



# 2010 Conference

## Open access to knowledge: promoting sustainable progress



World Library and Information Congress  
- 76th IFLA General Conference and  
Council

The IT Section has its biggest representation yet in the forthcoming conference with an exciting programme of sessions in collaboration with other Sections.

### Monday 9 August 2010

Satellite meeting: Open Access and the Changing Role of Libraries, sponsored by IFLA Information and Technology Section and cosponsored by the National Library of Sweden. Location: Gothenburg, Sweden

[www.kb.se/aktuellt/utbildningar/2010/Open-Access-and-the-Changing-Role-of-Libraries](http://www.kb.se/aktuellt/utbildningar/2010/Open-Access-and-the-Changing-Role-of-Libraries)

### Tuesday, 10 August 2010

8:30 1st SC Information Technology Section meeting

[www.ifla.org/en/conferences-session-day/2010-08-10](http://www.ifla.org/en/conferences-session-day/2010-08-10)

### Thursday, 12 August 2010

19:00 IT Section dinner (to be confirmed)

### Friday, 13 August 2010

9:30 Knowledge management, Continuing Professional Development and Workplace Learning with Information Technology: Global learning platforms

13:45-16:00 – 2nd SC Information Technology Section meeting

[www.ifla.org/en/conferences-session-day/2010-08-13](http://www.ifla.org/en/conferences-session-day/2010-08-13)

### Saturday 14 August 2010

13:45 FAIFE with Information Technology—The New Information Environment - Who controls the information in the future?

[www.ifla.org/en/conferences-session-day/2010-08-14](http://www.ifla.org/en/conferences-session-day/2010-08-14)

### Sunday, 15 August 2010

8:30 Information technology, Cataloguing, Classification and Indexing with Knowledge management: Libraries and the Semantic web

13:45 ICADS with Information Technology: Development of systems for long-term storage and preservation of library collections

13:45 Libraries and Web 2.0 SIG: Future application of mobile devices for library services

13:45 E-learning Special Interest Group

[www.ifla.org/en/conferences-session-day/2010-08-15](http://www.ifla.org/en/conferences-session-day/2010-08-15)

Gothenburg, Sweden  
10-15 August 2010

## About the Information Technology 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.

At present, the standing Committee of the ITS has 25 members from 23 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.

The IT Section is the second biggest section in IFLA with over 370 members from 90 countries and all types of libraries. We are strongly involved with the activities of other IFLA sections. If you would like to join our section, please contact **IFLA Headquarters** or consult the IFLA membership information at: <http://www.ifla.org/en/membership>.

Visit our website at

[www.ifla.org/en/it](http://www.ifla.org/en/it)

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## Editorial

# Libraries & Technology in Transition

This issue of the newsletter once again brings a diverse cross-section of interests of the IFLA IT Section. You will find focus articles on digital libraries from the aspects of practical implementation (India) and interoperability. Karen Keiller presents an update on the mobile computing project at the University of Manitoba Libraries.

## Open Source

Open source projects continue to increase their presence and visibility in the library community. Adoption of open source systems is apparent across a wide spectrum of services including:

- Single sign-on methodologies
- Web OPAC and cataloguing with Web 2.0
- Digital libraries
- Content Management

Also widely used in the library microcosm are ubiquitous utilities such as:

- PDF management/generation utilities
- Media management tools and utilities
- Web page management and image management tools
- Web-based Library-2.0 tools such as blogging, web services, tagging

The very public tensions in the Koha open source community are signs that such growth in acceptance of Open Source necessitates the further evolution of project governance—often not easy in a decentralized community of developers. While a split in the community of developers is perhaps unfortunate, such branching does happen in Open Source.

The special libraries that I work with are very actively adopting open source, particularly due to

- *Lower cost for rich functionality.* Support is still essential for open source systems, and this *does* come at a cost. However the functional benefits relative to the cost are hard to resist for special libraries—particularly since minimal customization is required in order to make big service gains for patrons.
- *Reduction of risk* to the institution—the source is open and ultimately can be maintained and supported internally or through outsourcing. There is no proprietary lock-in.

## Mobile computing and Libraries

The deployment of mobile computing solutions is proceeding only barely as rapidly as user demand and uptake. This is an exciting area that is touching many

online services and offers many avenues for reaching out to existing and new client communities. This newsletter includes a book review of *m-libraries 2*—a collation from the 2nd International M-Libraries conference in Vancouver.

Unfortunately the Smartphone market is showing considerable Darwinian speciation. An explosion in the number of smart phones and the increasing number of platforms on which they operate (Windows, Android, Apple, Symbian, etc) makes the development of apps challenging. Any hope for some extinctions among growing clutter of devices and platforms is not likely to be realized in the short term as more models and platforms emerge by the day.

## RFID

RFID technology continues to advance faster than the standards for adoption in the library community. A range of concerns exist around current RFID implementations, including those of privacy, security of the tags and longevity. Equally the emerging ISO standards for RFID appear, like the ISO/ILL standards, over-engineered and lacking flexibility in implementation approach (such as would permit “right-sizing” for different library contexts). Both UHF and HF tags have advanced and costs of the technology has reduced. A lightweight tag protocol would permit simpler implementation approaches in smaller libraries who primarily look for stock control. The lock-out of UHF in the current ISO standards is disappointing and may limit innovation in this area.

## WLIC 2010

The Section is deeply involved at the forthcoming IFLA Congress. We have collaborations with many other IFLA sections. Firstly, the Section is sponsoring and presenting an interesting programme in conjunction with the National Library of Sweden on “**Open Access and the Changing Role of Libraries**”. We are also collaborating with Freedom for Access to Information, Freedom of Expression (FAIFE) to prepare a very topical session on the impact of technology in this area.

We have a joint session with Knowledge Management Section and Continuing Professional Development and Workplace Learning. With ICADS, Information Technology is participating in the session on development of systems for long-term storage and preservation of library collections.

We are also presenting through our Web 2.0 SIG and our own IT sessions an interesting programme on the last day of the conference. Be there!

**Edmund Balnaves** IFLA IT Information Officer

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## Access to the Digital Repository at IICT

By **Gayatri Divakaruni**

Technical Officer

Indian Institute of Chemical Technology

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### Abstract

The goal of Indian Institute of Chemical Technology (IICT) Hyderabad, a premier institute of Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) is to preserve the archival materials, enhance online access of IICT Publications, Patents and Theses to the students and scientists. This paper will explain about the goal of digital preservation to access, retrieve and use digital collections in catering (1) to the scientific information needs of staff members of IICT and other user communities. (2) To cater to the Literature search requirement of In-campus users and outside agencies. Provides information on the bibliographical details along with the Impact factors of the research papers of IICT in calculating the output of the Institute.

Information availability in digital form, fast development in information technology and its application in various fields have changed the present scenario of the whole world. Collection acquisition has become more and more acquisition of digital resources and this has caused the birth of acquisition consortiums. The pace in which the computer networking technology is changing shows that information can be inaccessible within a decade.

Preservation is therefore an immediate issue for digital resources than for traditional. Digital resources will need Pro-active Preservation. Our Archival repositories also require appropriate infrastructures and legal rights to enable storage, maintenance and access over the long term.

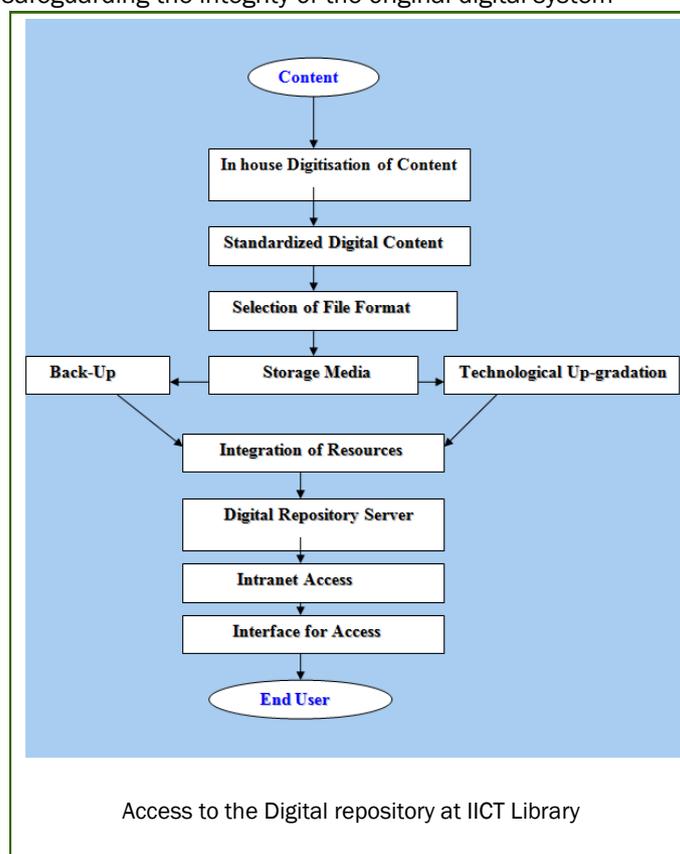
### Digitization and Digital preservation

Digitization is the process of converting paper documents like text, graphics, images and pictures into digital images. These digital images can be made accessible over the electronic networks using internet and web technologies.

Libraries and archives will not accomplish their preservation missions if they do not satisfy the requirements of their users by preserving materials in formats that enable the types of analyses that users wish to perform. The main purpose of preservation is to ensure protection of information of enduring value for

access by present and future generation.

Digital Preservation is defined as Long term, error-free storage of digital files, with means for retrieval and interpretation of needed files from the long-term, error-free digital storage, for the entire time span. For the entire time span that the information is required for digitization refers to the recommended conversion of non-digital material to digital form providing digitization of image, software and hardware, to migrate the digital files to future systems while safeguarding the integrity of the original digital system



Libraries have preservation issues of all kinds to deal with, especially the deterioration of the paper collection. Digitizing as a means of preservation is quite beneficial. It helps to preserve rare and fragile objects without denying access to those who wish to study them. Convenience is also a benefit. Users can retrieve digitized books in seconds by searching for words, phrases or ideas. Several people can simultaneously read the same book or view the same picture. Another benefit is space. Electronic copies occupy millimeters of space rather than meters on shelf. Preservation concerns include deciding what to digitize, formats for texts and images, quality of images, and costs.

The method of digital preservation include the use of emulation, or re-creation of original hardware and software to interpret the source, encapsulation, technology preservation, refreshing, migration and reformatting, data archeology, and output to the analogue media.

### Quality

The quality of digital content is required at three stages: First during the preparation of the specification for workflow, second, when selecting and handling digital capturing and the third at the delivery or access time evaluate download time and user friendly formats. Consistency is the key to ensuring the quality of digital files. So it is necessary to develop a consistent series of processes to ensure that there are no variations in quality in regardless of different devices used for different stages and time.

### Integrity

Integrity is required to protect the access of digital content even when we discard the original storage medium, software and hardware on which the digital content was created, maintained and accessed. Preserving the digital integrity of digital content also involves developing techniques for verifying its alteration from original format.

### Technologies

Digitization requires certain technologies. These include storage technologies—a variety of devices to store and retrieve information in digital form such as magnetic tapes/cassettes, floppy disks, hard disks, DAT Tape, CD-ROM, smart cards; processing technology - creating the systems and applications software that are required for the performance of digital network; communication technologies - primarily to communicate information in digital form; display technologies-varieties of output devices

### Access

Access to digital content is again a major factor of consideration when we are putting valuable resources for online access and depends on the policy matter of any library to give access to its digital contents.

### Digital Repository

IICT's Digital Repository is the digital archive of the research output of IICT's scientists. This knowledge base covers journal articles, technical reports, preprints, thesis etc. This is under 3 modules: Publications, Patents and Theses. One can browse the documents by author name or guide, Researcher, division, subject, date, year, document type, name of the university, Inventor of the patent. Both simple and advanced search facilities have been provided. At present Number of items in the Repository are 5960 (Publications) and 620 (Theses) are available.

The impact of the digital repository movement has been in academia, spearheaded, in part, by university management. After collecting theses and dissertations, many academic institutions have begun to broaden the types of materials included in their repositories to include virtually all materials of long term value that are produced by faculty, staff, or employees.

### Conclusion

Digital Preservation is facing major challenges which are active in the form of threats for libraries, yet passive form of success is seen in organizational transformation and technologies.

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## User-Centric Perspective on Digital Library Interoperability

Anna Nika<sup>1</sup>, Tiziana Catarci<sup>2</sup>, Yannis Ioannidis<sup>1</sup>, Akrivi Katifori<sup>1</sup>, Georgia Koutrika<sup>3</sup>, Natalia Manola<sup>1</sup>, Andreas Nürnberger<sup>4</sup>, Manfred Thaller<sup>5</sup>

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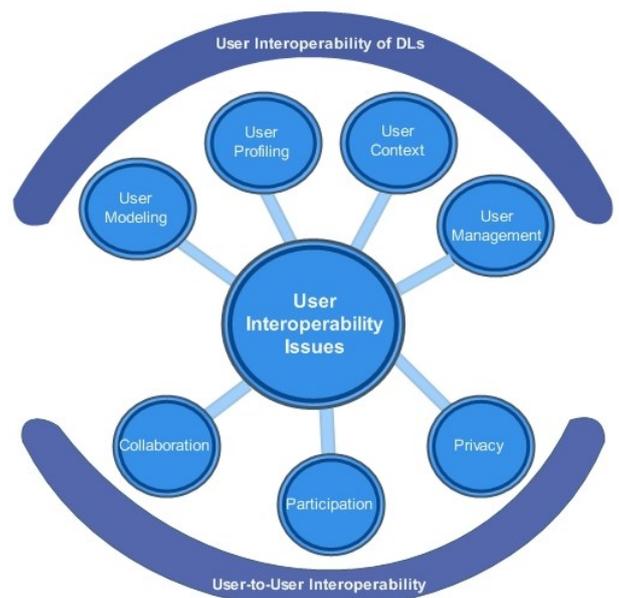
Digital Libraries (DLs) are emerging as very important sources of information that complement the strengths of web search engines. Whereas the latter have been very successful for general purpose search tasks, the former are quickly becoming widely accepted for offering digitized or born-digital information within specific domains. While this information is growing at an enormous rate, the need for managing, preserving, and sharing it becomes critical. A fundamental issue for DLs in order to cope with the aforementioned challenges is interoperability. Digital Library interoperability is a complex and multi-perspective concept that can be described as the ability to exchange data and other information across DLs.

The DL.org project, a Coordination Action on Digital Library Interoperability, Best Practices, and Modelling Foundations, has as basic objective to identify effective approaches for achieving interoperability among Digital Library systems (<http://www.dlorg.eu/>). DL.org uses as its conceptual framework the DELOS Digital Library Reference Model, a major output of the DELOS Network of Excellence (<http://www.delos.info/>). The DELOS Model has defined the main domains characterizing DL systems, that is, content, user, functionality, policy, quality, and architecture. Based on this, DL.org co-ordinates six Thematic Working Groups (one for each domain) to investigate domain-specific interoperability issues, to propose the best applicable solutions, as well as to amend and enhance the Reference Model. The co-operation of Working Groups experts has already produced the first enhanced version of the DELOS Reference Model, called the Digital Library Reference Model v1.0 (<http://www.dlorg.eu/index.php/resource-centre/delos>).

The User Working Group, one of DL.org's Thematic WGs, is chartered to investigate user interoperability, which is a particular category of Digital Library interoperability that has not been broadly studied and explored. Nowadays, users interact with different

Digital Libraries and other personalised systems on a regular basis and update their profiles stored at these systems. These distributed and heterogeneous user data provide a valuable source of information in order for systems to acquire wider knowledge about users and use it to achieve personalization and better adaptation. User interoperability constitutes an essential requirement for these data to be shared effectively among different systems.

The approach of the User WG to **user interoperability** has focused on the identification of two categories of user-level issues of interoperability of Digital Libraries: interoperability with respect to what is captured within each DL about a user as well as interoperability between users through their use of the DL. Interoperability of DLs over the user domain is the ability of two or more DLs to exchange information about the same user and to use the information that has been exchanged meaningfully and accurately in order to produce useful results as defined by the users of these systems. User-level interoperability of DLs arises with respect to issues such as **user modelling**, **user profiling**, **user context**, and **user management**. User modeling is the process of capturing all the fundamental information about DL users in order for the system to be able to behave differently to different users, whereas, user profiling is the process of collecting information about a user in order to



generate the user's profile, depending on the current user model. Information of the user that may be captured in a DL is user credentials, demographics, access rights, preferences, interests, etc. In general, a user model should be rich enough and capture the aforementioned characteristics in order to accommodate different user needs for accessing the content and the functionalities provided by the system, maintaining the explicit or implicit preferences affecting the results of the user operations, and differentiating based on the context of the user. Up to now, however, there is no generally accepted user model that may be used in every Digital Library application and ensure that a profile created within a certain DL may be moved effortlessly to another. Thus, interoperability in terms of user modeling refers to the ability of DL systems to support compliant and interoperable user models that enable the propagation of user information across different DLs.

The existence of a common model or a way to move a user profile from one DL to another is not enough. Issues such as the propagation of user rights from one DL to the other and the reconciliation of different and, in some cases, even conflicting preferences or user profile characteristics need to be resolved as well. Interoperability in terms of user profiling refers to the ability of DL systems to support mechanisms of reconciliation of user profile characteristics. Moreover, "external" factors to the user model related to the context of a user may affect the profile and result in differences in preferences and actions when a user interacts with a DL. Context may include the user "situation", position, time, role, company of other users, etc. Interoperability in terms of user context refers to the ability of DL systems to support compliant context descriptions and interpret user information in a concrete way given the same context. Finally, interoperability in terms of user management refers to the ability of heterogeneous DL systems to work in synergy on issues that are strongly associated to users' privileges, therefore applying concrete and shared, but transparent to the user, authentication and authorization policies.

One major challenge to user interoperability is to manage the **semantic and syntactic heterogeneity** of user models and profiles. Systems may use different syntactic and conceptual representations of user data and often make different interpretations of the same terminology. The Semantic Web provides a framework for structuring data in a syntax-independent way allowing the flexible definition of data structures and offering mechanisms to define relations between these structures. In this way, the Semantic Web introduces the basic requirements to establish semantic interoperability. Therefore, approaches that may be used to resolve the aforementioned issues can be based on Semantic Web technologies.

The second category of user interoperability, interoperability between users through their use of the DL, can be defined as the capability to provide successful and smooth **communication and collaboration between users** across different DLs. User-to-user interoperability includes mostly issues of collaboration and participation in the context of the DL as well as preservation of user

privacy. Indeed, it is worth considering the amount of social relationships that libraries support, fostering collaboration and creation of user communities. A DL can support collaboration of users by making the content not only available for a single user but also for user groups or communities of users who cooperate to accomplish a specific task. It is important the exchange of content between users to be simple, intuitive, and transparent. Interoperability in terms of user collaboration refers to the ability of DL systems to enable users to directly interact and collaborate with each other or implicitly benefit from the actions of other users in a DL or across different DLs. In this way, a DL could be transformed from a simple content provider to a "platform" for creative work and the production of new knowledge. Furthermore, interoperability in terms of user participation refers to the ability of DL systems to engage users in active participation in the evolution of a DL, both at the content and the operational level. Allowing end users to be content consumers and, in a sense, content providers at the same time is not an easy task and it involves the definition of appropriate policies. DL functionality that would promote this would involve annotation services or even more active ways to contribute to the DL content like translations or transcriptions. Finally, it is evident that the provision of such functionalities raises a significant set of privacy issues. It is important that users be able to control the degree to which they make information about their interests and activities public.

The User Working Group continues its investigation in order to identify the most appropriate approaches to resolve the aforementioned issues. A general conclusion that can be drawn from the study conducted so far is that little work has been done on achieving user interoperability across different DLs. More intensive efforts are needed to cope with this challenging perspective of Digital Library interoperability.

The DL.org project organizes a Summer School in early October that will provide a better understanding of interoperability challenges, approaches, and techniques from the perspective of user, content, functionality, policy, quality, and architecture working groups. This series of lectures consist a wonderful opportunity for people to participate and share experiences, ideas, as well as explore this evolving landscape. More information about the Summer School and the registration procedure can be found at [www.dlorg.eu](http://www.dlorg.eu).

Finally, additional information about User Working Group activities can be found at [https://workinggroups.wiki.dlorg.eu/index.php/User\\_Working\\_Group](https://workinggroups.wiki.dlorg.eu/index.php/User_Working_Group) where people are also invited to provide comments and suggestions.

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## Addressing the Gap in Smartphone Use - The Smartphone Pilot Project at the University of Manitoba Libraries

by Karen (Hunt) Keiller,  
Head, Libraries Electronic Technologies and Services,  
University of Manitoba Libraries (until July 2010)  
Director, Information Services and Systems  
University of New Brunswick at Saint John (after  
August 1, 2010)

In the Winter of 2009 I was asked to do a presentation about Smartphones and libraries for a “Mobile Learning” symposium at the University of Manitoba. University of Manitoba is Manitoba's largest, most comprehensive and only research-intensive post-secondary educational institution, with over 25,000 students. We have several professional programs, including medicine, law and business. As a new owner of an iPhone I was very excited about the potential of the Smartphone as the primary way people would be accessing and manipulating information in the future. As I prepared for the presentation a few things became clear to me. Canada lagged behind many other countries in terms of mobile phone market penetration and the demographic with the highest use of Smartphones was not the demographic of our librarians. In other words, the younger generation of



students were leaping ahead of our librarians in terms of using Smartphones to access information.

If librarians at the University of Manitoba were going to remain relevant we had to start using Smartphones to even start thinking about the potential ways we could be delivering services and information. This situation is

very much reminiscent of the early days of personal computers. In the late 1980s managers and technical staff were given personal computers, and only those who had an interest and purchased a home computer were learning about new technologies. Reference and liaison librarians for several years lagged behind what many of our students and patrons took for granted. To break this pattern we decided to use some of a “technology renewal” budget to develop a pilot project. We would purchase Smartphones for our frontline librarians. We had enough funding to purchase Smartphones for twenty-five librarians (just under half of our librarians), and thirteen technical and electronic resources staff. Since monthly fees didn't start at the beginning of the year, we also had funding for an additional twenty iPod touches. For other libraries, sources of funding for a similar project could be grants or diverting funds from desk-phones or computer replacements.

A year later the Reference Community Forum organized M-Ref: Using Handheld Technology For Reference Services. The Reference Community Forum is an event held twice a year for librarians at the University of Manitoba. We had six presentations by our librarians and support staff on Smartphones. The enthusiasm and energy at the forum was infectious! The presentations included:

- An overview of the UMLs Resources for Mobile Devices Task Force;
- Explorations in the rapidly developing ecosystem of the iPhone (and iPad): apps, the cloudmosphere, social networking and networking by a health sciences librarian;
- Mobile devices and location, looking at how location, generated by the GPS capability in most mobile devices, will be appended to user generated content;
- Archives mobile resources currently available to users, either through native apps or mobile web apps;
- Demonstration of the Red Laser app developed in-house that enables barcode searching in the library catalogue and in Summon.
- Tips and tricks for the Smartphones.

None of these sessions would have been possible without devices in the hands of librarians and support staff.

The path to getting the pilot project up and running had a few bumps and curves. For libraries contemplating similar projects you'll have to consider:

- How will you decide who will get a Smartphone?
- Who will pay for apps installed on individual's Smartphones?
- How will staff reimburse the institution for non-work related calls and texts that go over the plan maximum?
- How will the project be evaluated?

The issue that proved to be the most problematic was deciding who was going to get a Smartphone in the first year of the pilot.

### Deciding who got a Smartphone

For our project we had a task group determine the criteria for assigning phones.

- Participants should be in continuing and, preferably, full time positions (at the unit head's discretion).
- Participants ought to be public service staff or those that are integral to supporting patrons' use of our resources.
- Participants must be willing to accept calls on their Smartphones, exclusive of meetings and other unavoidable priorities, during working hours.
- Participants must be willing to participate in feedback, assessment, and reports as the pilot proceeds.
- Participants must be willing to do outreach to other staff, sharing expertise developed and demonstrating the usefulness of the technology.

### Evaluation

Because of the innovative nature of the project, we did not want to set out rigid evaluation criteria at the beginning of the project. Three librarians enrolled in the Graduate Professional Certificate in Library Sector Leadership at the University of Victoria are preparing a recommendation on how the program should be evaluated. As we move forward evaluation of the pilot project will be critical.

For me, measures of success are the M-Ref: Using Handheld Technology For Reference Services event, informal comments from project participants and this email sent from one of the participants:

*"Since getting an iPhone over three months ago not only has my productivity increased, answering emails and reading online content while on the bus going to and from work, my understanding how these mobile devices can and will be used by our patrons when accessing information in real time has grown dramatically. If you want to understand how society is using location aware*

*Smartphones you have to be enabled with that technology. In this case, early adoption is critical to be well versed in understanding how constant connectivity offered by mobile technology is changing how libraries both push out our services as well as how we must reconfigure our online presence to pull patrons in."*

### For further information

Contact the author at [kkeiller@unb.ca](mailto:kkeiller@unb.ca)

<http://www.slideshare.net/karendothunt/mobile-learning-presentation-may-1-2009>



June 23, 2010. From left to right, Pat Nicholls (Blackberry), Lyle Ford (iPhone), Liv Valmestad (iPhone), Jan Guise (iPhone), Karen Keiller (author), and Mark Rabnett (iPhone). Laurie Blanchard (iPod Touch) took the picture. We were meeting to discuss the Smartphone Evaluation Plan proposed by Jan Guise, Laurie Blanchard and Ken Field.

# News and Reviews

## Book Reviews

Mohamed Ally & Gill Needham (editors)

### M-libraries 2

ISBN: 978-1-85604-696-1

Facet Publishing

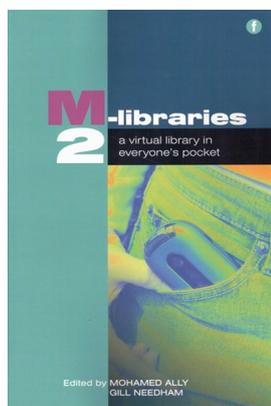
The contributions for this collation are sourced from the 2nd International M-Libraries conference (Vancouver). In the fast developing arena of mobile services for libraries, it is a challenge for editors to compile a book which is relevant and topical. Theme-based conferences can be the best way of updating on current developments, and this publication is an excellent example.

The rich content of this publication will excuse the top-heavy 24-pages of acknowledgements, contributors biographies, forward and introduction. The articles cover not only new developments in this area but some quite specific detail on the integration of m-services in current system architectures, a diverse range of examples of applications and some of the emerging research on use and usage.

Of interest is the utility of mobile services in the developing world, where wireless technologies are in some cases better advanced and accessible than fixed network connections. Some of the challenges of mobile computing services for libraries are also evident—including suggestions for a mobile device detector to correctly format content for the particular mobile device.

Australia has passed the point of having more mobile devices than fixed line devices, and the enthusiasm for combining content services with the mobile device continues unabated. Topics covered in this book include the capability to search and review research quickly provided through mobile computing platforms and the enhanced accessibility of library services. Other topics include the use of podcasting as a method for library outreach, and a range of health service models. The service layers are not neglected, with some coverage of ontologies and schema's for service delivery.

The [Third m-libraries](#) conference will be held in the Brisbane Convention centre in May 2011 and will hopefully yield a further valuable contribution in this area.



Kath Theimer

### Web 2.0 tools and strategies for archives and local history collections.

ISBN: 978-1-85604-687-9

Facet Publishing

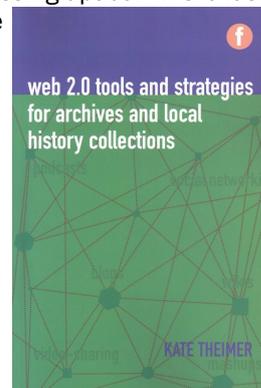
The adoption of Web 2.0 is progressing apace. In the last year publications in this area have moved from the stage of 'generation introduction' to quite specific guide lines—this book being such an example. The value of this book lies in the case studies and interviews nicely targeted to the archives and local history collections, including interviews with subject matter experts and many useful examples.

This work addresses the use of Web 2.0 in quite a practical way.

It offers very accessible means for extending into the Web 2.0 arena. The suggestions are, buy and large, "baby steps" in the context of the real possibilities of Web 2.0 for institutions that are not only content consumers but themselves have rich content resources. This book would be enhanced if it also addressed the means by which libraries can become Web 2.0 content contributors rather than just vicarious Web 2.0 tools consumers (by leveraging their own content to enable others to mash-up with the institutions digital resources). This is particularly important in the context of the resonance between Web 2.0 and mobile computing and the opportunities this presents for new ways of servicing library patrons. An exploration of the semantic web, web services and XML ontologies, for instance, would be valuable. Archives and local history collections are themselves a treasure trove. Ensuring visibility of collections, stepping toward web-2 enabled digital libraries are two examples of immersive activities that libraries with rich content collections can explore. While this book targets archives and local history, it in no wise addressed the archival issues that using web 2.0 presents. Web 2.0 introduces challenges for archival institutions that go beyond the simple considerations of "how to get started" using the technology. Better depth of coverage of these issues would have enhanced the value of the book. The level of detail is not sufficient to make this your sole resource for Web 2.0 strategy development.

Kath Theimer's book provides a welcome introduction to web.20 concepts oriented specifically to archives and local history collections and to ways of leveraging social networking.

Reviewed by Edmund Balnaves [ejb@prosentient.com.au](mailto:ejb@prosentient.com.au)



Would you like to submit a **book review** for the newsletter? Send your book reviews to the newsletter editor ([ejb@prosentient.com.au](mailto:ejb@prosentient.com.au)).

# News and Reviews

## NEWS

### E-Books VS Print

*Campus Technology* has an interesting review of pilots in three US universities of e-book readers versus printed textbooks as a means of text book delivery in a tertiary context

<http://campustechnology.com/Articles/2010/05/01/The-Device-Versus-the-Book.asp>

### The 7th ACM International Conference on Pervasive Services ICPS 2010

July 13-16, 2010

*Technische Universität Berlin, Berlin, Germany*

Call for participation: the 7th ACM International Conference on Pervasive Services (ICPS 2010) which will be held from July 13-16, 2010, at the Technische Universität Berlin, Berlin, Germany.

ICPS 2010 provides an exciting program spanning from scientific research papers to innovative industrial applications, as well as doctoral colloquium and workshop presentations.

For details on the conference program, please visit

<http://www.dai-labor.de/icps/index.php?id=22>

### International Conference on Digital Libraries and Knowledge Organization (ICDK 2011)

to be jointly organized by Management Development Institute (MDI) and Indian Association for Special Libraries & Information Centres (IASLIC) during 14-16 February 2011.

#### Background & Objectives

The advancement of Digital Library technologies provide an effective medium for Library & Information professionals to reach out to the users as never before. Same time, the rapid proliferation of the digital resources poses an unprecedented challenge to infor-

mation professionals in generating efficient information services.

Libraries and information centres have long been involved in systematically organizing knowledge using techniques such as indexing and classification. These traditional knowledge organization tools lay the foundation for modern knowledge organization languages in the digital era. Knowledge organization systems can improve the organization of digital libraries and facilitate better access to their content. In a technology driven world, libraries play a crucial role in the fostering of knowledge for development.

The goal of the conference is to bring together librarians, information engineers, educators as well as experts and professionals in other related fields, from both India and abroad, to exchange ideas and share research findings about digital libraries and knowledge organization. The conference will generate valuable ideas for advancing services for knowledge creation through research.

The conference will focus on the theoretical and methodological issues involved in the qualitative, longitudinal study of the developers, users, policy makers, etc., involved in the development of digital libraries. It will provide a forum where these theoretical and methodological interests and insights may be advanced, exchanged, and debated, and where experiences with differing technologies, contexts, and methodologies may be compared and contrasted.

For further information about the conference, please visit the conference site at:

<http://www.mdi.ac.in/ICDK/Home.html>

Would you like to submit a **news item** for the newsletter? Send your book reviews to the newsletter editor  
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