REPORT ABOUT SEMANTIC WEB IN LIBRARIES FOR B.I.I

WILHEMSBURG, HAMBURG (GERMANY)

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Where did SWIB13 take place?

SWIB13 took place at at Bürgerhaus Wilhelmsburg
a city of Hamburg. Hamburg town is located at
the north part of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Who was there?

⇨ **Chairs**

- Prof. Klaus Tochtermann, ZBW, Germany
- Prof. Michael Granitzer, University Passau, Germany
- Prof. Ansgar Scherp, ZBW, Germany
- Dr. Timo Borst, ZBW, Germany
- Dr. Atif Latif ZBW, Germany

⇨ **Participants**

- Lecturers
- 160 participants from 24 countries

What was SWIB13 about?

- **Event Tagline**: Semantic Web in Libraries

- Presentations themes:

  - Mappings and Mashups,
  - Libraries and Beyond,
  - Ontology engineering,
  - Contributing to Europeana,
  - Base Technology: the Web, Repositories enhanced

- **Memorable information**

  - "If linked data put every librarians on the earth in the same position librarian programmer are now with Marc, it gonna have no blank data adoption in libraries" [Dorothea Salo, University of wiscosin/USA]

  - "We are moving from cataloguing to catalinking" [Richard Wallis, OCLC]

  - "BIBFRAME will determine a transition path from Marc21 to an exchange format based on linked data principle" [Lars G. Svensson, Germany National Library]

When did the event take place?

- Preconference: Day 1 9am – 7pm
  - Collated Events
  - Tutorials and Workshops

- Conference: Day 2
  - Registration: 8:30am – 9:15am
  - Speakers and presentations: 9:15 – 5:30pm
  -conference dinner: 7pm – 9pm

- Conference: Day 3
  -Speakers and presentations: 9am – 5:30pm

Why was the event scheduled?

The SWIB conference is a joint event of ZBW-Leibniz Information Centre for Economics and North Rhine-Westphalian Library Service Centre (hbz). It aims to provide substantial information on linked open data developments relevant to the library world and to foster the exchange of ideas and experiences among practitioners. SWIB encourages thinking outside the box by involving participants and speakers from other domains, such as scholarly communications, museums and archives, or related industries.

Review of the Germans' Libraries and information infrastructure

National Library of Germany

At the basic level, small and medium-sized libraries have a good mixture of different books and media on offer. In serving people on the basic level, the library is a turning point of in-formation and a market for everybody. Libraries at this level are financed by local communities on various levels. Quite a number of them are financed by the Christian churches, which share a concept of public library services based on their own cultural traditions, often with a special focus on children.

Types of libraries in Germany

-**regional libraries:** Each of the sixteen federal states has at least one regional library. Some may have more due to historical reasons, as is the case with former independent regions or small kingdoms. Some regional libraries are combined with city libraries, many of them with

university libraries. Regional Libraries or State Libraries (called 'Landes-bibliotheken') provide literature and media for loan as research libraries, preserve traditional collections of the region, have the right of a regional legal deposit, and compile a regional bibliography.

-**university libraries:** In German universities there are different tasks for the central university library and the departmental libraries or branches. The central university library – which is open to everybody – is the main lending library with a large open access area and centrally located stacks. It is usually involved in building up a digital library with a professional information centre drawing upon national and international databases and reference books. As the centre of acquisition and cataloguing, it supplies bibliographic data related to its holdings to the regional union catalogue database. The central library usually has a textbook collection with multiple copies for students. In some cases, the library is part of a system of special collections, which provides services at to highly specialized needs, that can only be met in cooperation on the part of some special libraries, university libraries with their special collections.

-**Special libraries:** Usually, special libraries have library functions associated with the need for specialized information and literature met cooperatively by some metropolitan libraries, special libraries, regional and university libraries. They are often part of an institution such as a research institute or an administrative body. Their field of acquisition is fairly restricted; they specialize in tasks relevant to their institution, and collect specialized material related to their special interest. This includes technical instructions and other grey literature, literature from other institutions, some scripts not yet published, and, increasingly, digital material. Special libraries often engage in more intensive classification work than other libraries, creating content information, if applicable, and providing special services to the staff of the institution. Special libraries serve their institutions first, which, at times, implies restrictions for the public, who, for example, may not be able to check out any media items.

Private Funding Institutions: Private institutions providing funding for libraries include companies, societies, and private persons. Many large businesses maintain their own libraries and information centres for purposes of research and development, focusing specifically on the literature needs of the company staff. These libraries are generally not open to the public. Also belonging to the category of scientific special libraries are the libraries created by associations with economic, professional, scientific or idealistic objectives to support their work. Private persons as the owners of larger libraries open to the public have become much rarer in Germany than in the past. Only in exceptional instances have private collections remained in the hands of the nobility (Regensburg, Sigmaringen). The largest metropolitan library system in Germany is reckoned to be the Book Halls in the city state of Hamburg, which are funded by a civil-law foundation.

Public Libraries
The public library (Öffentliche Bibliothek– ÖB) is the most common kind of library in the Federal Republic of Germany. Around 3,050 academic libraries (regional, university, government and other academic special libraries) are registered in the HBZ database of addresses, compared to around 10,021 registered public library locations (including branch libraries), irrespective of type of funding (DBS, 31.12.2009). German towns, municipalities

and administrative districts maintain a total of around 5,400 local public library locations (including branches) and are also responsible for a further 2,600 school libraries and resource centres. In some federal states, the counties have established county libraries (Kreis-bibliotheken) or county and city libraries (Kreisund Stadtbibliotheken), of which there are about 40.

Public Libraries maintained by the Churches

Considering that just over half of all German local authorities boast at least one public library, the 3,701 Catholic, 869 Protestant and 116 libraries (locations) run by other institutions play a significant role alongside the 5,334 local authority libraries. Almost without exception, however, these ecclesiastical public libraries are located in the old (Western) federal states. In spite of their large numbers, it must be remembered that they lag far behind the municipal libraries not only regarding holdings, acquisitions, budgets and circulation figures but also with respect to opening hours and expenditure on staff. More than 98% of all church-run public libraries are managed by voluntary staff. As far as literature provision and activities aimed at encouraging reading among children and young people are concerned, they nevertheless have an important role to play, especially in communities lacking a local municipal library. The Protestant and Catholic Churches regard their library work to a large extent as part of their local community work and as a cultural activity.

Children's and Young People's Libraries

Because of the particular social, educational and political importance of library work for children and young people in key areas such as encouraging children to read, helping them to enjoy good literature and teaching them media literacy skills, all public libraries give this target user group their special attention. Children and young people up to the age of 14 use the library much more intensively than any other group in the population and in many cities there is a special children's and young people's library, or at any rate a corresponding department within the public library. For some time now, librarians have been focusing on the four- to twelve-year-olds, and developing children's libraries (Kinderbibliotheken)or children's departments (Kinderabteilungen) especially for this age group. At first libraries combined their services for children and young people, catering for the literature and media demands of the under-sixteen's. The trend is clearly heading in the direction of separate libraries or zones for the older youngsters

School Libraries

The educational and political mandate of the public libraries is at its most obvious in the close relationships they cultivate with schools and school libraries. School libraries may be located in the schools themselves, where they are often called Media Centres; they can also be of the "combined" variety in the form of a branch library within the local city library system. The vast majority of school libraries belong to the first type, but unlike the second variety, they are rarely run by full-time or qualified staff. School libraries provide teaching staff and pupils alike with books and other media; they also carry stocks of popular children's and young people's literature alongside printed and digital reference works.

Library Services for Special User Groups

Library work for special user groups , sometimes known as social library work but

nowadays more often known as target group orientated library work , is dedicated to providing services especially to persons with specific disabilities or who are in a difficult personal situation. This is one of the areas of library activity which has suffered particularly since the beginning of the 1990s as a result of the cutbacks implemented by the public and church funding institutions. The area seems to be growing in popularity thanks to increased political interest in intercultural and demographic issues

Other Libraries

Besides the categories already listed, there are a number of other libraries, comparable in their function to public libraries, but open to a limited group of users only. For instance, in addition to its special military libraries, the German Federal Armed Forces (Deutsche Bundeswehr) maintain numerous smaller "troop libraries" (Truppenbüchereien), which provide general information and entertainment for the soldiers, with holdings of audio media and DVDs. Only company employees have access to the diminishing number of company works libraries (Werkbibliotheken), of which only about 15-20 still exist; their purpose is to provide their users with information on general topics and leisure interests in addition to material for professional training and continuing education purposes and they thus have a quite different function to the company's technical library, which serves the interests of research and development within the company and is classed as a pecial library.

Information and documentation centres

With the Federal Programme for the Promotion of Information and Documentation 1974–1977 (Programm der Bundesregierung zur Förderung von Information and Dokumentation 1974–1977– IuD Program) there began the systematic development of a network of information and documentation centres. Since subject-oriented information provision is basically regarded as a commercial undertaking which has to hold its own in the market, the first of these IuD programs (and to an even greater extent its successors) was seen more as a contribution to the economy than to the advancement of science. Hence these programs concentrated from the outset on science and engineering.
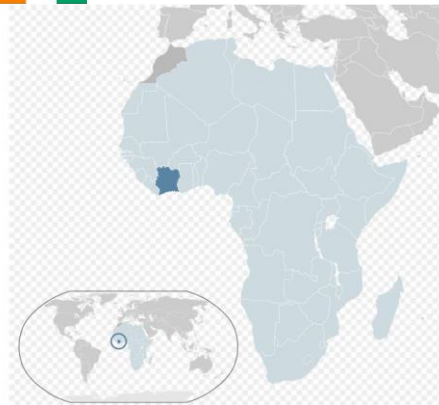

Hamburg University Library

The Campus Catalogue is the most important catalogue to search for books, journals, and other media in the Stabi and in the university's approximately 60 specialist libraries.

Special features between Ivory Coast and Germany libraries

I vory Coast or Côte d'Ivoire officially the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, is a country in West Africa. It has an area of 322,462 square kilometres (124,503 sq mi), and share borders with the countries Liberia, Guinea, Mali, Burkina Faso, and Ghana; its southern boundary is along the Gulf of Guinea. The official language is French. The country's population was estimated to be 19, 84 million (2012). Close ties to France following independence in 1960, the development of cocoa production for export, and foreign investment all made Cote d'Ivoire one of the most prosperous of the West African states. The country is divided into 19 regions and 81 departments.

In Ivory Coast like in Germany, we have national library, private libraries, public libraries, university libraries, school libraries and private documentation center but they can't be comparable to Germany libraries in term of infrastructures, management, information sharing, acquisitions and librarians training.

Our libraries aren't able to work and decide professionally and independently without being subject to political influence. Most of them have no internet access, no open access data accessible online, no repositories, no training session for updating librarians' knowledge in order to face new technological challenge, no virtual network for enhancing collaboration between libraries and international cooperation.

This conference really showed me the digital gap existing between the two world, Germany and Ivory Coast libraries. In fact, some university libraries still using CDS Win Isis for creating OPAC (which are not accessible online by users) when Germany libraries dealing with semantic web and linked open data. We still don't have have subscription to e-resources like Germans' libraries for satisfying the researchers and students.

Université Felix Houphouët Boigny Central Library

Current Trends, projects, innovative developments

After the post presidential crisis in 2010, Ivorian authorities decided to restore the universities including their libraries under way in the broader context of the introduction of the "LMD" (Licence-Master-Doctorate) in Africa. So since 2 months ago workshop and training session are organized dealing with the introduction to Dspace for creating institutional repository. Computer equipment has been provided also to the universities in order to achieve this goal. Many projects are planned such as libraries digitization and digital library.

Personnal impression

The library profession is constantly adjusting to new technical developments, standards and innovative new services. In development countries it difficult for librarians and libraries to invest in continuing training and professional development, so attended Swib13 conference on Semantics Web Libraries has been a good opportunity for me in terms of knowledge sharing and training.

During 3 days I have learned many new professional concept such as RDF and Ontology by attending the workshop on "introduction to linked open data" and lectures.

Thanks to the BI International for the grant I received for attending this conference, I wish for the next years submit paper for a presentation.

Webliography

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