American Library Association. Annual Conference. For more information: American Library Association, 50 E. Huron, Chicago, IL 60611, USA. Tel. +1-800-545-2433. Fax: +1 312 440-9374. E-mail: ala@ala.org. URL: www.ala.org.
- July 21-25, 2002. Göteborg, Sweden. Vision 2002: Activity and Participation. For more information: E-mail: vision2002@gbg.congrex.se.
- August 18-24, 2002. Glasgow, Scotland. 68th IFLA General Conference and Council. Theme: "Libraries for Life: Democracy, Diversity, Delivery". For more information: Conference Department, Library Association Enterprises, The Library Association, 7 Ridgmount Street, London WC1E 7AE, United Kingdom. Tel: +44 20 7255 0543. Fax: +44 20 7255 0541. E-mail: ifla@la-hq.org.uk. URL: <http://www.ifla.org/IV/ifla68/>.
- August 25-30, 2002. Montreal, Canada. IFIP Congress 2002 - 17th World Computer Congress. 'Information Technology for our Times: ideas, research, and application in an inclusive world.' Further information: George H. Boynton, Chair, Organizing Committee. Tel: +1 (514) 894-0882. Fax: +1 (514) 861-5800. E-mail: george@cips.ca. Website: www.wcc2002.org.
- September 29-October 3, 2002. Basel, Switzerland. 28th IBBY Congress. For more information: E-mail: ibby@eye.ch.
- August 1-8, 2003. Berlin, Germany. 69th IFLA General Conference and Council. Theme: "Access Point Library: Media - Information - Culture." For more information: Ms Barbara Schleihagen, Secretary General, or Mr Christoph Albers, Conference Coordinator, IFLA 2003 Berlin Secretariat, c/o Berlin State Library - Prussian Cultural Heritage, Potsdamer Str. 33, D-10785 Berlin, Germany. Tel: +49-30-26 55 88-52, and -74. Fax: +49-30-26 55 88-53, and -75. E-mail: ifla2003secr@sbb.spk-berlin.de. URL: <http://www.ifla.org/IV/ifla69/>.
- August 2004. Buenos Aires, Argentina. 70th IFLA General Conference and Council. For more information: IFLA Headquarters, POB 95312, 2509 CH, The Hague, The Netherlands. Tel. +31 70 314-0884. Fax: + 31 70 383-4827.
- August 20-26, 2005. Oslo, Norway. 71st IFLA General Conference and Council. For more information: Mr Frode Bakken, Norwegian Library Association, Malerhaugv. 20, N-0661 Oslo, Norway. Tel. +47-90660423. Fax: +47-22672368. E-mail: mrfrodebakken@hotmail.com. URL: <http://www.ifla.org/IV/ifla71/71intro.htm>.
- August 22-28, 2006. Seoul, Korea. 72nd IFLA General Conference and Council. For more information: IFLA Headquarters, POB 95312, 2509 CH, The Hague, The Netherlands. Tel. +31 70 314-0884. Fax: + 31 70 383-4827.

