

**Cite them right** : The Essential Guide to Referencing and Plagiarism offers clear advice on how to avoid plagiarism and how to provide correct references, published by Northumbria University Press. This is a useful pamphlet, and a must for any user of reference software.

*Cite Them Right*: The Essential Guide to Referencing and Plagiarism  
Richard Pears, Graham Shields, Steve Lancaster (Illustrator). Pear Tree Books:  
ISBN 0-95512160-4.

## Current Awareness

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This column contains summaries of articles (print and electronic) about information access and retrieval, electronic publishing, preservation and virtual libraries etc. including, with permission, abstracts identified with an \* next to the author initials, drawn from *Current Cites*, the monthly publication distributed electronically by a team of Librarians and Library Staff and edited by Roy Tennant (<http://lists.webjunction.org/currentcites/>).

If you are interested in providing reviews for the column, please contact Jane Grogan for further details.

### Digital Libraries

McCullogh, Emma; Shiri, Ali; Nicholson, Dennis (2005) **Challenges and issues in terminology mapping: a digital library perspective.** *Electronic Library* 23(6): 671-677 – Nicholson et al. provide a clear, well-focused summary of recent research projects investigating mapping between terminologies as a possible approach to subject interoperability across heterogeneous digital collections. They emphasise the importance of investment in one or other approach to interoperability now before too much legacy metadata accumulates. – [CE]

Missingham, Roxanne and Boston, Tony (2005) **Innovation in practice: redeveloping the Australian national bibliographic service.** *Electronic Library* 23(6): 641-651 – This article describes a major project to redevelop the Kinetica service, which provides the resource sharing and collaboration infrastructure for Australian libraries. The aim was to provide an integrated national resource discovery and access (“find and “get”) to subscribers using new technologies. The development took place in two major phases, the first dealing with the search service (Libraries Australia), the second introducing a new national bibliographic utility, supporting record contribution and management, together with a new online cataloguing system. – [CE]

Nikisch, Jan Andrzej and Górný, Mirosław (2005). **Regional digital libraries in Poland.** *Electronic Library* 23(4): 474-479 – This article provides a clear, accessible descriptive account, including scope, organisation, resources, technology and functionality, of the Wielkopolska Digital Library (WDL), which

serves the scientific and academic libraries of Poznan and its surrounding district. It goes on to propose a model of digital library organisation nationally, incorporating a central library (part of the national library), and a network of regional libraries, similar to WDL, focusing on local collections. – [CE]

Zhou, Qian (2005) **The development of digital libraries in China and the shaping of digital librarians.** *Electronic Library* 2005 23(4): 433-441 – The author briefly discusses the definition and features of a digital library, and goes on to give an account of the rapidly progressing digital library projects within China. She also discusses the nature of digital librarians' work and makes recommendations for digital library staff training and development. This otherwise useful article is marred somewhat by a poor translation. – [CE]

### Education / Training

Caldwell, Tracey (2005) **Step in time** *Information World Review*, December 2005 219: 29-30 – This article looks at the usage of e-learning systems to train and update staff on compliance issues within financial services firms. It reviews some of the challenges in ensuring staff are compliant such as monitoring and testing them through the e-learning packages. – [RN]

Gandel, Paul B. (2005) **Libraries: Standing at the Wrong Platform, Waiting for the Wrong Train?** *Educause* (November/December 2005) (<http://www.educause.edu/ir/library/pdf/erm05610.pdf>) – The issue of whether libraries have been rendered obsolete in the digital world is not a new one. Recently, it's surfaced again in the wake of the University of Texas announcing that it would expel the books from its undergraduate library and turn it into an "information commons." And, of course, there is the 800-pound gorilla, Google Print. Gandel – Vice President for Information Technology and CIO at Syracuse University – points out in this article that "the relationship between collections, consumers, and the library as mediator remains." However, as he points out here, "the Web is affecting the very core areas of library services: (1) collections, (2) preservation, and (3) reference." He explores each of these area in depth, discussing commercial information aggregators, digitization and e-books, and Google ... which "has become the most widely used tool for addressing all sorts of questions," virtually supplanting the reference librarian at the local public library. Libraries have tried to rise to the occasion, he says, with such initiatives as virtual reference services. "But it is not clear whether these redesigned services can compete with the rapidly growing commercial services available on the Web." Although libraries have largely adapted to incorporate new technologies, the role of the librarian hangs in a sort of limbo. "It is not hard to imagine a scenario in which colleges and universities will shift their resources to pay for a national information service customized to the needs of the individual institution rather than support their own local library reference service." Provocative article. – [\*SK]

Hiltz, Starr Roxanne, and Turoff, Murray (2005) **Education Goes Digital: the Evolution of Online Learning and the Revolution in Higher Education** *Communications of the ACM* 48(10)(October 2005): 59-64 – With so many articles about digital technology's role in higher education, one hesitates to recommend another, but this is worth a look for its plausible thesis that a transformation will occur through a gradual process of substitution. Blending face-to-face and online learning is already occurring in many courses, and the authors project that digital methods which were first used to augment lectures will be adopted eventually for delivery of core content. They do take for granted a point which is currently the subject of heated debate – the effectiveness of computer-mediated education being equal to that of human interaction – but win or lose that argument, they make a convincing case that the tools are there and will be used in ways that will increase accessibility to higher education and are likely to revolutionize teaching. This October issue is themed "The Digital Society" and includes many thoughtful pieces on the social impacts of computing and communications. – [\*JR]

Jones, Steve, and Johnson-Yale, Camille (2005) **Professors Online: The Internet's Impact on College Faculty** *First Monday* 10(9)(5 September 2005) ([http://www.firstmonday.org/issues/issue10\\_9/jones/](http://www.firstmonday.org/issues/issue10_9/jones/)) – The authors assess the findings of a nationwide survey of Internet use by American professors. The goals of the survey were to find out about the impact of the Internet on the professional lives of faculty – not just in the classroom, but in research contexts, personal information use, etc. As such, it covered wide terrain: e-mail, instant messaging, Web use, and instructional technologies. Unsurprisingly, college-based academics like the Internet and use it heavily, but the survey also reveals some perennial concerns. Infrastructure is a constant issue, and it's hard to stay current when technologies change fast, and are costly. Professional development is more important than ever, but is also a high-ticket fringe benefit in higher education. Finally, teaching and research are influenced in both obvious and subtle ways by the Internet; there's a need for more study on how to optimize the challenge of integrating the Internet into academic culture. – [\*TH]

Martell, Charles R. (2005) **The Ubiquitous User: A Reexamination of Carlson's Deserted Library** [portal: Libraries and the Academy](http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/portal_libraries_and_the_academy/v005/5.4martell.html) 5(4) (October 2005): 441-453. ([http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/portal\\_libraries\\_and\\_the\\_academy/v005/5.4martell.html](http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/portal_libraries_and_the_academy/v005/5.4martell.html)) – Sober look at the decline in traditional library stats (e.g. circ., gate counts, reserve) at a number of academic institutions. The author believes things will plateau out though the declines in his view "have the earmarkings of a bona fide crisis". In such circumstances, he argues, it's essential to clearly distinguish between traditional and electronic use so administrators will know where best to direct resources. While the terrain is changing, the author points out that "our users need our assistance as never before." He goes on, "our challenge is to discover the roles we must develop in order to be of greatest benefit to them and to society." – [\*LRK]

Minielli, Maureen C., and Pixy Ferris, S. (2005) [Electronic Courseware in Higher Education](#) *First Monday* 10(9)(5 September 2005) ([http://www.firstmonday.org/issues/issue10\\_9/minielli/](http://www.firstmonday.org/issues/issue10_9/minielli/)) – The authors analyze electronic courseware with two objectives: first, to explain, define and chart the components for those who might not know all there is to know about it, and second, to call for a systematic, pedagogical evaluation of how best to use such software. Their topic is timely, since the rising cost of higher education has fomented an ongoing exploration of "online universities." The change from "space-and-time bound institutions" to purportedly cost-effective online degree programs may not be such a simple task, if considered as a social experiment. But the focus here is on what formats new courseware programs might take, not their social impact. The authors argue that in order to utilize electronic courseware in the classroom, educators need to conduct research and analysis that would help practitioners learn and adapt their teaching styles to an online medium. – [\*TH]

Somerville, Mary M., Huston, Malia E., and Mirijamdotter, Anita (2005) **Building on what we know: staff development in the digital age** *Electronic Library* 23(4): 480-491 – The authors report the outcomes of an organisational change project at California Polytechnic State University, using idealised systems design methodology (Ackoff) and soft systems methodology (Checkland). This led the staff to focus on information literacy as a strategic priority. A decision support system was developed to support reference services, thus enabling them to be provided by paraprofessional staff. Diagrams to illustrate the processes described would have been useful, but are not provided. What could have been a useful case study is unfortunately marred by an extreme turgidity of style, verging on the incomprehensible to a British librarian outside the HE sector. – [CE]

### **Electronic Publishing**

Caldwell, Tracey (2005) **Don't let e-books give you cardiac arrest** *Information World Review* 219, December 2005: 11-13 – A discussion of the increase in the release of e-books within the health sector. In light of the high costs, health information professionals are being cautious and monitoring their usage closely. The article looks at the issues raised by e-books relating to licensing, procurement and usage, many of which are similar to those of ejournals. – [RN]

Chillingworth, Mark and Caldwell, Tracey (2005) **Special Report: e-books** *Information World Review* 218, November 2005: 11-13 – Two articles on the increase in demand for e-books. The first looks at the push from the academic world for publishers to introduce new licensing models and additional features to add value to the content of texts. The second focuses on the recent tender by the SUPC (Southern University Purchasing Consortium), their specific requests and requirements with comments from publishers involved in the tender process as well as issues that faced another consortium, NoWAL, in relation to its 2004 e-books deal with NetLibrary. – [RN]

Plutchak, T. Scott (2005) [The Impact of Open Access](#) *Journal of the Medical Library Association* 93(4)(2005): 419-421 (<http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/articlerender.fcgi?artid=1250314>) – Plutchak, editor of the *Journal of the Medical Library Association*, was "astonished" when he looked at this open access journal's 6/04-5/05 use statistics: it had had over 20,000 unique users visit the journal even though the Medical Library Association, which publishes the journal, only has around 4,500 members. Thinking that the number was inflated because of technical reasons, he contacted PubMed Central, who hosts the journal, and was told if anything the number was low: 30,000 was more likely. Plutchak credits the journal's over four-year-old open access policy with raising *JMLA*'s visibility, and he recounts other interesting facts that demonstrate it. He then discusses the impact of open access on subscriptions and MLA membership (including some interesting data about ad trends), then summarizes an informal online member survey probing attitudes towards free access and membership renewal and a survey of MLA Board members about publication options if open access ceases to be viable. This is a fascinating look at one professional society editor's view of the real-world impact of open access on his journal. – [\*CB]

#### General

Abram, Stephen (2005) **32 Tips to Inspire Innovation for You and Your Library** [SirsiDynix OneSource](#) (October 2005) ([http://www.imakenews.com/sirsi/e\\_article000458643.cfm](http://www.imakenews.com/sirsi/e_article000458643.cfm)) – I'm cheating a bit on this cite, which points you to the final part of a three-part series that stretched from July to October. I did this since only the third part points you to the two previous parts. Enough of the mechanics, as usual Stephen Abram rocks in this pithy, well-written and inspiring set of tips. Each tip is a phrase such as "Iteration is everything" and "Good not perfect", accompanied by an explanatory paragraph. Those who keep up with business literature may find some tips familiar, but such street wisdom is unfortunately much less prevalent in the library literature. So if you don't get out much, and even if you do, don't make the mistake of overlooking this series simply because it is a vendor's newsletter. Feel free to overlook the obligatory references to SirsiDynix products. This is certifiably great stuff, period. – [\*RT]

Boeder, Pieter (2005) **Habermas' Heritage: The Future of the Public Sphere in the Network Society** [First Monday](#) 10(9)(5 September 2005) ([http://www.firstmonday.org/issues/issue10\\_9/boeder/](http://www.firstmonday.org/issues/issue10_9/boeder/)) – I've always enjoyed a well-constructed attempt to update philosophy and sociology in the context of the current digital era, which is unfolding as we write. In this piece, Boeder offers a lively (if dense) analysis of public discourse and its importance to society in the Web era. Drawing on the work of Habermas, he charts the Internet's growth, the ongoing consolidation of media, and the growing need for an independent sphere of public discourse in the face of these massive forces. He is not a pessimist though; the public sphere was never a static state, whatever media it relied upon,

which have ranged from coffee houses to editorial pages. Habermas argued that as mass media has mutated into monopoly capitalist forms, the role of public debate has shifted from the "dissemination of reliable information to the formation of public opinion." Arguably, this is exactly what MoveOn.Org has been doing, and countless Blogs and Podcasts as well. This article is interesting because it serves as a reminder that the forces that shape society weren't created just yesterday, and that a fresh look at classic philosophy and sociology is not only a good idea, but can actually help us understand the subtle changes the Internet has begun in our public lives. – [\*TH]

Chad, Ken (2005) **Talis Insight 2004 conference: views of technology futures** *Electronic Library* 23(5) 2005: 514-520 – The author presents four key papers from the Talis Insight conference held in November 2004. The participants were all users of the Talis LMS. The papers chosen cover: integration with Amazon on stock disposal (East Renfrewshire Libraries); use of Talis Signpost, an online reference service for public libraries, to organise resources in a manner accessible to members of disadvantaged groups (Leeds Libraries); use of automated dial-out facilities and text messaging to notify readers of the availability of books requested; and integration of libraries within a "one-stop service" (Bolton Libraries). He also summarises the keynote speech given by Mary Jackson of the Association of Research Libraries. – [CE]

Dudman, Jane (2005) **Laying down the law** *Information World Review* 219, December 2005: 24-26 – Interview with Paul Greenwood, Chief Information Officer at top global law firm Clifford Chance. He talks about the standardisation and centralisation of Clifford Chance's IT systems, as well as the push with knowledge management to move from their twenty-nine different KM systems to just one centralised base. – [RN]

Han, Yan (2005) **An integrated high-availability computing platform** *Electronic Library* 23(6): 632-640 – Han describes an effort to rationalise the highly complex computing environment at the library of the University of Arizona. Owing to the need to support a wide variety of applications (LMS, e-journals, virtual reference, ILL etc.), the library was running around 30 servers requiring different operating systems (Linux, Solaris, Windows 2000/2003) and hardware platforms. It was proving difficult and costly to maintain system administration functions (e.g. backup, storage, availability and security) in this complex and heterogeneous environment. A redesign of the library web site and implementation of a new content management system (CMS) in support of digital library services prompted Han to undertake a systems analysis covering all libraries IT functions, identifying detailed requirements for these systems. He identified a storage-attached network (SAN) solution as the answer to the data storage, backup and recovery issues, and Windows 2003 clustering to provide high availability for the web server.

This is quite an interesting case study, but Han neither describes in adequate detail how he undertook his systems analysis, nor why he settled upon a relatively expensive technology, SAN, as his preferred storage solution. The paper contains quite a few grammatical errors; I am surprised that these escaped editorial attention. – [CE]

Kwan, T M (2005) **Design and analysis of Bluetooth scatternet for mobile multimedia applications** *Electronic Library* 23(5): 547-552 – This is a highly technical paper which presents a combination of Bluetooth handoff and scatternet formation techniques for voice and data transmissions within mobile multimedia applications such as streaming audio, video and online games. Bluetooth is a short-range radio technology aimed at simplifying communications among Internet devices and between devices and the Internet. *Handoff* is the transfer of a mobile transmission from one radio frequency within a cell to another radio frequency in an adjacent cell.

Devices connected using Bluetooth are said to form a *piconet*. When a piconet is formed, one device acts as the master while the others act as slaves for the duration of the piconet connection. A *scatternet* is a group of independent and non-synchronized piconets that share at least one common Bluetooth device. There may be a maximum of ten fully loaded piconets in a scatternet. The Bluetooth scatternet formed has to be optimised in terms of data rate, packet arrival delay and error protection. – [CE]

Miller, Paul (2005) **Web 2.0: Building the New Library** *Ariadne* (45) (30 October 2005) (<http://www.ariadne.ac.uk/issue45/miller/>) – If you haven't noticed already, we're living in a Web 2.0 world. The network is our platform, information is disparate, and the user has control. The author of this article readily acknowledges the hype but still sees characteristics that are significant for libraries. More than anything, the article serves as a jumping-off point for considering how exactly libraries are going to fit in. – [\*LRK]

Miltenoff, Plamen and Hauptmann, Robert (2005) **Ethical dilemmas in libraries: an international perspective** *Electronic Library* 23(6) 664-670 – Miltenoff and Hauptmann undertook a questionnaire survey of librarians' attitude to ethical issues. The questionnaire was sent to members of 17 library listservs around the world (it is not specified which, or how they were selected); 139 responses were received, from six countries, not including the UK. It used a Likert scale to assess the respondents' attitudes to some background statements and to a series of propositions on topics such as censorship, the role of technology, copyright, confidentiality etc., relating to ethical issues in librarianship. Some of the findings are noteworthy. Eighty-nine of the respondents adhere to a professional code; the remainder do not. Just over half the respondents agreed that "technology subverts confidentiality and intellectual property rights". Most agreed that "the cost of information is altering the ways in which libraries carry out their tasks". The authors' most interesting observations derive mainly,

however, from respondents' additional comments. One cannot help feeling that the questionnaire itself was not an adequate instrument for assessing ethical attitudes in any depth, particularly in view of the widely differing social and political contexts in which respondents are operating. Follow-up interviews or correspondence would be required to generate any real insight into perceptions of ethical dilemmas within the profession. – [CE]

Reid, David; Bowden, Margot; McCarty, Shona (2005) **End-user requesting – trail-blazing, Kiwi style** *Electronic Library* 23(6): 652-663 – This article offers a detailed comparative description and analysis of two end-user requesting projects, one at Lincoln University, and the other at Landcare Research. Each used a different interface. End-user requesting in New Zealand is a relatively new phenomenon. A large proportion of end-users in both projects confirmed that they would use this method of request creation again, confirming, despite some problems with the interfaces, that end-user requesting does work in a utility environment. – [CE]

Ozona, F. M. E. and Ijaturi, O. A. (2005) **Decision support system for library acquisitions: a framework** *Electronic Library* 23(4): 453-462 – The authors describe the theoretical model for a decision support system, informally christened LADS, intended to support the decision phase of library acquisitions. The system consists of three main components: a knowledge base, a decision support base, and the user interface. The knowledge base consists of structured and unstructured information concerning library acquisition. The decision support base is built on the principle of analytic hierarchy process (AHP), which, once the hierarchy of criteria for prioritisation has been established, identifies the relative importance of criteria through pair wise comparison. – [CE]

Xiang, Xiaorong, and Morgan, Eric Lease (2005) **Exploiting 'Light-weight' Protocols and Open Source Tools to Implement Digital Library Collections and Services** *D-Lib Magazine* 11(10)(October 2005) (<http://www.dlib.org/dlib/october05/morgan/10morgan.html>) – This article demonstrates that doing new, innovative things in libraries doesn't require inventing new technologies; all one must do is to combine existing protocols and technologies in new ways. Using a combination of protocols such as OAI-PMH and SRU, along with tools like Perl and Swish-e, Xiang and Morgan describe how they created two new library services. – [\*RT]

#### **Information Access/Retrieval**

Fan, K. W. (2005) **Searching for Chinese history journals online** *Electronic Library* 23(5): 603-613 – The literature of Chinese history is characterised by a high degree of scatter across different languages, alphabets and geographical areas; it also presents problems of classification. The author provides a comprehensive guide to the e-journal literature of the subject, covering portals, searching tips, bibliographic databases, learned societies, institutes, universities and publishers. URLs and sample catalogue records are given. I am not sure



why such an article should be appearing in *Electronic Library*, however. It is decidedly thin on conceptual content. Its main usefulness would be for subject librarians, as an aid to collection management, and scholars. However, the latter are likely to have difficulty locating it within a journal devoted to library technology. – [CE]

Jacso, Peter (2005) **As We May Search – Comparison of Major Features of the Web of Science, Scopus, and Google Scholar Citation-Based and Citation-Enhanced Databases** *Current Science* 89(10)(25 November 2005): 1537-1547 (<http://www.ias.ac.in/currsci/nov102005/1537.pdf>) – Announced to wide acclaim a year ago, Google Scholar remains a bit of an enigma. The scholarly search service provides little or no information that can be used to evaluate it as an information source, and therefore people such as the author of this article are left to do the best they can to determine the coverage of the service, its accuracy, and user options. Jacso has published previous evaluations of Google Scholar, but this one is the most in-depth review I've seen, and the comparison with similar commercial services is also instructive. If you have read Jacso's earlier articles, his criticism of Scholar will come as no surprise. But anyone who is pointing users to Scholar or who use it themselves would do well to read this article. – [\*RT]

Kahle, Brewster (2005) **The Open Library** San Francisco: Internet Archive, October 2005 (<http://www.openlibrary.org/details/openlibrary>) – This digital "book" was created for the unveiling of the [Open Content Alliance](#), a collaborative project to digitize public domain works held by libraries and other cultural institutions around the world. "The Open Library website was created by the Internet Archive to demonstrate a way that books can be represented online." This book is one of the first, although there are other "real" books at the site that demonstrate one way these books can be put online. But it's important to point out there can, and will be, other online depictions of these books, since the files can all be freely downloaded by anyone. – [\*RT]

Mutula, Stephen M. (2005) **Bridging the digital divide through e-governance: a proposal for Africa's libraries and information centres** *Electronic Library* 23(5): 591-602 – The author presents an analysis of the digital divide in Africa, and contends that it is worsening in line with other economic indicators. He identifies the following issues as salient: more pressing development priorities, poor English language skills, lack of a regional network leading to slow bandwidth of Internet connections, gender and generational differences in access to ICT facilities, a lack of relevant content, and under-utilisation of existing ICT infrastructure due to bureaucratic restrictions. Also, libraries generally lack an adequate strategy for ICT and the skills among the staff to exploit it fully. He suggests that libraries could benefit from the development of e-government and act as partners in its deployment. – [CE]

**News and Reference Services** *Information World Review*, 218, November 2005: 35-36 – Sector Update that outlines providers of news and reference information, noting their main products and also new developments. Providers reviewed are BBC Monitoring, Dialog, Esmerk, Factiva, LexisNexis, Moreover Technologies, NewsNow Publishing, Oxford University Press, ProQuest Information and Learning, Thomson Gale and Xrefer. – [RN]

Surratt, Brian E. (2005) **ETD Release Policies in American ARL Institutions: A Preliminary Study** (<http://txspace.tamu.edu/handle/1969.1/2483>) – This interesting eprint of a paper presented at the ETD2005 Conference at the University of New South Wales examines the policies at US ARL institutions that govern the accessibility of electronic theses and dissertations. Surratt looks at 28 such policies that are Web accessible, and he groups them into six categories based on whether ETDs are available through either open access or restricted access or they are withheld. In addition to his paper, Surratt makes available the PowerPoint of his presentation and both an Excel spreadsheet and an Access database with his data. This unique, valuable resource will be of special interest to those engaged in developing ETD policies and procedures. – [\*CB]

### **Knowledge Management**

Tebbutt, David (2005) **Broadcast Conversations** *Information World Review* 218, November 2005: 26-28 – An article about Euan Semple, Head of Knowledge Management at the BBC. It looks at the developments and use of new technologies that Semple is pioneering at the BBC, including internal blogs and wikis. His focus is on social software services, and the article looks at his ideas on knowledge sharing. – [RN]

### **Legal Issues**

Covey, Denise Troll (2005) **Acquiring Copyright Permission to Digitize and Provide Open Access to Books** Washington, DC: Council on Library and Information Resources, October 2005 (<http://www.clir.org/pubs/abstract/pub134abst.html>) – As anyone who has tried to do it knows, obtaining the right to digitize a work under copyright can be mind-blowingly difficult. This CLIR study makes it clear just how difficult it can be, based on the experiences of Carnegie-Mellon University to acquire the rights to digitize books and provide open access to them on the web. This paper is particularly interesting in light of Google's position that they can digitize books and make "snippets" of the text freely available on the web without violating copyright. The outcome of the pending court cases will be watched with interest by many. – [\*RT]

Suber, Peter (2005) **Does Google Library Violate Copyright?** *SPARC Open Access Newsletter* (90)(2005) (<http://www.earlham.edu/%7Epeters/fos/newsletter/10-02-05.htm#google>) – After drawing the distinction between the two components of [Google Print](#) ([Google Library](#) and [Google Publisher](#)), Suber proceeds to clearly analyze the case both for and against the [Authors Guild's lawsuit](#) against Google

Library. Weighing four arguments for copyright violation and six against it, he concludes: "The authors – and the publishers who share the same grievance – are getting far too much mileage from the claim that Google's opt-out policy turns the usual copyright rule on its head. This claim has a deceptive strength. It's strong because it would be valid for most full-text copying. It's deceptive because it assumes without proof that the Google copying is not fair use. Hence it begs the question at the heart of the lawsuit. If the Google copying is fair use, then no prior permission is needed and the opt-out policy is justified. Moreover, Google has several good arguments that its copying really is fair use, most notably its argument that its indexing will enhance rather than diminish book sales and its analogy to long-accepted opt-out policies for search-engine indexing of other copyrighted content." For those readers who really want to dig into the Google Library controversy, my recent [bibliography](#) on this subject may also be of interest.  
– [\*CB]

### Metadata

Chandakar, Rajesh (2005) **An approach to mapping CCF to Dublin Core** *Electronic Library* 23(5): 577-590 – CCF was developed under the auspices of UNESCO as part of a project to facilitate the exchange of bibliographic data between organisations. It was first published in 1984 and has undergone two subsequent revisions, in 1988 and 1992; little development of it has taken place since. It is widely used in India and other Asian countries. This technical paper presents proposed mappings of the Common Communications Format (CCF) to Dublin Core metadata elements, in both the simple and the qualified versions. – [CE]

### Security

Geist, Michael (2005) **Sony's Long-Term Rootkit CD Woes** *BBC News* (21 November 2005) (<http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/technology/4456970.stm>) – In this article, Michael Geist, Canada Research Chair in Internet and E-commerce Law at the University of Ottawa, overviews the Sony BMG "rootkit" fiasco. In this sad tale, one of the planet's largest entertainment companies deploys digital rights protection software from First4Internet on some of its music CDs. Noted computer security expert Mark Russinovich discovers this, is alarmed about the risks involved, and posts "[Sony, Rootkits and Digital Rights Management Gone Too Far](#)," which triggers a firestorm of subsequent criticism against Sony. The rootkit, which has no uninstaller, proves very difficult to remove, and it has security holes that hackers start to exploit (e.g., see "[First Trojan Using Sony DRM Spotted](#)"). Making matters worse, the EFF posts [an analysis of the 3,000+-word license](#) that governs use of the protected CDs, which has novel provisions such as: "If you file for bankruptcy, you have to delete all the music on your computer" (EFF's wording). Then came the lawsuits (e.g., see "[Sony Sued For Rootkit Copy Protection](#)" and "[SonyBMG Litigation and Rootkit Info](#)"). Sony BMG stopped production (see "[Sony Halts Production of 'Rootkit' CDs](#)"); however, it planned to continue using a second DRM software package from SunnComm on CDs that some analysts feel is spyware (yes, they were using two: see "[Sony Shipping](#)

[Spyware from SunnComm, Too](#)"). The IT industry ramped up efforts to eradicate the rootkit (e.g., see "[Microsoft Will Wipe Sony's 'Rootkit'](#)"), and Sony BMG offered a First4Internet uninstaller. Unfortunately, the Sony BMG uninstaller created new security holes (see "[Sony's Web-Based Uninstaller Opens a Big Security Hole; Sony to Recall Discs](#)"). And the uninstaller for the SunnComm MediaMax RRM system also opened security holes (see "[Not Again! Uninstaller for Other Sony DRM Also Opens Huge Security Hole](#)"). To top it off, Sony BMG's rootkit may be violating some copyrights (see "[Does Sony's Copy Protection Infringe Copyrights?](#)"), and Sony BMG may have known about security issues before in advance of the Russinovich disclosure (see "[Sony BMG's Costly Silence](#)"). Believe it or not, there's more to the story. Geist's recap is the best I've seen so far. While the focus has been on the inadequacies of the DRM technologies Sony BMG deployed, don't lose sight of this: music CDs are now being licensed by major companies. Bye bye first sale rights. Bye bye fair use rights. The license rules. (If you want to see if you have bought a rootkit CD, check out the [Sony BMG list](#).) – [\*CB]

### Web Design

Asaravala, Amit (2005) **Putting AJAX to Work** *InfoWorld* 42 (October 17, 2005) ([http://www.infoworld.com/infoworld/article/05/10/17/42FEajaxcase\\_1.html](http://www.infoworld.com/infoworld/article/05/10/17/42FEajaxcase_1.html)) – If you're coo-coo for AJAX (Asynchronous JavaScript and XML), you're likely to wolf down any article on the subject. AJAX is a set of technologies that combines behind-the-scenes server requests with changes in information on web pages that don't require a complete rewrite of the screen. If you've ever selected an item on a dropdown menu and, based on this selection, more options show up magically on the screen, you may have already seen AJAX at work. This article from a recent edition of InfoWorld looks at the technology from the perspective of "enterprise applications". If you can build an e-mail application based on AJAX, can an OPAC be far behind? – [\*LRK]

Fichter, Darlene (2005) **Web Development Over the Past 10 Years** *Online* 29(6)(Nov/Dec 2005): 48-50 – The fruit of ten years' experience, Darlene Fichter lays out a number of important guidelines for designing websites. Noteworthy advice includes having to make "tough choices" as to what the user sees first and foremost, how help screens aren't all that helpful and that we ignore website conventions at our peril. I was particularly heartened to see her inclusion of "aesthetics matter", something that back in the old days used to get scant attention, perhaps because it was so hard to measure. I'd tone down the Jacob-worship myself but who wouldn't agree that we've learned a lot in 10 years? – [\*LRK]

### Weblogs and Wikis

Austin, Marcus (2005) **The Wikipedia Phenomenon** *Information World Review* 219, December 2005: 38-39 – A look at collaborative content in the shape of Wikipedia. The article questions if information professionals should trust the information available, and the trend of those in industry and academia beginning to use wikis as useful project tools for flexible knowledge bases. – [RN]

Winder, Davey (2005) **Team Working** *Information World Review* 219, December 2005: 41-43 – An overview of six tools for wiki services and social computing. The tools reviewed are Confluence, SocialText.org, EditMe, ProjectForums, JotSpot and Wikispaces. – [RN]

Winder, Davey (2005) **Voice Choice** *Information World Review* 218, November 2005: 31-33 – An evaluation of six resources that could be used to start an enterprise blog, outlining costs and their differing advantages and disadvantages. The tools reviewed are Blogjet, Ecto, Radio Userland, LiveJournal, Movable Type and WordPress. – [RN]

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## **Book Reviews**

### **Weblogs and Libraries**

Laura A Clyde, Oxford: Chandos Publishing 2004. 181pp. ISBN 1-84334-085-2

The publisher's publicity for this book starts off by saying that "the author aims to approach the topic of weblogs from two directions: weblogs as sources of information for libraries and librarians; and weblogs that libraries can use to promote their services or to provide a means of communication with their clients". That is exactly what this book does. Written by the late Laura Anne Clyde, who was a great advocate of blogs, *Weblogs and Libraries* provides a good introduction to the subject and how blogs can be used to best advantage in both acquiring and disseminating information.

This is a very easy book to read from start to finish and I would recommend you start at chapter one, which provides an overview and history of blogging, even if you know the basics. It covers the types of blog, who blogs and why, and explains the terminology. The book then moves onto blogs as sources of information (chapters two and three), how to find quality blogs, criteria for evaluating them, and chapter five concentrates on the library and information science area. There are lists of selected blogs and further reading and, inevitably, some of these are now out of date. There are, though, many useful references that are still worth following up.