

Information Technology Section Newsletter

Contents

Editorial
From the Chair

Features

- **Digital Libraries:**
A Leading Library of
The Digital Age
- **Web 2.0:** Creating and
Using Personas for
Digital Library Service
in Web2.0 era
- **Technology in Africa:**
Experimenting Auto-
mation in The Univer-
sity Of Uyo Library, Ni-
geria

Section News

- Milan 2009
- Florence Satellite
- News & events

Call for Papers

Standing Members

Editorial

The IFLA congress in Milan approaches. These are exciting times in for Information Technology in libraries. Open source, Web 2.0, open access and digital library innovations are delivering new resources and capabilities to libraries. If you want to be updated in these areas do come to the IFLA congress in Milan and our satellite conference in Florence.

Once again in this newsletter our contributors have provided interesting articles across the themes of Digital Libraries, library technology and Web 2.0.

In this issue you can read about the contribution that **Bibliotheca Alexandrina** is making in **Digital Library systems** and services. **Li-Ping Ku** explores new approaches to analysis of information seeking behavior in the **Web 2.0** context.

Felicia Etim and Mercy Ukpanah give an insight into the advances in Library Service delivery in **Nigeria**.

Book reviews covering new books on Web 2.0 and RFID are included. And of course, the latest news and events in and around Information Technology in libraries.

Your editor,

Edmund Balnaves

Our special thanks to the ITS newsletter contributors. Article proposals for the next issue, as well as news and events relevant to a global library information technology audience, are welcome and should be sent to the editor at ejb@prosentient.com.au

From the Chair

Dear Colleagues,



Let the data work!

Bibliographic data and authority files from our libraries community become more and more a self-evident part of international data collaboration networks. Visibility and (re-usability) of those data are characteristics of the integration process for our valuable information into specific communities and into the global information network: connect and relate them with other data resources and get new information based on semantics. All these are forerunners of the upcoming Semantic Web, which now - promised since more than 10 years - really becomes an important part of the internet.

WLIC 2009 and a lot of activities from our section will demonstrate this in a broad scale: Starting with our international notified pre-conference "Emerging trends in technology: libraries between Web 2.0, semantic web and search technology,

Florence, 19-20 August 2009 " in the famous town Florence we will continue with a bundle of supported and dedicated actions in Milan, for example "IT Section core session: New repositories: architectures interoperability and data exchange". This newsletter lists all these activities and I promise interesting and fruitful sessions.

Another spot concerns our standing committee itself: Following the election rules of IFLA we have a deep change in our board: nine new members were elected (please refer to p. 10 and this means that the committee will experience a new alignment. And on the opposite a group of "hard workers" and engaged people will leave the section in 2009. The business meetings in Milan offer a brilliant possibility to meet all of the old and the new members and to influence them and the section by ingesting topics, ideas and advices for our work. So please take the opportunity to visit our meetings and support us!

Reinhard Altenhöner
R.Altenhoener@d-nb.de

2009 Conference

World Library and Information Congress - 75th IFLA General Conference and Council



**"Libraries create futures:
Building on cultural heritage"**

23-27 August 2009, Milan, Italy

The section

The Information Technology Section (ITS) serves to promote and advance the application of information technologies (IT) to library and information services in all societies, through activities related to standards, education and training, research, and the marketplace.

Visit our new website at
<http://www.ifla.org/en/it>

The Committee

At present, the standing Committee of the ITS has 32 members from 16 different countries. There are ballots for elections every two years, as members complete their terms of four years. See the complete list of SC member at the end of this newsletter.

Current officers are:

Reinhard Altenhöner, Chair,
(r.altenhoener@d-nb.de)

Alenka Kavčič-Čolić, Secretary
(alenka.kavcic@nuk.uni-lj.si)

Edmund Balnaves, Information Co-ordinator (ejb@prosentient.com.au)

The Membership

ITS is the second biggest section in IFLA with over 400 members from 90 countries and all types of libraries.

If you are not a member of IFLA and would like to join, please contact IFLA Headquarters or consult the IFLA membership information at
<http://www.ifla.org/en/membership>

If you are already a member but want to join the IT Section please review the section "How to register for IFLA Sections".
<http://www.ifla.org/en/membership/application>

The **Information Technology Section Newsletter** is published twice a year for free distribution. It serves to inform the ITS members of the Section's activities, IFLA updates and events related to IT & libraries. Current editor: Edmund Balnaves (ejb@prosentient.com.au). All contributions are welcome. To receive this Newsletter send your email to the ITS Information Co-ordinator.

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MILAN 2009

Information Technology Section Sessions

Report by Alenka Kavčič-Čolić



The information technology section has a varied programme in store for the IFLA congress in 2009.

IFLA Satellite Conference

Emerging trends in technology: libraries between Web 2.0, semantic web and search technology, Florence, 19-20 August 2009 – this conference is being organized by the IT Section with the support of the Libraries and Web 2.0 Discussion Group. The local supporter of the event is the *Fondazione Rinascimento Digitale, Florence*. Refer to the call for attendance on page 14.

IFLA main Conference in Milano

Besides our core session IT Section plans sessions with other sections and SIG. All of them are chronologically listed below:

Monday, 24 August - 09.30-12.45 - Statistics and Evaluation, Information Technology and Preservation and Conservation: Statistics for the cultural heritage

- Statistics in preservation as a basis for positive action / IRMHILD SCHÄFER (Bavarian State Library, Munich, Germany)
- Statistics tools for the evaluation of preservation needs / ALISON WALKER and JULIA FOSTER (British Library, London, UK)
- The project NUMERIC: statistics for the digitisation of the European cultural heritage / ROSWITHA POLL (Münster, Germany)
- Digital cultural heritage in the Netherlands: collecting statistics on production investments, and use - TRILCE NAVARRETE HERNÁNDEZ and FRANK HUYSMANS (Amsterdam, Netherlands)
- Measuring usage of cultural heritage documents; The German project Open Access Statistics - MATTHIAS SCHULZE (University of Stuttgart, Stuttgart, Germany)
- Metrics and strategies for Web Heritage management and preservation - EMMANUELLE BERMÈS and GILDAS ILLIEN (National Library of France, Paris, France)
- What can we learn from implementations of digital preservation systems? - MILENA DOBREVA (University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, UK)
- Museum statistics data in Germany and Europe - MONIKA HAGENDORN-SAUPE and AXEL ERMERT

(Berlin, Germany)

Tuesday, 25 August 2009 - 09.30-12.45 - Knowledge Management, Library and Research Services for Parliaments and Information Technology : Social computing tools for learning and knowledge sharing

- Community Tools / FRANK CERVONE (Vice Chancellor, Information Services, Purdue University)
- Connecting Congress with Citizens - SOLEDAD FERREIRO and JOSÉ MIGUEL MUGA (Chilean Library of Congress (BCN), Biblioteca del Congreso Nacional, Chili)
- Encouraging Learning & Knowledge Sharing - STACY LANGNER (Khulisa Management Services) Building Community & Collaboration MADELEINE LEFEBVRE (Ryerson University)
- Engaging Communities & Sharing Knowledge - MOIRA FRASER (Parliament of New Zealand)
- Improving Customer Service - KAROLIEN SELHORST (Vlissingen Public Library, Netherlands)
- Adoption Rates / FRANK CERVONE (Purdue University)

The session concludes with a look at the adoption rates of social networking tools at various types of libraries

Wednesday, 26 August 2009 - 11:45-12:45 - Libraries and the Web 2.0 - The Library 2.0 project showroom - organized by Patrick Danowski and the SIG Libraries and Web 2.0

Thursday, 27 August 2009 - 8:30-10:30 - *IT Section core session: New repositories: architectures interoperability and data exchange* - we received more than 30 excellent paper proposals. We picked these four:

- Not (just) a Repository, nor (just) a Digital Library, nor (just) a Portal: A Portrait of Europeana as an API / Cesare CONCORDIA, Stefan GRADMANN & Sjoerd SIEBINGA
- Video active - European television heritage online / Johan OOMEN, Vassilis TZOUVARAS & Marco RENDINA
- A Trust P2P network for the Access to Open Archive resources / Emanuele BELLINI & Paolo NESI:
- Persistent Identifier distributed system for Digital Libraries / Maurizio LUNGHI, Emanuele BELLINI, Maurizio LANCIÀ, Brunella SEBASTIANI, Massimiliano SACCONI, Roberto PUCCINELLI & Marco SPASIANO

IT Section SC meetings—all welcome

(refer to the programme for final dates & times):

- 22 August - 11:30-14:20 - 1st ITS SC meeting
- 25 August - 8:00-9:30 - work meeting
- 26 August - 18.00 Informal dinner (venue tba)
- 27 August - 14:00 - 16:00- 2nd ITS SC meeting.



Bibliotheca Alexandrina: A Leading Library of The Digital Age

Since its inauguration in 2002, the Bibliotheca Alexandrina (BA) in Alexandria, Egypt, has sought to reach an ultimate combination that will allow for the preservation of the past while at the same time orienting itself towards the future and meeting the challenges of the digital age. The ancient library of Alexandria had long been a beacon of light and inspiration when, as it fell to ashes, a colossal amount of human knowledge was destroyed. As such, it has become the current library's mission to pick up the ancient library's torch as an institution of learning and knowledge, while embracing its technological capabilities in order to ensure that this knowledge will be able to withstand the test of time.

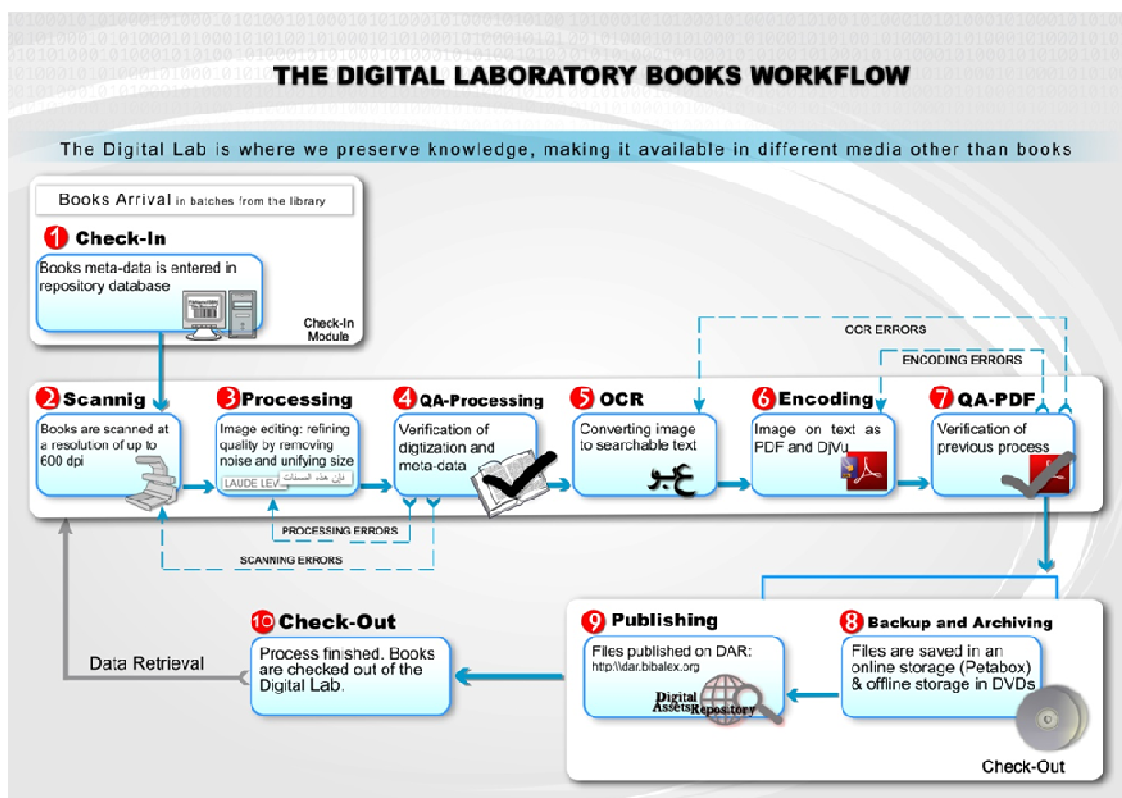
This is being realized through the International School of Information Science (ISIS), a research institute affiliated to Bibliotheca Alexandrina. The institute was founded in 2002, in order to initiate, develop, and carry out digital and technological projects that further the BA's mission, and specifically, promote research and development related to the building of a universal digital library. ISIS aims to be the focal point where scholars from around the globe will group to study and develop new technologies serving the BA's mission of becoming a true library for the digital age. Using state-

of-the-art technology, ISIS aims to join hands with other organizations, institutions and IT centers around the world to research and implement pioneering digital ideas for the benefit of the international knowledge community.

In that context, ISIS has developed the Digital Assets Repository (DAR), to act as the corner-stone for maintaining the Library's digital collections and preserving them for future generations yet to come. DAR acts as a repository for all types of digital material and provides public access to the digitized collections through web-based search and browsing facilities. It is also concerned with the digitization of material already available in the library or acquired from other research-related institutions, thus management tools were developed allowing for sharing digital assets.

A digitization laboratory was built for this purpose at the BA. The lab is equipped with state-of-the-art technologies for digitizing different types of material, including slides in multi formats, negatives, books, manuscripts, pictures and maps, audio and video. The Digital Lab is considered the backbone of most of ISIS projects and rendering the BA a first-class digital library.

One of the main issues in designing digital libraries is the association of the digital content with its metadata such that indexing, browsing, searching and retrieval can be done efficiently. The metadata attached to the objects is also used by the system to provide a guided search for the



user by displaying related objects, such as material with the same creator or that fall under the same subject heading. This linkage between objects provides the user with a rich search experience and facilitates the exploration of the repository contents based on the user's interests. DAR is built for a library institution and therefore the collection that it should accommodate includes a wide variety of materials such as books, images, audio and video.

DAR's core consists of a number of fundamental modules:

- The Digital Assets Factory (DAF), which is responsible for the complete automation of the cycle of producing digital objects. DAF is a plug-in based system that allows integration with other enterprise tools. Moreover, the system can be integrated with any Library Information System. DAF was developed using open source tools (Java and MYSQL). DAF binaries and source code are available for download at wiki.bibalex.org/DAFWiki. The latest release is version 2.0.
- The Digital Assets Metadata (DAM); a core component that keeps a unique and intact version of the digital assets' metadata. The association of the digital object with a centralized metadata store ensures that cataloging, indexing, browsing, searching and retrieval can be done efficiently.
- The Digital Assets Keeper (DAK), which acts as a repository for the digital assets that are either produced by DAF or are directly introduced into the repository. The system is currently at version 2.0, and was also developed using open source tools.
- Digital Assets Publishers (DAP); a set of components that publish and display digital assets stored in DAK. For example, the digital book viewer, in its latest version, provides an interface through which the user can browse books based on Dewey Decimal Classification. The search engine allows the user to perform morphological searches on the metadata and contents of the books in five languages (English, French, Arabic, Italian and Spanish). However, special extensive efforts have been done for handling the Arabic language due to its complexity. Furthermore, the user's searched keyword is highlighted within the books wherever it is found.

The system is based on open-source tools such as Google Web Toolkit (GWT), MYSQL, and Lucene search engine. Users can access the publishing website through the following URL: <http://dar.bibalex.org>. It features a viewer for thousands of searchable books and images.

More on DAF v.2.0

DAF v2.0 can be considered an all-in-one solution for any digitization system. It provides all the necessary tools required to manage the entire process of a digitization

workflow, including its various phases, user management, file movement and archiving. It provides the flexibility to manage multiple simultaneous projects with a diversity of materials such as books, journals, newspapers, manuscripts, unbound materials, audio, video, and slides.

The system allows easy integration of any tool used to perform functions of the workflow, such as the OCR, image processing, etc. It can be integrated with the current tools used at an organization. DAF v2.0 is highly reliable and can be configured for large and challenging digitization projects. The system is fully deployed at the BA digitization laboratory and has been working smoothly for over a year.

Key features include:

- The system is capable of defining different workflows for various types of objects: Images, books, slides, etc. Each workflow contains different phases (Scanning, OCR, PDF encoding, Backup, etc)
- DAF v2.0 is an all-in-one system that provides all the necessary tools required for administration, digitization operation, reporting and archiving.
- DAF v2.0 has flexible integration with any source of metadata such as ILS or a library digital document repository. This integration is possible through Check-in and Check-out plug-in modules that can be added at any time.
- DAF v2.0 has the ability to define pre-phase and post-phase checks and actions by simply editing an XML definition for a phase.
- DAF v2.0 can be tailored to any environment. A developer can add code snippets to be executed pre-phase or post-phase to accomplish specific tasks.
- DAF v2.0 supports both manual and automated operations. Different workflow operations can be invoked from the command line to enable batch processing.
- The flexible workflow supports ingesting a job in the middle of the workflow. The administrator can also change the job's normal flow.
- DAF v2.0 tracks the history of the job's life cycle. It records time stamped actions applied to the job, including the user who performed the action and the workstation on which the action was performed.
- User's access level defines which functions are available for each user, up to the level of disabling a button.
- DAF v2.0 is easy to install and configure.

DAF is available for download at <http://wiki.bibalex.org/DAFWiki> and is offered under the GPL license as an open source application so that the user can freely utilize it and

make necessary modifications to match specific needs.

DAF is flexible enough to integrate into any current repository. It provides a framework for managing the complete life cycle of the digital assets from creation to publishing, and it integrates with existing tools and can handle multiple types of assets.

Ensuring a high quality digitization:

In developing DAR, ISIS tried to set standards for the process of digitization in order to improve the quality of the scanning, processing and Optical Character Recognition (OCR) phases. In addition, research was carried out in cooperation with local and international Arabic OCR producers in order to achieve efficient, high quality recognition for mass OCR production. Additionally, an encoding system for multilingual image-on-text documents has been implemented.

Highlights

The continuous development of DAR has increased the BA's participation in various universal digitizing initiatives, events, and research projects. In May 2005, the BA joined the Digital Library Federation (DLF), as its first Strategic partner from outside the USA and Europe (after the British Library) and the first in the Middle East, which allows the BA to participate in the world-wide effort of developing and promoting strategies and standards for creating and maintaining sustainable and scalable digital collections.

The Million Book Project:

Initiated by Carnegie Mellon University, the primary long-term objective of this project is to transfer all books into digital format, in partnerships with other scanning centers internationally, in order to create a Universal Digital Library (UDL) which will foster creativity and free access to human knowledge.

By November 2008, the 1.6 million mark was already passed. The collection has been published and is available at www.ulib.org. All partners are contributing content to ensure that the collection is extensive, diverse and multilingual.

The Arabic Digital Library:

In April 2009, Bibliotheca Alexandrina has announced the inception of the largest Arabic Digital Library worldwide, where the digitized Arabic collection has reached over 120,000 searchable books so far and still counting..

The Arabic Digital Library has been created within the Digital Assets Repository system (DAR), and can be accessed through <http://dar.bibalex.org>, where the user can, in respect to the policy of preserving copyrights and intellectual property, view all out-of-copyright books fully, while the in-copyright books offer only 5% of their searchable content for users outside the BA premises.

However, the user can view the whole collection fully within the premises.

The World Digital Library:

On 21 April, 2009 and in UNESCO Headquarters in Paris, the world witnessed the launching of the World Digital Library (www.wdl.org). The project has been initiated by the US Library of the Congress with the technical assistance of Bibliotheca Alexandrina as per the signed agreement between both parties back in 2007, where the areas of cooperation were outlined for building the World Digital Library, namely:

- Contribution of content to the World Digital Library, along with other libraries and cultural institutions from around the world, where the BA has contributed with the digitized version of *Description de L'Egypte*, <http://descegy.bibalex.org>
- The design and implementation of the architecture of the World Digital Library and developing mirror sites.
- The Bibliotheca Alexandrina's contribution of its particular expertise in the search and display of Arabic texts.

This massive project aims at bridging the world cultures, where the World Digital Library provides unrestricted public access, free of charge, to manuscripts, maps, rare books, films, sound recordings, prints and photographs in 7 languages (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Portuguese, Russian, and Spanish).

Memory of Modern Egypt:

In October 2008, and under the auspices of HE Egypt's First lady, Mrs Suzan Mubarak, Memory of Modern Egypt digital archive (<http://modernegypt.bibalex.org>) was inaugurated. It is a vast digital repository containing various digitized material documenting the last 200 years of Egypt's modern history. The digitized material include thousands of documents, pictures, audios, videos, maps, articles, stamps, coins, etc., pertaining to that era. Moreover, the extensive, multidimensional digital library, was designed to be user-friendly to facilitate browsing and to allow the user to discover the relations between the different material available in the archive. It is worth mentioning that this project was granted the Kindi Award in Syria in May 2009, as the best Arabic cultural website on the Internet.



This report was prepared by the team at Bibliotheca Alexandrina and the International School of Information Science

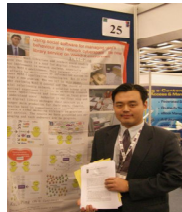
INFO TECH SPOTLIGHT

Web 2.0



Creating and Using Personas for Digital Library Service in Web2.0 era- A Case Study of Graduate School of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing

Report by Li-Ping Ku



(74th ILFA 2008)

Background and Research Questions

In Web2.0 era there are many social software options, such as Blogs, Instant Messenger (IM), P2P, Social Tag; Social network software, Podcast, Wiki, Email, BBS, Chat-Room, etc. Which one is the most important for our user in their information seeking behavior? In what way they use Web2.0 tools to access other information before or after using search engines and Library databases? And how librarian improves service to each person?

Research design and method

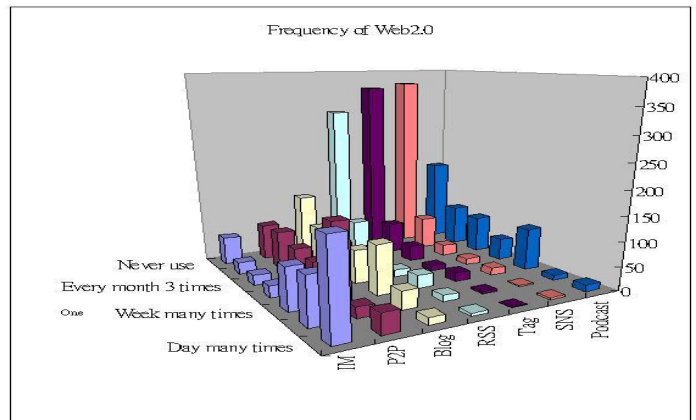
For the probe questions, an empirical study of using a mixture of methods include stratified random sampling questionnaire and purpose sampling structural Interview was used. The Web2.0 experience of 497 postgraduate and PhD students in Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) was been investigated, and the information seeking behavior in Web2.0 environment experience of 36 students from 497 samples was sampled (see Table 1). SPSS was used to analysis the data of questionnaire, with follow-up interviews.

Results

The questionnaire indicated that the most students use Instant Messenger and P2P. A few students use Chat-room, Social Network Software, Social Tag and RSS. Both Podcast and Blog are normal frequency of user's behavior.

The greatest use of social software comprised Instant Messenger, P2P, Podcast and Blog. The relative

importance appears in the following graph.



The questionnaire results were examined using factor analysis and cluster analysis functions. The cluster analysis indicated 4 typical "personas".

Personas	A	B	C	D
Number/ Present	69/14%	187/37%	147/30%	94/19%

Table 2: Clustering behavior into typical web 2.0 personas

This was derived from analysis (not included) using correlation matrix, Bartlett's Test of Sphericity, first commonality, the largest variance of the factor after the rotation matrix, final cluster centers, the distance of each other center, final commonality etc).

These typical personas were allocated a fictional name and figure are given to combine represent the number and present of this survey, These personas are shown in Table 3.

By clustering common web 2.0 behavior into "personas"

Frequency Web2.0	Never use	Every month	One month 3	Every week	One week many	Everyday once	One day many times
IM	11.7%	5%	4.2%	4.8%	17.5%	19.3%	37.4%
P2P	15.1%	15.9%	12.7%	11.9%	31.8%	4.4%	8.2%
Blog	26.2%	15.7%	12.9%	14.1%	20.7%	7.4%	3%
RSS	63.2%	16.1%	8.2%	2%	5.6%	2.6%	1.2%
Tag	73.2%	13.1%	6.6%	2%	3.8%	1%	0.2%
SNS	74.8%	13.5%	4.6%	2.6%	3%	0.6%	0.8%
Podcast	35.4%	17.1%	15.5%	9.3%	17.7%	2%	3%

Table 1: Frequency of Web2.0 activities




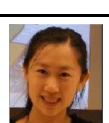
Web2.0 Persona	IM	P2P	Blog	RSS	Tag	SNS	Podcast
	YES!	YES!	YES!	YES!	YES!	YES!	YES!
Alex Wang likes most online services, he often brings new challenges and kindly suggestions to us. Such people accept new technology applications quickly and well.							
	YES!	YES!	NO!	NO!	NO!	NO!	NO!
Bao Lin is in the largest cluster. He considers digital library service should be faster, easier and simpler Such people hope our system become Search Engine.							
	YES!	YES!	YES!	NO!	NO!	NO!	YES!
Cristina like use personal Web2.0 service as IM, P2P, Blog and Podcast. Such people want more users' space; they except library2.0 or more online reference consolidation.							
	NO!	NO!	NO!	NO!	NO!	NO!	NO!
Dao Zhao is a traditional library reader; she prefers reading books or journal in library building than using internet. Such people may need information literacy education.							

Table 3: Typical web 2.0 personas at CAS

the typical users' expectation and reaction could be recognised. The demand of new service in Web2.0 era by each persona can indicate the direction of new service development. This also means if we want to gain support more services then we should consider how to improve the satisfaction of each typical users.

Of course for a better understanding the users' behavior and character, it is necessary to interview each typical user. In this study, we interviewed a sample of respondents belong to the above four personas to examine reasons of their online behavior. It was clear that students had different behavior and character (relative to their human relationship director/teacher, partner, classmate, research station and other institutes) in many details.

Conclusion and Future Study

In order to improve our digital library service for current CAS users, the four personas with their behavior, character, emotion reaction and service needs were derived from questionnaires and interviews. Library of CAS is using these personas to typify user's behavior. The approach comprises market research, industry design and human-computer interaction, The typification as personas (Fictional Persons) is one practical way for user centered design and to direct service development in the Web 2.0 era. Contrary to traditional user classification by nature/social attribute (Sex, Age, Education level, Computer skill etc.), the personas in this study are derived by behavior attribute with Chi-square, factor analysis, and cluster analysis and deep interview construction.

The role of Internet has become increasingly important for both educator and student to obtain useful information. However, there are very few empirical studies in which web users' behavior is analysed to suggest digital library service directions. This study indicated there may be benefits in creating and using personas with their character and behavior as guide

for design of digital library systems.

This research program of CAS is now examining the ways in which to tailor the digital library service delivery model to suit the user behavior model.

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About the author

Dr. Li-Ping Ku is a senior research associate in City University of Hong Kong, Having great enthusiasm for research in the field of digital library system and technology. He has studied in Chinese Academy of Sciences in Beijing and completed a dissertation with the title "Differentiated user model of Network Information Behavior- Creating and Using Personas" this year (2009).

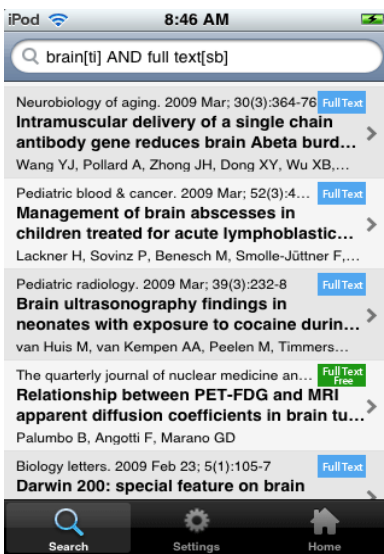
If you are interesting to discuss about any information technology topic with Li-Ping Ku, you are welcome through IFLA information technology group or say "hallo" to his email address: kuliping@hotmail.com

News

Books & Databases on the move!

The editor has seen a swathe of announcements regarding e-content on mobile devices. This maybe not for those with large Phalanges, but there are obvious benefits for professional staff that are “on the move”.

MEDLARS has come a long way from the mainframe era. PubMed is now available for mobile users with the **PubMed On Tap** application for the iPhone or iPod Touch.

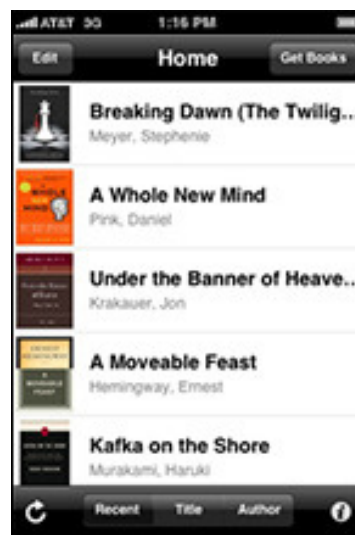


This application allows PubMed searching through the mobile device with a reasonable range of search criteria. Results can be e-mailed as formatted text or an RIS tagged record, for import into reference management applications like Bookends and EndNote.

[http://](http://referencesontap.com/)

referencesontap.com/

In a similar vein, Amazon recently launched an iPhone application for access to Kindle e-book content. While I can't see myself reading a novel this way, quick reference to texts in this manner be useful and could point to new directions in content delivery of full text objects from digital libraries. Titles can be searched & ordered directly.



<http://www.amazon.com/gp/feature.html?docId=1000301301>

Creative Commons Case Studies

The creative commons is one approach to making sense of the complexities of modern copyright. A new initiative brings together experiences and examples of the Creative Commons. You can also expand this resource by sharing your own work and experiences. Some examples from the creative commons include:

The Blender Foundation

This site features the Open Source 3D animation **Blender** along with creative works to showcase both the program and the community of creators.

wiki.creativecommons.org/Case_Studies/Blender_Foundation.

The African Sleeping Sickness Test

This is a simple blood test for human African trypanosomiasis published in “PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases” under a CC BY licence, making the findings accessible to the world. wiki.creativecommons.org/Case_Studies/African_Sleeping_Sickness_Test.

The creative commons case studies are available at:

http://wiki.creativecommons.org/Case_Studies



eod eBooks on Demand

The eBooks on Demand service (EOD) enables users to order public domain books as PDF eBooks. It is a simple service for both libraries and readers.

The EOD service is implemented within the framework of a network. There are already 20 libraries from 11 countries providing the service. The ordering of eBooks, delivery to the customer, electronic payment and automatic text recognition even for old and gothic font texts are supported through a central database with web access. The individual library is responsible for the processing of the order and the digitisation. The basic advantages of the network lie on the one hand in the reduced workload of individual libraries and on the other hand in the recognition value of the EOD service for the user and the public.

News

All libraries, archives, museums and other cultural heritage institutions are welcome to join the network and provide quality digitisation service with full-text search to their users for books they need here and now. To become an EOD library it takes only a scanner and an Internet connection to start off with. Professional support and training is guaranteed for setting up the service and getting familiar with the information system.

Readers can search the e-catalogues of participating libraries where the EOD button indicates books that can be digitised. It is easy to use the online ordering system and choose the suitable payment option. After that within a short time frame the reader is able to download the eBook or receive it on CD-ROM.

The service is supported by the European Union Culture programme in 2009-2013, which enables to enlarge the EOD network with new European members; to take EOD as a best practice model for a European wide cooperation, to train stakeholders (libraries, museums, or other cultural operators) to run such a multi-national cultural service based on state-of-the-art information technologies; to support intercultural dialogue among readers and users of historical books.

For more information please visit
<http://books2ebooks.eu>.

eBooks on Demand from European libraries

SILVIA GSTREIN (University and Regional Library of Tyrol, Innsbruck, Austria)



JLIS Submissions: The Journal of Library and Information Science

The Journal of Library and Information Science (JLIS) is inviting submission of papers. The JLIS is a peer reviewed journal published semi-annually in April and October by the Department of Adult & Continuing Education, National Taiwan Normal University in Taiwan and the Chinese American Librarians Association (CALA) in the U.S.A. Since its first publication in 1975, the JLIS has provided an outlet for scholars around world to contribute knowledge through their ongoing research and to thrive through their intellectual pursuits. The JLIS invites both Chinese and English manuscripts of original research in all subjects pertaining to library and information science. It also invites reviews of monographs, books, and reports about library and information science. Manuscripts in English should be submitted via email attachment to Min Chou at min-

chou.njcu@gmail.com). Manuscripts in Chinese should be submitted to Dr. Ming-Hsin Chiu at phoebe-chiu@ntnu.edu.tw. Reviews of books, monographs, and reports should be submitted to Dr. Mengxiong Liu at mengxiong.liu@sjsu.edu.



New Standing committee members

The standing committee welcomes the new members elected for the term 2009-2013:

Jonas Ahlberg
Head, IT Department
National Library of Sweden

Emmanuelle Berms
Head of Prospective and Data Services
Bibliothèque nationale de France

Giuliana de Francesco
Library Manager-International Projects
ICCU - Istituto Centrale Catalogo Unico Delle Biblioteche Italiane

Vivekanand Jain
Deputy Librarian
Banaras Hindu University
Central Library, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi

Lesiba Steve Ledwaba
Executive Head of ICT
National Library of South Africa

Andrea Marchitelli
Information Specialist
CILEA - Sezione Servizi per le Biblioteche e l' Editoria Elettronica

Penny Robertson
Senior Information Officer
Scottish Library and Information Council

Sue Stimpson
Director General Corporate Services
Library of Parliament, Canada

Hilde van Wijngaarden
Head Acquisitions and Processing
Koninklijke Bibliotheek, National Library of the Netherlands

Re-elected this term

Alenka Kavčič-Čolić
Nazha Hachad
Zhixiong Zhang

Book Reviews

Martin Palmer. Making the most of RFID in libraries. London, Facet, 2009

RFID is a technology “in the play”. It has much to offer libraries in all aspects of their logics. The cost of implementation is rapidly decreasing as libraries benefit from the flow-through of retail adoption of RFID.



Martin Palmer presents a valuable précis of RFID implementation in libraries. While not technical in nature, the book does provide very good explanations of the technological framework of RFID—and of the technological options as they stand. The development of RFID standards is as much occupied by commercial interest as it is by the need

for core methods for data compatibility and interoperability. This is evident in the way in which HF has a pole position in the RFID standards. Palmer covers the relative merits of the competing RFID standards well.

Palmer also covers privacy issues surrounding RFID well. This is a rapidly developing area, affected by the increasing retail adoption of RFID as well as the library adoption of these technologies. Recent European Union consultations will have implications for standards relating to adoption of RFID within libraries. RFID introduces new issues for privacy and confidentiality to the library. Just as an early version of an operating system are now sitting ducks on the internet for hackers, we are likely to see several generations of improvements in securing RFID both for privacy and better holdings management. The editor sees the encryption of RFID tags is an inevitable in the medium term. These questions will be increasingly on the agenda for RFID implementations.

For those libraries looking for a starting point for the evaluation of RFID in the library, this book can be highly recommended. The book provides some practical guidelines on formulating a request for tender for RFID services. Libraries with existing RFID implementations may also be interested in this book in reviewing their current RFID systems. There is probably still room for a more technical book to expand on the specific standards as they are emerging and on the protocols for LMS integration such as NSIP, SIP, SIP2.

Costs of RFID equipment and chips are dropping, making this technology more viable for a wider range of libraries. Careful planning is needed to achieve the potential of RFID, and Palmer makes a good contribution to facilitating the RFID selection and evaluation process.

Michael P Sauers. Searching 2.0. London, London, Facet, 2009

The phenomenon of the Web 2.0 is changing both the design and expectation of online information resources. Vague as it is, the concept of Web 2.0 describes a phenomenon that is new—scalable participative access to highly connected online resources. Because there are no clear boundaries to define what Web 2.0 is, there are no

Michael P. Sauers

clear limits to guide the development of introductory resources for this phenomenon.

Searching 2.0



The challenge of professional development is pressing for the librarians. The very breadth of resources described in this book emphasises that the search specialist cannot eschew the web 2.0 resources that are available. In

this context, Sauers provides a text that will be useful for reference librarians and those who are mentoring Web 2.0 neophytes.

What you will not find is a great deal of information on the rich substrata of web 2.0: the Application Programming Interfaces (API's) and web services that make possible innovative new mash-ups rising on the shoulders of the existing services. In that sense this book can only be regarded primarily as a survey of the “standard” entry points to Web 2.0 resources. Missing are the interfaces between Google Maps, Wikipedia and other resources. Missing is information on how to interface directly to Google Search to build your own custom applications.

What you will find in this book is an extremely well documented survey of search interfaces to the most popular Web 2.0 resources.

The book has excellent screen captures illustrating in a step by step manner the utilisation of web 2.0 resources. These illustrated examples show a depth of understanding of the standard web interfaces to common Web 2.0 applications, and how to utilise the simple and advanced search interfaces. The large format of the book assists in the clarity of these screen shots. The book focuses on those resources that will be most familiar to a web-engaged generation: Delicious, Google, Live Search, Yahoo, Wikipedia, YouTube, and a gaggle of Google resources.

The book covers resources that have shown good longevity, and consequently will probably have a longer shelf life than the innumerable guide books that capture the moment in time of a particular software or application. The lack of coverage of mash-ups, API's and web services however means that the title of the work may invite more expectation of its content than it actually delivers.

As this issue of the newsletter demonstrates, the expectations of a web 2.0 generation need to be understood by all library search specialists. The book is focussed in its coverage, and is timely for the information professionals who need an entry point to the additional dimensions to searching provided by the world of Web 2.0.

Reviews by
Dr Edmund Balnaves



Do you want to submit a book review for the newsletter? Send your book reviews to the newsletter editor (ejb@prosentient.com.au).

Country Spotlight

Nigeria



Experimenting Automation with the Strategic Library Automation And Management Software (SLAM) In The University Of Uyo Library, Nigeria by FELICIA ETIM & MERCY UKPANA

OVERVIEW OF NIGERIA

The area today known as Nigeria came about as a result of the merger in 1914 of the then separately governed British Protectorates of Southern and Northern Nigeria by Lord Frederick Lugard (White 1981). The Federal Republic of Nigeria has 36 states and the Federal Capital Territory (Abuja). She had her Independence on the 1st of October 1960 from the United Kingdom. It is located in West Africa, bordering on the Gulf of Guinea between Benin and Cameroon and has an overall total area of 923,768 sq km. Her climate varies: equatorial in the south, tropical in the centre and in the north. Nigerian natural resources are petroleum, tin, columbite, iron, ore, coal, limestone, lead, zinc, natural gas, hydropower and arable land. As at July 2006 the estimated population stands at 140 million. She has three major ethnic groups: Hausa, Yoruba, Ibo; and the official language is English. There are six political zones in Nigeria: North-East, North-West, North-Central, South-East, South-West and South-South.

Governance

External governance of Nigerian universities is largely the responsibility of the National Universities Commission (NUC), which acts as a buffer between the federal government and the universities themselves. This body is responsible for the funding of federal universities and the issuing of guidelines for the running and establishment of new universities (National Universities Commission' 1989). Recently, it has tightened its grip on the quality of university education in the country by setting minimum standards for courses offered by the universities (National Universities Commission, 1991). The influence of the NUC on library services in Nigerian universities is largely in the area of funding. Until recently, the commission stipulated that universities should fund their libraries at a level equal to between 5% and 8% of their recurring expenditures. Unfortunately over the years, this has been observed more in the breach by most universities, particularly the state-funded ones over which the Commission has no financial control. The newly introduced accreditation of courses by the NUC involves visits to university libraries, among other teaching facilities in the universities, to determine the qualitative and quantitative aspects of their book and journal collections (Ifidon 1995; National Universities Commission 1991). This requirement has forced university administrators to take library development more seriously (Agboola, 2000).

The Nigerian Virtual Library System

The National Universities Commission (NUC) has been chosen to house the first phase of the Nigerian Virtual

Library System, because of the level of telecommunication available to the Commission through the Nigerian Universities Network (NUNeT). The National Universities Commission Library at Abuja, which has been accorded an academic library status, is completely virtual. This constitutes a paradigm shift from traditional ownership of information materials system to that of access to electronic information. The major advantage of the virtual library is the ease of accessibility where users have remote access to library collections anywhere in the world instantaneously.

Online systems have been prohibitively expensive for all but a few Nigerian University libraries during the 1990s and even these required special grant funding.

In 2007, the University of Uyo library took the decision to implement the Strategic Library Automation and Management Software (SLAM).

Strategic Library & Management Software

Strategic Library & Management Software (SLAM) is a new generation of library automation software combining innovative features with affordability. It is an Oracle-based application developed by Global Software and Technologies Ltd. It is an integrated library management system that has helped to transform university libraries in Nigeria into more useful and effective information centres. The software includes Patron management, Cataloguing, Serials management, Reporting and Staff management of circulations.

The catalogue module also provides for the management of special collections by classifying them into many categories such as Africana, Nigeriana, NGOs, world/international organizations, thesis and dissertations, individual university publications, projects and "general".

The combined catalogue contains over 50,000 items. The new system has given benefits of easier retrieval of information, better security of data, more accurate Statistics, much wider access: to resources, better Library User and Resource identification: and higher productivity for library staff. These benefits are achieved in the face of major challenges in managing SLAM in the University of Uyo:

(1) Irregular Power Supply: This has been a national problem. Fluctuating power supply affects the function ability of the computers and even the air conditioners in the University of Uyo automation unit. This has often led to loss of items in the server and it has

Country Spotlight

Nigeria

affected the work output on daily basis.

(2) System procurement: The systems used in the University of Uyo library automation are branded systems which are difficult to maintain, very expensive to upgrade and re-configure.

(3) Virus attack on the systems: There have been incessant virus attacks on the computer systems which result in loss of data. This has been due to insufficient funds to install and update effective anti-virus packages.

(4) Inadequate Human Resources/Training: Automation of the University of Uyo library services is reshaping the library's routine services. These challenges, according to Nzotta (1984), include the need to provide education and training in new skills to accommodate modern and latest developments in librarianship in order to facilitate effective services. The management of the University of Uyo library needs to train more library staff to add to the present 4 computer literate staff.

FUNDING

Federally sponsored universities are funded through the National Universities Commission while their state-owned counterparts receive their funding directly through the state ministries of education or the governors' offices. The University of Uyo is a Federal University and is funded by the Federal Government of Nigeria. To ensure that they are not shortchanged, the NUC stipulates that 10% of the recurring funds of the universities should go to the libraries. As a result of the generally poor funding of universities, this has not been observed. The first phase of library automation was funded by Internally Generated Revenue (IGR) in the University of Uyo. There is a proposal to the Education Trust Fund (ETF) for the funding of the Phase II of the automation.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Apart from the first generation universities, which came about as a result of the recommendations of fact-finding commissions and deliberate long-term planning, all other Nigerian universities in the second and third generation categories are products of ad hoc political decisions on the part of their sponsors. So far, no Nigerian university has begun in a permanent site. In most cases, they were hurriedly conceived and ordered to start immediately. Consequently, they all, without exception, started from temporary sites taken over from secondary schools and other pre-university institutions. This has largely affected the speed of their acquisition of physical facilities befitting the library, laboratories and lecture rooms. So far, only 15 out of the 37 university libraries in the country are occupying purpose-built libraries (Agboola, 2000).

The University of Uyo has been extant since 1931. It has physically evolved from the Elementary Teacher's Training College (ETTC) library to that of the Higher Elementary

Teacher's Training College (HETTC), then to Advanced Teacher's Training College (ATTC), the College of Education (COE), the University of Cross River State (UNICROSS) and now University of Uyo. The collections have now proportionately grown from a small nucleus serving the ETTC to that serving the interest of many disciplines and members of the University community. The University is in the heart of Uyo, capital of Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria's second largest oil producing state.

CONCLUSION

It is of great satisfaction that SLAM software has shown commendable results and that the University of Uyo has widely appreciated it. Its modules are very useful in information, that is why it is quickly gaining support and recognition as an alternative to other library software in Nigerian university libraries.

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Emerging trends in technology:libraries between Web 2.0, semantic web and search

Florence, 19-20 August 2009

This IFLA satellite preconference is sponsored by the IFLA Information Technology Section and supported by the Libraries and Web 2.0 Discussion Group. The local supporter of the event is the Fondazione Rinascimento Digitale, Florence.



Photo © Università degli Studi di Firenze

THEME AND OBJECTIVES

Technological advances in the past several years have enabled libraries to create new services that were not possible before, such as personalized OPAC interfaces, semantic searches through different kinds of multimedia resources, different kinds of visualizations, downloading media that could be used for research purposes etc. So we have an increasing range of services that fit very closely to the specific needs of users.

In parallel the development of Web 2.0 technologies has had an important impact on library services - dubbed the "library 2.0" model. This new library 2.0 environment requires a user-centred shift and encourages constant and purposeful change in which the users take an active part in the creation of the physical and the virtual services they want. Social networks, virtual access, tagging, blogging and wikis are just part of this new dimension and are open to librarians as well as to old and new users' participation. The limits between the creation and the usage have disappeared and the library becomes a meeting point where people share their interest and problems with each other with a high potential for interoperability & exchange and the transition from classic isolated fields in the information infrastructure to dedicated communities and their specific workspaces. Some of these ideas are much older and have their origin in the basic ideas of the semantic web. In a sense we have seen a revival of these ideas: perceptions that the semantic web was "too complex" and approaches which try to characterise data in the specific syntax of the semantic web are being superseded by the opening of data for web applications. In this sense the new web technologies influence the potential access to information, too.

In this two-day conference we would like to address the synergies and potential use of all these three different aspects - the new web technologies, the semantic web and the existence new search technology - which have a deep impact on the services in the library-scene.

Keynote speaker: **Stephen Abram**, Vice President, Innovation, SirsiDynix, Canada

REGISTRATION

The Registration is mandatory because seats are limited

Registration fee:

Full: **190,00 €**

Reduced*: **90,00 €**



*A reduced fee can be applied for a maximum of 20 participants coming from the so called "Heavily indebted countries" (HIPC). For more information on eligible countries in the HIPC programme please refer to:

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTDEBTDEPT/0,,contentMDK:20260049~menuPK:64166739~pagePK:64166689~piPK:64166646~theSitePK:469043.00.html>

The full programme, registration form and information on hotel accommodation can be found on the conference web site:

<http://www.ifla2009satelliteflorence.it/meeting3/meeting3.html>

Call for Papers

JTS 2010: DIGITAL CHALLENGES AND

Joint Technical Symposium 2010, Oslo, Norway,
May 2-4, 2010.

JTS 2010 is organized by FIAF, The Norwegian Film Institute and The National Library of Norway.

We welcome presentation proposals on any aspect of media archiving. Please send abstract of approximately 1/2 page to the program committee, to thomasc@dfi.dk or info@jts2010.org

The JTS will be held in the Klingenberg Kino in Oslo, which we expect to be equipped with 70mm and 35mm projection, as well as digital 4K projection. Presentations in high resolution are therefore welcome. If it is decided to publish proceedings in printed form, speakers should be ready to supply their presentation in article format by the time of the symposium.

The symposium will offer simultaneous translation in English, French and Spanish.

See <http://jts2010.org/>

Organized for the first time in 1983, JTS is the international meeting for organisations and individuals involved in the preservation and restoration of original image and sound materials.

Call for Attendance

CULTURAL HERITAGE ONLINE

Empowering users: an active role for user communities

15-16 December 2009, Florence, Italy

Following the success of the previous conference in 2006, we are delighted to announce that the 2nd "CULTURAL HERITAGE online" conference will be hosted by Teatro della Pergola in Florence in December 2009. This conference aims to explore, analyze, and evaluate the state of the art and future trends in user communities and cultural contents on the web from an international perspective, and bring together academic researchers, policy makers and practitioners, providing a forum for the discussion and dissemination of the selected themes.

Internet continues to have an impressive impact on cultural heritage and humanist communities by affecting the way they work, use, exchange and produce knowledge. New architectures and radically different paradigms arise continuously engendering a deep rethinking of traditional roles and tasks. Though a continuous increase in ICT use has spread in the cultural heritage community, cultural institutions have been slower to adopt new technologies for cultural, economic and organizational reasons. Today it seems that users not only are able to adapt to technological changes faster than cultural institutions, but they are also driving innovation, by proposing new ideas and building up new paradigms of knowledge production. Nowadays innovation is coming from the users, whereas in the past they were the recipient.

In order to keep abreast of the rapidly growing technology trends, archives, libraries and museums must be more involved in the dialogue between ICT developers and final users, starting from the way cultural institutions create and share digital resources. The conference will start on the 15th of December with keynote lectures that investigate user needs and expectations, analysing how to better involve users and the cultural heritage community in creating and sharing digital resources. Special attention will be devoted to the viability of a sustainable approach for the long term preservation of digital contents from the user perspective. The focus will not be on specific detailed technology aspects but rather on real benefits and practical opportunities, evaluating limits and risks, for both users (e. g. researchers, students, tourists and citizens), and cultural institutions.

See: <http://www.rinascimento-digitale.it/conference2009-programme.phtml>

IFLA IT SECTION IN BRIEF

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