

International Federation of
Library Associations and Institutions
Fédération Internationale des Associations de
Bibliothécaires et des Bibliothèques
Internationaler Verband der
bibliothekarischen Vereine und Institutionen
Federación Internacional de Asociaciones de
Bibliotecarios y Bibliotecas
Международная федерация
библиотечных ассоциаций и учреждений



Newsletter No 1 (27), vol. 21

June 2005

NEWSLETTER

Section of Library and Information Science Journals

CONTENT

1. Introductory remarks	2
2. Draft Agenda of the interim LISJ Section SC Meeting (13 August 2005, point 53).....	3
3. Documents for reference at Standing Committee meetings	3
3.1. LISJ Section future fate - Review of IFLA Sections by the Professional Committee in 2005.....	3
3.2. LIS Journals Section Strategic Plan, 2004-2005.....	5
4. LISJ Section Programme meeting on the theme «LIS Journals: a voyage of discovery beyond Anglo-American shores».....	6
Papers abstracts included in Agenda of the Open meeting (16 August, 2005, point 117).....	6
4.1 LIS Journals - new directions in Latvia from one millenium to the next (Inese A.Smith, Loughborough University, Loughborough, UK, Anna Maulina, National Library of Latvia, Riga, Latvia).....	6
4.2 Access in the united States to foreign language LIS scholarly journals through indexing services (Michele Pope, Loyola University Library, New Orleans, USA).....	7
4.3 Inclusion of the nationally oreinted journals into the journal elite of international significance or what can scientific outskirts offer to the metropolis? (Tinka Catic and Zdenka Penava, National and University Library, Zagreb, Croatia).....	7
4.4 Impact of LIS education on development and prosperousness of LISJ in China (Yafan Song, Renmin University of China, Beijing, China).....	8
4.5 Library and Information Science Journal articles, higher education and language (Linda Ashkroft, Liverpool John Moore University, Liverpool, UK, and Stephanie McIvor, University of Teesside, Liverpool, UK).....	9
5. Other 3 papers suggested in reply to the «Call for papers».....	9
5.1 Analysis of the electronic contents of Information Science in the main providers of electronic publications (Blanca Rodrigues Bravo, María Luisa Alvite Diez University of Leon, Spain) in S..... and in E.....	9 18
5.2 Non Anglo-American LIS Journals: Diffusion Barriers (Dr. Jeppe Nicolaisen, Royal School of LIS, Copenhagen, Denmark).....	27
5.3 Extracting Macroscopic Information from Sources of URL Citation to Scholarly Open Access LIS Journals: A Webometrics Approach, (Kayvan Kousha, University of Tehran, Iran).....	30
6. The choice of the themes for the Open Meetings of the LISJ Section at IFLA-2006 within the Seoul Conference main theme: «Libraries: Dinamic Engines for the Knowledge and Information Society» (One of suggested themes: LIS journals: electronic journals, open access - and print as well).....	39

Ms. Ludmila Kozlova, LISJ Section Interim Secretary & Newsletter Editor,
Head Sector on Work with IFLA, Dpt of Foreign LIS and International Library
Relations, Russian State Library,
3/5 Vozdvizhenka str.,
119992 Moscow, Russia,
Fax: (7) (095) 913-6933; 290-6062
E-mail: mbs@rsl.ru and ludmilakozlova@rsl.ru

1. Introductory remarks

Dear colleagues, we open this issue with thanks to our former Interim Chair Peter Lor for his really important input to our LISJ Section activities up to February 15, 2005 when he became IFLA Secretary General.

May we remind that the Interim position of the Section officers is due to transitional period of IFLA Sections.

By correspondence from active participants of our Open Meetings during last 4 years, we received several positive replies for the proposed by Peter Lor candidature Steve O'Connor as new LISJ Section Interim Chair, who fulfils now his duties. We (myself and Eileen Breen) are really happy to work with him.

As we wrote in our previous November issue, our 25th Newsletter issue was noted as one of the 5 finalists among 47 sections newsletter in the annual evaluation of IFLA Newsletters in Buenos Aires. It might be mentioned that it was done again as before in Berlin (for 23rd issue among four finalists).

This year we are also very rich with proposals in response to our Call for Papers to Oslo Conference.

We received 13 abstracts proposals for evaluation and then we had extremely difficult task to select among 8 papers texts 5 papers for the Open Meeting in Oslo.

All 5 selected papers are on IFLANET since April 26, 2005. The translated into R paper of L. Ashcroft and S. McIvor sent to IFLANET on June 8, 2005.

You will find in this issue the text of 3 papers, which were not included in the Open Meeting Agenda only due to time shortage.

Please pay attention to very important information on the Programme for Oslo:

- First Standing Committee meeting [Saturday, 13 August 14.30 –17.20 (point 53)
- Open meeting on the theme «LIS Journals: a voyage of discovery beyond Anglo-American shores»
[Tuesday, 16 August 13.45–15.45 (point 117)].

We are happy to say that we have for the first time the simultaneous interpretation.

We decided to maintain our tradition and to publish the papers abstracts selected for inclusion in agenda.

You may remember that in November issue we stated that we have 19 registered LISJ Section members, according to IFLA Secretariat dated September 14, 2004. But now we have 30 registered members. Our membership recruiting campaign has really results (17 more registered associations and institutions members in four months, end 2004 and the beginning of 2005). Among our members are 9 distinguished associations: Canadian Library Association, Association des bibliothécaires Français, CILIP – the Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals, Association of Hungarian Librarians, Associazione Italiana Biblioteche, Japan Library Association, Swedish association for information specialists, American Library Association, Special Libraries Association (SLA) and 13 institutions among them National libraries of France, Hungary, Korea, the Netherlands, Australia, Singapore and other known institutions as several universities libraries, Library of Chinese Academy of Science, Goethe Institute etc.

Please note that Submitted to Coordinating Board of Division VII LISJ Section project proposal: «Development of a “toolkit” for LIS journal editors, for launch at a Pre-conference Workshop on Improving the Quality of LIS Journals, Durban, South Africa, 2007».

As it was published in our Newsletter No 2 (November 2004, pp. 6, 7) the scope of the project: «The Section intends to develop a “toolkit” for editors of LIS journals, with particular emphasis on providing assistance to editors based in developing countries. The toolkit will be on

the model of the well-known “SPEC kits” published by the Association of College and Research Libraries in the United States. It will consist of advice, guidelines, check-lists, form letters, sample correspondence, pricing calculations etc. for both printed and on-line journals, following both conventional and open access financing models.»

2. Draft Agenda of the interim LISJ Section SC Meeting (13 August 2005, point 53)

- 2.1 Welcome
- 2.2 Attendance
- 2.3 Closure of agenda
- 2.4 Approval of the SC Minutes in Buenos Aires
(published in the Newsletter No 2 (26), vol. 20, November 2004)
- 2.5 Matters arising from the Minutes
- 2.6 Interim Chair’s and Secretary’s Report by Steve O’Connor and Ludmila Kozlova
- 2.7 Approval of the Interim Chair and Secretary
- 2.8 Future fate. - Review of IFLA Sections by the Professional Committee in 2005
(published in this Newsletter issue for easy reference under 3.1)
- 2.9 Review of Strategic Plan 2004–2005
(published in this Newsletter issue for easy reference under 3.2)
- 2.10 Oslo LISJ Section Open Meeting Programme
(see point 4 in this Newsletter)
- 2.11 LISJ Section project proposal: «Development of a “toolkit” for LIS journal editors, for launch at a Pre-conference Workshop on Improving the Quality of LIS Journals, Durban, South Africa, 2007» *(published in Newsletter No 2, November 2004, pp. 6, 7)*
- 2.12 Draft Theme for Seoul Open Meeting of the LIS J Section with reference to the main theme IFLA-2006 Conference «Libraries: dynamic engines for the Knowledge and Information Society»
(One of suggested in Buenos Aires themes: LIS Journals: electronic journals, open access – and print as well)
(Call for papers to be formulated)
- 2.13 IFLA booth
- 2.14 Recruitment of members
- 2.15 General

3. Documents for reference at Standing Committee meetings

3.1. LISJ Section future fate - Review of IFLA Sections by the Professional Committee in 2005.

The Professional Committee has decided that it would carry out a thorough review of IFLA Sections in 2005.

In connection with this decision may we address to you our **Appeal to express your position on the future of our Section of Library and Information Science Journals.**

We asked the registered members of IFLA LISJ Section to do the same.

Your position concerning the fate of Library and Information Science Journals Section will be greatly appreciated and honored for the future of LISJ Section.

The facts are:

During its meeting on 15 March 2005, IFLA’s Professional Committee recommended to the Governing Board to terminate the LIS Journals Section as it has not been possible to meet the minimum requirements (3 SC nominated members instead of 5 as minimum). This was approved.

Even the SC II Meeting was not included in the Oslo Programme.

IFLA Professional coordinator Sjoerd Koopman sent us 13 April 2005' letter «To the Officers of Sections belonging to Division 7» with information that: «During the PC meeting last month, the questionnaire was *revised* and I was asked to add a few clarifications and distribute a somewhat adjusted list to you. It is my pleasure to send this revised version attached.»

In reply to this revised February questionnaire every section should send him the report not later than 15 November 2005. Logically thinking, we should formulate the LISJ Section position on the second SC Meeting.

As we wrote in our introductory remarks we have now 30 LISJ Section registered members: national library associations and institutions, but only 3 nominated SC LISJ Section members. Therefore the future of LISJ Section is in danger!

The proposal to find LISJ place within other IFLA Sections is a part of a wider move to make each of the sections more viable. It has been suggested that LISJ join other sections for the future. For example, two sections might be mentioned, i.e. Education and Training Section and Library Theory and Research, but both are only touching our problems, for them LISJ Section is only some sort of instrument as well as for CPD&WL. The members of LISJ need to discuss and decide on how to operate the Section in the years to come.

The role of LIS Journals might be only increased in electronic age. We sent several messages to IFLA Professional coordinator Sjoerd Koopman and Marian Koren, Secretary of the Division VII, to which our Section belongs, asking to make exception for our Section, which was very successful in the last few years.

All of us present in Oslo or formulated his/her position in written form will need to discuss the LISJ Section future. The work of the section is very important to continue either under the old banner or within a new section. In our view the work of the section is most important. Any comments you may have will be greatly appreciated.

Some additional background information:

You may remember the LISJ Section celebrated two years ago in Berlin the 25th anniversary of its life as a Round table and then the Section. (The historical survey might be found in IFLA Journal. Vol. 29. 2003, № 3: Davis, Donald Jr., Diakonova Olga, Kozlova Ludmila. Strengthening Links between Library Association and their Members: the 25th anniversary of IFLA Section of Library and Information Science Journals. Pp. 235–244.)

Please note the RSL representatives compiled and distributed this RT and then Section Newsletter during past nearly 15 years (since IFLA 1991).

As concerns the interest to our Section it might be mentioned that we have continuing interest to the Section, for example: we had very interesting Open meeting last year (5 papers selected among 30 proposals).

For keeping our Section alive we proposed to make some exclusion for us from IFLA Statute.

Using self-nominations to serve as the co-opted LISJ Section SC members, we have proposals from:

1. Eileen Breen (LISJ Section Information Coordinator) with her colleague Diane Heath (Managing Editor of LIS Journals of Emerald Group)
2. Nicholas Joint (Editor of "Library Review" and our meetings active participant) and his colleague Susan Ashworth (Associate Editor of "Library Review" and Senior Librarian at Glasgow University Library).

The transitional period for Sections transformed from Round Tables was indicated previously (letter of May 9, 2003, by Ross Shimmon) that PC would carry out a thorough review

of IFLA Sections in 2007. It might be an explanation that our registered members forgot to nominate their representative.

3.2 LIS Journals Section Strategic Plan, 2004-2005

(to the point 3.5 for easy reference)

(This Plan was approved by IFLA Professional Committee and the Governing Board at its December 2003 Meeting)

Mission

RT LISJ serves as a means of bringing together of Library and international science journals, their editors, publishers, authors, users and LIS departments and provides an international forum for the discussion of ideas, sharing experiences and development of projects.

Its main aim is to promote high standards for professional LIS journals based on all IFLA professional priorities.

Goals

1. Share information on new developments in LIS journals, especially ones in electronic form, and study the impact of technological development on LIS journals

(Professional priorities: (d) Providing Unrestricted Access to Information; (e) Balancing the Intellectual Property Rights of Authors with the Needs of Users; (g) Preserving Our Intellectual Heritage; (k) Representing Libraries in the Technological Marketplace)

Actions

- 1.1 Publish two issues of LISJ Section Newsletter each year and put them on IFLANET.*
- 1.2 Prepare and distribute new version of LISJ Section brochure in English and Russian.*
- 1.3 Organise an Open meeting at Buenos Aires General conference on the theme «**LIS Journal for Continuing professional education**».*
- 1.4 Publicise the activities of RT LISJ during transitional period to the Section status with the aim of increasing membership.*

2. Identify the most commonly accepted criteria for evaluating LIS journals, enhance the quality of LIS Journals

(Professional priorities: (a) Supporting the Role of Libraries in Society; (b) Defending the Principle of Freedom of Information; (h) Developing Library Professionals; (i) Promoting Standards, Guidelines, and Best Practices)

Actions

- 2.1 Following the discussions at Berlin LISJ Workshop: «Achieving Quality in LIS Journals: a Workshop for Editors and Authors» continue to maintain interest to the problem «Quality Criteria for LIS Journals» and establish a set of quality criteria for LIS Journals.*

3. Monitor new LIS journals and provide assistance to their editors and to library Associations, especially from those in less developed countries

(Professional priorities: (f) Promoting resource sharing; (j) Supporting the infrastructure of library associations)

Actions

- 3.1 Prepare the first version of a Vocabulary/Lexicon of terms used in preparation and publishing of LIS journals in printed and digital form.»*
- 3.2 LISJ Section project proposal: «Development of a “toolkit” for LIS journal editors, for launch at a Pre-conference Workshop on Improving the Quality of LIS Journals, Durban, South Africa, 2007» (published in Newsletter No 2, November 2004, pp. 6, 7)*
- 3.3 Organise programme of LIS J Section within the Oslo Conference theme «Libraries: a voyage of discovery» and «LISJ role in «Life Long Literacy» as main IFLA President*

theme (with eventual Section theme: «LIS J role in «Life Long Literacy» as a vessel in a voyage of discovery»)

4. Encourage high quality conference paper through a refereeing process.

(Professional priorities: (i) Promoting Standards, Guidelines, and Best Practices

Actions:

4.1 Organize referee team from leading LIS J editors in order to involve them in the Section's activities.

4. LISJ Section Programme meeting on the theme « LIS Journals – a voyage of discovery beyond Anglo-American shores »

(This theme was approved by IFLA Professional Committee and the Governing Board at its December 2004 Meeting, GB 04-166)
(16 August 2005, point 117)

Professional Priorities: c, f, h, i
Duration: 2 hrs
Estimated attendance: 100
SI: yes
On- or Off-site: on

Papers abstracts included in Agenda of the Open Meeting:

4.1 LIS journals – new directions in Latvia from one millenium to the next

Inese A. Smith, Lecturer, Department of Information Science, Loughborough University, UK
& *Anna Mauliņa*, Director, Library Development Institute, National Library of Latvia

Abstract. This paper begins with a very brief look at how librarians' reading habits are described in the professional literature and discusses some of the reasons why it is important to keep and to develop journals in so-called minority languages. Librarians in Latvia have a tradition of professional literature in Latvian dating back to the 1930s, interrupted by World War II and the subsequent Soviet period, but restored in 1989 with the renewal of the Library Association of Latvia. The pre-war journal *Bibliotēkārs* gave its name to a new incarnation with the same title, followed by the more philosophical *Nota Bene*. That was in turn replaced by a publication called *Es Daru Tā [I Do It Like This]*, emphasised practical applications and personal experience in public libraries. In 2002 its title was changed to *Bibliotēkas Pasaule [Library World]* and then again in 2003 to *Bibliotēku Pasaule [World of Libraries]*. Its scope was widened to include research articles and translations of articles from mainstream LIS academic and research journals. There was continuity, but also a subtle and appropriate change in direction to reflect the drive to automation and Internet based resources in Latvian libraries, while not denying the traditional values of printed materials. This paper presents an analysis of the contents and changes in *Bibliotēku Pasaule*, comparing it with sister publications in Estonia (*Raamatukogu [Library]*) and Lithuania (*Tarp knygu [In the World of Books]*). All of these, at different levels of depth and accuracy, have summaries in English. How the professional press of the Baltic States is reflected in LISA is also examined. Since LIS journals, like any other professional literature, are meant to be read, the paper concludes by briefly discussing the results of a recent survey on the professional reading habits of librarians, LIS students and LIS academics in Latvia.

4.2 Access in the United States to Foreign Language LIS Scholarly Journals Through Indexing Services

Michele Pope, Loyola University Law Library, New Orleans, USA

Abstract. This paper reviews results of a research study examining the availability of foreign language LIS scholarly journals through indexing services at ALA accredited LIS graduate and PhD programs in the United States. Ulrich's Periodical Directory was used to formulate the title list (273 titles) of foreign published LIS scholarly journals. Ulrich's provided a systematic method of aggregating titles to measure against the title lists provided by indexing services. For the purposes of this study, foreign language journals are defined as those published from countries other than Ireland, New Zealand, Australia, the United Kingdom and the United States, and not solely published in English. The impact of indexing services on the availability of foreign language LIS scholarly journals in the United States will be explored.

Access to foreign language LIS scholarly journals is not widely available in the United States. Indexing services are a primary source for accessing research published in non-English speaking countries. If a journal is published in a non-English speaking country, it does not mean that it will automatically be published in a foreign language. Out of approximately 100 indexing services listed in Ulrich's for foreign published LIS scholarly journals, only two indexing services are commonly available in United States LIS programs. LISA and Library Literature and Information Science Abstracts (LLIA) carry 58 (21%) and 30 (11%), for a total of 88 titles, or 32% out of 273 titles. A further breakdown of the 88 titles emphasizes the critical relationship of translation to accessibility; 29 titles are published in English, 41 are published with some English translation and 18 had no translation.

Ulrich's does not list all foreign published LIS scholarly journals and the final paper will examine titles found in LISA and LLIA, but not in Ulrich's.

Indexing services are in a powerful position to impact the LIS knowledge base and its development. Indexing services can make editorial decisions based on what they think the market will read. The selection criteria for indexing services will be examined. Attributes of Ulrich's list of journals will be evaluated against the selection criteria in LISA and LLIA. Both universities and indexing services make journal acquisition decisions based on whether journals are included in resources such as Ulrich's and competing indexing services. Since an issue in the concept of journal quality is coverage in indexing services, foreign publishers would be prudent to investigate the selection process of indexing services to widen their market potential.

An effort is needed to increase access to foreign language LIS scholarly journals in the United States. The process of providing knowledge to a global market needs review, revision and support. Journal editors, publishers and distributors all have an essential role in making information accessible. This paper will examine the front-end of information delivery and offer ideas for support, including easier access to translation, cooperative indexing, and nonprofit oversight.

4.3 Inclusion of the nationally oriented journals into the journal elite of international significance or what can scientific outskirts offer to the metropolis?

Tinka Catic and Zdenka Penava, National and University Library, Zagreb, Croatia

Abstract. *Vjesnik bibliotekara Hrvatske* has been published since 1950 by the Croatian Library Association, bringing information on the newest achievements in librarianship in Croatia and worldwide. Due to the fact that it publishes only reviewed and categorized articles, the journal has been affirmed as the only relevant scientific and professional journal in the area of Croatian librarianship. It is referred in three databases: *Library and Information Science Abstracts*,

Information Science Abstracts and *Sciences de l'Information, Documentation*. Thus, the published articles are important elements for evaluation of Croatian librarians' scientific and professional contributions, as well as for acquiring professional and scientific titles. Besides that, special issues edited by eminent professionals in a certain area, serve as mandatory exam literature for graduate and postgraduate students of the Department of Information Science, Faculty of Philosophy Zagreb, and of the Department of Librarianship, Faculty of Philosophy Osijek. Since March 9, 2004 *Vjesnik bibliotekara Hrvatske* has started publishing its parallel electronic edition free of charge (<http://www.hkdrustvo.hr/vbh>), thus giving its articles more visibility and making them more available to potential readers.

The article will examine the chances of peripheral journals from a small scientific community to be included into journal elite of international significance on the case of *Vjesnik bibliotekara Hrvatske*. The following issues will be discussed:

- the role of nationally oriented journals, e.g., in the protection of communication in the language of a small scientific community, as well as the impact of the local scientific and professional environment on the characteristics of scientific communication, e.g., journal article types, source items, ageing of citations; and
- the need of inclusion of nationally oriented journals into the mainstream of the world scientific communication and international databases in order to fulfil ambitions of scientists and professionals from small, scientific peripheral environment to publish the results of their research in journals which impact allows better visibility in and response from the international scientific and/or professional community.

4.4 Impact of LIS Education on Development and Prosperousness of LISJ in China

Yafan SONG, Associate Professor, Editor of "Library & Information Forum", of Library Science, Information and Data Collection, Library, Renmin University of China, Beijing, China

Abstract. In China, journals or periodicals have been and will be the major type of literature and documents for people to record and disseminate scientific and cultural knowledge. Surveys and investigations toward scientists on the habit of their utilizing literature and documents proved that of all the types of literature and documents, journals or periodicals are listed on the first rank, which shows that information containing in this kind of publication makes up 65% of total information. In China, over 70% of references used in specific works or publications come from journals or periodicals. Figures in *A Guide to the Core Journals of China* (4th ed, 2004) show that there are 70 LIS journals at present and 17 of them are core journals. In recent years, with the emphasis on information by all levels of society, LISJ play more and more important role and have been making great contributions to the studies in LIS and the development of librarianship in China. So, the quality of LIS journals is considered the major issue in running well of them. Through investigation on the *Impact of LIS Education on Development and Prosperousness of LISJ in China*, the author made a statistic analysis to 17 core LISJ of China, which gave data on published articles by university faculties and students of LIS schools or departments in those journals in 2004. The statistics show that at present the LIS education in China, with 35 LIS schools or departments for undergraduates, 21 teaching units for postgraduate students, and 6 for Ph.D. scholars, has become a major force in study and research work in LIS circle, the results based on their research work both in theory and practice not only give strong support and influences on librarianship of China, but also improve the quality of LISJ in China.

4.5 Library and Information Science journal articles, higher education and language

Linda Ashcroft, Reader of Information Management (Also Editor of New Library World), School of Business Information Liverpool John Moores University, UK

Stephanie McIvor, Researcher (Also Assistant Editor of New Library World), University of Teesside, UK

Abstract. Discusses the formal education of information professionals taking into account the diversity of information work in 21st century industrial economies. Many education programmes are becoming increasingly generalised, by providing a range of generic and specific skills together with an understanding of the underlying principles of information management, to enable Library and Information Science (LIS) graduates to pursue various professional career paths. Research in progress is described with the larger research project focusing on the subject matter of articles from a large portfolio of LIS journals, considering common themes and niche areas for specific journals, and how their subject matter relates to LIS higher education in a number of countries. The pilot research project considers the extent of the contribution from different countries and subject matter, which is of international interest regardless of country of origin, and the findings are included. LIS journals are produced in various languages, although those published in the English language are open to the widest international readership. There is a contribution to a large portfolio of English language LIS journals by authors whose first language is not indicated as English to reflect subjects which are topical and of international interest. Discusses issues arising, including LIS education, with attention to the international impact of the research and professional expertise of those in countries with national languages spoken by relatively few numbers. Various possibilities are suggested to bring the research and professional expertise from countries with minority national languages to the attention of the English-speaking world.

5. Other 3 papers suggested in reply to the «Call for Papers»

5.1 In Spanish

Análisis de los contenidos electrónicos de Ciencias de la Documentación en los principales distribuidores de publicaciones electrónicas

Blanca Rodríguez Bravo y María Luisa Alvite Díez, Área de Biblioteconomía y Documentación, Facultad de Filosofía y Letras. Universidad de León [University of Leon] Leon, Spain

dphbrb@unileon.es luisa.alvite@unileon.es

Resumen. Análisis de los contenidos científicos electrónicos de Biblioteconomía y Documentación distribuidos por Emerald, ScienceDirect, SpringerLink, Taylor & Francis y Wiley InterScience. El propósito se dirige a delimitar los títulos contenidos, su alcance retrospectivo y ubicación en clases temáticas. De igual forma, para valorar la calidad de las revistas ofertadas, se atenderá a su factor de impacto en el Journal Citation Report (JCR).

Palabras clave: Bibliotecas universitarias, Ciencias de la Documentación, Evaluación, Proveedores de publicaciones electrónicas, Revistas electrónicas.

Abstract. Analysis of the electronic scientific contents of Information Science distributed by Emerald, ScienceDirect, SpringerLink, Taylor & Francis and Wiley InterScience. The aim is to delimit the contained titles, its retrospective reach and its location in thematic classes. Similarly, to value the quality of the supplied journals, it will be taken care of his factor of impact in Journal Citation Report (JCR).

Keywords: Academic libraries, Electronic journals, Evaluation, Information Science, Providers of electronic publications.

1. Objetivos y Metodología

El estudio analiza los contenidos científicos electrónicos de Biblioteconomía y Documentación distribuidos por los proveedores multidisciplinares: Emerald, ScienceDirect, SpringerLink, Taylor & Francis y Wiley InterScience. El propósito se dirige a delimitar los títulos contenidos, su alcance retrospectivo y ubicación en clases temáticas. Finalmente, atiende a su Factor de Impacto (FI) en el Journal Citation Report (JCR) para valorar la calidad de las revistas ofertadas por los proveedores señalados.

Este trabajo se enmarca dentro de un proyecto de investigación subvencionado por la Universidad de León¹ (Spain) cuyo objetivo general es la evaluación de los contenidos digitales proporcionados por las bibliotecas universitarias españolas en orden a lograr un conocimiento riguroso de su accesibilidad, modalidades de gestión y uso de los mismos por parte de la comunidad investigadora.

Los fines concretos de este trabajo se fijan en:

- Evaluar la cobertura global en el área temática de Ciencias de la Documentación, identificando títulos y lengua de las publicaciones electrónicas.
- Analizar el alcance retrospectivo de las revistas ofertadas.
- Determinar la posición de los contenidos de Biblioteconomía y Documentación dentro de la organización en categorías temáticas establecida por cada uno de los distribuidores.
- Contrastar la relevancia de las publicaciones atendiendo a los parámetros fijados por el Institut for Information Science (ISI).

Para el presente estudio nos hemos servido de las suscripciones existentes en la Universidad de León y el acceso web gratuito, en el caso de Taylor & Francis. El sistema SpringerLink ha aglutinado los contenidos distribuidos por Kluwer Online en el momento de efectuar este trabajo, considerándose para el análisis su configuración actual.

La exploración de los paquetes electrónicos se ha llevado a cabo en el mes de febrero de 2005. Para ello se han utilizado los accesos navegacionales alfabéticos, temáticos y los listados presentados en la información dirigida al bibliotecario, en el caso del paquete de Elsevier – ScienceDirect- y del de Wiley & Sons –Wiley InterScience-.

El análisis se articula entorno a los siguientes indicadores:

- Organización del conocimiento
 - Categorías temáticas.
 - Subcategorías.
- Extensión de los contenidos
 - Cobertura horizontal: volumen de publicaciones electrónicas.
 - Cobertura vertical: alcance retrospectivo de los contenidos.
 - Cobertura idiomática: lenguas empleadas.
- Calidad de las publicaciones seriadas
 - Presencia en el ISI.
 - Factor de impacto en el JCR.

2. Resultados

2.1. Organización del conocimiento

¹ Evaluación de los proveedores de revistas electrónicas y estudio de la calidad de las publicaciones digitales. Investigador principal: Dra. Rodríguez Bravo. Periodo de realización: 2004-2005

El análisis parte de la distribución de contenidos por materias que presentan los suministradores y que ha sido estudiada por las autoras en trabajos previos; en dos de ellos se evaluaron proveedores individualizadamente, Wiley InterScience y ScienceDirect (Alvite Díez y Rodríguez Bravo, 2004a, 2004b), procediendo posteriormente a efectuar un análisis comparativo entre los proveedores señalados a los que se añadieron, por su representatividad en las universidades españolas, Emerald, Kluwer, Springer y Taylor (Rodríguez Bravo y Alvite Díez, 2004).

Todos los distribuidores facilitan una organización temática en categorías, jerarquizadas en determinados editores en subcategorías. Solamente Emerald cuenta con etiquetas de clases principales semánticamente identificativas de contenidos atribuibles a las Ciencias de la Documentación. En el resto de los casos, los contenidos de Biblioteconomía y Documentación se integran en diversas categorías entre las que predomina la de Computer Science.

En la siguiente tabla se presenta la ubicación de los contenidos facilitada por los proveedores en categorías y, en su caso, subcategorías, donde se han localizado las publicaciones seriadas objeto de análisis en este trabajo. Conviene subrayar que además de las categorías presentadas en la tabla, se han examinado otras que cuentan con subcategorías etiquetadas con membretes que incluyen el término *Information*. Es el caso de ScienceDirect que posee dos subcategorías, Management Information Systems e Information Systems and Management, dentro, respectivamente, de las clases principales Business, Management and Accounting y Decision Sciences. Tras la exploración de los títulos individualmente, se han desechado por tratarse de publicaciones orientadas a la gestión empresarial.

En Taylor & Francis se incluyó en el análisis efectuado la categoría de Computer Science, constatando que sus revistas se dirigían exclusivamente al ámbito informático.

Tabla I. Distribución de contenidos por materias

DISTRIBUIDOR	CATEGORÍAS	SUBCATEGORÍAS
Emerald	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information Management • Library Collection Development & Management • Library Management & Information Services • Library Technology 	
ScienceDirect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Computer Science • Social Sciences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information Systems • Library and Information Sciences
SpringerLink	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Computer Science 	
Taylor & Francis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arts & Humanities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information Sciences
Wiley InterScience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Computer Science 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information Technologies

En el caso de Emerald, por tratarse de un distribuidor de contenidos de Ciencias Sociales, se aprecia una superior representatividad de los contenidos de Documentación que, sin embargo, se muestran excesivamente dispersos y redundantes entre las cuatro categorías, especialmente entre las tres últimas, con etiquetas semánticamente muy próximas.

En el resto de los distribuidores por su carácter multidisciplinar, los contenidos carecen de una clase principal y se han adjudicado a áreas científicas dispares: ciencias humanas, sociales y tecnológicas. Se evidencia, de un lado, la interdisciplinariedad propia de las Ciencias de la Documentación y, de otro, su limitada consolidación en el conjunto de las disciplinas. En

cualquier caso, los distribuidores se han inclinado, preferentemente, por integrar los contenidos de Ciencias de la Información dentro de la Informática.

2.2. Extensión de los contenidos

En este apartado de extensión de los contenidos hemos de subrayar que se referencian exclusivamente los títulos abiertos, habiéndose eliminado los contenidos cerrados, los títulos que cambian de nombre así como los suscritos en modo backfile. Los suministradores contabilizan como distintos títulos las publicaciones que han sufrido cambios a la largo de su historia.

La representatividad de los contenidos documentales es escasa en todos los distribuidores, tanto en el cómputo global de publicaciones que distribuyen, como en las categorías respectivas en que se insertan. En el caso singular de Emerald, por tratarse, como ya se ha mencionado, de un distribuidor especializado en Ciencias Sociales, la Biblioteconomía alcanza aproximadamente un 10% de los contenidos totales ofertados.

El análisis pormenorizado de los títulos de todas aquellas categorías y subcategorías seleccionadas nos ha llevado a desechar revistas cuyos contenidos se dirigían al ámbito de las tecnologías o de la gestión empresarial.

Como se aprecia en las tablas siguientes, los títulos ofertados son representativos del ámbito científico anglosajón, de ahí que la lengua de las publicaciones sea en su totalidad el inglés. Los distribuidores, hasta el momento, no incluyen en su oferta títulos en otras lenguas, sólo Taylor & Francis durante el año 2004 mantuvo la suscripción electrónica a la revista española, El Profesional de la Información.

La cobertura se inicia generalmente en la década de los 90. Resulta excepcional la oferta de Information Processing & Management digitalizada por ScienceDirect desde 1975 y que contrasta con la novedad de contenidos de SpringerLink y, sobre todo, de Taylor & Francis, que presenta títulos de reciente aparición.

Tabla II. Publicaciones distribuidas por Emerald

Título	Años	Lengua
Aslib Proceedings: new information perspectives	1999	Inglés
The Bottom Line: Managing Library Finances	1996	Inglés
Collection Building	1996	Inglés
The Electronic Library	1999	Inglés
Interlending & Document Supply	1989	Inglés
Internet Research: Electronic Networking Applications and Policy	1993	Inglés
Journal of Documentation	1997	Inglés
Library Hi Tech	1997	Inglés
Library Hi Tech News incorporating Online and CD Notes	1999	Inglés
Library Management	1989	Inglés
Library Review	1989	Inglés
New Library World	1990	Inglés
OCLC Systems & Services	1989	Inglés
Online Information Review	1999	Inglés
Performance Measurement and Metrics	2000	Inglés
Program: electronic library & information systems	1997	Inglés
Records Management Journal	1998	Inglés
Reference Services Review	1997	Inglés
VINE	2001	Inglés

En el caso de Emerald se han considerado todos los títulos que aparecen en las categorías señaladas, 19 en total, de naturaleza especializada en su conjunto. Sirvan de ejemplo revistas dedicadas a la gestión presupuestaria de las bibliotecas o al rendimiento de los servicios bibliotecarios. Se puede apuntar, igualmente, la presencia de boletines como *Library Hi Tech News* o el de OCLC.

Tabla III. Publicaciones distribuidas por ScienceDirect

Título	Años	Lengua
Information Processing & Management	1975	Inglés
The International Information & Library Review	1992	Inglés
The Journal of Academic Librarianship	1993	Inglés
Knowledge-Based Systems	1987	Inglés
Library & Information Science Research	1994	Inglés
Library Collections, Acquisitions and Technical Services	1999	Inglés
Web Semantics: Science, Services and Agents on the World Wide Web	2003	Inglés

En ScienceDirect se han analizado 7 títulos, tras haber eliminado un número importante adscribible al mundo de la empresa y tecnologías informáticas, entre los que cabe reseñar *Information Systems*, revista con un notable Factor de Impacto. Las publicaciones consideradas objeto de análisis cuentan con una cobertura temática general.

Tabla IV. Publicaciones distribuidas por SpringerLink

Título	Años	Lengua
Archival Science	2001	Inglés
Information Retrieval	1999	Inglés
International Journal on Digital Libraries	1997	Inglés
Multimedia Systems	1996	Inglés
Multimedia Tools and Applications	1997	Inglés
Scientometrics	2000	Inglés
Word Wide Web	1998	Inglés

En Springer se han considerado siete títulos de carácter altamente especializado y, en determinados casos, interdisciplinarios, caso de Information retrieval, Multimedia Systems, Multimedia Tools and Applications y World Wide Web.

Tabla V. Publicaciones distribuidas por Taylor & Francis

Título	Años	Lengua
Journal of the Society of Archivists	1999	Inglés
New Review of Academic Librarianship	2003	Inglés
New Review of Children's Literature and Librarianship	2003	Inglés
New Review in Hypermedia and Multimedia	2003	Inglés
New Review of Information and Library Research	2003	Inglés
New Review of Information Behaviour Research	2003	Inglés
New Review of Information Networking	2003	Inglés
New Review of Libraries and Lifelong Learning	2004	Inglés

Taylor & Francis parece presentar una adecuada selección de títulos, que en su conjunto cubren un amplio espectro temático, si bien, por el momento, su novedad no ha permitido una difusión exhaustiva en la literatura científica.

Tabla VI. Publicaciones distribuidas por Wiley InterScience

Título	Años	Lengua
<u>Bulletin of the American Society for Information Science and Technology</u>	1995	Inglés
<u>Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology</u>	1986	Inglés
<u>Proceedings of the American Society for Information Science and Technology (ASIST)</u>	2002	Inglés

En Wiley se ha omitido la referencia a la prestigiosa publicación Annual Review for Information Science and Technology (ARIST) que este proveedor distribuye como backfile para los años 2002-2003. Los tres títulos considerados tienen carácter general.

2.3. Calidad de las publicaciones seriadas

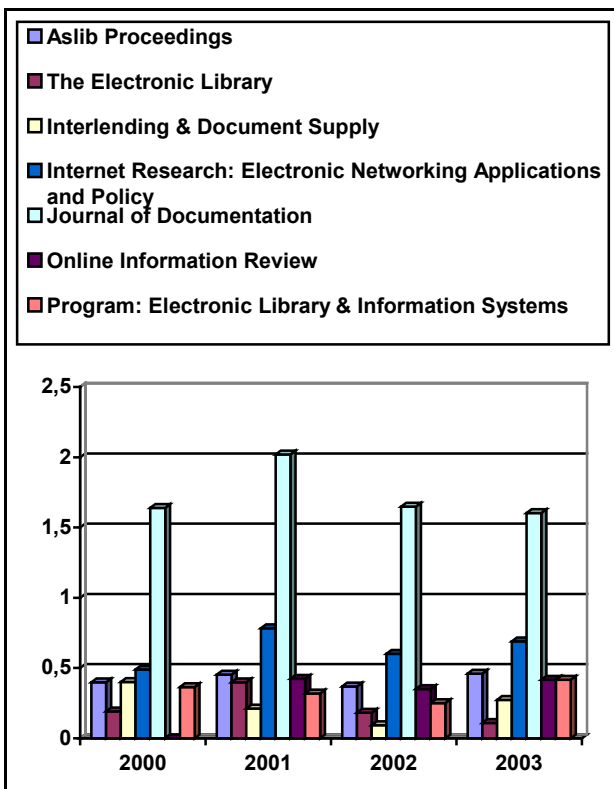
Para medir la calidad de los títulos suministrados por los proveedores nos hemos servido de los índices del ISI de los últimos cuatro años. El JCR, como se ha reconocido unánimemente, se caracteriza por el manifiesto predominio de las publicaciones en lengua inglesa. Su utilización, en el caso que nos ocupa, se halla plenamente justificada, dado que los propios proveedores limitan su oferta al ámbito anglosajón.

De los 44 títulos suministrados por los editores analizados, son 17 los localizados en el Journal Citation Report. La interdisciplinariedad de las Ciencias de la Documentación señalada, se refleja en el propio JCR que distribuye los contenidos tanto en JCR Social Science, dentro de la categoría temática Information Science & Library Sciences –con 7 publicaciones-, como en JCR Science dentro de Computer Science, Information Systems, -4- e incluso 6 de los títulos se hallan repetidos en ambos.

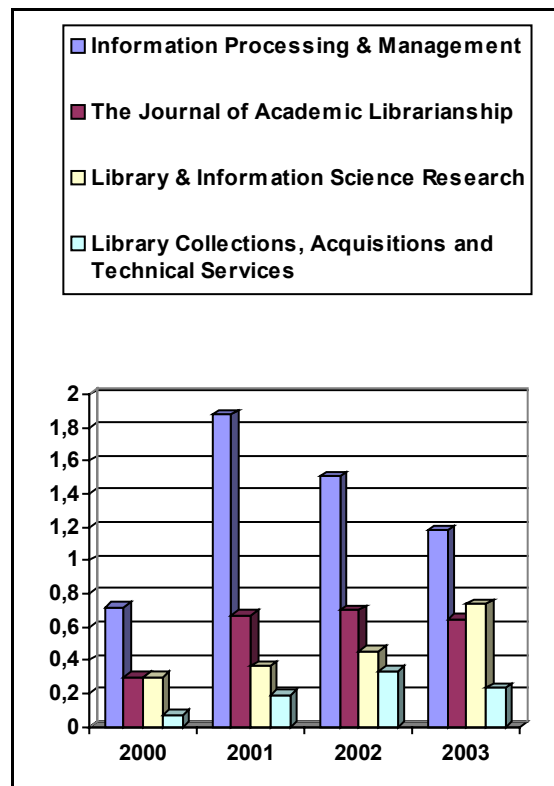
Entre las 11 publicaciones mejor posicionadas en JCR Social Science 2003, sólo figuran 4 de las aquí analizadas en el orden siguiente: Journal of Documentation (Emerald), Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology (JASIST) (Wiley), Scientometrics (Springer) e Information Processing and Management (Science). El primer lugar lo ocupa ARIST distribuido por Wiley en forma de backfile.

En el índice de JCR Science de 2003, ARIST ocupa la octava posición y JASIST la decimoctava.

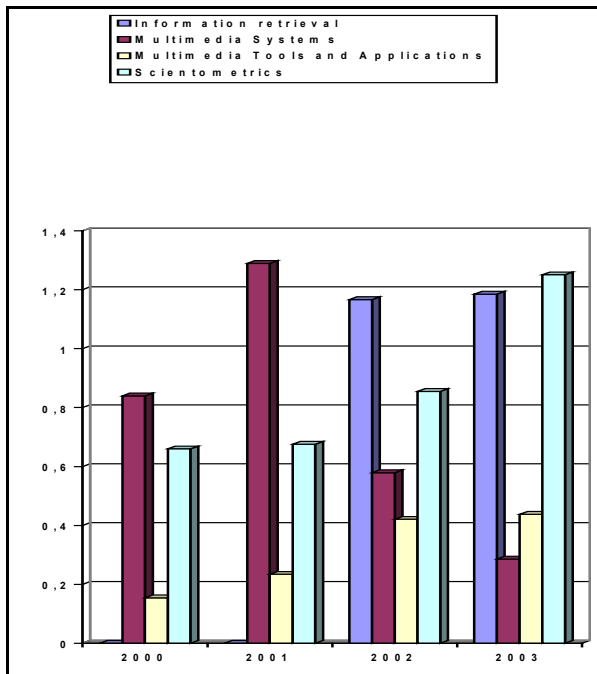
FI de las publicaciones de Emerald



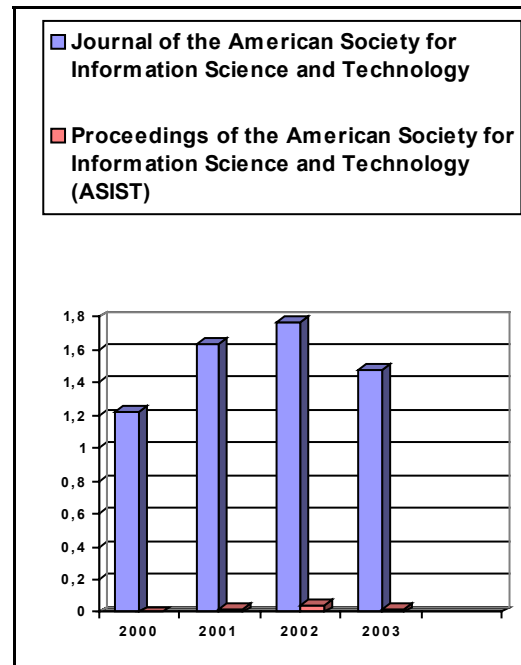
FI de las publicaciones de ScienceDirect



FI de las publicaciones de Springer



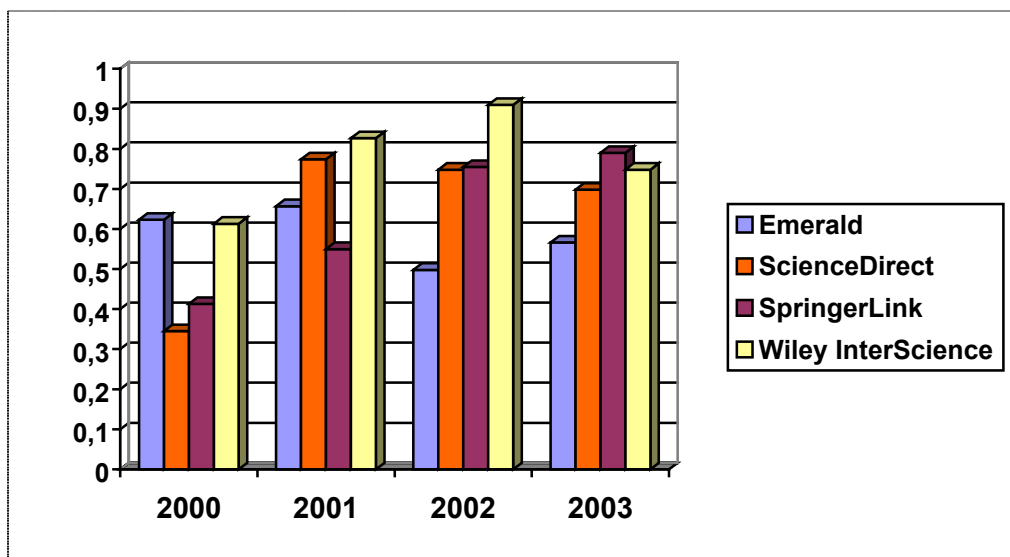
FI de las publicaciones de Wiley InterScience



Emerald aporta siete títulos con índice de impacto, entre los que destaca el *Journal of Documentation* y, con un creciente aumento, *Aslib Proceedings* e *Internet Research*. ScienceDirect distribuye cuatro títulos con Factor de Impacto, entre los que destaca *Information Processing and Management*, apreciándose también la consideración de las revistas *Library and Information Science Research* y *Journal of Academic Librarianship*. Springer distribuye, asimismo, 4 publicaciones con Factor de Impacto, entre las que hay que subrayar *Scientometrics*, destacando en los dos últimos años el crecimiento de *Information Retrieval*, curva contraria a la presentada por la revista *Multimedia Systems*.

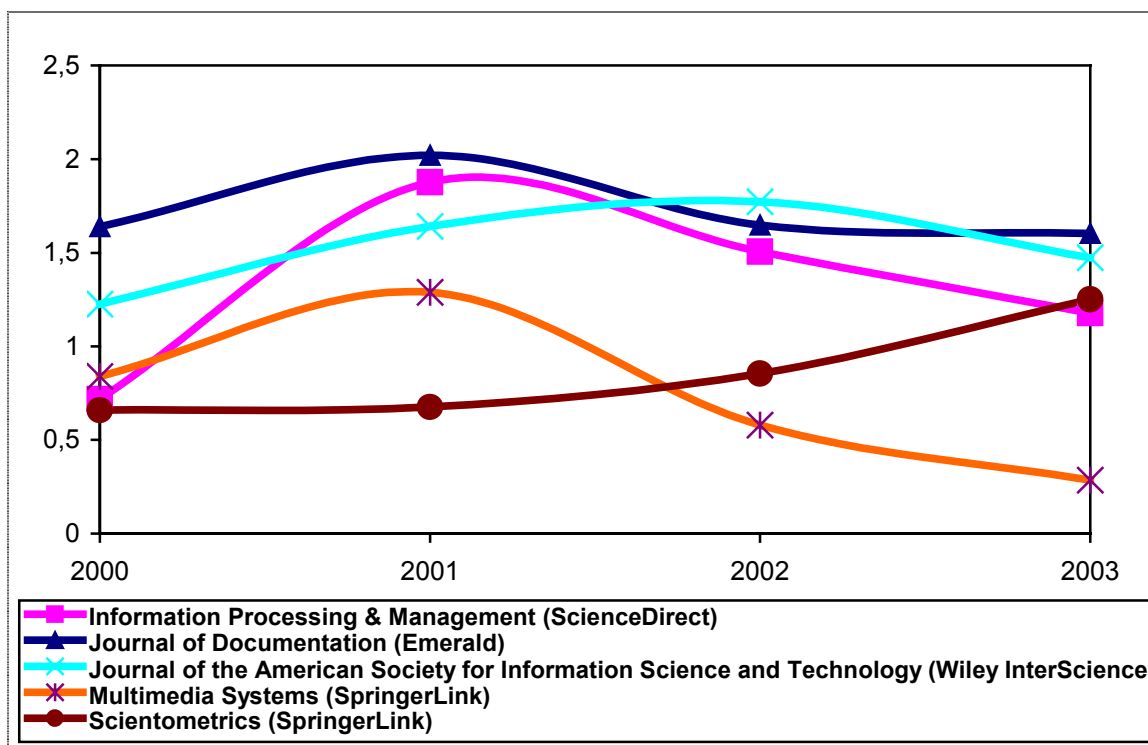
Taylor carece, por el momento, de títulos con impacto. Finalmente, Wiley presenta dos publicaciones con FI, siendo relevante únicamente *JASIST*.

Gráfico I. Promedios de FI anual por distribuidor



Ninguno de los distribuidores alcanza un 1 de promedio de impacto. Los títulos con un FI más elevado se reparten entre Emerald, Science y Wiley. El promedio alcanzado por Springer se debe al impacto de publicaciones especializadas y a la aportación que supone en el año 2002-2003 el elevado índice conseguido por Information Retrieval.

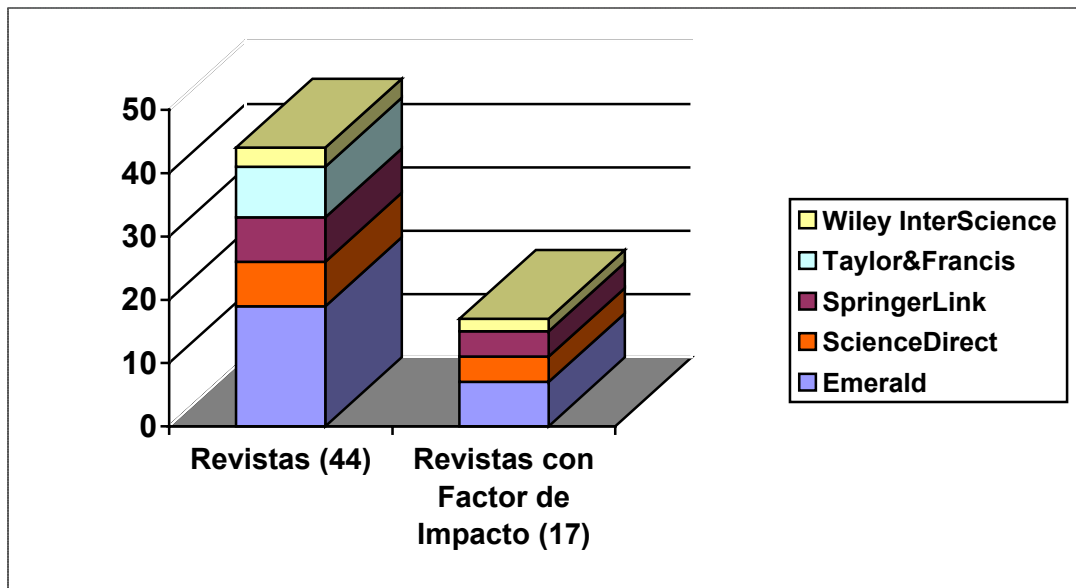
Gráfico II. Evolución de los títulos con mayor FI



Del análisis efectuado se deduce que los tres títulos más reputados son *Information Processing & Management*, *Journal of Documentation* y *JASIST*, las tres revistas atienden al amplio espectro científico de la Documentación en su conjunto. Se observa un cierto equilibrio en la evolución de dichos títulos.

Las dos últimas revistas consignadas poseen una cobertura temática más limitada. En el último año *Scientometrics* parece mostrar un comportamiento ascendente, en paralelo a la importancia creciente de los estudios bibliométricos dentro de las ciencias de la Documentación. Por el contrario, la evolución de *Multimedia Systems* apunta a la baja.

Gráfico III. Contenidos por distribuidor



El gráfico III constata la superior aportación global de Emerald, tanto en contenidos con impacto como en número de revistas totales. Con la excepción de Taylor, se observa una correspondencia proporcional entre publicaciones distribuidas y títulos con factor de impacto en cada uno de los editores.

3. Discusión

- *En el ámbito temático de la Documentación no existe solapamiento entre los distintos títulos ofrecidos por los distribuidores estudiados. La oferta resulta, por tanto, complementaria.*
- No se aprecian criterios unívocos para situar los contenidos documentales. En el caso de Emerald, los títulos aparecen dispersos en cuatro categorías adjudicables a la Información y la Documentación, en el resto de los proveedores el ámbito temático que nos ocupa no constituye categoría propia.
- Se evidencia una notable dispersión de los contenidos que obedece, de un lado, a la interdisciplinariedad propia de las Ciencias de la Documentación y, de otro, a su limitado grado de desarrollo científico y consolidación en el conjunto de las disciplinas. En su conjunto, los proveedores han utilizado preferentemente la categoría de Computer Science para ubicar los contenidos aquí estudiados.
- La interdisciplinariedad se refleja en el propio JCR que distribuye los contenidos tanto en JCR Social Science, dentro de la categoría temática Information Science & Library Sciences, como en JCR Science dentro de Computer Science, Information Systems, e incluso repetidos en ambos.
- Los distribuidores presentan un alto grado de redundancia en los contenidos ofertados que, en muchos casos, se adjudican a varias categorías con la intención de facilitar al usuario la exploración. Sólo en Wiley InterScience resulta posible conocer la clase principal a la que se adscriben los distintos títulos.

- Se constata el absoluto dominio de los contenidos en lengua inglesa y la incorporación de títulos desde la década de los 90. Asimismo, se pone de relieve la distribución de los títulos más reputados tradicionalmente: *Information Processing and Management* (ScienceDirect), *Journal of Documentation* (Emerald), *Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology* (Wiley InterScience), *Scientometrics* (Springer), etc.
- Los títulos ofrecidos por Springer tienen un carácter interdisciplinar y especializado. Por su parte, las revistas de Taylor & Francis son de reciente aparición.

4. Referencias bibliográficas

- Alvite Díez, M. L. y Rodríguez Bravo, B. (2004a). Análisis de la distribución de contenidos electrónicos de Wiley InterScience. *El Profesional de la Información*, vol. 13, n. 3, p. 209-220.
- Alvite Díez, M. L. y Rodríguez Bravo, B. (2004b). Análisis de la distribución de contenidos electrónicos de ScienceDirect. *El Profesional de la Información*, vol. 13, n. 5, p. 353-361.
- Amin, M. y Mabe, M. (2000). Impact factors: use and abuse.[En línea]. *Perspectives in Publishing*, n.1, <http://www1.elsevier.com/homepage/about/ita/editors/perspectives1.pdf>. [Consulta: 15/02/2005].
- Bloor, K. (2000). Scientific electronic publishing: European policy strategies. *Library review*, vol. 49, n. 6, p. 277-285.
- Dilevko, J y Athinson, E. (2002). Evaluating Academic Journals without Impact Factors for Collection Management Decisions. *College and Research Libraries*, November, p. 562-577.
- Garfield, E. (1998). Long-term vs. short-term journal impact:does it matter?. [En línea]. *The Scientist*, vol. 12, n. 3. [http://www.garfield.library.upenn.edu/commentaries/tsv12\(03\)p10y19980202.pdf](http://www.garfield.library.upenn.edu/commentaries/tsv12(03)p10y19980202.pdf). [Consulta: 18/01/2005]
- Garfield, E. (1998). Long-term vs. short-term impact: Part II. [En línea]. Cumulative impact factors. *The Scientist*, vol. 12, n. 3. [http://www.garfield.library.upenn.edu/commentaries/tsv12\(14\)p12y19980706.pdf](http://www.garfield.library.upenn.edu/commentaries/tsv12(14)p12y19980706.pdf). [Consulta: 18/01/2005]
- Huber, C. F. (2000). Electronic journal publishers: a reference librarian's guide. [En línea]. *Issues in Science and Technology Librarianship*, summer. <http://www.library.ucsb.edu/istl/00-summer/article2.html>. [Consulta: 15/02/2005].
- Robertson, V. (2003). The impact of electronic journals on academic libraries: the changing relationship between journals, acquisitions and inter-library loans department roles and functions. *Interlending & Document Supply*, vol. 31, 3, p. 174-179.
- Rodríguez Bravo, B. y Alvite Díez, M. L. (2004). Análisis de los contenidos distribuidos por proveedores de publicaciones electrónicas. *El Profesional de la Información*, vol. 13, n. 6, p. 441-449.
- Schloegl, C. y Stock, W. G. (2004). Impact and relevance of LIS journals: a scientometric analysis of international and German-language LIS journals: citation analysis versus reader survey. *Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology*, vol. 55, n. 13, p. 1155-1168.

In English

Analysis of the electronic contents of Information Science in the main providers of electronic publications

Abstract. Analysis of the electronic scientific contents of Information Sciences distributed by Emerald, ScienceDirect, SpringerLink, Taylor & Francis and Wiley InterScience. The aim is to delimit the contained titles, its retrospective reach and location in thematic classes. Similarly, to value the quality of the supplied journals, it will be taken care of his factor of impact in Journal Citation Report (JCR).

Keywords: Academic libraries, Electronic journals, Evaluation, Information Science, Providers of electronic publications.

1. Objectives and Methodology

The study analyzes the electronic scientific contents of Information Science distributed by the multidisciplinary suppliers: Emerald, ScienceDirect, SpringerLink, Taylor & Francis and Wiley InterScience. The intention goes to delimit the contained titles, its retrospective reach and location in thematic classes.

Finally, it takes care of its Impact Factor (IF) in Journal Citation Report (JCR) to value the quality of the journals supplied by the indicated providers. This work is framed within a research project subsidized by the University of Leon (Spain) whose general mission is the evaluation of the digital contents provided by the Spanish academic libraries in order to obtain a rigorous knowledge of its accessibility, modalities of management and use of the community of researchers.

The concrete aims of this work pay attention to:

- To analyze the retrospective reach of the supplied journals.
- To determine the position of the contents of Information Science within the organization in thematic categories established by each one of the distributors
- To confirm the relevance of publications attending to the parameters fixed by the Institut for Information Science (ISI).
- To evaluate the global coverage in the thematic area of Information Science, identifying titles and language of electronic publications.

For the present study we have used the existing subscriptions in the University of Leon and the free Web access, in the case of Taylor & Francis.

The exploration of the electronic packages has been carried out in the month of February of 2005. For it there have been used the navigational alphabetical and thematic accesses and the lists presented in the information directed to the librarian, in the case of the package of Elsevier – ScienceDirect- and of the one of Wiley & Sons – Wiley InterScience -. SpringerLink has agglutinated the contents distributed by Kluwer Online at the moment for carrying out this work, considering for the analysis its present configuration.

The analysis articulates surroundings to the following indicators:

- Knowledge Organization
 - Thematic Categories.
 - Subcategories.
- Extension of Contents
 - Horizontal Coverage: volume of electronic publications.
 - Vertical Coverage: retrospective reach of the contents.
 - Language Coverage: languages used.
- Quality of Journals
 - Presence in ISI.
 - Impact Factor in JCR.

2. Results

2.1. Knowledge Organization

The analysis leaves from the distribution of contents by subjects that present the providers and that have been studied by the authors in previous works; in two of them suppliers were evaluated separately, Wiley InterScience and ScienceDirect (Alvite Díez; Rodríguez Bravo, 2004a, 2004b), coming later in carrying out one comparative analysis between the indicated providers to which they were added, by its representativeness in the Spanish universities, Emerald, Kluwer, Springer and Taylor (Rodríguez Bravo; Alvite Díez, 2004).

All the distributors facilitate a thematic organization in categories, hierarchized in determined publishers in subcategories. Only Emerald counts on labels of main classes of contents attributable to the Information Science. In the rest of the cases, the contents of Librarianship are integrated in diverse categories between which the one of Computer Science predominates.

In the following table there appears the location of the contents facilitated by the suppliers in categories and, in its case, subcategories, where they have been located the serial publications object of analysis in this work. It suits to underline that in addition to the categories displayed in the table, other have been examined that count on subcategories labeled with letterheads that include the term “information”. It is the case of ScienceDirect that has two subcategories, Management Information Systems and Information Systems and Management, inside, respectively, of the main classes Business, Management and Accounting and Decision Sciences. After the exploration of the titles individually, they have been rejected to be publications oriented to the enterprise management.

In Taylor & Francis the category of Computer Science was included in the conducted analysis, stating that their journals went exclusively to the computer science area.

Table I. Distribution of contents by subject

PROVIDER	CATEGORIES	SUBCATEGORIES
Emerald	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information Management • Library Collection Development & Management • Library Management & Information Services • Library Technology 	
ScienceDirect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Computer Science • Social Sciences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information Systems • Library and Information Sciences
SpringerLink	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Computer Science 	
Taylor & Francis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arts & Humanities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information Sciences
Wiley InterScience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Computer Science 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information Technologies

In the case of Emerald, to be a distributor of contents of Social Sciences, a superior representativeness of the contents of Information Science is appraised that, nevertheless, are excessively dispersed and redundant between the four categories, specially between the three last ones, with semantically very close labels.

In the rest of the suppliers for their multidisciplinary character, the contents lack a main class and have been adjudged to different scientific areas: human, social and technological sciences. It is demonstrated, of a side, the own interdisciplinarity of the Information Science and, of another one, its limited consolidation in the set of the disciplines. In any case, the distributors have inclined, preferredly, to integrate the contents of Library and Information Science within Computer science.

2.2 Extensión of Contents

In this section of extension of the contents we have to emphasize that are listed the opened titles exclusively, having eliminated the closed contents, the titles that change names as well as

subscribed in way backfile. The providers enter like different titles the publications that have undergone changes to the length of their history.

The representativeness of the Information Science contents is little in all the distributors, as much in the global calculation of publications that they distribute, like in the respective categories in which they are inserted. In the singular case of Emerald, to be, as already it has been mentioned, a specialized distributor in Social Sciences, the Library and Information Science approximately reaches a 10% of the total contents supplied.

The detailed analysis of the titles of all those categories and selected subcategories has led us to reject journals whose contents went to the area of the technologies or the enterprise management.

As it is appraised in the following tables, the supplied titles are representative of the Anglo-Saxon scientific area, for that reason the language of publications is in their totality the English. The distributors, until the moment, do not include in their supply titles in other languages, only Taylor & Francis during year 2004 maintained the electronic subscription to the Spanish journal, *El Profesional de la Información*.

The coverage begins generally in the decade of the 90. The supply is exceptional from Information Processing & Management digitized by ScienceDirect from 1975 and that contrasts with the newness of contents of SpringerLink and, mainly, of Taylor & Francis, that present titles of recent appearance.

Table II. Publications distributed by Emerald

Title	Year	Language
Aslib Proceedings: new information perspectives	1999	English
The Bottom Line: Managing Library Finances	1996	English
Collection Building	1996	English
The Electronic Library	1999	English
Interlending & Document Supply	1989	English
Internet Research: Electronic Networking Applications and Policy	1993	English
Journal of Documentation	1997	English
Library Hi Tech	1997	English
Library Hi Tech News incorporating Online and CD Notes	1999	English
Library Management	1989	English
Library Review	1989	English
New Library World	1990	English
OCLC Systems & Services	1989	English
Online Information Review	1999	English
Performance Measurement and Metrics	2000	English
Program: electronic library & information systems	1997	English
Records Management Journal	1998	English
Reference Services Review	1997	English
VINE	2001	English

In the case of Emerald all the titles that appear in the indicated categories have been considered, 19. They are of nature altogether specialized as a whole. Serve as example journals dedicated to the budgetary management of the libraries or to the yield of the library services. It is necessary to indicate, also, the presence of bulletins like Library Hi Tech News or the one of OCLC.

Table III. Publications distributed by ScienceDirect

Title	Year	Language
Information Processing & Management	1975	English
The International Information & Library Review	1992	English
The Journal of Academic Librarianship	1993	English
Knowledge-Based Systems	1987	English

Library & Information Science Research	1994	English
Library Collections, Acquisitions and Technical Services	1999	English
Web Semantics: Science, Services and Agents on the World Wide Web	2003	English

In ScienceDirect 7 titles have been analyzed, after having eliminated an important number of journal orientated to the world of the enterprise and computer technologies, between which it is possible to underline the journal Information Systems, title with a remarkable Impact Factor. The publications considered count on a general thematic coverage in the field of Information Science.

Table IV. Publications distributed by SpringerLink

Title	Year	Language
Archival Science	2001	English
Information Retrieval	1999	English
International Journal on Digital Libraries	1997	English
Multimedia Systems	1996	English
Multimedia Tools and Applications	1997	English
Scientometrics	2000	English
Word Wide Web	1998	English

In Springer have been considered 7 titles of character highly specialized and, in certain cases, interdisciplinary, case of Information Retrieval, Multimedia Systems, Multimedia Tools and Applications and World Wide Web.

Table V. Publications distributed by Taylor & Francis

Title	Year	Language
Journal of the Society of Archivists	1999	English
New Review of Academic Librarianship	2003	English
New Review of Children's Literature and Librarianship	2003	English
New Review in Hypermedia and Multimedia	2003	English
New Review of Information and Library Research	2003	English
New Review of Information Behaviour Research	2003	English
New Review of Information Networking	2003	English
New Review of Libraries and Lifelong Learning	2004	English

Taylor & Francis seems to present a suitable selection of titles, that as a whole cover a wide thematic spectrum, although, at the moment, its newness has not allowed an exhaustive diffusion in the scientific literature.

Table VI. Publications distributed by Wiley InterScience

Title	Year	Language
Bulletin of the American Society for Information Science and Technology	1995	English
Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology	1986	English
Proceedings of the American Society for Information Science and Technology (ASIST)	2002	English

In Wiley has been omitted the reference to the prestigious publication Annual Review for Information Science and Technology (ARIST) that this supplier distributes like backfile for years 2002-2003. The three titles considered have general character.

2.3 Quality of Journals

In order to measure the quality of the titles provided by the suppliers we have used the indexes of the ISI of the last four years. The JCR, since it has been recognized unanimously, is characterized

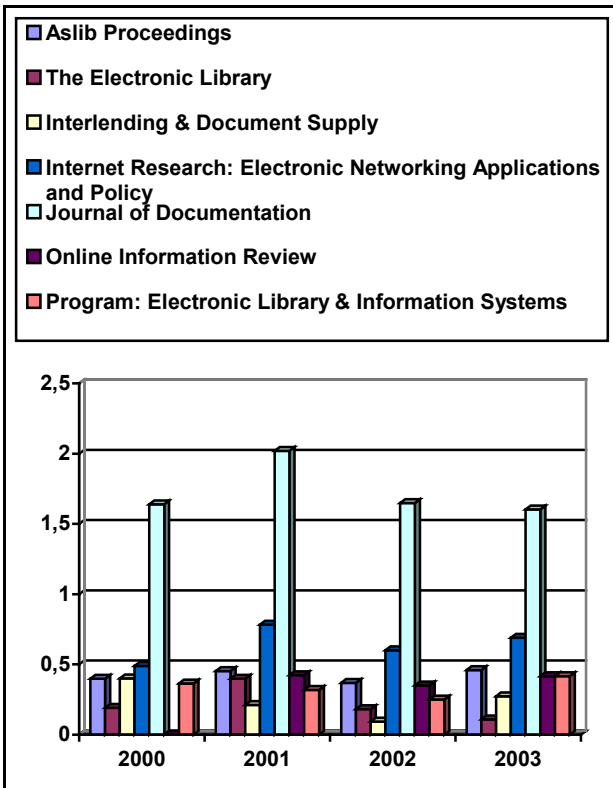
by the manifest predominance of publications in English language. Nevertheless, its use, in the case that occupies to us, is totally just, since the own providers limit their supply to the Anglo-Saxon area.

Of the 44 titles provided by the analyzed publishers, they are 17 the located ones in the Journal Citation Report. The indicated interdisciplinarity of Information Science, is reflected in the own JCR that distributes the contents as much in JCR Social Science, within the thematic category Information Science & Library Sciences - with 7 publications-, like in JCR Science within Computer Science, Information Systems, -4- and 6 of the titles even are repeated in both.

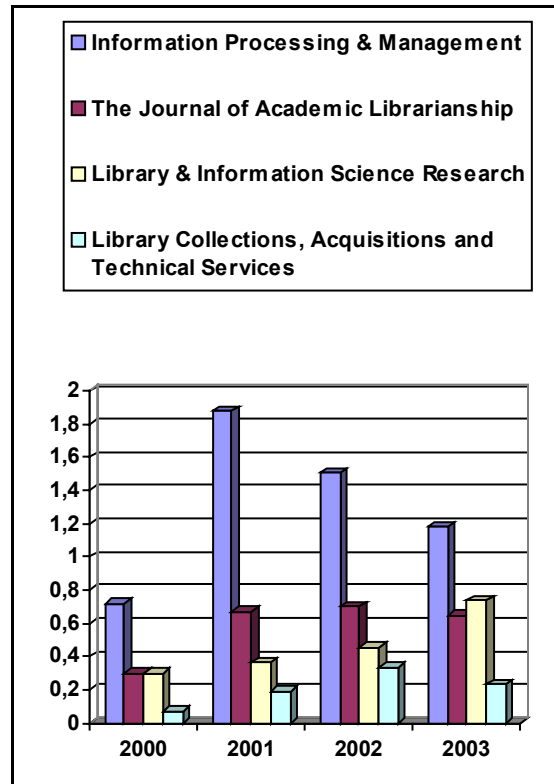
Between all 11 publications better positioned in Social Science JCR 2003, only appear 4 of the journals analyzed here in the following order: Journal of Documentation (Emerald), Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology (JASIST) (Wiley), Scientometrics (Springer) and Information Processing and Management (Science). The first place is occupied for ARIST distributed by Wiley in form of backfile.

In the index of Science JCR 2003, ARIST occupies the eighth place and JASIST the eighteenth.

IF of Emerald publications

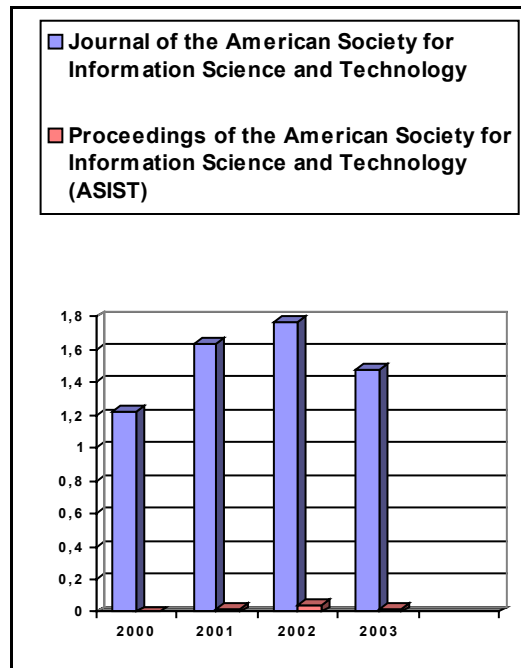
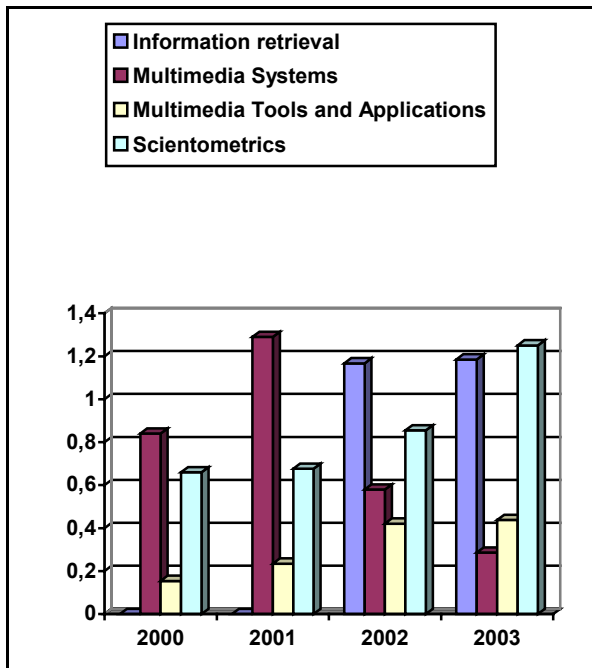


IF of ScienceDirect publications



IF of Springer publications

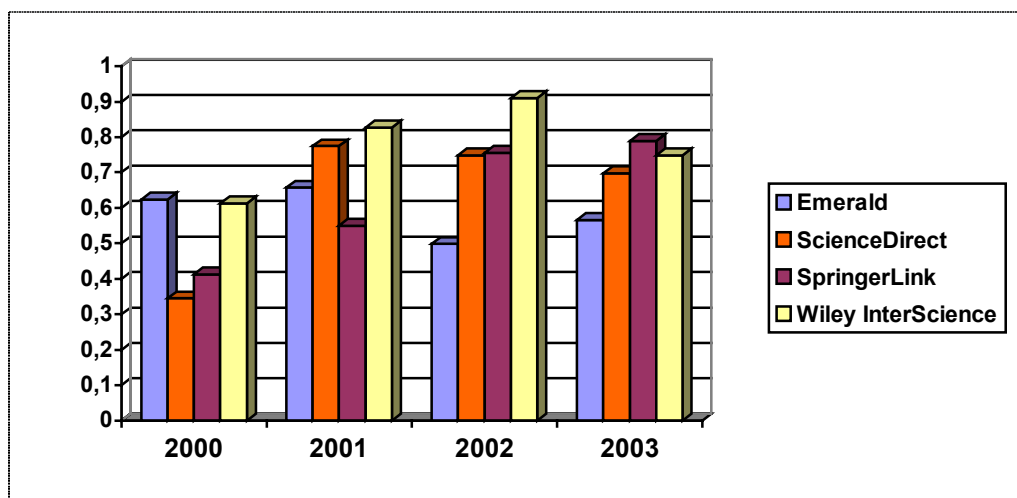
IF of Wiley InterScience publications



Emerald contributes 7 titles with Impact Factor, between which stands out the Journal of Documentation and, with an increasing increase, Aslib Proceedings and Internet Research. ScienceDirect distributes 4 titles with Impact Factor, among which highlights Information Processing and Management, appreciating also the consideration of the journals Library and Information Science Research and The Journal of Academic Librarianship. Springer distributes, likewise, 4 publications with Impact Factor, between which there it is necessary to underline Scientometrics, emphasizing in last years the growth of Information Retrieval, opposite curve to present by the publication Multimedia Systems.

Taylor lacks, at the moment, of titles with impact. Finally, Wiley presents two publications with IF, being relevant JASIST solely.

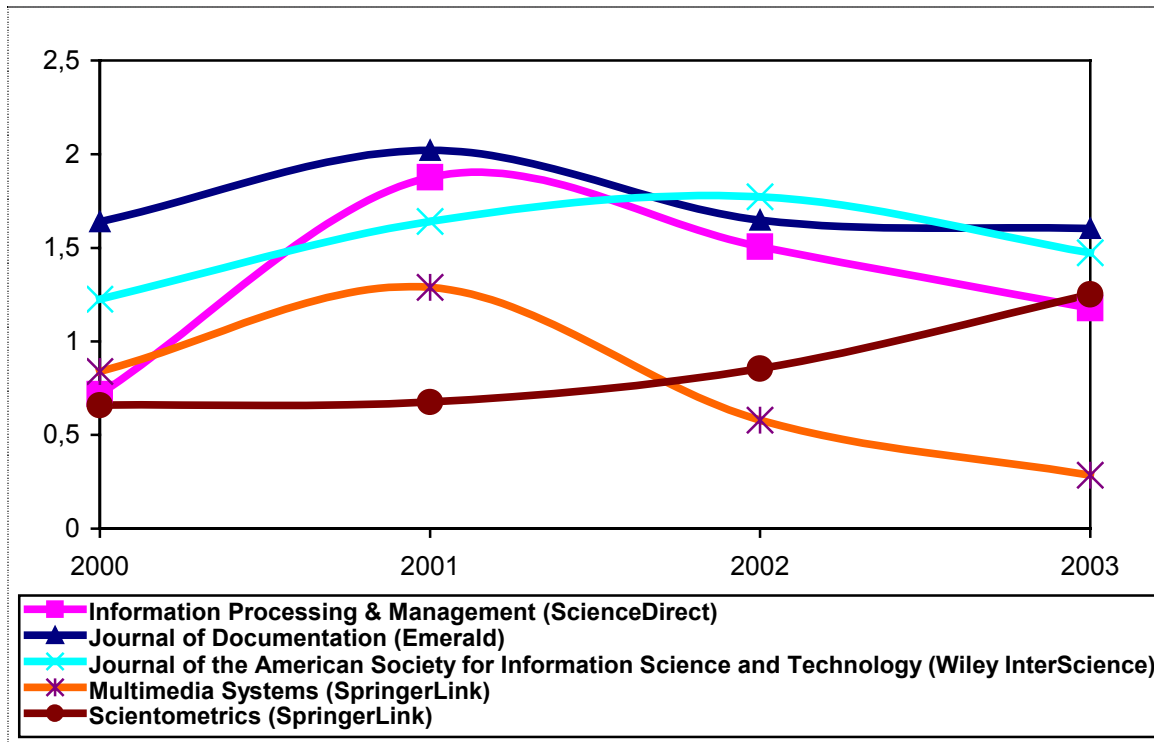
Graphic I. Averages of annual IF for provider



None of the distributors reaches a 1 of average of impact. The titles with an elevated IF are distributed between Emerald, Science and Wiley. The average reached by Springer owes to the

impact of specialized publications and to the contribution that supposes the 2002-2003 high index obtained by Information Retrieval.

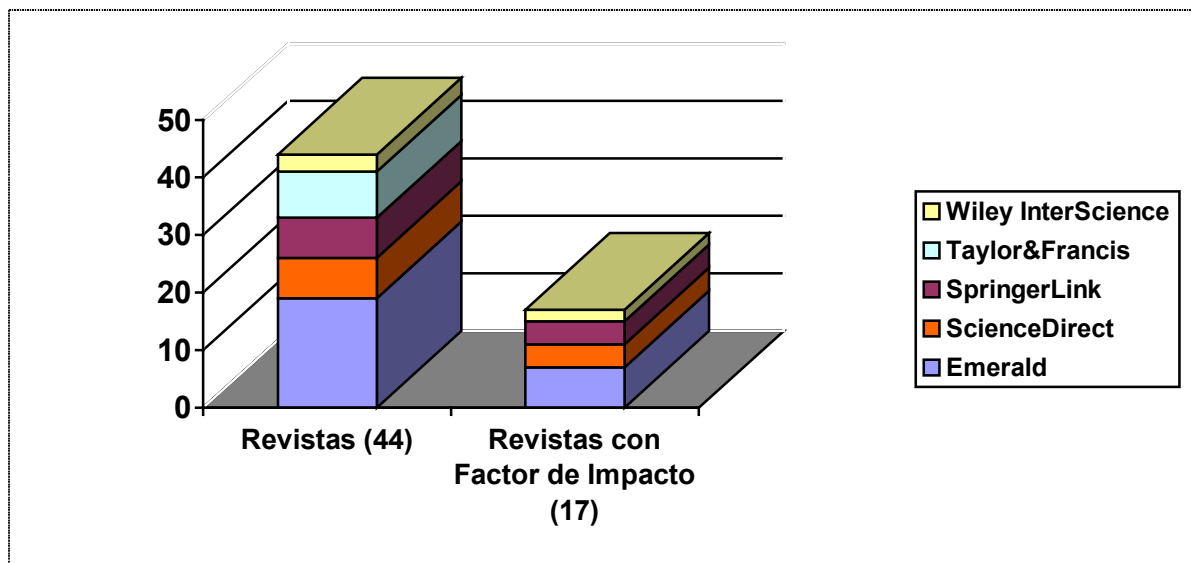
Graphic II. Evolution of the titles with the biggest IF



Of the conducted analysis it is deduced that the three most reputed titles are Information Processing & Management, Journal of Documentation and JASIST, the three journals take care of the broader scientific field of the Information Science as a whole. A certain balance in the evolution of these titles is observed.

The two last journals have a more limited thematic coverage. In the last year Scientometrics seems to show an ascending behavior, in parallel to the increasing importance of the bibliometric studies within Information Science. On the contrary, the evolution of Multimedia Systems seems to point at the fall.

Graphic III. Contents by provider



Graphic III states the superior global contribution of Emerald, as much in contents with impact as in number of total journals. With the exception of Taylor, a proportional correspondence between distributed publications and titles with impact factor in each one of the publishers is observed.

3. Discussion

- In the thematic field of the Information Science does not exist overlapping between the different titles offered by the studied providers. The supply is, therefore, complementary.
- Univocal criteria are not appraised to locate the Library and Information contents. In the case of Emerald, the titles appear dispersed in four categories connected with the Librarianship, in the rest of the suppliers this thematic area does not constitute own category.
- It is demonstrated a remarkable dispersion of the contents that obeys, of a side, to the own interdisciplinarity of Information Science and, of another one, to its limited degree of scientific development and consolidation in the set of the disciplines. As a whole, the suppliers have used the category of Computer Science preferredly to locate the contents studied here.
- The interdisciplinarity is reflected in the own JCR that distributes the contents as much in JCR Social Science, within the thematic category Information Science & Library Sciences, like in JCR Science within Computer Science, Information Systems, and even repeated in both.
- The distributors present a high degree of redundancy in the supplied contents that, in many cases, are adjudged to several categories with the intention to facilitate to the user the exploration. Only in Wiley InterScience is possible to know the main class to which the different titles are assigned.
- It is stated the absolute dominion of the contents in English language and the incorporation of titles from the decade of the 90. Likewise, the distribution of the traditionally reputed titles is put more of relief: Information Processing and Management (ScienceDirect), Journal of Documentation (Emerald), Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology (Wiley InterScience), Scientometrics (Springer), etc.

- The titles offered by Springer have a character interdisciplinary and specialized. On the other hand, the journals of Taylor & Francis are of recent appearance.

4. Bibliographic References (see above in S)

5.2 Non Anglo-American LIS Journals: Diffusion Barriers

Dr. Jeppe Nicolaisen, Royal School of Library and Information Science, Copenhagen S., Denmark, jni@db.dk

Abstract. The paper deals with possible barriers blockading the diffusion of contributions that have been published in non Anglo-American LIS journals. Diffusion theory is used as the point of theoretical departure. The language barrier is often claimed to be responsible for the ineffective diffusion of non Anglo-American research. However, other barriers contribute to deter diffusion. The paper examines possible barriers related to the contribution itself, and suggests possible ways to overcome or lower the barriers. Diffusion theory is shown to be a fruitful framework for future studies.

1. Introduction

The scholarly journal, in its modern form, grew out of the seventeenth-century revolution in science. The first library (and information scientific) journal, *Library Journal*, was published for the first time in 1876.

Scholarly journals serve a number of important purposes:

- *Registration.* The establishment of ownership priority over a particular knowledge claim.
- *Certification.* The establishment of the validity of a registered knowledge claim.
- *Awareness.* Informing the research community of new knowledge claims.
- *Archiving.* Preservation of the scholarly record over time.

This short paper deals with possible barriers blockading the diffusion of contributions that have been published in non Anglo-American library and information science (LIS) journals. Diffusion theory is used as the point of theoretical departure. The language barrier is often claimed to be responsible for the ineffective diffusion of non Anglo-American research. However, other barriers contribute to deter diffusion. Theoretically, diffusion is usually defined as the process by which an *innovation* is *communicated* through certain *channels* over *time* among the members of a *social system*. Thus, all innovations face four major diffusion barriers (Rogers, 1995): 1. Characteristics of the innovation itself (e.g., its relative advantage, its compatibility with existing values, past experiences and needs of potential adopters, its complexity (e.g., language), and its trialability); 2. The communication channel; 3. Time; and 4. The social system. Non Anglo-American LIS journals face the same four diffusion barriers. This short paper examines the first of the major diffusion barriers, and suggests possible ways in which the editors of non Anglo-American LIS journals may overcome or lower the barrier.

2. Diffusion theory

In his book, *Diffusion of innovations*, Rogers (1995) explains that an innovation is an idea, practice, or object that is perceived as new by an individual or other unit of adoption. The four main affecting factors of the diffusion model are the innovation, communication channels, time, and the social system. Rogers' innovation decision process theory states that diffusion is a process that occurs over time and can be seen as having five distinct stages. The stages in the process are knowledge, persuasion, decision, implementation, and confirmation. According to Rogers, potential adopters of an innovation must learn about the innovation (knowledge), be persuaded as to the merits of the innovation (persuasion), decide to adopt (decision), put the innovation in place (implementation), and reaffirm the decision to adopt the innovation

(confirmation). Because of its widespread influence the diffusion process has been extensively researched and is well documented (Brown, 1989). Diffusion studies have been applied in a wide variety of contexts – such as mass media influence on public opinion, adoption of a new product in markets, and the adoption of interactive communication technologies. With the present diffusion model researchers have been able to characterize not only the stages of the innovation-decision process, but also the attributes of innovations and their rate of adoption, the roles of actors in the adoption process, and diffusion occurring through a hierarchy of social communication networks.

Crane (1972) considers the factors affecting the diffusion of innovations in science to be quite similar to the factors affecting the diffusion of other types of innovations. Throughout her book she argues that the diffusion of scientific ideas is a fashion-like process in which influence is transmitted through steadily expanding networks of scientists. The diffusion model consequently seems to suit the purpose of revealing the factors affecting the diffusion of contributions from non Anglo-American LIS journals [1].

3. Characteristics of the innovation itself

The following four sub-sections describe four different attributes of innovations. Although they are all empirically interrelated, Rogers (1995) maintains they are conceptually distinctive.

3.1 Relative advantage

Relative advantage is the degree to which an innovation or idea is perceived as bring better than the one it supersedes. According to Rogers (1995) it does not matter much whether an idea has a great deal of “objective advantage”. What matters is whether it is perceived as advantageous. The greater the perceived relative advantage, the more rapid its rate of adoption will be. Non Anglo-American LIS journal should thus be able to increase their rate of adoption by publishing material that will be perceived as being of high quality by the research community. It consequently seems advisable to implement peer review in the editorial process of all journals. As it is commonly understood, peer review is the process by which authorities in a given field determine the validity and assess the relative significance or quality of a particular contribution of a scientist or scholar within that field (Osburn, 1989). To be able to perform their tasks, reviewers should thus be experts in their specific research areas and master the literature of their fields. The concept of quality is, of course, a tricky one. Researchers working in different paradigms (Kuhn, 1962), research programmes (Lakatos, 1970, 1978), or research traditions (Laudan, 1977) tend to disagree about the quality of specific research findings. Empirical studies of the peer review process suggest, moreover, that reviewers often disagree about the quality of the contributions they are asked to assess. Cole, Cole & Simon (1981, p. 885) conclude their major study on the ethical aspects of peer review by stating: “[W]e may conclude that the fate of a particular grant application is roughly half determined by the characteristics of the proposal and the principal investigator, and about half by apparently random elements which might be characterized as the ‘luck of the reviewer draw’”. However, one of the Cole brothers (Jonathan R. Cole) has recently argued that whatever its flaws, peer review has worked. “It [has] been an essential part of the American science scene and one of the reasons why American science has done so well” [2].

3.2 Compatibility

According to Rogers (1995) an innovation can be compatible or incompatible with sociocultural values and beliefs, with previously introduced ideas, or with client needs for the innovation. An innovation that is perceived as consistent with existing values, past experiences, and the needs of potential adopters is more likely to be adopted than an inconsistent innovation. Kuhn (1962) differentiates between two stages in science: Normal science and revolutionary science. Normal science is characterized by “puzzle-solving”. The purpose of normal science is not to examine

new phenomena; rather, the aim of normal science is to articulate the phenomena and theories that the paradigm already supplies. Revolutionary science is, on the contrary, a highly individualized affair during which the old paradigm is overthrown by a new one. Non Anglo-American LIS journals should be able to increase their degree of diffusion by publishing research that contributes to fill out the gaps in the main research agenda of the field rather than research that breaks with the received view. However, such a strategy is NOT recommendable. Although it will probably increase diffusion (for a while), it is highly unethical as it goes against the scientific ideal of “disinterestedness” [3].

3.3 Complexity

Complexity is the degree to which an innovation is perceived as relatively difficult to understand and use. The complexity of an innovation, as perceived by members of a social system, is negatively related to its rate of adoption (Rogers, 1995). English is the major research language in LIS. The majority of the international LIS community consequently finds it much more difficult to understand and use non Anglo-American LIS journals. French, German, Russian, and Spanish journals have, of course, a potentially greater audience than journals of minor languages. Still, the Anglo-American journals appeal to a much larger market. This is because most researchers today only master English and possibly one other language well enough for research purposes. Large (1983) proposes in his book *The Foreign-Language Barrier* that researchers could take the problems of the foreign-language barrier into their own hands and learn to master foreign languages: “A scientist who could cope with Russian German and French as well as English would be well placed to tackle a very large proportion of scientific literature in most subjects” (Large, 1983, p. 164). Large notes that some gifted linguists succeed in learning an amazing number of languages. Yet, he acknowledges that this cannot be expected of the average scientist.

3.4 Trialability

Trialability is the degree to which an innovation may be experimented with on a limited basis. New ideas that can be tried on the installment plan have been found to be adopted more quickly than innovations that are not divisible (Rogers, 1995). Diffusion researchers who studied the diffusion of hybrid seed corn among a group of Iowa farmers found, for instance, that all of the farmers adopted hybrid seed corn by first trying it on a partial basis. If the new seed could not have been sampled experimentally, its rate of adoption would have been much slower. An innovation that is trailable represents less uncertainty to the individual who is considering it for adoption. Thus, to enable the effective diffusion of new innovations, one must see to it that potential adopters are able to try them on a partial basis. Consequently, to overcome or lower the diffusion barriers of contributions from non Anglo-American LIS journals the responsible should make sure that the contributions are made trailable for potential readers worldwide. This could be accomplished, for instance, by providing each contribution with an English summary. Such a summary would allow potential readers to assess the relevance of the contribution and decide beforehand whether or not to spend time and energy on working out (e.g., translating) the contribution.

4. Conclusion

The diffusion of non Anglo-American LIS journals is impeded by a number of barriers, of which the foreign-language barrier is only one. The paper has touched briefly upon a number of barriers related to the contribution itself. Possible ways to overcome or lower these barriers has been proposed and discussed. However, more research on these and other barriers are needed. Diffusion theory has been shown to be a fruitful framework for future research.

Notes

1. Roger's (1995) book on Diffusion of Innovations is the primer on Diffusion research. Information scientists concerned with the subject of diffusion should also consult Tabah's (1999) ARIST-chapter on literature dynamics and Valente's (1995) book on Network Models of the Diffusion of Innovations.
2. <http://www.columbia.edu/cu/21stC/issue-1.1/peer.htm>
3. Robert K. Merton ([1942] 1973) suggests that the scientific enterprise could be exemplified by a coherent set of norms. These norms include: Communalism, universalism, disinterestedness, and organized skepticism. Disinterestedness requires that the results of scientific research should not be manipulated to serve considerations such as personal profit, ideology, or expediency.

References

- Brown, M. A. (1989). Diffusion. In Barnouw, E. et al. (eds.), *International Encyclopedia of Communications*, vol. 2. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press: 31-36.
- Cole, S., Cole, J. R. & Simon, A. (1981). Chance and consensus in peer review. *Science*, 214: 881-886.
- Crane, D. (1972). *Invisible Colleges: Diffusion of Knowledge in Scientific Communities*. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press.
- Kuhn, T. S. (1962). *The Structure of Scientific Revolutions*. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press.
- Lakatos, I. (1970). Falsification and the methodology of scientific research programmes. In: Lakatos, I. & Musgrave, A. (eds.), *Criticism and the Growth of Knowledge*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press: 59-89.
- Lakatos, I. (1978). *The Methodology of Scientific Research Programmes*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.
- Large, J. A. (1983). *The Foreign-Language Barrier: Problems in Scientific Communication*. London, UK: André Deutsch.
- Laudan, L. (1977). *Progress and its Problems: Toward a Theory of Scientific Growth*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.
- Merton, R. K. ([1942] 1973). The normative structure of science. In: Merton, R. K. (ed.), *The Sociology of Science: Theoretical and Empirical Investigations*. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press: 267-278.
- Osburn, C. B. (1989). The structuring of the scholarly communication system. *College & Research Libraries*, 50(3): 277-286.
- Rogers, E. M. (1995). *Diffusion of Innovations*. New York, NY: Free Press.
- Tabah, A. N. (1999). Literature dynamics: Studies on growth, diffusion, and epidemics. *Annual Review of Information Science and Technology*, 34: 249-286.
- Valente, T. W. (1995). *Network Models for the Diffusion of Innovations*. Cresskill, NJ: Hampton Press.

5.3 Extracting Macroscopic Information from Sources of URL Citation to Scholarly Open Access LIS Journals: A Webometrics Approach

Kayvan Kousha, PhD. Student, Department of Library and Information Science, University of Tehran, Iran, kkoosha@ut.ac.ir

Abstract. The proportion of formal scholarly motivations equivalent to formal citation for creating Web URLs to the Library and Information Science open access journal articles were identified. Five characteristics for each source of Web URLs equivalent to citations were manually extracted. Results showed that 282 research articles published in year 2000 in 15 peer-reviewed LIS open access journals have been targeted by 3045 Web URLs. Of Web URLs targeting articles, 43% were created for formal scholarly reasons equivalent to citation. Of the sources of Web URL citations, 82% were in English, 88% were from full text papers and 58% from non-HTML documents. Of citing documents, 60% used text URLs and 40% used hyperlinked URLs for citing online papers and about 50% of Web citations were created within one year after the publication of the e-articles on Web. The findings point to the significance of open access journals in LIS in scholarly communication on Web and development of

Webometrics research field to measure citation impact of electronic journals as a supplement of traditional journal citation analysis.

Keywords: Webometrics; Web citation; Scholarly communication; Open access journals; Library and Information Science

1. Introduction

Since 1996, many articles have been written on Web links and their interesting nature for exploring a kind of scholarly communication with reasons to consider whether theories of bibliometrics, such as journal citations, can be applied to the Web environment (for example, Almind & Ingwersen, 1997; Rousseau, 1997; Ingwersen, 1998; Borgman & Furner, 2002). The related studies on web-related phenomena, especially Web links, initiated a new research field which is known as Webometrics.

Webometrics, “the study of the quantitative aspects of the construction and use of information resources, structures and technologies on the WWW drawing on bibliometric and informetric approaches” (Björneborn & Ingwersen, 2004) is relatively a young research field which was first defined by Almind and Ingwersen (1997). There are many studies on theory and application of traditional bibliometrics analysis (e.g., Borgman & Furner, 2002) that serves as a basis for the information science approach to Webometrics studies. Thelwall (2004) described theories, methods and applications of information science approach to link analysis and suggested that the main purpose of it is “to adopt and adapt existing information science techniques for the meta-analysis of documents through investigating inter-document connections”.

The aim of most information science approach to Webometrics studies is to validate links as a new information source and to measure its impact on formal/informal communications. For this reason, some of the LIS researchers have drawn analogy between citation and web links. For instance, Rousseau (1997) used the term “Sitiation” to refer to a cited site; Ingwersen (1998) proposed “Web Impact Factor” as Web counterpart of ISI’s Impact Factor; Borgman & Furner (2002) discussed about analogy between “linking and citing”; and Vaughan & Shaw (in press) based upon their research findings suggested that Web citation counts might potentially “supplement or replace ISI citation counts” as an impact measure.

Since many link analysis studies have been motivated by traditional citation analysis, the most important question was to investigate if traditional bibliometrics techniques can be applied to journals web sites. To find some evidences between links and formal citations, many studies have been done on ISI journals web sites. Note that journal web sites can be structurally different, for instance, pure e-journals and electronic /paper journals. The former are published only in electronic form and later are distributed in both paper and electronic form. Findings of several studies in the recent years give us some evidences that there is a relationship between inlinks to electronic /paper journal web sites and their ISI impact. But, much less quantitative and qualitative evidences are available on citation impact of electronic only Open Access Journals (OAJ) on Web.

Analysing the text and hyperlink URLs, the current study explores apparent link creation motivations to 15 peer-viewed library and Information Science (LIS) open access journal articles published in the year 2000 and their citation impact in formal scholarly communication. It also determines the characteristics of sources of URL links equivalent to citations (URL citations in this study). The main aim of the current study is to extend the understanding of the factors involved in formally linking to open access LIS journals and trends of using them on Internet.

2. Citation Impact of Open Access Journals (OAJ)

There is rapid evolution in scholarly communication models by disseminating and using

electronic versions of scientific works on the Web. Open access publishing is considered as the new way for publishing scientific literature. At the time of writing this paper (March 2005), more than 1,400 full text and quality controlled scholarly journals were indexed in Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ, 2004) and it is estimated that increasing number of open access journals publish on the web. Study on peer-reviewed journals showed that of 24,000 peer-reviewed research journals worldwide, only 5%, of them (1,200 titles) were open access (Harnad et al, 2004). However, since a significant portion of scientific research findings appears only in the peer-reviewed open access journals, it is not surprising that ISI Web of Science with approximately 8,700 of the most high impact journals currently indexes about 200 open access journals (ISI press release, 2004). This shows gradual acceptance of scholarly open access journals in the scientific communities and their undeniable significance in scholarly communication.

The key question is related to impact of the open access journals in scholarly communication. In most related studies of measuring the impact of OA journals, bibliometric techniques have been used, which are directly applicable to the study of formal scholarly communication (Borgman & Furner, 2002). From the early 1990s, the importance and potential of OA publishing in scholarly communication has been widely discussed (for instance, Harnad, 1990; Harnad, 1991; Harter, 1996; Harnad, S., 1999), but only recently has strong evidence been found that OA journals and non-OA journals have similar citation impacts (ISI press release, 2004). Whilst, research in this area continues to investigate the citation impact of OA journals in different disciplines (Brody et al., 2004), results of previous studies showed that in some science disciplines like computer science placing an article online can increase its citation impact (Lawrence, 2001).

Although it is possible, for instance, to use the "Cited Reference Search" facility in the ISI Web of Science to retrieve citations to an OA journal in the references of other journals indexed by the ISI, in the context of the Web, this method will not reveal the links equivalent to citations to OA articles (Web citation) that are not in ISI-indexed articles. In other words, the traditional citation analysis techniques are not necessarily the best measures to explore the impact of OA journals. In fact, there may be a significant portion of formal citations on the Web to the OA journals from other Web documents (such as, e-only articles, preprints, e-archives, e-books, online dissertations, research reports and etc.) which will never appear in ISI indexes. The development of the field of Webometrics has therefore created the possibility for new methods for measuring the impact of open access journals.

3. Related Studies

Whilst conventional citation analysis techniques can only reveal formal communication patterns, one interesting nature of Webometrics is its potential for applying the same theories of traditional bibliometrics analysis for exploring both formal and informal scholarly communication models on the Web.

Vaughan & Thelwall (2003) considered three reasons for why journal Web sites could play a critical role in scholarly communication: "the increasing use of the Web as an information source both inside and outside academia; the centrality of journals in disseminating scientific research; and the astonishing increase in the number of journals available through the Web in the last two years, including both the new electronic journals and traditional print journals having online versions". Thus, it is not surprising that much of Webometrics studies has been motivated by citation analysis, similar to techniques that are applied to citation analysis of journals.

Smith (1999) used citation analysis techniques to 22 Australasian refereed e-journals. He used AltaVista for link counting. Results showed no significant relationship between inlinks and

ISI Impact Factors. He concluded that links to e-journals are different to citations because the former target the whole journal whereas the latter target individual articles. The factors not taken into account in Smith's study were the inlink counting of articles.

Harter and Ford (2000) also studied on 39 scholarly e-journals not related to a specific discipline. Links to journals and articles were compared with ISI data set and no significant correlation found between link and ISI impact factors. Authors classified the link creation motivation to about 300 sampled inlinks to "e-articles" into 13 categories. This was one of the early important studies using both quantitative and qualitative methodologies to validate the data. But selected journals were not related to a specific discipline to generalize the results at least to one discipline or among them.

Vaughan and Hysen (2002) analyzed journals of Library and Information Science that were indexed by the ISI. The journals in their study were not full-text e-journals but were traditional journals with independent web sites. The study found a significant correlation between the number of external links and the journal impact factor for LIS journals. Journals with higher journal impact factor scores tend to attract more links to their Web sites.

Vaughan and Thelwall (2003) studied on 88 Law and 38 Library and Information Science (LIS) journals indexed in ISI. The specific questions addressed in their study were whether site age and site content are inducers of links to a journal's Web site. A new methodology for data collection is also introduced that uses the Internet Archive to obtain an earliest known creation date for Web sites. The results show that both site age and site content are significant factors for the disciplines studied. Journals with more online content tended to attract more links as did older journal web sites. Evidence was also found that link counts for LIS journals tended to be higher relative to their Impact Factor than was the case in Law.

Vaughan and Shaw (2003) took a different approach, comparing citations to journal articles from the ISI's index with citations (not hyperlinks) to them in the general Web. They used Google to collect web citation data. All papers published in 1997 in forty-six LIS journals were used in this large-scale exercise, which showed predominantly significant correlations, suggesting that online and offline citation impact are in some way similar phenomena. A classification of 854 web citations indicated that many "represented intellectual impact, coming from other papers posted on the Web (30%) or from class readings lists (12%). Results of this study can be considered important, because they manually checked and classified link creation motivations to journals' articles.

Vaughan & Shaw (in press) studied the number and type of Web citations to journal articles in four areas of science. Most of the journals in their study were not OA journals but were ISI journals with independent Web sites. On the individual paper level, they found a significant correlation between ISI and Web citations. They also found a significant relationship between the Journal Impact Factor and the average number of Web citations a journal receives. They suggested that Web and ISI citation counts are measuring the same things in assessing the impact of journals or their papers. Thus, Web citation counts might potentially supplement or replace ISI citation counts as an impact measure.

4. Research questions

Three questions were addressed to investigate creation motivations for text or hyperlink URLs to LIS open access journals and to explore the characteristics of sources of Web citations:

- 1) What proportions of URL creation motivations to the open access LIS journal articles are related to formal scholarly communication equivalent to formal citation?
- 2) What types of URL citations are found on the Web, such as citation in journals articles/online papers; conference/workshops papers; research/project reports; thesis/dissertations; and books/book chapters on the Web?

- 3) What are the characteristics of the sources of the URL links equivalent to citation in terms of language (English/other languages), publication year (2000-2004), content level (full text/bibliographic), file format (PDF, HTML, DOC and etc), and type of Web citation (text URL / hyperlink citations)?

5. Methods

5.1. Journal and Article Selection

For the purpose of this study, English LIS open access journals which were freely accessible on the Web were chosen. An initial study based upon the Directory of Open Access Journals (www.doaj.org) and other directories for finding scholarly electronic journals showed that there were 25 open access electronic only journals in the field of Library and Information Science. Of these, 10 journals were excluded for the following reasons:

- Some open access journals were stored in a database, thus commercial search engines have technical problems finding links to them (see Thelwall, Vaughan and Björneborn, 2005).
- Since the year 2000 was chosen as the sample year, journals which had been ceased their publication before or begun their publication after year 2000 were excluded.
- Some OA journals were in fact the electronic versions of the print journals. For the purpose of this study, only those open access LIS journals with an electronic only version were chosen. In many cases, an E-mail was sent to the editor of the journals to confirm whether the selected journal had a print version or not.
- Journals without refereed/editorial reviewed articles were excluded.

URL links to the individual journals' articles in each issue from 2000 were examined. The study only covered the official Web sites of OA journals (the journal publisher's Web site) and mirror sites were not examined. Consequently, 15 open access scholarly LIS journals were identified for the data collection and link analysis study (see appendix 1).

For the OA journal included in the study, all full-text research articles (omitting reports, editorials, book reviews, etc.) published in the year 2000 were selected, a total of 282. The year 2000 was chosen as the sample year to allow about 4 years for articles to be cited on the Web. No sampling technique was used in the process of selection of articles and Web links to them, because the population of research was considered manageable for this study.

5.2. Data Collection Method

Using Google searches, all the text or hyperlink URLs to the 282 articles were searched and saved to the computer within a week for further analysis. Searches were carried out in September 2004. Google was chosen because results of previous studies showed that it provides the most comprehensive (Bar-Ilan, 2004) and the most stable search results over the time (Vaughan, in press; Vaughan & Shaw, in press). For the purpose of this study the following method was applied, as shown below for an article from D-Lib Magazine.

Article title: Digital Libraries and the Problem of Purpose
URL of the html file: http://www.dlib.org/dlib/january00/01levy.html
Source: D-Lib Magazine (Open Access Refereed Journal)

Google search example: www.dlib.org/dlib/january00/01levy.html -**site:** www.dlib.org/

This will return text or hyperlink URLs targeting the article published in D-Lib Magazine that were indexed by Google. It is important to note that this method retrieves URL addresses either in hypertext (hyperlink URL) or in the text (text URL) to the desired articles. In other words, this method of Google search has a hybrid nature, because it works not only as a

hyperlink URL search (retrieves the searched URL in the body of documents in the hypertext format), but also as a text URL search (retrieves the searched URL in the body of documents in the text format, for instance in the reference section of PDF or PostScript documents on the Web).

This method of data collection was considered much more comprehensive than using the link: command, which has been used in some previous researches, as well as the more appropriate for the purpose of this study (exploring proportions and characteristics of text and hyperlink URL citations). However, comparing with the title search method that was used in previous studies (Vaughan & Shaw, 2003; Vaughan & Shaw, in press), it has both limitations and advantages. The selected method does not return links unless the URL is also in the text of the links. Thus, it misses links where the URL is not explicitly mentioned, for instance a link which is only embedded in title of an article in hypertext format. Nevertheless, it can be claimed that since in the most formal citation styles the URL of the cited online article appears in the text of the links, the method has more potential to identify formal scholarly communication. Moreover, there are Web pages with text URL targeting online articles (without mentioning the title of articles), for instance links from e-mail, discussion groups and e-archives. Consequently, the title search method has limitation for locating this kind of text URL to online articles.

5.3. Classification of URL Citations

All text or hyperlink URLs to 258 articles were manually checked and based upon the initial classification scheme all Web URLs creation motivations for formal scholarly reasons equivalent to citation were classified as shown below. In other words, this type of URL creation motivation was attributed to formal citations to open access articles in the reference sections or footnotes of the other online documents on the Web, either in the text or hypertext format if the citing document was one of the following:

- Journals article/online paper;
- Conference/workshop paper;
- Research/project report;
- Thesis/dissertation;
- Book/book chapter
- Conference/workshop presentation slides

The inductive content analysis methodology by one person was chosen for manual checking of all URL creation motivations to the OA articles. The major purpose of this study was to discover and identify types of “apparent” linking motivation equivalent to formal citation to gain some evidence of formal scholarly communication on the Web. Although the use of one person’s perception and interpretation of URL creation motivations (for all 1313 Web links) is the main limitation of the current study, it can be claimed that there is no/less disagreement on identification and classification of formal citation motivations. Because this kind of motivation can be easily recognized by any classifiers through locating formal citations (URLs) to open access articles in the reference sections or footnotes of the other documents on the Web.

5.4. Exploring Characteristics of Sources of URL Citations

One of the key questions of this study was related to the characteristics of the sources of URLs equivalent to formal citation targeting to OA articles. In this study the term “URL citation” was used for this type of URL creation motivation. Five characteristics for each source of URL citation were manually extracted and recorded, including:

- 1) **Language** (English or other languages). What is the predominant language of formal scholarly communication on the Web?
- 2) **Publication year** (2000-2004). How long did it take for an OA article to be formally cited

- on the Web?
- 3) **File format** (PDF, HTML, DOC, PostScript, and etc). What is the predominant file format of URL citation sources?
 - 4) **Content level** (full text or bibliographic). What is the content level of the majority of URL citation sources?
 - 5) **Type of Web citation** (text URL or hyperlink citation). How URLs in the reference section or footnotes of citing sources typically are displayed - in text or hypertext format?

6. Findings

6.1. Link Creation Motivations

The results of the text or hyperlink URL creation motivation study are summarized in Table 1. It shows that 282 articles published in 2000 in 15 OA LIS journals have been targeted by 3045 links during the time of this study. As shown in table 1, 42.7% of links (1313 links) were related to formal scholarly communication equivalent to citation (Web citation). The most formal motivations for creating links to OA journals equivalent to citations related to journals and online papers (20%); conference and workshops papers (9.9%); research and projects reports (6.9%); conference presentation slides (2.4%); online books and book chapters (1.9); and thesis and dissertations (1.5%). Appendix 1 gives more detailed information on number and types of URLs citations for each studied LIS journals.

TABLE 1. Classification of formal URL creation motivations to OA LIS articles (2000)

Broader reasons for URL linking	Classification of URL Creation Motivations	Number of Web URLs	%
Formal Scholarly Communication (equivalent to citation)	Journal/online paper	620	20
	Conference/workshop paper	302	9.9
	Project report	213	7
	Conference/ workshop presentation slides	74	2.4
	Book/chapters	58	1.9
	Thesis	46	1.5
Total		1313	42.7%

6.2. Characteristics of Sources of Web Citations

Five characteristics of sources of Web URLs equivalent to citation were manually examined, including, the language (English/other languages), publication year (2000-2004), content level (full text/bibliographic), file format (PDF, HTML, DOC, etc.), and type of Web citation URL (hypertext/text). The results are summarized in Table 2. Of 1313 Web URLs equivalent to formal scholarly communications, 74 URLs were from conference/workshop presentation slides in Power Point format to OA articles. For the purpose of this study, Web links from conference/workshop presentations slides to OA articles were excluded to present a more explicit picture of characteristics of Web URLs equivalent to citations, (1313-74= 1239 Web URL citations).

Results showed that about 82% of sources of URL citations were in English language and 18% in other languages. Content level classification showed that 88% of URL citations were from the full text documents and 12% from references of papers with bibliographic information. Manual checking of URLs in the reference sections/footnotes of citing sources showed that about 60% of citations were in text format and 40% were hyperlinked. As shown in Table 2, about half of the sources of Web citations targeting the OA articles were published during 2000-2001. This shows the rapid impacts of LIS OA journals in receiving the majority of citations within about one year after their publication on the Web. The classification of file formats of Web citations indicated that about 59% of Web citations were non-HTML and 41% were HTML (Table 2).

TABLE 2. Characteristics of sources of URL citations to OA LIS articles (2000)

Characteristics of Sources of Web citations	Classification of Characteristics	Number of Web Citations	%
Language	English	1010	82%
	Other	229	18%
Content Level	Full Text	1096	87.5%
	Bibliographic	143	12.5%
Type of Web Citation	Text	746	60%
	Hypertext	493	40%
Publication Year	2000	226	18.2%
	2001	377	30.4%
	2002	317	25.6%
	2003	241	19.5%
	2004	78	6.35%
File Format	PDF	611	49.31
	HTML	514	41.49
	DOC	100	8.07
	RTF	9	0.73
	PS	5	0.40

7. Discussion and Conclusion

Of URLs targeting OA articles, 43% were attributed to formal citation reasons. Of sources of URL citations, 49% targeting OA articles in 2000 were published during 2000-2001 indicating that during 2000-2001, OA articles have received about half of the formal citations on the Web. Studying the distribution of Web citations during 2000-2004 (Table 2) showed that the majority of sources of Web citations were published in 2000 (30.4%) and number of Web citations decrease in the subsequent years.

Of sources of Web citations, 59% were in non-HTML and 41% in HTML indicating that non-HTML documents, especially in PDF format, are the predominant format for scholarly communication on the Web for this study. Thus, search engines that don't index non-HTML documents (especially PDF files) would likely be inappropriate for scientific data mining and comprehensive study of scholarly communication trends on the Web. More study of the file format and other characteristics of sources of Web citations could be useful for design and development of scholarly search tools for locating and ranking the OA documents on the Web. For this, Google Scholar (<http://scholar.google.com>) could help; it crawls many scholarly publishers' archives and preprint servers and uses networks of citing and cited references based upon the link structure among OA documents on the Web.

Of citing addresses to OA articles, 60% in the reference sections of Web documents were in text (text URL citation) and 40% in hypertext (hyperlink URL citation) showing that using only link command search for locating the sources of Web citations is not a comprehensive method for studying trends of scholarly communications on the Web. In other words, text search methodology used in this research had better coverage for retrieving both the text and hypertext URL citations to OA articles.

It is interesting to study informal URL/link creation motivations to open access articles and characteristics of sources of Web citations in different fields of science in order to present more general view on scholarly communication on the Web and to explore disciplinary differences among them*.

* These are main questions of PhD dissertation entitled "Motivations for Linking to Open Access Scholarly E-Journals: A Comparison of the Characteristics of Web Citations in Four Science and Social Science Disciplines. Kayvan Kousha, University of Tehran, LIS Department, approved proposal, October 2004.

Acknowledgments

The author would like to thank Professor Mike Thelwall and Professor Abbas Horri for their very helpful comments and advice on drafts of this paper.

References

- Almind, T. C. & Ingwersen, P. (1997). Informetric analyses on the World Wide Web: Methodological approaches to "Webometrics". *Journal of Documentation*, 53(4), 404-426.
- Bar-Ilan, J. (2004). The use of Web search engines in information science research. *Annual Review of Information Science and Technology*, 38, 231-288.
- Björneborn, L. & Ingwersen, P. (2004). Towards a basic framework of Webometrics, *Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology*, special issue on Webometrics, 55(14), 1216-1227.
- Borgman, C. & Furner, J. (2002). Scholarly communication and bibliometrics. *Annual Review of Information Science and Technology* 36, Medford, NJ: Information Today Inc., pp. 3-72.
- Brody, T., Stamerjohanns, H., Vallières, F., Harnad, S., Gingras, Y. & Oppenheim, C. (2004). The effect of open access on citation impact. Retrieved November 13, 2001, from <http://www.ecs.soton.ac.uk/~harnad/Temp/OA-TAadvantage.pdf/>
- DOAJ (*Directory of Open Access Journals*). Retrieved January 5, 2004, from <http://www.doaj.org/>
- Harnad, S. (1990). Scholarly Skywriting and the Prepublication Continuum of Scientific Inquiry. *Psychological Science* 1: 342 – 343, Retrieved November, 12, 2004, from <http://www.cogsci.soton.ac.uk/~harnad/Papers/Harnad/harnad90.skywriting.html>
- Harnad, S. (1991). Post-Gutenberg Galaxy: The Fourth Revolution in the Means of Production of Knowledge. *Public-Access Computer Systems Review*, 2 (1), 39 - 53. Retrieved November 12, 2004 from <http://www.cogsci.soton.ac.uk/~harnad/Papers/Harnad/harnad91.postgutenberg.html/>
- Harnad, S. (1999). The Future of Scholarly Skywriting, in *i in the Sky: Visions of the information future*. Retrieved November, 12, 2004, from <http://cogprints.org/1698/00/harnad99.aslib.html/>
- Harnad, S., Brody, T., Vallières, F., Carr, L., Hitchcock, S., Gingras, Y, Oppenheim, C., Stamerjohanns, H., & Hilf, E. (2004). The access/impact problem and the green and gold roads to open access. *Serials Review* 30. Retrieved November, 12, 2004, from <http://www.nature.com/nature/focus/accessdebate/21.html/>
- Harter, S. P. (1996). The impact of electronic journals on scholarly communication: A citation analysis. *The Public-Access Computer Systems Review*, 7. Retrieved November 13, 2001, from <http://info.lib.uh.edu/pr/v7/n5/hart7n5.html/>
- Harter, S. & Ford, C. (2000). Web-based analysis of E-journal impact: Approaches, problems, and issues, *Journal of the American Society for Information Science*, 51(13), 1159-76.
- Ingwersen, P. (1998). The calculation of Web Impact Factors. *Journal of Documentation*, 54(2), 236-243.
- Lawrence, S. (2001). Free online availability substantially increases a paper's impact. *Nature*, 411, 521. Retrieved November 13, 2001, from <http://www.nature.com/nature/debates/e-access/Articles/lawrence.html/>
- ISI press release essay on the impact of open access journals: A citation study from Thomson ISI*. Retrieved November 13, 2004, from <http://www.isinet.com/oaj/>
- Rousseau, R. (1997). Sitations: An exploratory study. *Cybermetrics*, 1(1), Retrieved November 14, 2001, from <http://www.cindoc.csic.es/cybermetrics/articles/v2i1p2.html/>
- Smith, A.G. (1999). A tale of two Web spaces: Comparing sites using Web impact factors. *Journal of Documentation*, 55(5), 577-592.
- Thelwall, M. (2004). *Link analysis: An information science approach*. Elsevier-Academic Press.
- Thelwall, M., Vaughan, L., & Björneborn, L. (2005). Webometrics. *Annual Review of Information Science and Technology*, 39, Medford, NJ: Information Today Inc. 81-135.
- Vaughan, L. (in press). New measurements for search engine evaluation proposed and tested. *Information Processing & Management*.
- Vaughan, L. & Hysen, K. (2002). Relationship between links to journal Web sites and Impact Factors. *Aslib Proceedings: New Information Perspectives*, 54(6), 356-361.
- Vaughan, L. & Shaw, D. (2003). Bibliographic and Web citations: What is the difference? *Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology*, 54(4), 1313-1324.
- Vaughan, L. & Thelwall, M. (2003). Scholarly use of the Web: What are the key inducers of links to journal Web sites? *Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology*, 54(1), 29-38.
- Vaughan, L. & Shaw, D. (in press). Measuring journal impact with Web citations: A comparison of four science disciplines. *Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology*.

Appendix 1. Number and types of Web URLs equivalent to formal citations to 282 open access articles published in 15 LIS journals (2000).

Open Access Journals	Types of Web URLs Equivalent of Formal Citation							Total No Web URL OA jour
	Journal/ paper	Conferenc Paper	Research Report	Thesis Dissert.	Book	Conferen. presentation	Total Formal citations	
D-Lib Magazine	334 (25.5%)	160 (12.2%)	113 (8.61%)	16 (1.22%)	32 (2.44%)	40 (3.0%)	695 (52.93%)	1431 (47 %)
Ariadne	86 (6.5%)	66 (5.0%)	50 (3.81%)	8 (0.61%)	6 (0.46%)	32 (2.4%)	248 (18.89%)	536 (17.60%)
Cybermetrics	22 (1.7%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (0.23%)	2 (0.15%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	27 (2.06%)	43 (1.41%)
J of Electronic Publishing	72 (5.5%)	19 (1.4%)	20 (1.52%)	5 (0.38)	11 (0.84%)	1 (0.1%)	128 (9.75%)	384 (12.61%)
J of Digital Information	14 (1.1%)	6 (0.5%)	3 (0.23%)	1 (0.08%)	1 (0.08%)	0 (0.0%)	25 (1.90)	87 (2.86%)
J of Information, Law, and Technology	30 (2.3%)	19 (1.4%)	8 (0.61%)	1 (0.08%)	3 (0.23%)	0 (0.0%)	61 (4.65%)	221 (7.26%)
Information Research	18 (1.4%)	9 (0.7%)	4 (0.30%)	3 (0.23%)	1 (0.08%)	1 (0.1%)	36 (2.74%)	83 (2.73%)
First Monday	34 (2.6%)	20 (1.5%)	11 (0.84%)	9 (0.69%)	4 (0.30%)	0 (0.0%)	78 (5.94%)	171 (5.62%)
Information Tech. and Disabilities	2 (0.2%)	3 (0.2%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (0.38%)	22 (0.72%)
LIBRES	1 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.08%)	15 (0.49%)
J of academic media librarianship	1 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.08%)	35 (1.15%)
Issues in Science & Tech Librarianship	5 (0.4%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (0.38%)	7 (0.23%)
J of Southern Academic & Special Librarianship	1 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.08%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.15%)	6 (0.20%)
School Library Media Research	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.08%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.08%)	3 (0.10%)
Library Philosophy and Practice	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.00%)	1 (0.03%)
Total	620 (47.2%)	302 (23.0%)	213 (16.2%)	46 (3.5%)	58 (4.4%)	74 (5.6%)	1313 (100%)	3045 (100%)

Numbers in the bracket are percentage

6. The choice of the themes for the Open Meetings of the LISJ Section at IFLA-2006 within the Seoul Conference (20-24 August 2006) main theme: «Libraries: Dynamic Engines for the Knowledge and Information Society».

One of preliminary themes proposed in Buenos Aires:

«LIS journals: electronic journals, open access – and print as well»

Steve O'Connor

IFLA LISJ Section Interim Chair
Chief Executive Officer
Caval Collaborative Solutions
4 Park Drive
BUNDDOORA. Vic 3083

Australia

Phone: +61 3 9459 2722
Fax: +61 3 9459 2733
Direct: +61 3 9450 5501
Mobile: 04 09 459 271

steveo@caval.edu.au

Ms. Eileen Breen

IFLA LISJ Section Information Coordinator

United Kingdom

E-mail: Ebreen@emeraldinsight.com

Ms. Ludmila Kozlova

LISJ Section Interim Secretary & Newsletter Editor
Head, Sector on Work with IFLA
Dept. of Foreign LIS & International Library Relations
Russian State Library,
3/5 Vozdvizhenka str.

119992 Moscow, **Russia**

Phone: (7) (095) 202-3565

Fax: (7) (095) 913-6933; 290-6062

mbs@rsl.ru and ludmilakozlova@rsl.ru

To visit **IFLA Website**: www.ifla.org

To contact **IFLA HQ**:

Ms Karin Passchier, Administrative Assistant

e-mail: Karin.Passchier@ifla.nl

To visit IFLA Website: <www.ifla.org>

To contact IFLA HQ: Ms Karin Passchier, Administrative Assistant

e-mail: Karin.Passchier@ifla.nl
