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LETTER FROM THE CHAIR

Since my July letter, the Education and Training Section held successful meetings in Buenos Aires, has made progress in replacing the editor for the revision of the World Guide, completed an evaluation and review of the Sections as requested by IFLA, and submitted a report to the IFLA Secretary General on a possible curriculum for continuing education for librarians in the developing world. In fact, these are just a few of the accomplishments of the members of the section during this past year. These and others are detailed below.

The Education and Training Section's workshop program in Buenos Aires, under the capable leadership of Ismail Abdullah, Chair of the Program Planning Committee and Assumpcio Estivill and Niels Ole Pors assisting him as members of the Planning Committee, was a great success.. The theme of the workshop was "The Challenges of Library and Information Science Education in the Developing World" and the focus was on the opportunities and challenges of Regional and International Co-operation in Library Education in the Developing World. The workshop took place at the Universidad de Buenos Aires on Thursday, August 26. 2004 from 9:00 to 16:30.

The Section was represented in the Division VII program in Buenos Aires on August 23d by C.R. Karisiddappa, Niels Ole Pors, and Terry L. Weech. They presented a paper on Literacy Concepts in the LIS Curriculum. The program was well attended by representatives from all the sections in the Division

The E – learning discussion group, which is co-sponsored by Education and Training, met in Buenos Aires on Friday the 27 August and had a successful session, attended by nearly 100 participants. Plans are to continue the discussion group for another year.

Susan Lazinger and Niels Ole Pors have done an excellent job as co-chairs of an Advisory Committee on the World Guide revision project. As I reported in January of 2004, we learned in October that Evelyn Daniel of North Carolina, USA, was resigning from the project to revise the 1995 edition of THE WORLD GUIDE TO LIBRARY, ARCHIVE AND INFORMATION SCIENCE EDUCATION. We are pleased to report that Judith Field (Wayne State University, USA), a former Standing Committee member, has agreed to take on the project. She met with us in Buenos Aires to discuss strategies and procedures and we hope to have an update at the IFLA sessions in Oslo, 2005.

As I reported in my July letter to the membership, the history of the Education and Training Section. "Development of the Profession: a history of the IFLA Section for Education & Training from 1974 to 2003" was completed by Russell Bowden and Ole Harbo and after some minor corrections and revisions will be published either in a professional journal or by the Section. You can see a copy of the history at: <http://leep.lis.uiuc.edu/seworkspace/weech/ifla/SEThist.pdf> We hope to have a copy of the revised version published in an international journal and also will make reprints available to Education and Training membership upon request.

In 2004 we revised the membership brochure in three languages, English, French and Spanish. Thanks to Assumpcio Estivill for a Spanish translation and to Mouna Bensilmane for a French translation. The brochures are now linked from the Section's web page on IFLANet at: <http://www.ifla.org/VII/s23/index.htm>

Anna Maria Tamarro received a research grant last year to investigate "The Quality Assessment of LIS Education." Anna Maria will report her results at IFLA 2005 in Oslo. I hope if your were asked by Anna Maria to participate in the survey of quality assessment that you did so. We are looking forward to her report.

Thanks to Niels Ole Pors and his committee on the evaluation of the Section, Education and Training volunteered to participate in the test assessment process of the section. Eventually all sections will have to complete the evaluation. Each Division of IFLA was requested to have one section volunteer to participate in the process this year, and thus Education and Training volunteered.

IFLA Secretary General, Ramachandran Rasu, asked Education and Training Section to draft a curriculum plan for an intensive two week period of onsite study followed by distance learning activities for middle managers in libraries in the developing world. A committee was established consisting of Anna Maria Tammaro, C. Karisiddappa, and Niels Pors as Chair. Ann Ritchie from the section on Continuing Professional Development and Workplace Learning was invited to work with the SET committee to provide appropriate input from her section. The report was sent to Ramachandran Rasu in October of 2004. Receipt was acknowledged with thanks.

The Education and Training Section is planning a joint program for the World Library and Information Congress/ 71st IFLA Conference. 14 – 18 August 2005 in Oslo with the Library Theory and Research Section. The program will discuss the Nordic tradition in teaching and research as well as papers on International Perspectives on Library and Information Science Research and Education. The Section will also participate in the Division VII (Education and Research) program in Oslo. Papers will be solicited on the topics of recruitment and careers in the library and information science profession, including recruitment to research careers and coping with employers' requirements and expectations for new graduates.

As always, many thanks to John Harvey, our dedicated editor of the SET (Section on Education and Training) *Bulletin*. His work, and the work of his staff, make these communications possible.

Submitted by Terry L. Weech, Chair of IFLA Education and Training Section, January 3, 2005.

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Education and Training

Section

Survey of quality assurance models in LIS programs: 2004 progress report

By Anna Maria Tammaro

1. Summary

In today's global arena, Library and Information Science (LIS) is increasingly becoming an important element in the global information sector. Whether this is an opportunity or a challenge, international issues relating to information and knowledge transfer cannot fail to be central to IFLA. IFLA's Education and Training Section has been studying the issue of equivalence and reciprocal recognition of academic qualifications in LIS for over twenty years (Fang and Nauta 1987; Dalton and Levinson 1999; Daniel, Lazinger and Harbo 2000) and the section's current activities continue to include the study of problems of international reciprocity/equivalency of qualifications for LIS education. The goals of these efforts are to facilitate the mobility of students and to increase their employability upon completion of their degrees. With the adoption of web-based distance education programs by many LIS schools, the need to provide criteria to determine the comparability of LIS Higher Education internationally through quality assurance systems is more pressing than ever before.

At the Berlin Conference in 2003, the IFLA Education and Training Section initiated a survey to determine quality assurance models in LIS programs. The goal of this project was aimed at achieving greater transparency and transferability of professional qualifications from one LIS program to another and thus increasing international cooperation among LIS schools in establishing quality criteria. In addition, it is hoped that this cooperative activity will provide potential employees of graduates of the programs assurances of the quality of the professional qualifications of the graduates of these cooperating schools.

2. Goals and objectives

For IFLA, the dynamic of internationalisation is a challenge of special urgency. Two overarching priorities are guiding the survey:

- To explore the issue of quality as currently measured in worldwide LIS schools;
- To provide support for promoting quality in LIS education and training.

The research questions are:

- How to further ongoing quality improvement at international and national level?
- How to preserve diversity within an international framework of quality assurance?

3. Methodology

The survey requires an investigation of accreditation models worldwide, collecting data about current quality measures, quality assurance systems, guidelines and standards. IFLA Education and Training Section members will assist in collecting data, covering the diverse cultures and languages that the survey hopes to include.

The methodology includes:

- Literature and documentation review;
- Library schools survey;
- Analysis of the literature review and survey results.

The data to be collected include: what is included in accreditation or quality standards; how quality is reviewed; who reviews quality? Analysis of data will be done with a view to developing a typology of approaches and understanding the different rationales used in each approach; to establishing the perceived advantages/disadvantages of each approach; to determining the costs and benefits of these various approaches to accreditation and quality assessment' and to explore the effects of internationalisation on the different accreditation/quality assessment approaches.

4. Midpoint progression

Activities done:

- Via a literature and documentation search of current practice in LIS a taxonomy of quality assurance techniques has been developed. (February- August 2004);
- A questionnaire has been designed and it has been tested by the IFLA Education and Training Standing Committee (October 2004); feedback was collected and the questionnaire has been improved.
- A bibliographic database was developed, containing the literature and documentation review records found.
- A first report was presented during the IFLA Education and Training Section Standing Committee on 21st August 2004 at Buenos Aires.

Ongoing activities:

- A questionnaire on current practice on quality assurance has been sent to LIS schools worldwide, using the lists of UNESCO Libraries Portal and the World list of Departments and Schools of Information Studies, Information Management, Information Systems. One hundred and sixty questionnaires were sent; the percentage of replies was 31% (August – December 2004).

- Analysis of data is ongoing with a view to developing a typology of approaches and understanding the different rationales used to measure quality of LIS programs. (January-February 2005).
- A database containing quality indicators and guidelines on quality assurance in LIS will be built: this will be available online for researching and updating continuously the data (March 2005 -);
- Dissemination of the results will be done in two phases. The first phase of dissemination will be the Section Newsletter, LIS journals, LIS conferences. Phase II will be the delivery of a complete report of results at the 2005 IFLA Conference in Oslo. (August, 2005)
- Contacts have been established with Continuing Professional Development and Workplace Learning Section for collaborating for the development of IFLA quality guidelines for continuing as well as initial professional education. .

Publications:

The publications planned are the taxonomy of quality evaluation models for LIS programs and the IFLA Education and Training Section Report on models of accreditation in LIS programs.

The IFLA Education and Training Section newsletter will provide the main vehicle for dissemination of results, as well as the online databases on LIS quality indicators and guidelines and literature review.

References

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- Wilson T., *World list of Departments and Schools of Information Studies, Information Management, Information Systems* (<http://informationr.net/wl/index.html>)

December 2004

Revised 6 January, 2005

The Section for Library Theory and Research and the Section for Education and Training are presenting a 4-hour program in Oslo as part of the World Library and Information Congress/ 71st IFLA Conference. 14 - 18 August 2005.

We invite proposals for papers dealing with International Perspectives on Library and Information Science Research and Education.

We look for papers on the following themes:

The relationship between library and information science research and the professional practice

The research methodology component in library and information science education

Cultural differences and diversities: Implications for international cooperation in LIS - research.

Proposals for papers must be submitted by 15 February, 2005 to Niels Ole Pors, (nop@db.dk). The proposal should include the title, a 200 - 400 word abstract and all relevant biographical information on the author(s). Successful proposers will be notified by 15 March and must supply the full paper by 1 May 2005

Call for Papers - Oslo, 2005 from IFLA Division VII Education and Research

Division VII: Education and Research is planning a 2 - hour program in Oslo as part of the World Library and Information Congress/ 71st IFLA Conference. 14 - 18 August 2005. We invite proposals for papers concerned with recruitment and careers in the library and information science profession.

The objective of the program is to present research papers concerning the recruitment of students to the LIS - schools, including recruitment to a research career and coping with employers' requirements to the new graduates. We are looking for research-based papers on one or more of the following themes:

Recruitment of students and researchers to the Library and Information Science Programs. Papers may cover topics like the image and prestige of the profession and the image of librarians, the gender issues, marketing issues, students perceptions of the labour market and their job-related aspirations, problems of recruiting highflyers, personality traits desired, and similar topics.

Careers after graduation and the perceptions of employers. This theme includes papers on career patterns, new job possibilities, the relationship between continuing professional development and basic professional education, the effect of marketing the profession and similar topics.

The papers will be reviewed on their academic merits by an international panel. Proposals for papers must be submitted by 15 February to Niels Ole Pors, (nop@db.dk). The proposal should include a 200 - 400 word abstract and all relevant biographical information. Successful proposers will be notified by 15 March and must supply the full paper by 1 May 2005.

See also at: <http://www.ifla.org/IV/ifla71/call-2005-div7.htm>

22 December 2004 - MEDIA RELEASE - IMMEDIATE

New Secretary General Professor Peter Lor

IFLA is delighted to announce the appointment of its new Secretary General, Professor Peter Johan Lor, who will assume the position on 15 February 2005.

Professor Lor currently holds the post of Professor Extraordinary at the Department of Information Science, University of Pretoria, South Africa. Born in the Netherlands, Peter emigrated to South Africa where he studied at the universities of Stellenbosch and Pretoria -

later studying at Caen in France. Following appointments as University Librarian at the University of Bophuthatswana, Assistant Director of the State Library, Pretoria, and Professor in the University of South Africa's Department of Library and Information Science, Peter Lor was the Director of the State Library. He subsequently became the National Librarian and Chief Executive Officer of the National Library of South Africa, which was formed in November 1999 by the amalgamation of the State Library with the South African Library. In addition, he has served on the boards of directors of a number of non-profit foundations, including the boards of SABINET (the South African Bibliographic and Information Network), the Foundation for Library and Information Services Development (as its Executive Director), and the Book Development Foundation. He also serves on the Executive of the Pretoria Citizens' Advice Bureau. Professor Lor has been a very active contributor to IFLA and currently chairs the Advisory Board of IFLA's Action for Development through Libraries Programme (ALP) and the interim standing committee of IFLA's Section of Library and Information Science Journals. He chaired the Conference of Directors of National Libraries from 1996 to 2000 and has served as a member of the International Advisory Committee of the Council on Library and Information Resources, Washington DC. From 1996 to 1998 he was vice-chairperson of the Standing Conference of African National and University Libraries in Eastern, Central and Southern Africa.

Peter Lor was actively involved in developing policy for library and information services for post-apartheid South Africa and played a leading role in the formation of the Library and Information Association of South Africa (LIASA), a new, inclusive organisation that replaced the former separate associations. He regards this as one of his biggest and most satisfying professional achievements. Professor Lor brings this wealth of administrative, academic and association experience to the post of Secretary General. He believes passionately that good libraries are essential for the quality of life of individuals and communities. When accepting the appointment, Peter stated that he is "thrilled to serve IFLA as Secretary General because IFLA has a unique role to empower library and information professionals. Individually and through our organisations we enable participation by all in the knowledge society and we make an essential contribution to building an informed, tolerant, just and cooperative world community."

Welcoming the appointment, IFLA President Kay Raseroka said from Gaborone, Botswana that she is delighted that IFLA has secured a professional colleague of such high calibre to fill the important post of Secretary General: "IFLA's participation in the World Summit on the Information Society has demonstrated the major contribution that libraries and information services make to society. Through its services to members and its strong professional programs, coupled with engagement in public policy arenas, IFLA works to create a more informed, just and safer world; to preserve heritage; to support education and research; and to promote democratic participation and tolerance. As Secretary General, Peter Lor will help us influence international agendas for the good of humanity."

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<http://www.ifla.org/IV/ifla71/call-2005-elearn-e.htm>

On behalf of the Inter-American Organization of Higher Education IOHE <http://www.oui-iohe.qc.ca>, which includes about 400 universities, and EISTA's Organizing Committee, I would like to invite you to participate in the 3rd International Conference on Education and Information Systems: Technologies and Applications EISTA 2005, which will be held in Orlando, Florida, USA, in July 14 - 17, 2005.

The main objective of EISTA '05 is to provide a forum for the presentation of both: solutions and problems of the applications of Information Communication Technologies (ICT) in Education and Training.

Therefore, we invite you to submit your original and unpublished works, research results, case studies, information systems developed for specific purposes, and innovative ideas and designs in the fields of Education/Training and Information/Communication Technologies (ICT) that might be improved by different approaches and design in ICT.

I would also like you to consider the possibility of organizing an invited session related to the topic of your research interest in this field. If you are interested in doing so, please, fill the respective form provided in the conference web page: <http://www.confinf.org/eista05>.

You can get the conference's Call for papers in:
(<http://www.confinf.org/eista05/website/callforpapers.asp>).

The best 10% of the papers will be published in the Journal of Systemics, Cybernetics and Informatics (<http://www.iiisci.org/Journal/SCI/Home.asp>), the hard copy version of it will be ready in about one month, and it will be sent to the largest university libraries.

Would you consider the possibility of helping us in the reviewing process?
If so, please, fill the form provided for reviewers in our web page.
(<http://www.confinf.org/eista05/reviewers/Reviewers.asp>)

You can find more information about the conference, in our web page
<http://www.confinf.org/eista05> .

If the deadlines are tight and you need more time, let me know about a suitable timing for you and I will inform you if it is feasible for us.

Best regards,

Prof.Freddy Malpica
President of the Inter-American Organization of Higher Education and General Chair EISTA 2005

Museums and the Web 2005 - Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada

April 13 - April 16, 2005 <http://www.archimuse.com/mw2005/>

Join hundreds of your professional colleagues from around the world for the international conference devoted to culture and heritage on-line: the ninth annual Museums and the Web.

**** Preliminary Program Available ****

<http://www.archimuse.com/mw2005/index.html> Full details of the MW2005 program are now on-line. Descriptions of 11 pre-conference workshops, over 50 papers, 25 mini-workshops and 4 professional fora, a usability lab, and the Crit Rooms will help you choose what to attend. The program for MW2005 was peer-reviewed by an International Program Committee.

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Complete your Early Registration by December 31, 2004 and save at least \$100. (Note: Registration rates are calculated based on the date payment is received.)

**** Participate in MW2005 ****

If you missed the deadline for paper proposals, but have a great project to showcase, you can still participate in MW2005. You have until December 31, 2004 to propose to demonstrate your Web site. See <http://www.archimuse.com/mw2005/demos/index.html>

Vendors of museum interactive multimedia technology, content management and design services should consider the Exhibit Hall. See the prospectus at

<http://www.archimuse.com/mw2005/exhibit/>

**** Scholarships ****

<http://www.archimuse.com/mw2005/scholarships/index.html>

Every year Archives & Museum Informatics sets aside a proportion of MW registration fees to sponsor a Scholarship Program. To be eligible you must have made a significant contribution to the development of a cultural or heritage Web site, and must demonstrate that you would not be able to attend the meeting without support. Professionals from the developing world are strongly encouraged to apply.

In addition, thanks to the Canadian Heritage Information Network (CHIN), fifteen competitive scholarships to MW2005 are available specifically for Canadians.

**** Thanks **** <http://www.archimuse.com/mw2005/sponsor/thanks.html> Our thanks to the Government of Canada for their contributions to MW2005 through the Canadian Heritage Information Network (CHIN) and Canadian Culture Online (CCO) initiatives of the Department of Canadian Heritage.

**** Can't Make it? Get the Book ****

<http://www.archimuse.com/pub.order.html>

Selected Papers from Museums and the Web 2005 will be published in a print volume, accompanied by all papers on CD-Rom. Order your copy on-line.

Past papers from all MW conferences -- since 1997 -- are available in print and on-line see

http://www.archimuse.com/conferences/speakers_list.html

Each year, MW draws the widest range of cultural and heritage web designers, developers and users of any international event. Plan to join us at what M2004 attendees called "a superlative conference" ... "most inspiring, most effective, most creative".

We hope to see you there!

David Bearman and Jennifer Trant

Co-Chairs: Museums and the Web 2005

April 13-16, 2005, Vancouver BC Archives & Museum Informatics

<http://www.archimuse.com/mw2005/> 158 Lee Avenue

Education and Research Division

We invite papers for a program concerned with recruitment and Careers in the Library and information Science Profession.

The objective of the program is to present problems concerning recruitments of students to the LIS - schools, including recruitment to a research career and coping with employers' requirements to the newly graduated.

It is important to note that we are looking for research-based papers.

- Recruitment of students and researchers to the Library and Information Science Programs. This theme includes papers on topics like the image of the profession and the image of librarians, the gender factor, the prestige of the profession, marketing issues, students perceptions of the labour market and their job-related aspirations, problems about recruiting highflyers, personality traits and similar topics.

- Careers after graduation and the perceptions of employers. This theme includes papers on career patterns, new job possibilities, the relationship between CPD and the basic education, the effect of marketing the profession and similar topics."

It would be good to have a presentation from the CPD&WL perspective - and it seems the most logical theme to pick up would be 'relationship between CPD and the basic education', and another idea could be along the lines of 'Research and higher degrees as a means of continuing professional development'

Is anyone willing to put in a proposal for a paper?

See the dates etc at <http://www.ifla.org/IV/ifla71/call-2005-div7.htm>

K. G. Saur Verlag - Munich, Germany

Announces the 2005 annual award for Best LIBRI Student Paper

Since 1950, through 55 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 2005." This competition supports LIBRI's goal of publishing the best articles from the next generation of library and information science professionals. We are proud once again to recognize the very best article with this special award.

Students at all levels* are invited to submit articles with clarity and authority. 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, 2005

The best paper will be selected by a independent panel consisting of selected members of the Editorial Board, the Advisory Board and other international experts. Submissions 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 2005:3 issue. The author of the winning article will be honoured with an award of 500.00 USD and with a complementary subscription to LIBRI for 2006. If the quality of competition warrants, some papers may be designated as honourable mention and the authors will receive complementary subscriptions to Libri for 2006. The normal provision to the author of 25 offprints applies to all winners.

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. Author instructions are available at the LIBRI site at <http://www.librijournal.org/authorinst.html>.

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

The **IFLA/OCLC Early Career Development Fellowship programme** provides early career development and continuing education for library and information science professionals from countries with developing economies. For information on the Application Procedures visit the OCLC Web site.

The Program Guidelines and Application for the IFLA/OCLC Fellowship 2006 are now posted on the OCLC web site. The links to the files, available in pdf and Word formats, are accessible under the 2006 Application details at the following location:
<http://www.oclc.org/institute/resources/fellowships/ifla/default.htm>

IFLA's Three Pillars: Society, Members and Profession

At its meeting this week, the Governing Board decided to endorse a new model for IFLA's operations, the three pillars, which recognises that IFLA's core functions relate to the societal contexts in which libraries and information services operate, IFLA's membership and professional matters. These three pillars are supported by the infrastructure offered by IFLA HQ, IFLANET and the Federation's governance structures.

* The Society Pillar focuses on the role and impact of libraries and information services in society and the contextual issues that condition and constrain the environment in which they operate across the world. Those issues are addressed currently through FAIFE, CLM, Blue Shield, and our advocacy in the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) and other arenas. Next year, of course, we will need to place particular emphasis on the World Summit on the Information Society in which IFLA has invested so much and to such good effect. We must capitalise on that investment and those results so that we take full advantage of the second phase leading up to the November 2005 summit meeting in Tunis and to the achieve the longer term goals.

* The Profession Pillar focuses on the issues covered by the long established Core Activities - ALP, ICABS, PAC, UNIMARC - and the Sections and Divisions. They lie at the core of our professional practice and help libraries and information services to fulfil their purposes and to shape responses to the needs of clients in a rapidly changing global environment.

* The Members Pillar is of course central to IFLA. It includes the services we offer to members, management of their membership of IFLA, conferences and publications. We must work together to make IFLA more vibrant and attractive and beneficial for members throughout the world.

Of course, all three pillars and the underlying infrastructure are interdependent and not mutually exclusive. They offer a way of understanding and presenting IFLA holistically to the library and information sector and to governments and the wider community. The pillars should also provide the framework for IFLA's management and their focus should be reflected in program based budgeting.

Working parties of the Governing Board are focussing on the Society Pillar, the improvement of IFLANET and the new approach to budget management with actions to be identified early in 2005. These priorities recognise the crucial significance of WSIS, WIPO and other current advocacy initiatives, the vital importance of IFLANET as a medium for engagement and communication within the Federation and beyond and the need for more contemporary approaches to management and finances. The other pillars and areas of activity will be tackled subsequently.

As announced, Mr Ramachandran has resigned from the position of Secretary General. Mr Sjoerd Koopman, the Coordinator of Professional Activities has been appointed acting Secretary General while a new Secretary General is being sought. Sjoerd will continue the process of change and support the reframing of IFLA's programs over the coming months. Any issues relating to IFLA activities should be referred to Mr Koopman at ifla@ifla.org.

At this time, as the process of change in IFLA accelerates, it is important that we should all work to strengthen our Federation. We need to build the resources to undertake fully the priorities which IFLA members have signalled especially a strong advocacy program, flourishing professional activities, valued membership benefits and effective infrastructure. All members need to join with IFLA staff and elected leaders to help secure the required financial strength which will allow us to achieve these goals. All need to promote IFLA and its priorities - and particularly, at this time, the World Summit on the Information Society.

And, finally, if we are to achieve these aims we need the best possible governance so we encourage the nomination of committed colleagues from around the world to the positions on Standing Committees, to the Governing Board and for President elect by the closing date of 2 February 2005. They should be nominated not as sectoral representatives or representatives of particular countries or regions but as strong candidates who represent the best of our profession, reflect its diversity and will be able to make significant contributions to its development through a strong and effective IFLA.

We both wish you all the very best for 2005:

Kay Raseroka, President
Alex Byrne, President elect

The Hague, 10 December 2004

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS FOR THE WORLD BOOK CAPITAL 2007

The Selection Committee for the World Book Capital is calling for nominations for the World Book Capital 2007. The complete applications, duly substantiated and drafted in one of UNESCO's official languages (French, English, Spanish, Russian, Arabic or Chinese), should reach UNESCO no later than 20 March 2005. The applications must include a cover or support letter from the mayor of the candidate-city.

The candidate programmes shall be aimed at promoting books and fostering reading during the period between one World Book and Copyright Day and the next (23 April). The selection committee will examine the candidate programmes, making a special effort to involve all regions of the world in turn, in accordance with the following criteria:

1. Degree of the municipal, regional, national and international involvement and potential impact of the programmes.
2. Quantity and quality of specific or ongoing activities organized by the candidate-city in cooperation with the national and international professional organizations representing writers, publishers, booksellers and librarians and in full respect of the various stakeholders of the book supply chain.
3. Quantity and quality of any other noteworthy project promoting and fostering books and reading.
4. Conformity to the principles of freedom of expression, freedom to publish and to disseminate information, stated by the UNESCO Constitution as well as by Articles 19 and 27 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and by the Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials (Florence Agreement).

The Selection Committee - operating under the auspices of UNESCO - is made up of one representative of the International Publishers Association (IPA), one representative of the International Booksellers' Federation (IBF), one representative of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) and one UNESCO representative, under the chairmanship of the President of IPA. The Committee's task is to choose a World Book Capital each year, in accordance with 31 C/Resolution 29, adopted by the UNESCO General Conference on 2 November 2001 (attached). The first World Book Capital chosen prior to the adoption of 31 C/Resolution 29 was Madrid, in 2001. An agreement was concluded among the partners that the subsequent capitals would be Alexandria in 2002 and New Delhi in 2003. The Selection Committee nominated the city of Antwerp World Book Capital City 2004. As for the World Book Capital City 2005 and 2006, the Selection Committee nominated the city of Montreal the city of Turin.

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The calls for nominations for:

- President-elect, to serve from 2005-2007 and as President from 2007-2009
 - Elected members of the Governing Board, to serve from 2005-2007 and
 - Section Standing Committee members, to serve from 2005-2009
- were issued to all voting Members of IFLA in October.

Nominations for all these positions must be received at IFLA HQ BY CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON WEDNESDAY 2ND FEBRUARY 2005.

Details are available on IFLANET at: <http://www.ifla.org/III/gb/gbelect.htm> and <http://www.ifla.org/III/misc/callscom-e.htm>

This is your opportunity to take an active part in the work of IFLA. Please don't miss the deadline!

International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA)
Prins Willem-Alexanderhof 5, P O Box 95312, 2509 CH The Hague, Netherlands
Fax: +31 70 38 34 827

BOOK REVIEW SECTION

Innovations in Science and Technology Libraries, edited by William Miller and Rita M. Pellen, 448 pages

Reviewed by: Andrew D. Wheeler, January 10, 2005

"Innovations in Science and Technology Libraries" is a 448 page monograph of extremely interesting and relevant articles. I strongly recommend this book for librarians, library Deans, technology personnel and students studying information science with an interest in a career in science and technology librarianship. The twenty four articles and case studies selected by William Miller and Rita Pellen describe the emerging challenges in science and technology libraries and the people who are meeting these challenges with new and interesting solutions.

The book includes an excellent index with references at the end of each article. The table of contents is a simple list of the article titles and their respective authors, allowing the reader to explore the book in any order without a preconceived structure imposed on the material.

Topics covered include planning and deploying websites that involve multiple parties, librarian collaboration with faculty, new techniques for acquiring resources, information literacy, digital libraries and repositories, and participating in consortia to reduce costs and expand collections and services.

I would recommend reading the last article first, Donald Frank's "Effective Leadership in Postmodern Science/Technology Libraries". Frank presents postmodern leadership qualities and methodologies as they apply in librarianship and library management, with an emphasis on the need for innovative risk taking and new solutions. These sentiments are reflected in every article in this book, whether the topic is communication styles, the rise of pre-print networks,

librarian involvement in curriculum and instruction, or new solutions to manage costs and increase resource availability.

The first article of the book, "Collaborative Development of Agricultural Information Services at the National Agricultural Library of the United States" by Elanor G. Frierson, Melanie Gardner, Susan McCarthy and Peggy J. Blake presents case studies about multi-agency collaboration and the dissemination of information using websites. Four particular cases are discussed: invasivespecies.gov, science.gov, AgNIC (Agriculture Network Information Center), and National Preservation Program for Agricultural Literature. Several months prior to reviewing this article (and through sheer coincidence) I was searching for invasive species resources on the free web and found the invasivespecies.gov site to be an excellent resource. I enjoyed reading this case study and learning more about what it takes to develop and maintain a site of this magnitude.

The second article, "Integrating Customized Information into Science and Health Science Curricula: The Essential Role of Library/Faculty Collaboration" by Joan L. Leishman, informs the reader about three major initiatives employed by the University of Toronto librarians to collaborate with faculty and deploy customized, integrated information techniques in science and health science curricula.

The third article, "Implementing an Institutional Repository: The DSpace Experience at MIT" by Patsy Baudoin and Margret Branschofsky conveys the organizational and technical challenges that MIT and their corporate partners at Hewlett Packard overcame while developing DSpace, the MIT digital repository system. Details include: funding, developing policies (ex. workflow to add new items to the repository; the ability to add, remove, or alter items after acceptance into the repository, etc.), scope of project, supported formats, types of digital artifacts (documents, sound, video, datasets) and the size of digital artifacts (for example, one group wanted to submit a single 30 terabyte dataset to DSpace).

In the fourth article "Scholars and Citizens: Making Research Level Collections Accessible to the Public at SIBL", John Ganly, Andrea Harland and Kristin McDonough present SIBL (the Science, Industry and Business Library of the New York Public Library). SIBL is the outstanding integration of science and business resources to meet the needs of the public and entrepreneurs. I was particularly impressed with their description of exhibitions conducted in conjunction with websites and instruction sessions, and their ideas to develop and market their services would be useful in the academic and public realms.

In the fifth article of the book, "Academic Meets Corporate: Science and Technology Library Services in the Corporate World", authors Roger Durbin and Jo Ann Calzonetti describe a Corporate Services Center that is funded and supported by the University of Akron, regional corporate entities, and non-profit agencies. Even if you are not involved in a similar collaborative arrangement, this article may inspire you to expand your thinking. University libraries can not only support the students and faculty they are expected to serve - they can partner with corporate neighbors to enhance the economic success of the region.

The sixth article focuses on IntelliDoc. "IntelliDoc: Integrating CISTI's Information Services" by Mary VanBuskirk describes IntelliDoc, CISTI's system for finding and acquiring articles that are not owned by the library. CISTI (the Canadian Institute for Scientific and Technical Information) worked extensively to automate and integrate existing electronic systems to streamline finding, ordering, billing, and sending / receiving documents. Impressively, many requests are filled on a same-day basis.

In the seventh article, "Alaska Resources Library and Information Services: Pioneering Partnerships on the Last Frontier", Daria O. Carle and Juli Braund-Allen describe the massive collaborative efforts of five federal agencies, one state agency, one state / federal entity and the

University of Alaska (Anchorage) to develop the Alaska Resources Library and Information Services (ARLIS).

In the eighth article, "Personalized and Collaborative Digital Library Capabilities: Responding to the Changing Nature of Scientific Research", Rick Luce and Mariella Di Giacomo describe how libraries and their online environments can facilitate collaboration among researchers as well as present resources. Their deployment of MyLibrary at Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) allowed users to customize their online interaction with the library and collaborate with colleagues regardless of time or location. User-centric (rather than library-centric) enhancements were also made to the system based on user feedback.

The ninth article, "Subject Access Through Community Partnerships: A Case Study" by Patricia A. Kreitz and Travis C. Brooks focuses on the SPIRES particle physics database at Stanford University and describes how the electronic distribution of information is forcing a change in the roles of libraries and publishers.

The tenth article, "The Evolving Electronic Journal Collection at Drexel University" by Carol Hansen Montgomery describes the solutions and considerations used by Dr. Montgomery at Drexel University to facilitate the transition to an almost all electronic journal collection. The article includes a very candid discussion about successes, set backs, and staffing (ex. required skill sets in personnel).

The eleventh article describes a bold transition from a traditional just-in-case collection paradigm to a just-in-time paradigm. In "Evolution of a Revolution: The Movement to 24/7 Web-Based Libraries", Richard P. Widdicombe describes Stevens Institute of Technology's policy of just-in-time rather than just-in-case collection management. In order to reduce costs and ensure only necessary resources were purchased, the library made use of document delivery and online electronic purchasing to only purchase articles when they are requested. They were actually able to reduce their expenses, purchase information from more journals than they use to subscribe to, eliminated storing and binding expenses, and only paid for items they used (rather than buying issues of journals that may never be read).

The twelfth article "Changing the Publishing Paradigm for Science and Technology" is written by Gloriana St. Clair and Erika C. Linke. Clair and Linke clearly point out that market forces alone will not drive down the costs of journals. Third party paying, monopolistic behavior, copyright, and tenure all disrupt the tendency of competition to improve products and drive down costs. This article is a must read for anyone trying to understand the forces driving the exorbitant costs of STM collections.

In the thirteenth article, "Entrepreneurial Librarians: Embracing Innovation and Motivation", JoAnn DeVries explores person-organization theory in a library services. She also defines entrepreneurial traits and explains why these traits are necessary in modern librarians.

In the fourteenth article, "Taming the Two Cultures: Integrating the Science Divisional Library into the Main Library", Jian-zhong (Joe) Zhou and Leilani Hall describe the challenges of integrating a branch library at California State University into the main library. An opposing circumstance is presented in the fifteenth article "Breaking the Mold: Building a New Engineering Branch Library Focused on Electronic Delivery of Information" by Alice Trussell. In both articles, budgetary considerations factored heavily in their decisions, but Kansas State University was able to combine funding sources and develop a new facility that relies heavily on electronic resources, thus eliminating the expense of multiple print copies of the same resource at different locations. The sixteenth article, "Developing a New Branch Agriculture Library at the University of Manitoba" by Judy Harper, also describes developing a new branch library. These branch library designs rely on electronic resources and offering more than information (ex.

faster computers, computers loaded with academic software as well as special software packages, etc.).

The seventeenth article, "Information Technology and Its Impact on Undergraduate Science Education" by Alison Scott Ricker details physical and virtual services for undergraduates at Oberlin College. The article also describes OhioLINK and other consortiums.

The eighteenth article, "Generic and Discipline-Specific Information Literacy Competencies: The Case of the Sciences" by Kate Manuel examines the Information Literacy Competency Standards for Higher Education of the Association of College and Research Libraries (ACRL) in extensive detail.

In the nineteenth article, "Envisioning Reference at MIT" by Steve Gass, Pat Flanagan, and Lisa Horowitz provide extensive details about the Reference Vision Task Force and the new Reference Vision at MIT. The RVTF solicited staff and user input and launched new, integrated reference services at MIT to take advantage of new technologies and capabilities and meet the changing needs of their patrons.

The twentieth article, "Learning Communities: An Investigative Study into Their Impact on Library Services" by Sohair F. Wastawy, Charles W. Uth, and Christopher Stewart, is an excellent study that addresses a disparity in literature. Typically studies focus on collaborative learning or information seeking independently of one another. This ambitious study at the Illinois Institute of Technology examines the information needs of learning communities.

In the twenty-first article, "Science and Technology Library Innovations Without a Science and Technology Library", JoEllen Broome captures the amazing transformation of Georgia Southern University and its participation in the GALILEO and GTREP consortia. This article describes the massive multi-institution effort driven by Georgia's commitment to expand educational offerings for its citizens.

Cataloging and technical service librarians will enjoy the twenty-second article, "Enhancing Access to IEEE Conference Proceedings: A Case Study in the Application of IEEE Xplore Full Text and Table of Contents Enhancements" by Cherie Madarash-Hill and J. B. Hill. This article blends traditional catalog records with new access capabilities (including hot links to full text PDF files and table of contents records embedded in the OPAC) to make it easier for patrons to find and obtain IEEE conference proceedings. This article is an excellent illustration of people leveraging the power of technology - without adding additional hardware or software librarians were able to better satisfy patrons' needs, reduce the time to find resources, increase usage of high-quality sources, and eliminate patron re-training because the changes were built into the catalog system that patrons were already comfortable using.

In the twenty-third article, "Rethinking Interlibrary Loan for the Scientist", Mignon Adams of the University of the Sciences in Philadelphia assess interlibrary loan from a total cost perspective. For example, staff time spent searching for a free source for the item were factored into the cost. Adams also reveals collaborative and technical solutions to reduce costs and improve services.

By choosing articles that reveal the visionary leaders, changes, and innovations in today's science and technology libraries, William Miller and Rita Pellen have given us all a concise yet thorough answer to the question they pose in the introduction: "What does it mean to be a science and technology librarian in the Twenty-first Century?"

CROFT, J.B. Legal solutions in electronic reserves and electronic delivery of interlibrary loan. 2004. Binghamton, New York, USA: Haworth Information Press. ISBN 0-7890-2559-0. \$19.95

Reviewed by: Ian Johnson

Professor and Associate Dean, Aberdeen Business School, The Robert Gordon University, Garthdee Road, Aberdeen AB10 7QE, Great Britain (i.m.johnson@rgu.ac.uk)

In common with many 'books' from this publisher, this is in fact a reprint of the latest issue of one of its journals, in this instance the Journal of Interlibrary loan, document delivery and information supply. Despite its title, disclaimers about the fact that the author is not a lawyer are sprinkled liberally throughout the text, and it seems best to consider it as 'legal issues' rather than legal solutions.

The text is little more than a simple D-I-Y manual, written from an almost wholly American perspective. It provides some insights into the bizarre legislation that gets passed by Congress or State legislatures in haste, or in the absence of any effective lobbying from the library community, but the need to develop those lobbying skills passes unremarked.

This volume amounts to only 80 pages, and only 46 of those are the author's original text. The rest comprise some lengthy extracts from the current American legislation, and URLs for some web sites for accessing free e-books and information that might be useful for librarians (mainly in the USA) working in the field.

There are a couple of mentions of 'foreign' differences. One is a minor variation between Canadian and American law. The other is a note that, as a result of a bilateral trade treaty, Australian copyright legislation is being brought in line with American legislation in respect of the duration of the author's rights. A wider awareness of Australian professional practice might usefully have led to a discussion of the significantly greater clarity on electronic reserves in academic libraries that has been written into Australian law.

The 'book' only has a global relevance if one is willing to disaggregate the issues so that these can be considered as a matter of principle or in terms of their potential implications for one's own context. Even for American librarians, the absence of a global perspective, and the passive acceptance of the status quo, limit the developmental potential of the book.

Leadership and Management Principles in Libraries in Developing countries. Eds. Wei Wei, Sue O'Neill Johnson & Sylvia E. A. Piggott. Haworth International Press. Binghamton. NY. USA. 2002. ISBN 0 7890 2411 X. p. 187. \$ 24.95 soft. \$ 39.95 hard. (Published simultaneous as Science and Technology Libraries, volume 23, number 2/3. 2002)

Reviewed by: Niels Ole Pors

Department of Information and Library Management, Royal School of Library and Information Science, Denmark

The volume consists of an introduction and 20 articles. The volume is published simultaneous as a special issue of the journal Science and Technology Libraries. The papers are a selection

of contributions to the Special Libraries Association, Leadership and Management Division's 2003 International Paper Competition for special librarians in developing countries.

The papers are organised by geographical criteria. There are 10 papers from Asia, 7 papers from sub Saharan Africa, 2 papers from Eastern Europe and finally 1 paper from Central America.

The book is a compilation of success stories emphasising leadership and management qualities and strategies in the process of transforming libraries in the developing world. Most of the papers describe and analyse the achievements of a single library. It is also important to emphasise that the papers are professional papers and not research papers and they must of course be judged accordingly.

The collection of essays and papers is an easy and interesting read. Overall, the papers remind us of how far you can come with dedication and hard work even in an environment that is rather scarce in official support, education and finances. The papers also remind us about very difficult societal conditions we sometimes tend to forget. It is interesting and sometimes even illuminating to read the case stories about the ways the managers and librarians succeeded overcoming the very different obstacles to create a better information and library service.

The directors and managers in charge of the innovations and changes in the single library write the majority of the papers. It has given some of them a rather unique opportunity to reflect on the achievements and the conditions for the change processes. The reflections touch especially on two issues. The first is the need for strategic planning and thinking. The second is concerned with more personal leadership skills. It is obvious that that the traditional management thinking concerned with visions, missions, goal – setting, the relationship between objectives and means is widespread around the world and it is also obvious from the papers that management tools like user surveys, segmentation of users, different techniques of analysing the environment are in use in the same way as different motivational strategies are employed in relation to staff. From an academic point of view it is reassuring to notice that a reflective mood on theories and methods helps in the daily work with changing procedures, institutional priorities and the development of libraries and information centres. The personal traits and priorities of the managers are emphasised in many of the papers and it reminds us that an entrepreneurial spirit often is a necessity in the start – up phase in a change process. We see immense cultural differences in the collection of stories. One of the issues that really hit me was the overall tribute some of the papers paid to the director or the manager of the library. Overall, there seems to be a very heavy reliance on the charismatic leader.

Overall, it was a pleasure to read the book. I think the editing of the papers and the selection is fine even if one has to say that the inclusion of some of the papers is dubious. A few of the papers are so short that they really don't contribute to the diversified and in some ways fragmented picture the papers together paint.

The book is recommended to everybody wanting to know about an exciting and challenging library world outside Western Europe. The papers also give an understanding of different cultural communication behaviours that can be very useful to remember at the next international conference.

Reviewed by: Adrian K. Ho, Social Sciences Librarian at the University of Houston, akho@mail.uh.edu.

This monograph is an eclectic collection of 18 articles that discuss library material selection from different perspectives. While the editor suggests that the book is mainly targeted at new subject selectors and those who are not familiar with their subject areas, it will also be of interest to experienced selectors because of the insights and practices shared by the authors. As most of the authors are academic librarians, this monograph will be most useful to practitioners working in academic and special libraries. Nevertheless, some public librarians will certainly view this title as a good resource for selection.

The 18 articles can be divided into two groups. The first consists of 13 articles that zero in on the selection tools for particular disciplines, which range from Music, Economics, Native American Studies, to Public Health. The authors usually provide detailed analyses of the selection tools. Some of them also critique the tools and suggest ways to get around their shortcomings. The discussions are valuable and show the authors' mastery of the tools. However, some free Internet resources mentioned are no longer available. On the other hand, some URLs listed are inaccurate or outdated. These pitfalls reduce the book's usefulness over time. Fortunately, some authors pinpoint the e-mail lists for discipline-specific selectors. Subscribing to those lists seems to be an effective way to stay abreast of the changes in the selection tools for individual fields.

While the 13 articles deal with different disciplines, they are tilted towards Humanities (five articles, of which two are also related to Social Sciences) and Health and Allied Sciences (six articles). The remaining two address Marine Science and Economics respectively. The uneven distribution makes the book less appealing to librarians responsible for Business, Science, Technology, and Social Sciences. Moreover, most of the authors concentrate on discussing the available selection tools. The importance of liaising with and involving library users in the selection process is only touched upon. However, if selectors do not communicate with their users on a regular basis, how can they develop an in-depth and up-to-date understanding of what materials and what formats are the most appropriate for the users? Although this topic is picked up briefly in an article about the collection development challenges for academic librarians, I believe that it warrants more discussion and exploration. Furthermore, the authors do not bring up the possible benefits of collaboration among selectors in a library. But a close working relationship among peer selectors keeps them informed of one another's selection scopes and thus minimizes the possibility of overlooking some interdisciplinary/multidisciplinary materials. It is especially important nowadays because more academics are drawing on different fields to generate their arguments and research methods, resulting in the fact that their theorizing no longer fits neatly into the conventional boundaries of individual disciplines. Forming a collaborative working relationship among selectors for related disciplines seems to be a way to tackle the situation.

The remaining five articles, which are scattered throughout the book, form the second group of discussions that are directed at various issues involved in collection development. For example, in the article about balancing a university's literature collection, the author raises thought-provoking questions such as whether and how the selector should draw the line in selecting ephemeral works and hypertext fiction. His arguments are testimonies of his being a thoughtful and seasoned literature selector. Similarly, the articles about the approval plan and the selection of audiovisual materials are informative and rewarding reads. The reader can benefit from the authors' professional experiences and discussions of relevant literature. Another well thought-out article concerns the collection development challenges for academic librarians. Yet, it might be more appropriate if the article were published as the very first chapter of the monograph. Lastly, the article about acquiring local genealogical materials in a

public library shows the author's enthusiasm and expertise. However, the practices mentioned might not be applicable to the selection for other local genealogical collections because of the particularities of individual locales. Moreover, it is disappointing that the author does not discuss the general selection tools for genealogy in North America.

On the whole, this monograph provides insightful tips and discussions of tools and issues involved in selecting print and audiovisual materials. It offers practical assistance to selectors, especially those who deal with Humanities or Health and Allied Sciences materials in an academic or special library context.

Kelsey, Paul and Kelsey, Sigrid, (joint editors) Outreach Services In Academic And Special Libraries, New York, Haworth Press, 2003. (0-7890-2431-4)

Review by Dr Graham Walton, Principal Officer, Library and Learning Services, Northumbria University, United Kingdom

The world of academic publishing is changing like many other worlds in which we live. One of the central struggles is occurring between the creators of the academic knowledge base and the commercial publishing companies who disseminate this knowledge base. Already various successful ventures have taken place to move publishing into the open access model. Alongside the arrival of open access developments, publishers are hiking journal prices up on an annual basis. The UK House of Commons Science and Technology Committee rebuked larger commercial publishers for a 58% increase in journal prices from 1998 to 2003. They concluded that free, interlinked, institutional research repositories are the way forward.

Within this context it is very difficult for a librarian to impartially review a piece of work that a publisher makes simultaneously available both as a journal and as a book. Haworth Press have a policy of publishing issues of the journal 'Reference Librarian' also as a monograph 'separate'. This book edited by Paul and Sigrid Kelsey falls into that category. Outreach as a concept affects librarians across the world as services are modified and developed to meet the changing needs of library users. As a special issue of a journal, this publication works very well in that it brings together case studies of outreach services from an academic and special library perspective. All chapters are well-written, well-researched pieces of work suitable for publishing in a periodical. The major criticism of this as a special journal issue is the boundaries placed around the separate case studies. Public libraries are excluded which means a whole raft of outreach initiatives are excluded. Articles are also restricted to authors/ case studies from the USA, which again excludes valuable contributions.

Where it succeeds as a special journal issue, this publication fails as a book. Somebody approaching this title to gain an overview of the outreach concept and its application in libraries will struggle. Each chapter has a section exploring outreach and its relevance for today's libraries. There are also evaluation strategies described in most chapters. If a reader wishes to explore aspects of outreach like environmental drivers or evaluation, there is no option but to read every chapter and extricate the sections covering this area. There is an index but it does not include the broad headings a reader will be looking for. All chapters are well referenced but in a sloppy piece of editorship different styles are allowed in different chapters.

To sum up, ideologically I find it difficult to accept this book because its publisher is generating double income for a single output. Within the context of open access publishing as well as increasing e-journal availability, it will be interesting to note how long this practice can last! If you want journal case study articles on American special and university library outreach programmes this is for you. If on the other hand, you are looking for a global exploration of trends and issues in outreach programmes across different library categories then avoid.

**Digital Images and Art Libraries in the Twenty-First Century, ed. By Susan Wyngarrd
The Haworth Information Press**

*Review by Bruce E. Massis, MLS, MA
Associate Director, the Southeast Florida Library information Network*

In this excellent survey of the current state of creating and preserving digital images and art libraries, editor Susan Wyngaard reminds the reader that, "...even in its early years the course of art history was inextricably tied to technological progress in image reproduction."

All new technologies bring with their implementation, a brand new set of challenges. The technology for digitizing images is no different. After all, while digitization in one form or another has been used for more than a decade, there are still libraries who view it as a less-than-stable method of preservation. The fervor surrounding all new technology often overshadows its practicality. Digitizing images remains an expensive process and in its undertaking, a library must invest a considerable sum in both hardware and software to mount a successful and comprehensive digital collection.

A number of essays in this volume address the issue of suggested strategies to successfully build and make accessible digital image and art library collections, and the challenges inherent in these activities. There are several overviews of the current climate including, "ArtStor: A Digital Library for the History of Art" by Max Marmor and "City2000: A Holistic Approach to Administering Image resources" by David Austin.

Taking up the issue of displaying images on the Web, essays include, "Architectural Archives: To Web or Not to Web" by Susan Koskinen, "Enhancing the Value of Museum Web sites: Lessons from a Practical Engagement Front" by Bradley L. Taylor, and "Image Delivery and the Critical Masses" by Henry Pisciotta.

The final essay in the collection tackles the issues of the changing nature of art librarianship and questions theory as opposed to reality. Essay author Amy Lucker writes, "...we envision at warp speed; what we accomplish comes more slowly." This statement echoes some of the frustration in this area of librarianship and should serve as a wake-up call to those who seek to root the future of digital imaging and art librarianship in the past. This is a book that provides talking points, not only for the processes of digital imaging and art libraries, but for the profession of art librarianship as well.

WEI, W., editor. Scholarly communication in science and engineering research in Higher Education. 2002. Binghamton, N.Y.: The Haworth Information Press. ISBN 0-7890-2178-1

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I have to begin this review with a health warning. The subject is not just one that I teach and research. I am joint editor of a commercially published, scholarly journal that is included in the ISI Citation indexes.

The 12 papers presented here vary in length from 8 to 30 pages. Each paper is typically 12 to 15 pages, or about half the length that would be normal in a scholarly journal. It covers a topical

field, and one that needs close, careful and thoughtful examination. All the papers, and most of those cited, are from the USA, and none are by a commercial publisher, a combination of facts which suggest that its coverage of the field may not be complete. Recent studies suggest that the US share of global publications and citations in the sciences is below 50% and falling. At the same time, open access institutional repositories for staff publications are more common in the USA than elsewhere. Some of the papers are nonetheless worth reading, even if one ends up disagreeing with their authors or if – all too often – one finds little substantial underpinning.

The first paper is by Paul Ginsparg, a Physicist and the driving force behind arXiv, one of the original e-print open access archive services. Ginsparg points out some weaknesses he perceives in the peer review process, which is one of the foundations of the case for conventional publishing put forward on behalf of the commercial publishers: it delays publication, and may waste the reviewer's time. He claims that the system of higher selectivity offers only short-term prestige, and argues in favour of minimal pre-assessment. Whether readers want their material pre-filtered, whether they could make proper use of it in such a raw form, and whether such arguments are valid in all disciplines are issues that he avoids. Similarly, his arguments are resource free – there is no consideration of who would pay to maintain these archives.

The second paper, by Michel Dagenais, a Professor of Computer Engineering, purports to explore the future of scientific publishing, but says nothing new. However, it is notable not least for the fact the he uses a completely different referencing style from the first paper. Surely one of the roles of the editor of any journal is to ensure that readers can easily trace any papers that are mentioned? Can we be assured that the necessary checks for accuracy have been done if the citation style changes from paper to paper in the same volume?

A paper by Soehner describes the University of California's eScholarship repositories. Perhaps the most interesting point she makes is to distinguish between librarians' narrow perception of a "journals crisis" caused by the impact on libraries of prices increasing faster than their budgets, and the possibly more significant (but unproven) scholarly communications crisis, in which fewer subscriptions may mean fewer citations and reduced impact for the research itself. Whether the 'big deal' electronic subscriptions and the availability of emailed contents alerting services have improved scholarly communication and interdisciplinary research are issues that are not explored effectively here, just as they have not been generally investigated elsewhere.

Douglas, an Engineering Librarian, considers the way in which conference proceedings now increasingly appear as journal issues, as a way of offsetting the costs of publishing proceedings and compensating for declining attendances. She questions whether these papers have met the same peer review standards that would normally apply, but again has no evidence to support or disprove her thesis. Interestingly, she also mentions that on average it takes about 2 hours simply to format and upload each paper into her institution's e-print server. It would be interesting to compare this with the similar stage in conventional journal publishing – and to examine who covers the cost.

A paper by Hall discusses one university's experience in developing and maintaining an electronic collection of theses and dissertations. Again, the major questions are all left up in the air. What is the impact of supplying documents in this format on those students who will become the future academic community? What are the implications for the library's physical space requirements? Indeed, what are the long-term costs, comparing server maintenance with providing and supporting a collection occupying physical space?

Another librarian, Roth, considers the cost-effectiveness of chemistry journals, but starts from a rather naïve view (based on a lack of familiarity with editorial work, and typically held by most librarians) of the quality (in both content and presentation) of papers submitted to journals, and the real cost of refereeing. She also has a rather narrow view of the usefulness of ISI impact

factors in many non-scientific disciplines. She does, however, suggest a novel evaluative approach, and produces some useful data, particularly comparing page cost to impact factor.

One of the more substantial papers is a thematic literature review (possibly the beginning of a more objective study) by Cruickshank on the role of scientific literature in scholarly communication. He reminds readers of the 'invisible colleges' that exist amongst scientists working in specific fields, and questions the importance of the literature. He touches on, but passes over too quickly, the potential uses of Customer Relationship Software, an approach that the online booksellers have adopted to alert their customers to new material in their field of interest.

Thomes looks at the state of scholarly communication, and makes the perceptive observation that those who are working to create a new system are seeking one that fosters their own goals. If this is done in isolation, without thinking of the system as a whole, she argues that we will carry the problems of the past into the future.

Two papers examine digital archiving and retrieval. One by Hughes points out that the role expected of journals is to carry information through space and time, and the print model tended to fail the former test in some regions of the world. She briefly, but inconclusively, discusses the unresolved issues of the cost and price of access to back issues, and access for lapsed subscribers to electronic journals. Another, by Stern, outlines a number of new issues that have arisen in supporting students and researchers.

The final papers discuss bibliometric analysis of citation data. Morrissey discusses the problem of overcoming inaccuracies in citations, the result of an increasing tendency for authors to not read or even check the original. Kraus investigated the citation patterns of some undergraduate students, and came to the not surprising conclusion that that it might be worth exploring the influence of academics on students' information use!

This self-proclaimed 'important text' claims to offer 'solutions for acquiring research and peer-reviewed publications despite the current financial constraints facing academic libraries today'. However, few of the papers produce any new empirical data. As with most books from this publisher, this was co-published simultaneously as a themed issue of *Science and Technology Libraries* (volume 22, numbers 3&4), in itself an interesting approach to overcoming the problem of accessing material on a subject that arises from the random nature of the contents of most journals. The volume has a guest editor, and seems - as with so much of this publisher's output in library and information sciences - to depend heavily on the need for American academic librarians to publish papers for tenure and promotion purposes. Requiring librarians to continue to read and think about their work is in itself no bad thing. However, this volume tends to confirm a recent study which suggests that there is generally a lack of reliable objective evidence to underpin what they then write.

Much of the recent, uninformed debate about the merits of 'open access' publishing suggests that there is a real need for librarians working in this field to engage in some meaningful CPD, and particularly in some empirical research to underpin it. All that this volume can do is draw attention to those many aspects of this rapidly emerging field where there is scope for research, and provide them with a host of references, some of which might not be thrown up by a conventional literature search. For anyone about to embark on research in the field, it therefore has some value. However, the papers generally tend to gloss over the more interesting points and will offer little enlightenment for those with closed minds, and may reinforce existing prejudices.

Shreeves, Edward (editor). *The New Dynamics and Economics of Cooperative Collection Development: papers presented at a conference hosted by the Center for Research Libraries; cosponsored by the Association of Research Libraries with the support of The Gladys Kreible Delmas Foundation, November 8-10, 2002, Atlanta, Georgia.* Binghamton, New York: The Haworth Press, Inc. (2003) 276 pages.

Reviewed by Sarah Wickett, B.Sc, MLIS

The New Dynamics and Economics of Cooperative Collection Development was co-published simultaneously as *Collection Management*, volume 28, numbers 1/2 and 3. Presented in two parts, this text includes twelve articles, as well as several reports from the Aberdeen Woods I working groups. These articles were presented at a conference hosted by the Center for Research Libraries in 2002. Unfortunately, aside from the brief information provided in the sub-title of the book, I was left to guess about the exact nature of the conference. However, Edward Shreeves, editor of this book, provides readers with much of the information needed to work toward the implementation of an effective cooperative collection development program.

The papers in part I provide a balanced view of the current state of cooperative collection development in North America. Most of these articles provide descriptions of existing cooperative projects in collection development. These projects range from the large system of the University of California (p.33-61), to a statewide multi-institution partnership (p.77-105), to the role of WorldCat for international collection development (p.63-75). By imparting first hand information based on experience, the authors of these articles provide readers with a foundation upon which to build ideas about possible types of collaboration. Other papers within this section discuss theory and strategy for implementing effective collaboration around collections. For example, the opening article by Ross Atkinson presents some interesting theories regarding the opportunities for cooperation by applying the concept of knowledge management to libraries.

Part II includes four working group papers that provide readers with some of the tools needed to implement effective collection development partnerships. Three of the four papers include constructive information on the topics of best practices, the measurement of success, and digitization of collections. The other working group paper provides what the authors call a *map* of the current state of cooperative collection development in North America (p183-189). This second section of Shreeves' book addresses the practical needs of those organizations embarking on a cooperative collection development initiative.

The total compilation of articles will benefit readers from various backgrounds. The authors examine a number of facets of collection development including retrospective collecting. Neither a digital nor a print focus dominates this work, and both serial and monograph collections are represented and discussed. While academic libraries are the major focus of the papers presented here, the role of corporations in collaborative efforts is examined on several occasions. For example, Mark Sandler discusses the role of libraries in influencing product development in the context of his experience with Early English Books Online (p107-119). The range of topics provides readers with an overall view of cooperative collection development from which they can take what applies to their particular organization and leave what does not. In that vein, I think that the thorough index provides readers with added value and increases the usefulness of this book as a resource to which to refer.

Dr. Shreeves has compiled a balanced collection of papers that will serve readers who wish to embark on a collection development partnership, as well as those who are simply interested in the state of cooperative collection development today. Unfortunately, this text is weakened by the lack of an introductory essay. For example, the reader is left to guess about the conference from which the included papers originated. An introduction would have provided a sense of continuity to the somewhat disjointed contents. I would have preferred if the editor

had provided a framework for this book. As it stands, I was rather confused regarding the purpose and usefulness of the book until I was nearly finished reading it. It is my feeling that any edited text comprised of articles discussing different facets of a broad topic should provide readers with some degree of background information.

Overall, this book has very few shortcomings. By the time I had read most of the book I could see that it provided an effective balance of practical and theoretical information. With various authors painting a complete picture of cooperative collection development in North America, this book is recommended to anyone who has an interest in either the theory or practice of collaboration in this area.

Daniel C. Mack (editor), Collection Development Policies: New Directions for Changing Collections, New York: Haworth, 2003 (Published simultaneously as *The Acquisitions Librarian*, No. 30). 174p. US\$24.95 softcover, US\$39.95 hardcover.

Reviewed by: Dr Paul Genoni, Dept of Media & Information, Curtin University of Technology

The extent to which library collections have been transformed since the 1980s requires little explanation. The past twenty years have witnessed what has been unarguably the most revolutionary shift in the format of collections since the invention of movable type half a millennium earlier.

This has been bad news for written collection development policies. The decade from the mid 1980s to the mid 1990s was something of a highpoint for these much needed and almost universally admired documents. Riding on the back of advances in management methods and increased requirements for planning and accountability, collection development policies rapidly became accepted as a fundamental management tool – an ideal way of brokering a crucial aspect of the relationship between a library, its funding body and its users. The Achilles heel, however, of the collection development policy has been the widely held belief that they have been made redundant by the changes in information technology. That is, they were a document suited to a collection environment dominated by ownership of physical objects, but they have failed to make the transition to an era defined by licensed access to electronic content.

By and large this collection of eleven essays edited by Daniel Mack presents an opposite case, arguing that written collection development documents remain an indispensable part of a library's collection management responsibility. Not that the book does not include indications of the 'hard times' upon which such documents have fallen. In an essay pointedly titled 'The end of the American (library) dream: the rise and decline of the collection development policy statement at Berkeley', James Spohrer traces a history which will be familiar to other libraries. It begins with a written policy launched in 1980 after a great deal of effort, only to subsequently encounter a period of neglect and indifference as collection managers struggled with shrinking budgets and the advent of electronic sources which were frequently 'accessed' rather than 'owned'. Spohrer's essay reflects the general tenor of the book, however, in that it concludes by arguing for the re-invigoration of the Berkeley Library's written collection policy. He concludes that 'we must once again realize that planning for collection development cannot be an occasional or optional activity for research libraries...it must be a fully integrated part of our overview of a library's institutional health and prospects for the future' (46).

Elsewhere Lois Cherepon and Andrew Sankowski trace the evolution of the St John's University Library collection policy as they have 'moved from a largely print environment to a virtual environment' (73). Cherepon and Sankowski present some persuasive arguments for the continued relevance of collection development policies, but as with Spohrer's essay there is little detail about exactly how such a policy can best incorporate some aspects of modern

'collecting' practice. Issues that have fundamentally altered the work of selectors, such as the dependency on aggregator compiled databases, the rise of consortium based cooperation and the emergence of portals, are touched upon rather than addressed in depth.

Other papers take a narrower view of the subject, by looking at the role played by policies in managing particular types of collections, including Glenn McGuigan and Gary White on subject-specific collections, Ashley Robinson on ephemera and Elka Shlomo on remote storage facilities. Several of these articles include the useful feature of providing sample extracts from policy documents to assist other libraries in compiling similar documents.

Among the more intriguing essays, however, is one which take a more tangential approach to the role of collection development and collection management generally. Magda El-Sherbini considers some of the many changes in the functioning of technical services – in particular the reliance on outsourced cataloguing - and the downstream impact these have on collection activities and policies.

It is notable that the contributions to this collection are focused very much on the practices of academic and research libraries. Although some of the general arguments raised about the value of collection development policies can be extrapolated to other types of libraries, it would have been useful to have contributions that assessed the topic from the point of view of these libraries.

For those who are interested in rededicating themselves to the preparation of a written collection development policy there is material in this compact collection which will provide justification and possibly inspiration. It does not, however, obviate the need for a more comprehensive account of how collection development policies need to adjust if they are to adequately account for the myriad ways in which libraries now acquire and deliver content. The right starting point for such a project might be something that is notably missing from these essays; that is, an attempt to problematise the whole notion of what is meant by a 'collection', and the impact this has on the documents libraries use to record their relevant planning, management and accountability decisions.

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