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today and tomorrow

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Editorial



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Hello Everyone,

I am writing this Editorial in my new spacious office on the 4th floor of the new library of the University of Medicine watching the autumn sun set over the hills of Cluj. The library was opened on the 1st October and since early June I have been involved in organizing the move. It has been a lot of work and a 15 year wait, but the result is that we have a library that rates as one of the best in Romania. It is also one that the library staff, academic staff and students can be proud of.

The theme of this issue is dedicated to Open Access. We have three excellent articles from Peter Morgan (UK), Nicole Pinhas (France) and Paola De Castro *et al.* (Italy) plus an extensive report from the Second European Conference on Scientific Publishing and Biomedicine and Medicine (ECSP) by Yvonne Hultman Özek. Recently, the Editorial Board decided to have one issue from every year without a theme. In this issue articles on any subject can be submitted. The first of these will be the February issue 2009. We look forward to an interesting issue. The table below outlines the themes for 2009.

ISSUE	THEME	DEADLINE
February 2009	All subjects invited	15 January 2009
May 2009	Social media and collaborative networking in libraries	1 April 2009
August 2009	Dublin EAHIL Workshop	10 July 2009
November 2009	Remodelling your library space in a digital world	15 October 2009

I thought you might be interested in how I spent my summer holiday. From the 29th August to the 17 September I was in Beijing as the *Chef de Mission* for the Romanian Paralympic team. It was a small team, numbering five athletes, (cycling, wheelchair tennis and powerlifting), two trainers, a doctor and myself. My main role was to serve the Romanian team, organizing training, resolving any difficulties and being the liaison officer with the Beijing administration. Our location was exactly the same as the Olympics and indeed we were housed in the same bloc as the Romanian Olympic team. I was given my own office with all machinery, three lovely Chinese young assistants



and two cars with four chauffeurs. Every group of 8 blocs had a fountain and a computer area with wireless access. This became a popular meeting point after dusk and every evening I would pick up my laptop and cross over to this area. Amidst the noisy chorus of the crickets and the many different languages being spoken with skype etc., I would read and answer all my e-mails beside the running water of the waterfall.

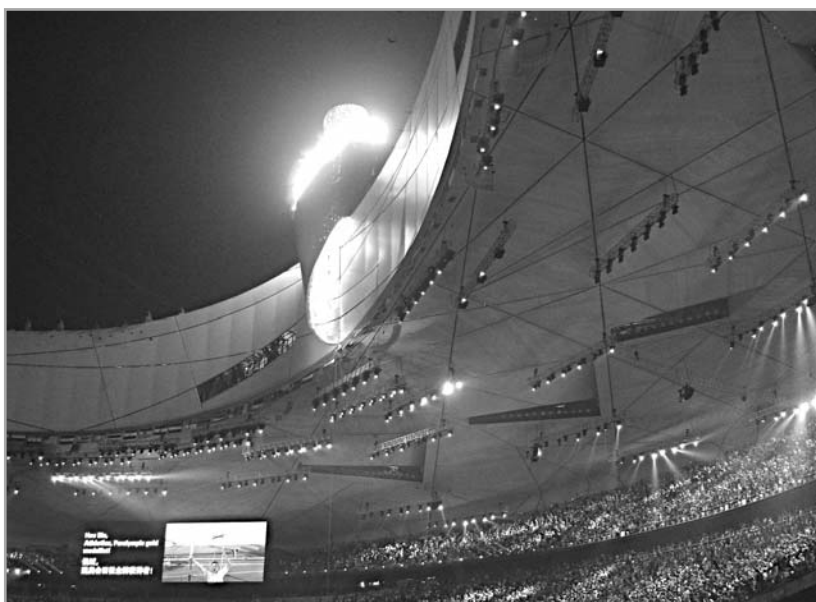
The Chinese embraced all of us, 4560 athletes and personnel from 146 countries, with their warm welcome. We were viewed with respectful curiosity wherever we went, men helping with the wheelchairs wherever there was an abrupt incline and as the Chinese people

realised we were from the Paralympics, many of them asked to have their photos taken with us. It was rather nice for the group to be treated with such reverence in sharp contrast to Romania where disability is still treated discriminately.



The Opening Ceremony for the Beijing Paralympics was a massive undertaking and again the staggering efficiency already displayed in smaller tasks for the arrivals of all teams was displayed. It contained wonderful, imaginative, extraordinarily beautiful choreography and to understand that everyone who performed for us had a disability epitomised the slogan for the Beijing Paralympic Games, *one world one dream*. The finale of the athlete pulling himself up in a wheelchair on a rope over 200 metres high above the stadium to light the olympic flame and to understand that he had performed this 176 times in order to ascertain that it would be perfect “on the night” demonstrated to the whole world that the disabled can achieve everything and even more than those without any disability.

One of our athletes, the cyclist Eduard Novak, won a silver medal in the road race and also 4th place at both competitions at the veladrome, so the outcome was good too. My dream had been to be at the Olympics some day but truly I feel now that the Paralympics are even more of an Olympic event - there is so much joy, so much togetherness, a family atmosphere; hope, ambition, achievement, motivation, winning against all odds, pride, fulfillment! Yes, there was a great deal of work involved and also I probably would have done some things differently if I had known more beforehand, but it was a magnificent learning curve and all I can say I do hope I shall be there in London in 2012 as *Chef de Mission* or if not, as a very willing volunteer.



As this year draws to a close it remains for me to wish everyone a very Happy Christmas.

Open Data: the elephant in the room?^(*)



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Abstract

The principles of the Open Access movement incorporate the need for open access to data, or Open Data. Research funding bodies are mandating the release and re-use of data, but small-scale research projects may lack the resources to implement Open Data management procedures. Libraries and institutional repositories, which have focused efforts on managing text resources rather than data, can assist in addressing this problem by collaborating with the research community.

Key words: information storage and retrieval; libraries, medical; open access to information; research.

Open Access and Open Data

The Open Access (OA) movement is now a well-established feature of the information landscape. Since its formative days interest has focused principally on research papers and the ways in which they might best be made freely available to researchers, but the original vision also included research data among its key elements. For example, the Berlin Declaration of October 2003 stated that *open access contributions include original scientific research results, raw data and metadata...* (1). Despite these early exhortations, it is only comparatively recently that the issue of research data has begun to receive serious and widespread attention from the Open Access community.

To give the issue a clearer identity its advocates have developed and promoted the concept of Open Data (OD), defined as *a philosophy and practice requiring that certain data are freely available to everyone, without restrictions from copyright, patents or other*

mechanisms of control (2). While OD may be associated in some way with published OA papers, this is by no means essential, and the data in question might equally be associated with a non-OA paper published solely in a traditional subscription-based journal.

Establishing a policy

Scientific research is data-driven. Research projects generate vast quantities of data, which in turn provide the raw material on which further research is based. Increasingly, as the major research-funding bodies have embraced the principles of OA, they have come to recognise that if they concentrate their policies solely on research publications they will then be neglecting the potential value of the underlying data and failing to ensure the best possible return on their investment.

International bodies like the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the Commission of the European Communities (CEC) and

^{*}The elephant in the room ... is an English idiom for an obvious truth that is being ignored or goes unaddressed. It is based on the idea that an elephant in a room would be impossible to overlook; thus, people in the room who pretend the elephant is not there might be concerning themselves with relatively small and even irrelevant matters, compared to the looming big one. Wikipedia [updated 2008 Oct 15; cited 2008 Oct 16]. Elephant in the room; [about 3 screens]. Available from: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elephant_in_the_room

the European Research Council (ERC), together with national public sector research funders like the Medical Research Council (UK) and research charities such as the Wellcome Trust, have thus responded by publishing statements and guidelines (3-7) that explicitly address the question of data, encouraging – and in some cases formally mandating – their researchers to make appropriate management arrangements for the data they produce, with the purpose of ensuring that the results are both accessible and re-usable. The Wellcome Trust's policy statement is a good example: *the Trust considers that the benefits gained from research data will be maximised when they are made widely available to the research community as soon as feasible, so that they can be verified, built upon and used to advance knowledge.*

This is not to say that all data should be openly accessible. There are circumstances in which access to research data must be restricted. On occasion a temporary embargo may be justified, where the researcher wishes to deny access pending publication of scientific papers based on the data in question. In the longer term there may be overriding legally binding reasons, such as pharmaceutical research that is commercially funded and where the data are subject to the funder's contractual ownership; or there may be issues of confidentiality and data protection, often a central concern with medical research projects. The importance of this latter consideration has been highlighted by recent events where the supposed anonymity of personal data has been shown to be compromised and led to the withdrawal of open access arrangements (8).

The question of data ownership, and thus the right to determine whether data should be openly accessible and on what terms, is not a trivial one. It can be complicated by uncertainties over the respective rights of individual researchers and their employing institutions. It can further be complicated in those cases where the data, while described as "open", are nonetheless dependent in some way (such as file formats or analytical programmes) on proprietary standards or software. The most important feature of Open Data, as with other aspects of OA, is not simply the ability to gain free access to a resource but also, crucially, the ability to re-use that resource with appropriate acknowledgement. Before other researchers can safely re-use data they need to be reassured that they have permission to do so and at the same time be made immediately aware of any restrictions that might need to be observed. Statements of ownership in metadata do not of themselves indicate what permissions or restrictions apply, and may usefully be supplemented by licences that convey additional information, such as those available from the Creative

Commons organisation (9). In addition to these generic licences, other licences designed for more specific needs are now being developed, such as the Science Commons' Health Commons project (10).

The long tail of science

Research projects funded by bodies such as those listed above are likely to be large, generating a correspondingly substantial quantity of scientific data. In such circumstances, increasingly driven by funder mandates, it is usually the case that the research project will incorporate its own appropriately-funded data management procedures and technology, supervised by subject experts. It is equally true, however, that much research is conducted on a far more modest scale, still generating important data but in much smaller quantities and without the same level of resource being made available for data management. The discrepancy between these two types of research has been described as *big science versus little science.*

Big science functions within a well-funded infrastructure of major facilities, shared on a national or international basis and possibly including a purpose-built subject-based data repository. *Little science* – sometimes characterised as "the long tail of science" – embodies the realisation that much scientific research is conducted by a large number of small groups capable of producing significant results but lacking the benefit of a co-ordinated infrastructure and working in relative isolation. These groups suffer from the risk that their data outputs will not be readily accessible, partly because they have insufficient resources and skills to implement good data management practices and also because they are less likely to be governed by the mandatory requirements of data accessibility that the funding bodies impose on major grant recipients. As a result the datasets they create are vulnerable: they have no well-organised, sustainable home; their ownership – and therefore the right to determine how they can be released, and under what conditions – is uncertain; and little-science researchers lack the political, financial, and organisational muscle necessary to secure support within their parent institutions.

At the same time, few institutional repositories have yet begun to accept responsibility for offering a home to datasets. Their content is predominantly text-based (research papers and theses), and the task of persuading the local academic community to support Open Access self-archiving has tended to consume most of the manpower and time available for advocacy campaigns and strategic planning initiatives.

A role for librarians

Evidence is now emerging that this situation is changing. The problems associated with long-tail research data management have been attracting increasing attention recently, not least because they appear to offer scope for librarians, including repository managers, to co-operate with researchers in developing systems that will allow their data to be made both accessible and re-usable. Some university libraries have risen to the challenge by creating new posts designated as data librarians, demonstrating a commitment to the idea of sharing responsibility for data management with their local researcher community (11), while others are exploring ways in which their institutional repositories can acquire, manage, curate and expose research data.

For such co-operation to work, both parties – researchers and librarians – need to recognise that they have complementary skills and assets. Researchers bring domain expertise, familiarity with the workflows and protocols of scientific research, and an appreciation of

the value of the data they produce; while librarians offer skills in organising knowledge and managing information technology. As libraries find their traditional roles increasingly under threat, so they need to identify and develop those areas of activity where they can provide services and advice that are currently unavailable. The management of research data, especially when derived from small-scale projects, and in particular the promotion of Open Data as a strategic objective, represent one such area.

Conclusion

The principles of Open Data are becoming better understood and are beginning to acquire a higher profile than before. However, discussions within the library and information services community on the concept and future of Open Access continue to perpetuate a widely held assumption that OA is essentially concerned with peer-reviewed research publications. To neglect the interests of the Open Data *elephant* in the Open Access room is to miss an opportunity for librarians to play a more active part in supporting the research process.

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Open Access for health and medicine in France



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Abstract

Though the CCSD (Center for Direct Scientific Communication) of the CNRS initiated the HAL open repository in 2001, it was only in 2005 that the project really took off at a national level. Since 2005 INSERM has adapted HAL to both the specificity of the biomedical domain and the current open access policy at the national level. In 2006 the universities, the higher-education schools and research institutions chose HAL as the common platform for the repository of the French scientific output and in the same year HAL-INSERM was opened to fulfill these demands.

Key words: access to information; PubMed.

Free access to information is of vital importance not only for researchers, but for the society in general. This is especially true for everything that is related to health, for which the demand is extremely high, as shown by the WHIST study (1), published in BMC Public Health in 2008 where it was established that 49% of internet users look for medical information on the web.

A platform for a common repository: HAL

In October 2003 the main European organizations concerned with research, among which INSERM (National Health and Medical Research Institute) and CNRS (National Scientific Research Center) for France, signed the Berlin Declaration, by which they officially agreed on open access to information in the fields of hard sciences, health, humanities and social sciences. At present, of the 250 signatory organizations, 17 are represented by French research or higher education institutions.

Though the CCSD (Center for Direct Scientific Communication) of the CNRS had started the HAL open

repository in 2001 under physicists' pressure, it was only in 2005 that the project really took off at a national level. France has chosen a unique and original solution, in accordance with the great diversity of research institutions, with the aim to avoid duplicate repositories. Thus, in 2006 the universities, the higher-education schools and research institutions (CEA, Cemagref, Cirad, CNRS, Inra, INRIA, INSERM, Institut Pasteur, IRD etc.) signed an agreement *with the aim to achieve a coordinated approach at a national level for open access to the French production*, and chose HAL as the common platform for the repository of the French scientific output. Repositories may be constituted in two ways: directly, using a special interface, or indirectly, by transferring data from the local system to the repository. (http://www.archives-ouvertes.fr/IMG/pdf/AO_presse_actualite_universites.pdf). A steering committee (COSTRAO) was elected for the project, comprising representatives of the Ministry of Higher Education and Research, universities (CPU), CNRS, INRA, INRIA, INSERM and IRD, as well as a scientific and technical committee (COST), charged with carrying out studies and policies established by COSTRAO (2).

Every field of science has its special communication behaviour and specific rules for publication, often related to the importance given to bibliometric indicators. Since 2005 INSERM has adapted HAL to both the specificity of the biomedical domain and the current open access policy at the national level. In February 2006, the HAL-INSERM was opened to fulfill these demands (3).

The open access policy adopted

Following the major economic and social trends in biomedical information, the policy of the health institutions is similar and close to that of the NIH. Only author manuscripts corresponding to articles accepted for publication in peer-reviewed journals are made visible. Peer reviewing is considered as a mandatory stage in the process of validation of scientific research work and for making it available online. In the HAL-INSERM and HAL-Pasteur interfaces, the moderators ensure that the documents made available online, observe the editors' copyright (Figure 1).

Adaptation of HAL to the specificity of the biomedical field

In order to ensure a better international visibility of French research, the objective was to make HAL inter-operable with PubMed Central (PMC), as with arXiv for physics.

To achieve this, it was necessary to have a homogeneous reference base fulfilling the criteria established by PMC and allowing an automatic import of metadata from PubMed based on the article unique identifier, PMID (Figure 2). This function, extremely appreciated by the contributors to the repository, simplifies the database and avoids mistakes.

Regarding the list of domains, starting from the common reference pool, each institution may establish an adapted list of its own domains. This information allows for subject alerts and notification of new repositories concerning a specific domain.

Interconnection with PubMed Central

Since March 2007, the HAL repositories fulfilling the criteria below have been uploaded into PMC:

- publication in a journal included in PubMed (presence of a PMID);
- authorized online publication;
- full text in English.

The archives are first converted into XML files according to the specified DTD and then submitted to quality control. A special workflow tool, the HALMS, has been developed for the follow-up of a document throughout the process. At present, almost 400 articles

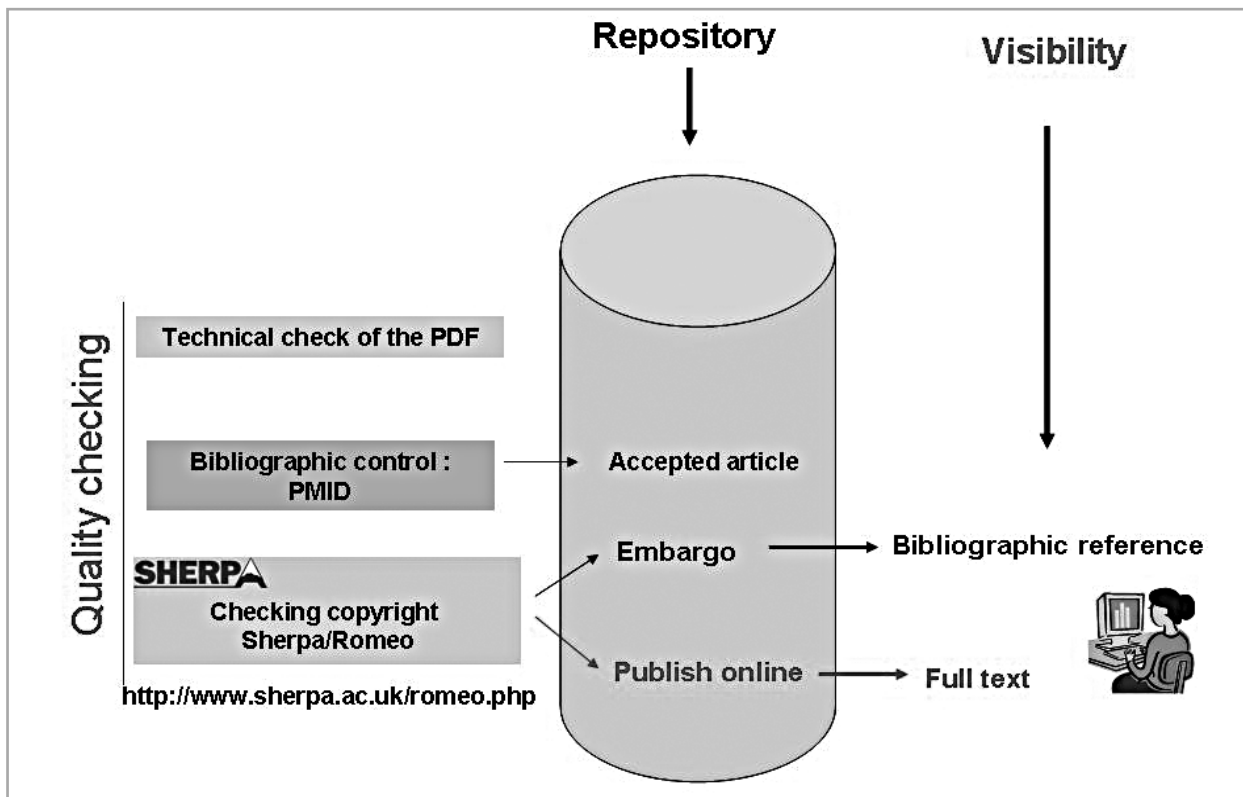


Fig. 1. Quality checking in the HAL-INSERM system.

.. Submit an article of the type "Peer-reviewed article" ..

■ metadata ■ author ■ file ■ overview

required fields

PMID: identifier of Pubmed reference: 18607203

title: Magnetic resonance imaging in clinical trials.

short title:

abstract: PURPOSE OF REVIEW: The aim of this article is to review the latest clinical trials in neurological diseases where magnetic resonance imaging was used to assess treatment outcome. RECENT FINDINGS: The unique sensitivity of magnetic resonance imaging for detecting disorders in the brain has made it an attractive noninvasive tool for assessing treatment efficacy in several diseases. Volumetric and functional magnetic resonance imaging have proved

subject: Life Sciences/Neurons and Cognition X

Domain list

Interdisciplinarity

Fig. 2. Uploading starting from metadata based on the PMID.

have been transferred to PMC, visible and available through PubMed (Figure 3). Starting with 2008, when publication of all the NIH-funded research became legally mandatory in PubMed Central, a number of editors have tightened up their open repository policies and are not allowing the transfer from HAL to PMC.

First results

Despite the numerous attempts to raise awareness, the scientific community has not grasped completely, as

yet, the opportunity provided by open repositories to make their research more visible, easily accessible and therefore more cited. An article by Eysenbach shows that the number of citations received by an "open-access" article may be 2-3 times higher (4). The current proportion deposited is about 15% for INSERM, which is rather low, but corresponds to the level existing in other countries in which repositories have not been made obligatory despite the strong campaigning.

Factors correlated with disclosure of HIV infection in the French Antilles and French Guiana: r - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Adresse: http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&artid=2504690

HAL Archives Ouvertes - France
Author manuscript
Accepted for publication in a peer reviewed journal

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Journal List > HAL Author Manuscripts

AIDS. Author manuscript, available in PMC 2008 September 5. PMID: PMC2504690
Published in final edited form as: HALMSID: HALMS151343
AIDS. 2007 January 21 Suppl 1: S89-S94.
doi: 10.1097/01.aids.0000255091.29050.13.
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INSERM Subrepository

Factors correlated with disclosure of HIV infection in the French Antilles and French Guiana: results from the ANRS-EN13-VESPA-DFA Study

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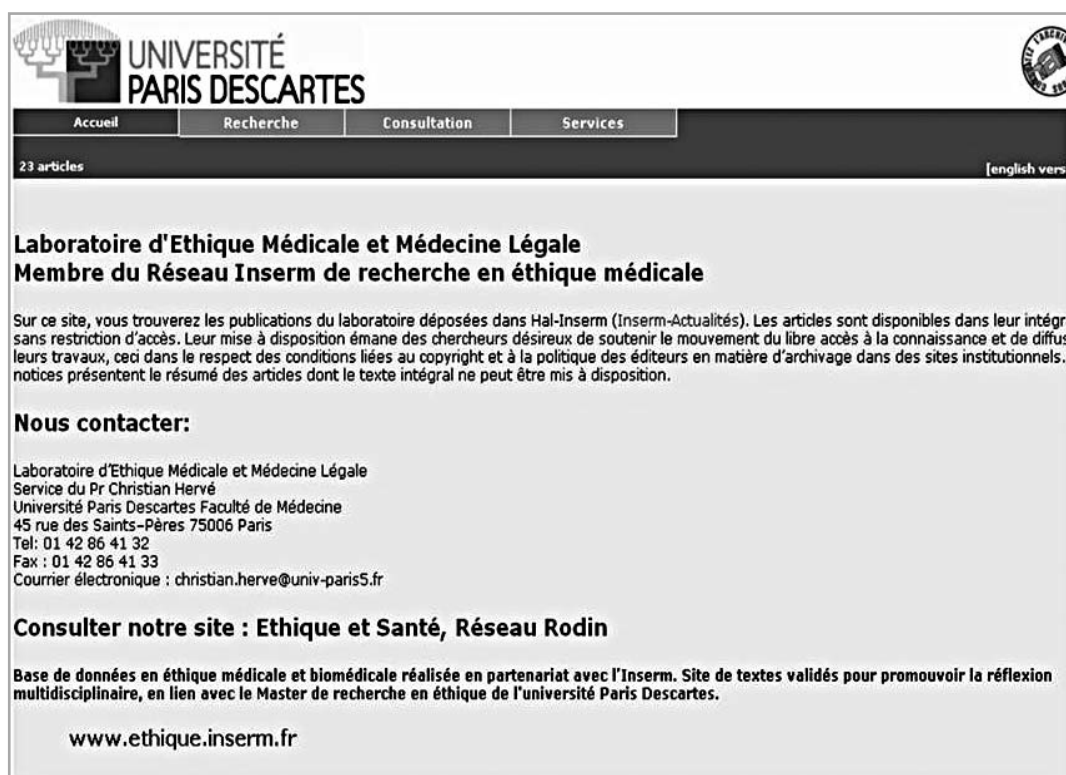
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► The publisher's final edited version of this article is available at AIDS.
► See other articles in PMC that cite the published article.

Fig. 3. HAL repository reuploaded in PMC.



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Fig. 4. A home page including tailored parameters and information.

In order to motivate researchers, new services must be developed. Thus, starting from HAL, collections may be extracted from the archive that reflect the publications of a whole team, an institution or a site, with the creation of a home page including tailored parameters and information (Figure 4). Europe must take the big step towards legalizing the obligation of making publicly funded research accessible in open and inter-operable repositories. In parallel, negotiations with editors should be undertaken in order to establish an agreement on the archiving methods and the acceptable embargoes.

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At the end of 2007 in France, ANR asked their researchers to deposit the publications financed by ANR into HAL. At the European level, the Wellcome Trust is developing a project aiming to put together various European biomedical research organizations into a European PubMed Central. In this context, the proliferation of open repositories will allow information professionals to strengthen their role as mediators in the process of access to knowledge.

Acknowledgement

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The open access policy of the Italian National Institute of Health: steps forward to innovative publishing habits

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Abstract

The Istituto Superiore di Sanità (ISS) has recently released a policy for open access to scientific publications. On January 17, 2008 the ISS President signed a document defining an innovative institutional policy promoting OA. Even though other Italian academic institutions have already signed the "Berlin Declaration", the ISS policy represents the first official position in Italy, in the biomedical field, stating the mandatory posting of its scientific literature to an institutional digital repository (DSpace ISS).

Key words: information storage and retrieval; libraries, medical; open access to information; publishing; databases, bibliographic.

Background of the OA paradigm

Internet has proved to have the potential to guarantee worldwide access to all information, including scientific information, especially if produced by projects supported by public funds. The only restriction is to adopt appropriate strategies to respect all terms and conditions established by publishers and single authors.

Some publishing companies do support the open access (OA) movement and allow free, direct access to articles appearing on their journals, making them available on the web. The original model was based on self-sustaining through author fees, an "author pays" model in opposition to the traditional business model of for-profit publishing and limited access. BioMed Central (www.biomedcentral.com), producing now 193 peer-reviewed open access journals and PLoS (Public Library of Science – www.plos.org), containing 7 prestigious journals, may be considered the pioneers of the new publishing culture which is gradually affecting the publishing practice of scientists. In this framework, several recent OA titles are gaining noteworthy impact factors and competitiveness if compared with those of traditional print journals (pay-for access journals based on subscription income). This trend reveals an enthusiastic following for the OA formula among scientists and it is contributing to eradicate the prejudice of OA journals as low quality publications far from the prestige of traditional "top" journals. Many efforts in

this direction have already been made by TFCP Truthfinding Cyberpress (<http://im1.biz/>) journals adhering to the principle of double openness (open access and open review) in scientific publishing.

Organizations as the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and Wellcome Trust subsidize OA companies; in particular NIH is demanding free access to all articles published using its grants. This should be definitely interpreted as the acknowledgement of the global benefits of providing free access to research results.

Nevertheless, in spite of this trend, some authors still make a stand in respect to this new publishing model. Their hesitation is due to a lack of knowledge of the advantages offered by this model, both in terms of visibility and of citations. Traditional publishers which request the authors' economic contribution to offer free access to articles from their journals foster this hesitation. In the case of some journals, part of the Springer Group, the "Springer Open Choice" formula is being offered which obliges the author to contribute to the expenses of open access if he/she wants the published articles to be viewed by everyone and not only by journal subscribers.

The underlying issue, however, still remains: who is to pay for the costs of publishing? The OA system charges no fee for access but demands a fee to publish. Because of the uncertainty regarding the system's economic

viability, many authors still hesitate to participate in the new model.

OA policies strategies

Recently, several research institutes and funding bodies obliged, or strongly recommended, authors to publish their works on OA journals or to archive them in digital repositories. On December 27, 2007 the NIH initiated regulations regarding the digital repository PubMed Central, obliging all researchers to deposit their works in the archive: *The Director of the National Institutes of Health shall require that all investigators funded by the NIH submit or have submitted for them to the National Library of Medicine's PubMed Central an electronic version of their final, peer-reviewed manuscripts, upon acceptance for publication to be made publicly available no later than 12 months after the official date of publication: provided that the NIH shall implement the public access policy in a manner consistent with copyright law.*

On February 12, 2008 Harvard University adopted its policy in favour of OA. According to the policy all authors will have to provide a PDF version of their articles, to be filed in the University institutional

repository. The repository will archive all articles and make them available after an embargo period, if required.

The Istituto Superiore di Sanità (ISS) is conducting an experiment regarding the policy for open access to scientific publications. On January 17, 2008 the ISS President signed a document defining an innovative institutional policy promoting OA. Even though other Italian academic institutions have already signed the "Berlin Declaration", the ISS policy represents the first official position in Italy, in the biomedical field, stating the mandatory posting of its scientific literature to an institutional digital repository (DSpace ISS).

The ISS policy has also recently gained a mention within the documents produced by the EC pilot initiatives supporting OA. In particular, the ISS has been cited as an example of an Italian research funding body which, along with other institutions of European countries, has adopted a mandatory policy for the deposit of its publications in its own repository OA compliant.

Inside the OA strategy

The ISS internal policy mandates all the Institute research staff (about 700 scientists) to make their papers

The screenshot shows the DSpace web interface for the Istituto Superiore di Sanità. At the top, there is a header with the ISS logo on the left, the text 'Istituto Superiore di Sanità' and 'www.iss.it' in the center, and the 'DSpace™' logo on the right. Below the header, the page title is 'DSpace at Istituto Superiore di Sanità >'. The main section is titled 'Communities and Collections' and includes a sub-header: 'Shown below is a list of communities and the collections and sub-communities within them. Click on a name to view that community or collection home page.' The list contains seven numbered items, each with a title and a link to a collection: 1 - Istituto Superiore di Sanità (with sub-collections 0-6), 2 - Centro di Riferimento Oncologico, Aviano (CRO Aviano Collection), 3 - Policlinico S. Matteo, Pavia (Pol. S. Matteo Pavia Collection), 4 - Istituto Superiore per la Prevenzione e la Sicurezza del Lavoro (ISPESL Collection), 5 - Fondazione Santa Lucia, Roma (Fondazione S. Lucia Collection), 6 - IZS dell'Umbria e delle Marche, Perugia (IZS Umbria e Marche Collection), and 7 - EDID: EDCs-Diet Interactions Database (EDID Collection). On the left side, there is a vertical navigation menu with sections: 'Search DSpace' (with a search box and 'Go' button), 'Advanced Search', 'Home', 'Browse' (with sub-links for Communities & Collections, Issue Date, Author, Title, Subject), and 'Sign on to:' (with links for Receive email updates, My DSpace authorized users, Edit Profile, Help, and About DSpace).

Fig. 1. DSpace ISS, "Communities and collections" web page.

available on the DSpace ISS repository (<http://dspace.iss.it/dspace/>). More precisely, as literally stated in the ISS policy:

All scientific works produced by ISS staff must be transmitted in electronic format (author's final copy, after peer-review: "post-print") to the Publishing Activities Unit of ISS, at the moment of acceptance for publication. This Unit will immediately make them available on the ISS Intranet. The metadata will also be made available on the Internet, via DSpace ISS and, after the publisher embargo period has expired, the full texts will be made available too. During the embargo period, individual works can be requested from their authors through an automated function of DSpace. (http://dspace.iss.it/dspace/bitstream/2198/353/1/Policy_ISS_EN.pdf).

DSpace is a repository system based on an open-source software. The users of this platform are members of the DSpace community (DSUG, DSpace User Group,) which gather together, roughly once a year, to share experiences and contribute to the software development. Last meeting took place in Rome in October 2007 (proceedings available at <http://www.aepic.it/conf/papers.php?cf=11>). This digital archive is designed to provide both data and services regarding primarily research articles published by ISS researchers. For this purpose efforts are being made to maximise the potential of the ISS bibliographic database, which maintains a regular record of the research output of ISS researchers. All records stored in this internal database are periodically processed for gradual migration to the DSpace ISS platform. This will allow metadata to be harvested and globally disseminated in order to increase the research impact of ISS literature production. The achievement of worldwide visibility of the items stored in the repository has determined, in parallel, a systematic quality control of data structured within the internal database archives (mainly authors' names and affiliations) which is still in process. All this maintenance activity is aimed at guaranteeing consistency and uniformity of the information recorded in DSpace ISS.

The ISS policy applies specifically to peer-reviewed articles although researchers may wish to post non peer-reviewed material too. The efforts of the internal staff in charge of the repository are now concentrated on achieving the primary goal of the new policy: populating DSpace ISS with full-text papers according to the conditions stated by the publishers for copyrighted material. The repository currently holds about 24,500

items. These include: publications edited by ISS (*Annali dell'Istituto Superiore di Sanità, Notiziario dell'Istituto Superiore di Sanità*, some series of technical reports and other publications) which are available in full-text from 2001 and citations of scientific papers published on external sources (journals, conference proceedings, technical reports, monographs, etc) by both the ISS research staff and researchers from other Italian institution dealing with public health.

Publishers do not usually allow the PDFs of published articles to be placed online, so ISS researchers will be asked to provide the final author's version, after referees' recommendations (post-prints), of their articles received from publishers. In most cases post-prints can be posted without further restrictions once a period of embargo established by publishers' copyright policies, if envisaged, has expired. As regards the activity of uploading and transmitting papers to be archived in the repository, detailed instructions for ISS authors will be distributed among internal researchers.

The version currently in use at ISS and installed on a dedicated server is 1.5.0 of DSpace software. The DSpace ISS team is also promoting close collaboration with partner research institutions in Italy acting in the field of public health and related areas (*Figure 1*). For this purpose, a data format has been recently made available online (<http://dspace.iss.it/dspace/pdf/DSpaceFormatRecordTxtVers1.3.pdf>) in the DSpace ISS home page in order for ISS partners to encode data describing their own publications. Once submitted to DSpace ISS through this format, data from external institutions will be searchable as part of the collections created within the single communities of the repository. Definitely, the strategy of depositing relevant scientific literature in the institutional digital archive with aims to turn DSpace into a privileged reference point for online free access to biomedical information.

It is important that both ISS research staff and partner institutions of DSpace ISS feel confident on the support offered by repository experts: a) system technicians who maintain and upgrade the DSpace platform and optimise the system by customising its interface according to specific needs and b) information specialists who act as a help-desk for external users submitting their works to DSpace ISS.

Ad hoc lessons on the advantages of the open access model are envisaged in ongoing educational activities in favour of internal researchers. In particular, the Institute

has been carrying out courses in scientific writing where the new publishing models can be better explained to both young and senior researchers to increase their awareness about some crucial aspects of the publishing process (copyright management, journal IF, self-archiving, etc.). To conclude, the real challenge in maintaining and developing an institutional repository is

multifaceted, as it involves a blend of technological, managerial and cultural issues.

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EAHIL Workshop Scholarships 2009 Deadline 1st of February 2009

The EAHIL Executive Board is pleased to announce the availability of 6 Scholarships to be awarded to worthy individuals to attend the EAHIL Workshop in Dublin, Ireland 2nd - 5th June 2009. The scholarships will be 500 euros maximum. The number of EAHIL Scholarships has been extended from 4 to 6 by the generous support of EBSCO.

Applicants must apply to:
EAHIL President: Suzanne Bakker
Central Cancer Library, The Netherlands Cancer Institute
Plesmanlaan 121, NL-1066 CX AMSTERDAM
NETHERLANDS
+31 20 512 2597; +31 20 512 2599
E-mail: s.bakker@nki.nl

Please note applications will be judged on merit. Be sure to include a supporting statement giving the reasons why you think you deserve this Scholarship and how it would benefit you and your institution to attend the Workshop and please include a short *curriculum vitae*. The applications will be considered in confidence.

Confirmations of receipt of the application will be sent early February. The Board will take a decision in its meeting in February. Applicants will be notified about the results not later than March 1st 2009.

**Report from the Second European Conference on Scientific Publishing in Biomedicine and Medicine (ECSP)
4th-6th September 2008, Rikshospitalet, Oslo, Norway**



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Abstract

The conference series European Conference on Scientific Publishing in Biomedicine and Medicine (ECSP) originated at the Faculty of Medicine, Lund University, Sweden and was for the first time launched in Lund in 2006. The mission of being highly relevant for researchers was retained at the second meeting, hosted by the University of Oslo, Library of Medicine and Health Sciences. The meeting focused on two main areas, Open Access – what it is and why it is necessary and how to achieve it – and the assessment of research. The workshop program covered many practical aspects including the use of biomedical databases, writing a scientific article, and the peer-review process. The report given here will mainly focus on the presentations on the first day.

Key words: scientific publishing; research personnel; open access; peer-review, research; congresses as topic; self-archiving; repositories.

The presentations and discussions at the second conference (ECSP2) derived from the fact that open repositories are here to stay. Today, many institutions and universities have them and for those who do not, it should no longer be a matter of “if” but “when”. Self-archiving, that is, making the authors’ version of the article or the publishers’ version available in a repository, is a routine assignment for many universities and institutions. For example, support for researchers to publish in the OA publishing environment has been offered at Lund University, Sweden since 2002. Other initiatives are teaching and discussing the new publishing environment in a compulsory postgraduate course on scientific communication. The use and function of a repository today embraces more than the *mechanics of Open Access*. OA is moving towards making more than the publication itself freely available, but also the scientific data and research in order to connect these with articles in repositories and journals. This objective was evident in many presentations.

The first main session on Open Access, policy making and research was introduced by Sijbolt Noorda, President of the Dutch Research Universities Association and Chairman of the European University Associations’ Steering Group on Open Access. He started his presentation by pointing out the importance of research digitization and data collection and how it has improved research – libraries are playing an important role in this process – bringing knowledge to everyone in the society. The message was clear; researchers should make all their work traceable and searchable because the user perspective is larger than the academic community. We must include also the general

public, health professionals as well as business innovators. In this process, researchers should also be offered simple tools by their institution, from generating CVs to “the right to publish” information.

The next speaker was Alma Swan from Key Perspectives Ltd presenting the topic *What helps and what hinders OA?* The helping factors are important and obvious. An increased awareness must be given by information and education which in turn, can create incentives for researchers to add their papers to a repository. Showing concrete examples of higher visibility of your publications in Google, for instance, can have a very positive effect. The importance of education on the OA issue was also pointed out in the conference blog by the Ph.D. students from Lund University, who attended the conference. Once they know the facts about OA, the issues are no longer controversial to young researchers. Thus, this fits well with Alma Swan’s appeal to the young researchers, to be more receptive to the changing publishing environment.

The Wellcome Trust representative, Robert Kiley demonstrated in the next presentation that the message is very clear for Wellcome-funded researchers – free accessibility in UK PubMed Central (UKPMC) within six months of publication. The Trust supports OA under the following criteria: to improve quality of research – that is maximizing access to the research outputs; improving the research process by ensuring greater integration between the literature and the underlying data; developing repository-based services to meet the needs in the UK research community, and care for long-term preservation. The Trust meets all publication costs if there is an author-pay option. Universities are also looking at meeting centrally funded costs for OA publishing. Today most publishers – regardless of the publishing model have agreed to the Wellcome’s specification. An increased number of publishers now offer the author-pay model e.g. Elsevier, Wiley, and Oxford University Press. UK PubMed Central has been in service for two years. More funding has been approved in order to be able to expose more content in the UKPMC. These are text mining solutions with the aim to improve information retrieval and knowledge discovery. Other future plans are to work closely with the publishers to improve work flows for authors and work with authors and universities to improve the understanding of how to access Trust funding.



All photos were taken by Amanda Ozek.

Fig. 1. Stephen Pinfield (UK) and Sigrid Tollefsen (Norway)

Stephen Pinfield from the University of Nottingham took up the theme mentioned earlier, how institutions can facilitate for authors to move on to OA and cover the costs. The main message here was to lift the OA costs from the library to become centrally funded by the university. Stephen Pinfield pointed out that, according to a study by JISC, there is no clear pattern of responsibility for publication charges for OA publishing. Clearly universities and institutions need to improve their support to authors on all issues related to OA.

Moving on from the policy aspect of OA to the content of the research web, Kaitlin Thaney from Science Commons gave a talk on how they work with publishers, academics and institutions in order to make content and scientific data available. Using the metaphor of the paper as a container of knowledge, Kaitlin Thaney went on to talk about networked knowledge where you would have access to the scientific data in an article. Science Commons provide tools and resources for expanding and enhancing Open Access to research and scientific data. Perspectives to be considered are to give authors control because they are the publishers of scientific data. The first publishers to adopt

the research web were BioMed Central, PLoS and Hindawi giving the authors the right to give user rights of their articles.

Repositories and their various uses have been mentioned many times. For example, Sjobolt Noorda emphasized the importance of researchers being offered tools by their institutions. Håkan Carlsson from Göteborg University Sweden gave a talk on *Making the repository a researcher's resource* thus moving the focus on to the benefits for the researcher by reusing repository information in various ways. A good example of reusing publications is the *Lund Medical Faculty Monthly*, published by the Faculty of Medicine at Lund University. Furthermore, CVs and publication lists can be generated and customized on an individual as well as on the research group level. Self evaluation is another tool currently under development in the Lund University Publications. The information in the repository is verified in-house with correct affiliation and author names. There is a publication registration mandate and full texts are added using SHERPA. Thus, the tool will have greater precision than the *Web of Science* when, for example, looking up your personal h-index. As a final remark Håkan Carlsson encouraged the researchers in the audience to contact their library and give encouragement to develop the reuse of the repository and offer it as a benefit for the researchers.

Barbara Kalumenos from STM International Association of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers gave a presentation on *Open Access and the commercial publishers*. The newly launched project PEER (Publishing & Ecology of European Research) 2008-2011 was presented and discussed. The project aims to get evidence about the effect of embargoes of varying lengths to the various stakeholders and is a collaboration between publishers, repositories and researchers. There has been criticism that the methodology is weak, but Barbara Kalumenos explained that the project is looking for evidence rather than conclusions on the current publishing system.

Graham Lees, editor and owner of *The Scientific World Journal (TSWJ)* focused his presentation on *The future of journal publishing*. *TSWJ* is a hybrid journal, that is authors can choose to publish their article OA by author-pay model. *TSWJ* is different in its presentation: it has domains existing in an interdisciplinary context. Thus, there are no clear cut definitions for where an article in the *TSWJ* should be listed. In a way it is organized like interdisciplinary scientific and medical research and since it can appear in different domains the article will also increase its visibility. This is a different concept breaking the tradition of the format of the scientific journal since 1665. Even the OA publishers have kept the traditional format of the journal.



Fig. 2. Graham V. Lees, Editor of *TheScientificWorldJournal*

This brings us to think of the domain format as interesting and perhaps provocative – will the future article appear in subject related domains or clusters rather than being tied up to a specific journal title?

The second main session on the assessment of research was introduced by Anthony van Raan, Director of the Centre for Science and Technology Studies at Leiden University. The main areas that van Raan's team has been working on for the past decades are measuring citation patterns and impact on the bases of articles, from individuals to institutions. The data has been delivered from Thomson Reuters, the ISI databases but van Raans group is now also including data from Elsevier's database Scopus. Anthony Van Raan concluded that bibliometric analysis can be very

useful but that its results should never be used in isolation. Bibliometric analysis is one of many assessment tools. Mary van Allen, Manager of the Research Services Group at Thomson Reuters took up the thread from the perspective of her organization. The title of the talk was *Beyond impact factors*. New functionalities of the Web of Science were demonstrated; one was the possibility to track and display an article's "family" using citation analysis. The other new feature is "Researchers ID" which allows researchers to create an authority file of their own articles and obtain a display of their citations, h-index etc. The idea is to show collaboration networks among researchers. These networks can be displayed geographically or on institutional levels.



Fig. 3. Matthew Cockerill, BiomedCentral Ltd (UK) and Jan Veltrop, CEO (USA)

The next speaker was Richard Gedye, Chair of COUNTER and the UKSG Working Group on Usage Factors and Research Director in the journals division at Oxford University Press who presented the Usage Factor project: *Can the usage factor be used as an additional measure for journals?* Richard Gedye meant that evidence has showed that there are advantages in looking at usage factors. For example, this tool is helpful for journals not covered in the ISI database. Measuring the usage factor will also include students and practitioners. To conclude, the usage factor can be used as complementary information to the Impact Factor, especially for librarians. There are some problems, that usage data can be distorted by manipulation, which is less likely in a citation database.

Howard Browman, Principal Research Scientist at the Institute of Marine Research of Norway talked about the use and misuse of bibliometric indices in evaluating scholarly performance. It is not only the Impact Factor that has a limitation when assessing research, the built-in limitations and biases include all bibliometric measurements. He explained the two categories which are internal (technical or empirical, based upon false assumptions) and external (misinterpretation, behaviour of those being evaluated). He continued to point to data showing that any researcher's citations are concentrated to a few articles (the Pareto principle). Further, Howard Browman showed that almost 50% of the articles in the *Web of Science* have never been cited and brought up another interesting aspect, that journals with a high impact factor have a high degree of editorial pre-screening, that is before it gets to the reviewer, and a low rate of acceptance. Consequently, the question was raised: if it is true that 80% of published articles are of low quality, are 80% of journals of little significance? The quality focuses on highly cited papers, but what about the others?

The final speaker was Ed Pentz, Executive Director from Cross Ref which is a non-profit network for publishers and an infrastructure for linking citations across publishers using the Digital Object Identifier (DOI). There are about 35 million items, journals as well as books. There are also new kinds of publications that are assigning DOIs to items, e.g. protein sequence databanks, Blogs and Wikis are also moving towards this direction. This indicates that scientists are looking for development for recognition outside the traditional journal. The development also challenges the question whether articles in journals will continue to retain the importance of the branding of a journal name. Perhaps the traditional journal will become part of various databases in the future as the scientific published paper will be stored in databases where annotated datasets are available? Ed Pentz concluded: *the scholarly community needs to work together on developing new metrics to dynamically capture the real value of content in a broader context.*

Concluding remarks

There were many issues to reflect upon in the outcome of the conference. Here are some of them briefly described. Open Access publishing of peer-reviewed articles, whether in repositories or journals, is here to stay. Most institutions and universities have repositories. They provide multiple functions, self-archiving, digital archive, show-cases for universities, added value for researchers and more. The libraries are assigned to run the repositories and secure its content. Researchers need education and information on Open Access in such a way that they can see the benefits short as well long term. This is a pedagogical challenge for the teaching librarians when offering OA support. Questions should be asked before setting up educational programs. What is the university's publishing policy? Which tasks have been assigned to the library in the process? How can educational efforts become cemented in the Ph.D programmes? Should the information and education be concentrated on the younger generation of researchers? Finally, how much does the researcher need to know about the various ways of OA publishing? This is a big challenge because the *researchers perspective* is required at all times .



Fig. 4. Rune Nilsen (Norway) and Gunnar Sivertsen (Norway)

The role of the journal title in the future is an interesting topic. Will it remain when DOIs connect articles and sometimes the data itself? Access to research data and data sets is increasingly becoming more important. Questions such as, who owns the data, can it be connected and is it searchable, have been raised. Are different publishing models, for example *TSWJ* with its clusters of subjects where an article can appear in different places, a new challenge?

When full scale interoperability is working and articles can appear in various subject environments, will the article be liberating itself from the journal title? These examples may question the future role of the journal title as well as its impact factor.

The evaluation and assessment of research will continue to be discussed among funding organisations, policy makers and researchers. Despite the hard criticisms of the impact factor as well as bibliometric citation analysis, these tools continue to be used to evaluate researchers' publication production. Educational efforts to raise awareness among the researchers of the complications of these tools are urgent. The professional librarian can be a facilitator in this process.

The ECSP3 will take place in 2010. Developments occur rapidly and it is evident that the next conference topics will take us *beyond the mechanics of Open Access!*

Acknowledgement

On behalf of the steering committee I would like to thank Arne Jakobsson, Chair of the ECSP2 Local Organisation Committee, University of Oslo, who facilitated the infrastructure and the logistics for the second conference in 2008.

View the ECSP2 abstracts, power point presentations, links to web sites, and blog here:
<http://www.ub.uio.no/umh/ecspbiomed/program.html>

Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities

Preface

The Internet has fundamentally changed the practical and economic realities of distributing scientific knowledge and cultural heritage. For the first time ever, the Internet now offers the chance to constitute a global and interactive representation of human knowledge, including cultural heritage and the guarantee of worldwide access.

We, the undersigned, feel obliged to address the challenges of the Internet as an emerging functional medium for distributing knowledge. Obviously, these developments will be able to significantly modify the nature of scientific publishing as well as the existing system of quality assurance.

In accordance with the spirit of the Declaration of the Budapest Open Access Initiative, the ECHO Charter and the Bethesda Statement on Open Access Publishing, we have drafted the Berlin Declaration to promote the Internet as a functional instrument for a global scientific knowledge base and human reflection and to specify measures which research policy makers, research institutions, funding agencies, libraries, archives and museums need to consider.

Goals

Our mission of disseminating knowledge is only half complete if the information is not made widely and readily available to society. New possibilities of knowledge dissemination not only through the classical form but also and increasingly through the open access paradigm via the Internet have to be supported. We define open access as a comprehensive source of human knowledge and cultural heritage that has been approved by the scientific community.

In order to realize the vision of a global and accessible representation of knowledge, the future Web has to be sustainable, interactive, and transparent. Content and software tools must be openly accessible and compatible.

Definition of an Open Access Contribution

Establishing open access as a worthwhile procedure ideally requires the active commitment of each and every individual producer of scientific knowledge and holder of cultural heritage. Open access contributions include original scientific research results, raw data and metadata, source materials, digital representations of pictorial and graphical materials and scholarly multimedia material.

Open access contributions must satisfy two conditions:

1. The author(s) and right holder(s) of such contributions grant(s) to all users a free, irrevocable, worldwide, right of access to, and a license to copy, use, distribute, transmit and display the work publicly and to make and distribute derivative works, in any digital medium for any responsible purpose, subject to proper attribution of authorship (community standards, will continue to provide the mechanism for enforcement of proper attribution and responsible use of the published work, as they do now), as well as the right to make small numbers of printed copies for their personal use.
2. A complete version of the work and all supplemental materials, including a copy of the permission as stated above, in an appropriate standard electronic format is deposited (and thus published) in at least one online repository using suitable technical standards (such as the Open Archive definitions) that is supported and maintained by an academic institution, scholarly society, government agency, or other well established organization that seeks to enable open access, unrestricted distribution, inter operability, and long-term archiving.

Supporting the Transition to the Electronic Open Access Paradigm

Our organizations are interested in the further promotion of the new open access paradigm to gain the most benefit for science and society. Therefore, we intend to make progress by:

- encouraging our researchers/grant recipients to publish their work according to the principles of the open access paradigm.
- encouraging the holders of cultural heritage to support open access by providing their resources on the Internet.
- developing means and ways to evaluate open access contributions and online journals in order to maintain the standards of quality assurance and good scientific practice.
- advocating that open access publication be recognized in promotion and tenure evaluation.
- advocating the intrinsic merit of contributions to an open access infrastructure by software tool development, content provision, metadata creation, or the publication of individual articles.

We realize that the process of moving to open access changes the dissemination of knowledge with respect to legal and financial aspects. Our organizations aim to find solutions that support further development of the existing legal and financial frameworks in order to facilitate optimal use and access.

The new library of the Cluj University of Medicine



Ioana Robu

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On October 1st 2008 the new Cluj medical library opened its doors to its students. For the staff, who had worked over the whole summer to move the books and for the senior staff who had organized the move over the past eight months and also the training in the new web based Liberty library automation and security system, it was a wonderful realization.

The library was moved into a student hostel as a temporary move 15 years ago and at that time the new library was at blueprint stage. Over the next years there were many changes to the design not least that it was decided that the new building would also accommodate the Rector's and Dean's offices. However, we have three floors now and for the first time in the library's history (founded in 1949), we are benefitting from a specifically designed space.

Our very modern RFID security system with self-checking is a first in Romania, as are the open access shelves to the entire collection. Our state-of-the-art equipment for the readers, comprising 60 computers, wireless internet, 6 colour copiers, printers and scanners is the envy of all other libraries. Our e-book collection is in high demand now especially by the foreign students.



Self-check machine



Reading corner

The library is very well situated, in the heart of the "medical city" where all the teaching departments and hospitals and the students' accommodation are, with a fine view of the whole town of Cluj. In addition, our new library offers very pleasant reading spaces which have been extremely popular since the opening day, the library being full every day between 8am and 8pm.



View from the library



Pre-clinical collection

The blueprint of the new library has taken a long time to be put into action, but the students, doctors and library staff are convinced it has been "very much worth waiting for!"

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EAHIL WORKSHOP

2009

Dublin Castle, Ireland
2nd-5th June 2009

Working with Others: Explore, Engage, Extend!

The Health Sciences Libraries Group of the Library Association of Ireland, in association with the Health Research Board, has the honour of inviting you to the EAHIL Workshop in Dublin, Ireland, on 2nd to 5th June 2009.

Theme

The theme of the Workshop is *Working with Others: Explore, Engage Extend!* The IPC intends to make this event a workshop in the truest sense of the word - facilitating discussion, interaction and the exchange of ideas. Accordingly the Call for Papers, announced on 15 August, invited submissions around the themes of collaboration, co-operation and communication in the various aspects of health library service provision. The final date for submission of abstracts has been extended to 31 October and the International Programme Committee will meet in Dublin on the weekend of the 28-30 November to select oral and poster presentations.

Important Dates for Scientific Programme

Abstract submission deadline: 31 October 2008

Notification of acceptance: by 12 December 2008

Authors should confirm their participation in the Workshop by 31 January 2009

Full texts of accepted presentations to be submitted by 24 April 2009.



Dublin Castle (Upper Yard)

Dublin - Céad Míle Fáilte, One hundred thousand welcomes

Dublin, or *Baile Átha Cliath* in the native Gaelic language, is both a modern, cosmopolitan European capital and an ancient city, renowned for its Georgian architecture, its rich literary tradition and, of course, its legendary pubs. The Local Organising Committee has chosen some of Dublin's most beautiful and historic buildings for the EAHIL Workshop to make your visit as memorable as possible.

Dublin Castle - conference venue

First founded following the Norman invasion of Ireland in 1169, largely constructed during the 18th century, and formerly the seat of British rule, Dublin Castle is steeped in the history of the city. As well as a major tourist attraction, the Castle conference centre was constructed for Ireland's EU Presidency in 1990 and has been used many times since then by European Council members, and now EAHIL!

Dublin City Hall - Opening Reception, Wednesday 3 June 2008

Join us in one of the finest examples of Georgian architecture in the city, now the seat of Dublin City Council, and a stone's throw from the conference venue. Following the Opening Ceremony on Wednesday afternoon, a Welcome Reception will be held in the Rotunda of Dublin City Hall, drinks and canapés will be served. This evening is being hosted by Dublin City Public Libraries.

The Mansion House - Gala Dinner, Friday 5 June 2009

The official residence of the Lord Mayor of Dublin since 1715, the Mansion House has also played its part in the development of the nation and it was here that the first Dáil (government) met in 1919 to declare Irish independence. The first meeting of the Library Association of Ireland also took place here on 28 October 1928, so it is most fitting that we should meet here to celebrate with our European colleagues. This evening will commence with a drinks reception, followed by a sumptuous 5 course dinner in the Round Room of the Mansion House.



The Mansion House, Dublin

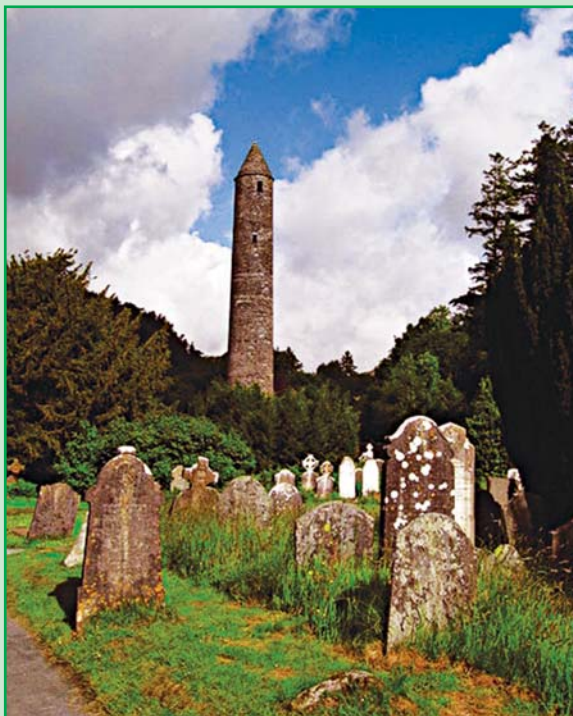
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<http://www.dublincity.ie/YourCouncil/LordMayorDublin/Pages/MansionHouse.aspx>



A Dublin pub

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Glendalough monastic site

Source: Wikipedia – creative commons License
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:RoundTowerGlendalough.jpg>

Post Workshop Tours Wicklow

Take this opportunity to visit beautiful Glendalough-the Glen of Two Lakes, in the heart of Wicklow. Glendalough is one of Ireland's most important monastic sites, and was founded by St. Kevin in the 6th Century.

Newgrange

Experience Ireland's past at one of our most ancient and historic sites: Newgrange. Enjoy a guided tour of this megalithic passage tomb, a UNESCO World Heritage site, which predates the Egyptian pyramids.

For further information please contact:
Louise Farragher
 (Health Research Board)
 Chair of the Local Organising Committee.
 Contact: info@eahil2009.ie

Paul Murphy
 (Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland)
 Chair of the International Programme Committee

www.icml2009.com



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We are now counting down to the *10th International Congress on Medical Librarianship* to be held in Australia for the first time, Monday 31 August – Friday 4 September 2009. The call for abstracts has closed and we had an excellent response. Members of the international committee will review the abstracts and notify presenters later this year if their paper or poster has been accepted.

Outstanding keynotes have been confirmed:

- *Dr Jeffrey Drazen*, editor-in-chief of the *New England Journal of Medicine* to talk about trends and the future of publishing
- *Professor Ian Frazer*, Director, Australian Cancer Research Foundation, to speak on the importance of biomedical information to discovery
- *Professors Paul Glasziou*, Director of the Centre for Evidence Based Medicine, Oxford University and *Christopher Del Mar*, Dean Medicine & Health Sciences, Bond University, to speak on Evidence Based Medicine
- *Professor Brian Fitzgerald*, Professor of Intellectual Property and Innovation, QUT to talk on the law, health and open access

More to be announced.

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- Emerging and new technologies and applications
- Publishing trends and challenges
- Health information resources
- Rural, Indigenous and Public Health
- Emerging diseases and disasters, the library's role
- Measuring up – performance and quality measures
- Consumer and patient health information
- Medical humanities
- Best practice in professional development
- Marketing and Promotion

ASSOCIATED MEETINGS

6th International Conference of Animal Health Information Specialists (ICAHIS)

This will be the second time this Conference has been held in association with ICML and following on from the 5th Conference (held in South Africa in July 2005) this meeting will bring together librarians specialising in animal health from around the world to discuss a range of issues relevant to their profession.

ICAHIS Themes:

- Advancing communication in animal health practice
- Improving information transfer research to practice
- Partnerships & collaborations in animal health

4th International Clinical Librarian Conference (ICLC)

The Clinical Librarian Conference has become global with this Conference being held with the ICML. The previous Conference, which was held in York, England in mid 2007, attracted medical librarians involved in all aspects of Clinical Librarianship.

ICLC Themes:

- Local and International Developments
- New initiatives in Clinical Librarianship
- Demonstrating the value of a Clinical Librarianship service



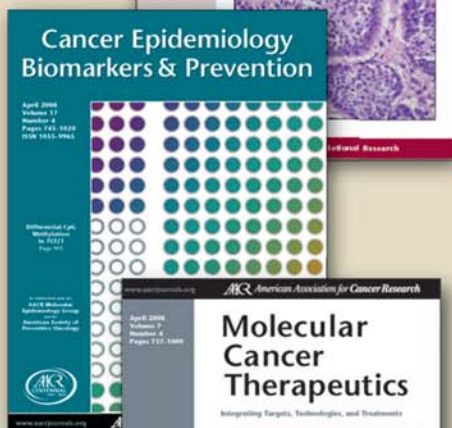
Visit our website for information on the extensive social program, including networking events and post-conference tours.

You could cuddle a koala at Lone Pine Koala Sanctuary, see Humpback Whales on their annual migration, or enjoy a bushwalk in Brisbane Forest Park, to name just a few options.

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Take a Look!



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Benoit_Thirion@yahoo.fr

The goal of this section is to have a look at references from non-medical librarian journals, but interesting for medical librarians (for lists and TOC's alerts from medical librarian journals, see: <http://www.chu-rouen.fr/documed/eahil67.html>)

Free full text

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Facebook yourself!



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There is a common marketing rule, which seems to fit nicely to libraries in the digital age: *Use the very method of communication that the user prefers*. This may be Email, phone, face to face, SMS, Skype, ICQ, instant messaging, but also – increasingly – social networks. Email is out and social portals such as StudiVZ, MySpace or Facebook are “in”(1).

A study on the communication behavior of the Millennials published by OCLC supports this experience: *It is to be expected that an online population equipped with do-it-yourself discovery tools will continue to expand their reach, as well as their desire to be self-sufficient, looking for information on their own in more and more places. Now experts themselves at search and find techniques, users naturally would move away from last-generation, “expert-based” information systems and gravitate to sites designed for them and by them, sites offering self service, quick access and limited rules. No authentication needed, no ILL forms to fill out, just free content and the tools to share it or create it* (2). As a result, the use of library websites is decreasing. In Münster we had the experience that users visit our library’s homepage not by choice but by chance. The HTTP referrees tell us that most visitors are referred to our library’s website from Google searches but not from local websites. Millennials make more use of do-it-yourself discovery tools such as Google, social networks or recommendation systems than library websites. As (real or self-assessed) experts they are more independent with library information services than one would like to know.

Within this, social networking is more than just mingling with peers: *It is redefining roles, muddying the waters between audience and creator, rules and relationships, trust and security, private and public* (3) and between users and library, one may add. It is not sufficient to just pep up one’s library website with interactive features like RSS feeds, blogs or wikis. First you must ensure that the library’s homepage technically can act as a social meeting point and second that it is attractive enough for users to work with.

In this way, the demand to meet the users where they are, is not new: *to continue to be vital to society, libraries must adopt new objectives. In particular, they must strive to participate with individuals in their cultural activities; passive, depersonalized service is no longer enough*. [Frederick Kilgour: *Evolving, Computerizing, Personalizing American Libraries*, February 1972]

The screenshot shows the Facebook interface for the 'Zweigbibliothek Medizin Münster' page. At the top, the Facebook logo and navigation links (Home, Profile, Friends, Inbox) are visible, along with the user name 'Oliver Obst'. The page title is 'Zweigbibliothek Medizin Münster' with a link to 'Browse more Places'. A large black and white photograph of the library building is the main visual. Below the photo, the location is listed as 'Domagkstraße 9, Münster, Germany, 48149' and the phone number as '0251/83-58561'. Operating hours are provided for Monday-Friday (8:00 am - 9:00 pm) and Saturday-Sunday (10:00 am - 7:00 pm). On the right side, there are several menu items: 'Edit Page', 'Edit Admins', 'Send an Update to Fans', 'Promote Page with an Ad', 'Remove me from Fans', and 'View Insights'. Below these is a 'Share +' button. Further down are sections for 'Events' (with an 'edit' link and a message 'There are no events. Create Events.'), 'Notes' (with an 'edit' link and a message 'There are no notes. Add Notes.'), and 'Simply RSS' (with an 'x' icon). At the bottom right, there is a 'ZB Med Feeds' RSS icon.

Fig. 1. Facebook site of Münster:Medical Library.

Libraries at Facebook

The OCLC report recommended increasing the engagement of the library on social sites and many libraries, especially in the USA, have dependences at Facebook. My library created at first a profile on StudiVZ (Students Directory), the German competitor to Facebook (4) and with 4 Mio users the largest social network in Germany. Without much publicising, the library's engagement was quickly recognized and welcomed. Students liked this way of making contact with the library management very much and obviously it lowered the barrier for interaction such as asking for improvements. Students even founded a group called *The residents of the medical library Münster* comprising about 70 members. From these informal contacts a joint taskforce for improvement of library services has been initiated.

Recently we opened a site on Facebook too (*Figure 1*). Facebook allows far more features than StudiVZ, and there are many EAHIL members too on Facebook. Let me cite Anne Christensen, a colleague from the University Library of Hamburg (5), regarding the advantages of starting a library website at Facebook (6):

For almost a year, it has been possible at Facebook to build pages for products, companies or even libraries (yes, there is an extra-page type for libraries!). In the United States, where Facebook is the market leader, the number of libraries with a Facebook presence has increased rapidly. In relevant discussion forums there is an intense and ongoing debate about possible services from libraries via Facebook. Actually, a library page at Facebook is created easily: upload a picture, addresses, opening hours, enter the RSS feed of your library's blog: all in all no more than

10 minutes of work. Then: wait for users (in Facebook they are called “fans”). Do not be afraid of the “empty restaurant” symptom, because within a few days, people will quickly learn about your new offer. Mainly students will be attracted, who know already about Facebook (maybe because they are from abroad) and are therefore used to an international platform for exchange. In 2007 we invited all our 90 fans to a (physical) workshop on literary management – the training room was full and the parallel Facebook page of the event became a lively discussion forum. What else can you do with a Facebook site? For example a widget to search your catalog, which can be installed by your fans on their own sites (making them even more self-sufficient). Other libraries offer instant messaging applications or a counseling services on Facebook. The list of potential activities is long (7). My conclusion: Facebook is an ideal playground for libraries in social networks. With little effort you can present your library – and any RSS-based services such as blogs and book lists can easily be integrated. You can meet students at eye level and present yourself as trendy.

If you act as an individual in these social networks, you should note however, that not everybody appreciates the interference with an administrative supervisor such as a librarian. In ACRLog, “StevenB” made us aware of students, who like to be there themselves: *For the most part, [administrators shouldn't use Facebook]. I'd much rather they stay out of it. However, I do have one Professor who is known for being fairly hip. He's on Facebook and I have no problem with this because I know he's not going to abuse that position* (8).

Professionalism

So it seems that, all in all, the only thing to worry about is not the use of Facebook by librarians but by students. A recent study reveals, that the medical students' use of social networks is far from being professional: *One of the major findings of this study is that medical students and residents are using Facebook [unprofessionally]. Many medical students seem unaware of or unconcerned with the possible ramifications of sharing personal information in publicly available online profiles even though such information could affect their professional lives. [They concluded]: Medical educators need to become more involved in electronic social networking* (9).

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Letter from the President



Suzanne Bakker

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Council elections

By the time you read this issue, the Council elections will be running: our online, web-based election system, smartly programmed by Oslo library staff and well managed by our Past-President Arne Jakobsson, will provide the infrastructure for these elections. Several Countries have vacancies, either by the fact that councillors have served their two 4-year terms or by the growing number of EAHIL members and are therefore entitled to more representatives in the Council. Having some advance knowledge about the nominations, I have noticed that most countries do have just enough candidates to fill the vacancies, so therefore it is not really an election. Nevertheless, we will set up the election in the system, as organizing Council elections is according to the rules and traditions of EAHIL. It seems that in some countries EAHIL members have organized and voted on candidates and the outcome was presented as a nomination to EAHIL. Of course we appreciate these activities taking place, it shows that members are involved and care for the Association. But these “local” elections did not take place in every country. Therefore EAHIL Council elections will be set-up and the EAHIL Board would be pleased to see many of you using the system. It is important that we all become familiar with the system so that we can rely on it in the future as the cornerstone of our democratic infrastructure.

EAHIL Board meeting

In February, the EAHIL Board will meet in Milan for the winter business meeting. In this meeting we will discuss the reports and finances of last year, plans for 2009 and the items to be placed on the agenda of the Council meeting and the General Assembly. If you would like the Board to pay attention and discuss any item, please contact the Honorary Secretary, Tony McSeán or me and we shall present the subject at the Board meeting. I would like to get input from members on the issues of virtual communities and web 2.0 tools: shortly after Helsinki there were invitations to join communities, to share pictures, to publish on blogs or to start wiki's. Presentations on these new technology and tools were presented in Helsinki and received a lot of appreciation by the audience. How can EAHIL serve its members better by using these tools? How can cooperation be supported by facilitation with web services? What rules should be applied and what etiquette should be adhered to in order to make the best out of these tools in order not to break privacy regulations or cause embarrassment? New tools are often invented as tools to play with, and find their application only in the second phase of development. For what purpose can EAHIL use these tools and how can EAHIL members benefit in their profession by using and exploiting social networks? I hope to hear from you about these subjects, either as a letter to the Board, a letter to the Editor, an article in the journal or a presentation in the next workshop or conference.

On the monopoly of publishers

These months many colleagues are involved in budgeting and renewals. Even without the crisis in the monetary system caused by closure of banks and hopefully eased by governmental interventions, there is an ongoing financial

crisis in the medical and academic libraries, better known as the serials crisis. The change from print to electronic versions is by no means cheaper than the print, when e-only is offered by the publisher with only a slightly reduced subscription fee. The high level of taxes (VAT in some European countries is reaching levels as high as 25%) causing an annual increase in costs for accessing scientific literature. The Open Access movement has made a strong plea for opening up the results of scientific research, by free access to archives, or by the author-pays model, by institutional repositories, pre-print archives or by post-print publishing on personal websites. In this issue we will read about what was discussed in Oslo during the 2nd European Conference Scientific Publishing in Biomedicine and Medicine (ECSP2). Open Access will benefit the free flow of information and we may expect a positive impact on spreading scientific news and the distribution of scientific and (bio)medical knowledge. Even without bibliometric data we know from observing our users and their information behaviour that they prefer barrier-free 24/7 access. This ease of access helps to get funding for the digital library collection, more so now that storage space is seen as a substantial cost to the institute. But there is still no end to the rising costs of scientific publication and communication. Why?

First of all there are still many authors who transfer their rights to the publishers without limit or restrictions. Uniqueness of scientific publications offers the publishers a monopoly; licensed access to digital content is fully controlled by the publisher. Furthermore many publishers execute these rights as long and as extensively as possible: license agreements contain restrictions on the usage, storage and distribution of licensed material. The exemption for libraries to provide copies in response to ILL requests without charges for copyright clearance as granted by (Dutch and German) law is restricted to paper and does not apply to electronic publications or digital copies. Limited storage space (and management less willing to provide this) and costs of archiving have forced many librarians to cancel print subscriptions and to change to online-only, and to throw away paper archives. In the short run this will save costs to institutions, but in the long run the legal protection of the licensed full-text material will be an easy sales product of ever-lasting payments without any competition from copies provided by libraries.

A third factor to increasing costs comes from the need to keeping archives alive and compatible with new programmes, standards and equipment. Standards, uniform formats, data conversion, data protection will be necessary and mandatory for institutional repositories and digital archives stored in national or international libraries. And there are many more reasons why digital content in archives will continue to cost: new technology, new tools and features will be invented and need to be implemented, also for the archives.

Over the last year we have noticed that more and more ILL deliveries are subject to restrictions: limits in the number of times a document can be viewed and or printed. This is all the outcome of legislation regarding copyright protection in conjunction to the fact that authors have transferred their rights to the publisher. The serials crisis is in fact a fight for rights: monopolies protected by transferred author rights and restrictive licenses.

A few years ago EAHIL contributed to the investigations of the UK Parliament on scientific publishing by sending a letter with a firm statement supporting open access and fair use. <http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200304/cmselect/cmsctech/399/399we29.htm> Unfortunately the outcome of these investigations was less than the librarians' expectations: the government did not respond fully to the recommendations of the Committee on Science and Technology of the UK Parliament. The steep rise in costs for libraries in relation to the large profits by publishers and taking into account the publicly funded research and volunteering work of editors and reviewers as the main components of scientific publications is an unbalanced and unfair distribution of costs and benefits in the system of scientific communication. Being a European association, EAHIL might be in the position to raise this issue and to approach the European commissioner, Mrs Neelie Kroes. The market of scientific publishing is dominated by a few large firms that compete on market shares with monopolized content. I would like EAHIL members to discuss this issue further. In the mean time the EAHIL Board will make contact with other stakeholders, e.g. LIBER, EBLIDA and SUBITO.

2009 EAHIL Workshop, Dublin

The International Programme Committee of Dublin 2009 is now collecting the submissions of abstracts for the presentations. The selection process will take place by the end of November/early December. The emphasis on "interactivity" is a challenge for both organizers and presenters. The number of participants that can be accommodated is limited; early registration is recommended. I look forward to meeting you in 2009 in Dublin or in 2010 in Lisbon.

Public health information news from Finland: *HealthFinland* Portal prototype launched



Päivi Pekkarinen

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Interesting things are happening in Finland concerning citizens' free access to high quality health information. On the 12 September 2008, a prototype of an ambitious project *HealthFinland: a National Semantic Health Information Portal* was launched. The aim of the portal is to offer all citizens high quality health information in their mother tongue, free of charge via an innovative interface based on semantic web technologies and ontologies. The *HealthFinland* project is funded by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health and coordinated by the National Public Health Institute. A network of all major national health promoters is responsible for information contents.

The portal techniques are developed by researchers of the Semantic Computing Research Group (SeCo) at the Helsinki University of Technology and the University of Helsinki. Those who attended the EAHIL Helsinki Conference last June might remember Professor Eero Hyvönen's presentation which gave an overview on the techniques used in the portal. The aim is, with web 2.0 technology, to give more versatile, balanced, and accurate search results and also open up possibilities to smoothly move from one kind of content to another through semantic networks. One fundamental idea in *HealthFinland* is to create a common gateway for a variety of information producers, by using shared metadata schema and ontologies. This should solve the problem of health related information being scattered on the web pages of different organizations. Information producers of *HealthFinland* are research institutions and expert bodies, authorities and organisations.

The semantic registry for searching local and regional health services, including private and third sector services, is part of the project plan, as well as making a model of decentralized answering system of citizens' health related questions. The input of voluntary organizations to *HealthFinland* will be important, since parallel to *HealthFinland* they are building a portal of their own and the contents will be linked from the one portal to the other. Coordinated by the Finnish Centre for Health Promotion, voluntary organizations such as the A-Clinic Foundation, the Finnish Diabetes Association and the Finnish Heart Association will be producing contents to *HealthFinland*. The networked cooperation of the *HealthFinland* Project comprises three working groups: content, terminology, and quality. Päivi Pekkarinen from the National Library of Health Sciences is a member of the terminology working group. This group has been charged with drawing guidelines and building tools for the organization and retrieval of the contents of the *HealthFinland* portal. The major work has been transforming health related vocabularies into ontologies. A special Finnish health promotion ontology TERO has been created. TERO is built on the general Finnish ontology YSO by extending it with the concepts of a European multilingual thesaurus on health promotion HPMULTI, and with about 2500 relevant concepts from MeSH/FinMeSH. YSO, HPMULTI and MeSH/FinMeSH are also available as separate ontologies/vocabularies. The Unique ID of MeSH/FinMeSH concepts supports us of multilingual search and indexing vocabularies.

The grand opening of the Portal will be in February 2009. You can take a look at the *HealthFinland* prototype: <http://demo.seco.tkk.fi/tervesuomi> Presentation of *HealthFinland* on the National Public Health Institutes homepage: <http://www.ktl.fi/portal/10963>

Semantic Computing Research Group (SeCo)'s *HealthFinland* homepage:
<http://www.seco.tkk.fi/applications/tervesuomi/>

EAHIL Council Election

EAHIL Council Election for the period 2009-2012

The election of EAHIL Councillors is open from the 1st of November 2008 until the 31st of November 2008. The role of EAHIL Councillors and nomination procedures were published in Journal of EAHIL 2008;4(3):54.

The following countries are electing EAHIL Councillors:

- Croatia
- Czech Republic
- Estonia
- Finland
- France
- Greece
- Hungary
- Italy
- Latvia
- Netherlands
- Poland
- Portugal
- Switzerland

The EAHIL Council elections will be done electronically through the membership database. I urge all members in the countries above to vote for EAHIL Councillors, even if, for some countries, the number of nominated candidates is equal to the number of candidates that shall be elected.

Instructions for voting

1. Go to EAHIL web site <http://www.eahil.net/>
2. Click on the membership database
3. Login with your userid and password.

If you have forgotten your userid and password, click on the link "Forgot your password?" Type your email address to receive an email with your username and password. If the e-mail address in the database matches the address you typed in, you will get your userid and password by e-mail. If this does not work, send me an e-mail and I will update your e-mail address in the membership database. When I have updated your e-mail address the "Forgot your password"- function will work.

4. Click on Elections
5. You are only allowed to vote for Councillors in your own country. In the Election list it should be stated the type of election (Council) and your country.
6. Click on your country name and you will get information on the maximum number of votes you can cast. You will also get the candidate list. You can click on the candidates name to get the address information for the candidate, for instance workplace and even a photo if the candidate has added the photo in the membership database. If you want to vote for a candidate you just check the checkbox after the candidate name.
7. When you have checked the boxes for your candidate(s). Press the vote button. If you have voted for fewer candidates than your maximum number of votes, you are informed that you have chosen too few candidates. You can press vote again to proceed or check the boxes for more candidates and than press vote. You can only vote once!

If you have any problems, questions or find any errors please contact **Arne Jakobsson**, E-mail: p.a.jakobsson@ub.uio.no

The following countries are missing one Council candidate.

- Iceland
- Ireland
- Switzerland

Please contact EAHIL President **Suzanne Bakker**, E-mail: sbakker@nki.nl for advice.

Arne Jakobsson
EAHIL Past President

Medical Library Association report for EAHIL



Bruce Madge

MLA representative to EAHIL
London Upright MRI Center, London, UK
Contact: Bruce.Madge@uprightmri.co.uk

As winter gets closer and the nights draw in, it is probably time to think about next year's MLA conference which will take place in sunny Honolulu, Hawaii between May 15th and 20th 2009. Not only will this be a superb location but I am sure that the conference will be as good as always. The theme next year is *iFusions* and although the call for papers is now closed, I am sure the quality of programming will be excellent as ever. I notice that there is also the option of a post conference cruise which might be an excellent way to relax after the rigours of the conference. There is also a *wiki* that contains everything you need to know about the meeting and the attractions of Hawaii. I intend to see you all there in May.

Posters from MLA'07 that were given to MLA are now accessible in the Center of Research and Education (CORE) Toolbox. CORE provides access to a collection of tools that can be used to continually learn, teach, and sharpen professional skills. The CORE Toolbox is accessible through the Member Center on MLANET (www.mlanet.org). Once in CORE, you can browse by subject or search for keywords

The MLA Connections blog is now open for business. This blog provides an easy way for all Board members and MLA members to communicate with each other about issues of importance to MLA. It is available for MLA members to use and post but other librarians can read the postings.

Librarians without borders (LWB) is expanding and insights into some of Lenny Rhine's latest travels are posted at <http://www.mlanet.org/resources/global/> MLA are also giving a free CE course about LWB topics including NLM's new disaster management specialization at MLA '09. The course will be held on the last Wednesday of the conference from about 11.00 - 3:00 p.m. The course is free to MLA members.

MLA are holding another of their informative webcasts. It is entitled *Survival tips and stories: Expanding the library's services in times of disaster*, and is to be held on Wednesday, November 12, 2008, at 1:00 p.m. Registration is open to both individuals and sites. Further details and the programme's goals and objectives can be found on MLANET where you can also register.

The Hay Group/MLA 2008 Salary Survey is also now underway. This survey is carried out on a regular basis and the results are a useful resource for MLA members. It would perhaps be useful for EAHIL to consider a similar survey at some point in the future.

MLA has announced the slate for the 2009/10 Election. Margaret Bandy, (AHIP, Library and Media Services, Exempla Saint Joseph Hospital, Denver), and Ruth Holst, (AHIP, FMLA, National Network of Libraries of Medicine,

Greater Midwest Region, Library of the Health Sciences, University of Illinois-Chicago), are candidates for MLA President-Elect. All MLA members with email addresses on file will receive ballots electronically in the election to be held November 5-December 10, 2008. Paper ballots will be mailed to members without email addresses on file. Go to MLANET to view a complete list of candidates.

This year President Mary Ryan has been travelling a lot including a visit to IFLA in Quebec. You can read about her travels at http://www.mlanet.org/about/leaders/president_08-09/mlr_updates.html. I am sure that President-Elect Connie Schardt will also be taking on the travelling role when she assumes office in May 2009.

October is National Medical Librarians Month (NMLM) in the US. Visit the updated NMLM site for poster art, samples, marketing tips, and a customizable bookmark template with this year's poster artwork. The theme for this year's celebration is, *Dig deep: @sk your medical librarian*.

Finally it gives me great pleasure to announce that Carla Funk, Chief Executive of MLA, has been awarded an Honorary Fellowship of the Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals (CILIP) for her outstanding contribution to medical librarianship. I am particularly pleased as I am President of CILIP this year and one of my goals was to increase the number of international awards that we give, so many congratulations to Carla.

2010 Cunningham Fellowship

The Cunningham Fellowship was established in 1967 and named in honor of Eileen Cunningham. The program provides a three-week learning experience including attending MLA 2010 and a one-to-two week stay at one or more medical library host sites. Two Cunningham awards of \$3500 each are available.

Applications are now being accepted through December 1, 2008, for the 2010 Cunningham Memorial International Fellowship. The award is given annually to citizens or permanent residents from countries outside the United States and Canada who have both an undergraduate degree and a master's level library degree and are working or preparing to work in a health sciences library in their countries.

For more information, contact

Lisa C. Fried

Credentialing, Professional Recognition, and Career Coordinator

at 312.419.9094, ext 28 or

mlapd2@mlahq.org

Go to www.mlanet.org/awards/grants/ for links to a fact sheet and application



Giovanna F. Miranda

Scientific Information & Library Services
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Dear Colleagues,

I have three interesting topics for you, the first one being scholarly journal articles. The NISO (National Information Standards Organization) and the ALPSP JAV (Association of Learned and Professional Society – Publishers Journal Article Versions) Technical Working Group have published a simple, practical way of describing versions of scholarly journal articles that typically appear online before, during, and after formal journal publication. The *Recommended terms and definitions for journal article versions* define journal articles at seven stages: author's original, submitted manuscript under review, accepted manuscript, proof, version of record, corrected version of record, and enhanced version of record. The appendices include a set of use cases showing application of the recommended terms and a graphical representation of journal article versions and relationships with formal and grey literature.

The second offers the result that open access increases readership but not citations. Davis *et al.* have published the first randomised trial of open access (BMJ. 2008;337:a568). The study compares the usage and the citations of open access articles and subscription access publications.

Lastly plagiarism which is a subject that students know about (Information World Review, 2008; 248:3). The problem of plagiarism is so widespread that a software has been developed that detects electronically submitted academic reports containing passages copied and pasted from the internet (<http://www.asahi.com/english/Herald-asahi/TKY200805260177.html>).

Giovanna F. Miranda

Journal issues

Since the JEAHIL in August, the following issue of *Health Information and Libraries Journal* has been received:

Vol. 25 Issue 3

H Rossall, C Boyes, K Montacute, P Doherty. Developing research capacity in health librarians: a review of the evidence. p. 159-174.

This critical review considers current issues of research capacity development in UK health care and the role of health librarianship in this context, placing particular focus on the use of research networks.

G A Ajuwon, L Rhine. The level of internet access and ICT training for health information professionals in sub-Saharan Africa. p. 175-185.

The study assessed internet access, use of electronic resources and ICT training among health information professionals in sub-Saharan Africa.

R Bertulis, J Cheeseborough. The Royal College of Nursing's information needs survey of nurses and health professionals. p. 186-197.

The aim of this study was find out the nursing community's needs in the following areas: information or knowledge to improve practice in the clinical area; information to support lifelong learning and formal study.

CE Voisin, C de la Varre, L Whitener, G Gartlehner. Strategies in assessing the need for updating evidence-based guidelines for six clinical topics: an exploration of two search methodologies. p. 198-207.

This study compared two strategies: the Shekelle's method and the traditional systematic review method in assessing the need for updating evidence-based guidelines for six clinical topics.

K Oak, R Gegg. Increasing the rural general practitioners' use of library and information services through publicity: a randomized controlled trial in Cornwall, UK. p. 208-217.

The paper measured the effect of two types of publicity (emails or visiting GP) on the General Practitioner's use of library services.

R Marriott. Let's stick together: collaborative purchasing of electronic journals in the National Health Service. p. 218-224.

The paper describes the collaborative purchasing of electronic journals by National Health Service (NHS) libraries in the East Midlands, UK, including the methodology for selecting titles and the formula for dividing the payment.

Book reviews

eBooks – The end user experience: a white paper. The librarians at six institutions were surveyed to understand their views on eBook adoption and benefits. In 2008, the study was followed up with a survey of end users at five institutions to gauge their usage of and attitudes toward eBooks. Topics include: end user awareness and usage of eBooks; trends in eBook user behaviour; end user evaluation of eBook advantages and disadvantages; trends in eBook user behaviour; end user evaluation of eBook advantages and disadvantages; the future of eBook usage.
www.springer.com/ebooks

Introduction to health sciences librarianship. MS Wood (Ed.).

The Haworth Information Press, Taylor & Francis Group, New York, NY USA, 2008. 159,95, ISBN 978-0-7890-3595-0 hard cover; 94,95 ISBN 978-0-7890-3596-7 soft cover; p. 546. This book presents some of the most respected librarians and educators in the field, each discussing important aspects of librarianship, including technical services, public services, administration, special services, and special collections. It provides essential information for health sciences librarians, medical librarians, beginning and intermediate level health sciences/medical librarians, and any health sciences librarian.

The Oxford textbook of clinical research ethics. EJ Emanuel, C Grady, RA Crouch, R Lie, F Miller, and D Wendler (Eds). New York, Oxford University Press, 2008; 150, ISBN 978-0-19-516865-5; p. 827. Under the editorship of experts from the National Institute of Health of the United States, the book's 73 chapters offer a wide-ranging and systematic examination of all aspects of research with human beings.

Paper reviews

Journal article versions (JAV): Recommendations of the NISO/ALPSP JAV Technical Working Group. April 2008.

<http://www.niso.org/publications/rp/RP-8-2008.pdf>

Open access publishing, article downloads, and citations: randomized controlled trial.

PM Davis *et al.* BMJ. 2008;337:a568

Open access to research.

F Godlee. BMJ. 2008;337:304

Libraries fear e-journal extinction.

K Thomas. Information World Review. 2008;248:2

Students know what plagiarism is.

K Thomas. Information World Review. 2008;248:3

Calculating the real worth of a database.

R Miller. Information World Review. Horizons;2008:20

News

Catching students copying from the internet. A researcher says he has developed computer software that detects electronically submitted academic reports containing passages copied and pasted from the internet. The software searches the Net for similar clauses and words and checks if the “copy” and “paste” functions have been used.

<http://www.asahi.com/english/Herald-asahi/TKY200805260177.html>

British Library services for pharmaceutical industries. As pharmaceutical companies strive to cut costs and improve efficiency, the British Library helps by taking on more of the library management – from providing a single document to a complete management service.

<http://www.bl.uk/reshelp/atyourdesk/docsupply/new/pharmpage/index.html>

Information sources... web based

PEDro. The Physiotherapy Evidence Database gives access to bibliographic details and abstracts of randomised controlled trials, systematic reviews and evidence-based clinical practice guidelines in physiotherapy. Most trials on the database have been rated for quality to help searchers quickly discriminate between trials which are likely to be valid and interpretable and those which are not.

<http://www.pedro.fhs.usyd.edu.au/index.html>

Access to Medicine Index – One of the major goals of the *Access to Medicine Index* is supply investors, governments, academics, nongovernmental organizations and the general public with independent, impartial and reliable information on individual pharmaceutical companies’ efforts to improve global access to medicines. Each year, the Index will score companies according to their performance on a wide range of criteria. Index measurements and ratings will be published on the Index website, providing companies, investors and other stakeholders with independent, impartial and reliable data.

<http://www.atmindex.org/>

EVIPNet promotes the systematic use of health research evidence in policy-making. Focusing on low and middle-income countries, EVIPNet promotes partnerships at the country level between policy-makers, researchers and civil

society in order to facilitate both policy development and policy implementation through the use of the best scientific evidence available. EVIPNet comprises networks that bring together country-level teams, which are coordinated at both regional and global levels.

<http://evipnet.bvsalud.org>

New journals

Journal of Electronic Resources Librarianship. Taylor & Francis, LLC announces that the first issue of the *Journal of Electronic Resources Librarianship* is now in circulation. Formerly entitled *The Acquisitions Librarian* from Vol. 19, 4, the quarterly journal now focuses on electronic resources management under the Editorship of Bonnie Tijerina, Coordinator of the Electronic Resources & Libraries Conference. A complimentary copy is available from Marisa Starr.

E-mail: marisa.starr@taylorandfrancis.com

News from editors

BioMed Central. The world's largest open access publisher, BioMed Central, has been sold to Springer. BioMed Central publishes 180 peer-reviewed journals under the open access publishing model. There are no plans to change the journal publishing costs or fees.

www.the-scientist.com/blog/browse/date/2008-10/

Proquest. In July, Proquest bought **Dialog Business** from Thomson Reuters.

www.proquest.co.uk/pressroom/pressrelease/08/20080701.shtml

Academic Publishing in Europe. The full proceedings of the first two Academic Publishing in Europe conferences 2006-2008, originally published in the journal *Information Services and Use*, are available at the conference site.

www.ape2008.eu

Thieme Publishers announce a sizable increase in Impact Factors for their journals as reported in the Thomson ISI® 2007 Journal Citation Reports (JCR). Its journals experienced substantial increases across the majority of subject areas, including key fields such as Critical Care Medicine, Haemostasis, and Hepatology. The most significant gains were found in *Seminars in Respiratory* and *Critical Care Medicine*, *Seminars in Liver Disease*, and *Seminars in Thrombosis and Haemostasis*. Such an upward trajectory reflects the tireless dedication to excellence of both the editors and the publisher.

www.thieme.com

NATURE Publishing Group. The NPG Manuscript Deposition Service will be available to authors publishing original research articles in Nature and the Nature research journals. NPG's Manuscript Deposition service will deposit authors' accepted manuscripts with PubMed Central (PMC) and UK PubMed Central (UKPMC). The service is open to authors whose funders have an agreement with PMC or UKPMC to deal with authors' manuscripts from publishers.

www.nature.com/authors/editorial_policies/license.html

Forthcoming events

November 2-5, 2008, Dubrovnik, Croatia

Pharma-Bio-Med 2008 conference & exhibition

For further information: www.pharma-bio-med.com/programme.html

11-13 November 2008, Dusseldorf, Germany

Berlin 6 Open Access conference

For further information: <http://www.berlin6.org/?p=20>

12-14 November 2008, Sofia, Bulgaria

Globalization and the management of information resources

For further information: <http://slim.emporia.edu/globenet/Sofia2008/>

13-14 November 2008, Chişinău, Moldova

Copyright: Enabling access or creating roadblocks for libraries?

For further information: <http://www.eblida.org/index.php?page=joint-ifla-eblida-eifl-conference>

26-28, November 2008, New Delhi, India

Shaping the future of special libraries: beyond boundaries

ICoASL 2008. International Conference of Asian Special Libraries

For further information: <http://units.sla.org/chapter/cas/ICoASL2008.html>

2-4 December 2008, London, UK

Online Information 2008

For further information: <http://www.online-information.co.uk/index.html>

3-5 December 2008, Koblenz, Germany

SAMT 2008

3rd International Conference on Semantic and Digital Media Technologies

For further information: <http://samt2008.uni-koblenz.de/>

15-19 December 2008, Pisa, Italy

ICDM 2008. IEEE International Conference on Data Mining series

For further information: <http://icdm08.isti.cnr.it/>

20-21 January 2009, Berlin, Germany

The Impact of publishing

APE 2009. The Fourth International Conference “Academic Publishing in Europe”

For further information: <http://www.ape2009.eu/>

28-30 January 2009

BOBCATSSS 2009

For further information: <http://www.bobcatss2009.org/>

3-5 February 2009, Bielefeld, Germany

Upgrading the eLibrary

9th International Bielefeld Conference

For further information: <http://conference.ub.uni-bielefeld.de/>

1st-4th March 2009, Venice-Mestre, Italy

Best practices in patent information management and searching.

IPI-ConfEx 2009

For further information: <http://www.ipi-confex.com/>

23-27 March 2009, La Habana, Cuba

From papyrus to digital library

5th Ibero-American conference

For further information: <http://papiro.casadelasamericas.org/>

30 May-3 June 2009, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada

The sky's the limit / Horizons illimités

The Canadian Health Libraries Association / Association des bibliothèques de la Santé

For further information: <http://www.chla-absc.ca/?q=en/node/268>

29 June-3 July 2009, Stockholm, Sweden

Bridging the Gap

5th International Evidence Based Library and Information Practice Conference

For further information: <http://blogs.kib.ki.se/ebliip5/welcome.html>

23-27 August 2009, Milan, Italy

Libraries create futures: building on cultural heritage

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

For further information: <http://www.ifla.org/IV/ifla75/index.htm>

31 August-4 September 2009, Brisbane, Australia

10th International Congress on Medical Librarianship (ICML) 2009

For further information: www.icml2009.com



JOURNAL OF THE EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION FOR HEALTH INFORMATION AND LIBRARIES

formerly: NEWSLETTER TO EUROPEAN HEALTH LIBRARIANS

ADVERTISING RATES 2009

Print size & format	Black/White	Colour
Full page (A4)	€ 457	€ 571
2/3 page (landscape)	€ 336 €	420

Print size & format	Black/White	Colour
1/2 page (landscape) €	268 €	335
1/3 page	€ 207 €	259

Full page (A4) on inside front cover or in-/outside back cover: € 499 (black/white) €620 (coloured)

A series discount of **10%** is available for a minimum of 4 ads booked at the same time. A **10%** discount is offered to Affiliated Members.

COPY DATES

The Newsletter is published in February, May, August and November. Copy is required not later than the first day of the month **before** publication (Jan 1st, Apr 1st, Jul 1st, Oct 1st).

SPONSORSHIP RATES

Prime positions for their advertisements are available to affiliated members (EUR 397 / year) who book space in four consecutive issues in return for a prominent acknowledgement of their support for the Newsletter. It is possible to extend the membership with the option of receiving quarterly a set of self-adhesive address labels (at an extra of EUR 150 to be paid with the membership fee). For further information on sponsorship, please contact the Supervisor (Suzanne Bakker) of the Association's Secretariat.

AFFILIATED MEMBERSHIP

Affiliated membership may be granted to firms and institutional bodies active in the area of medical information, documentation, librarianship or close related areas. Affiliated members receive the newsletter, membership directory (usage for commercial mailing is not allowed!!) and get a reduction on advertisement fees. Self-adhesive labels can be purchased (EUR 75 administration costs) for one time mailings to EAHIL-members (the subject material of the mailing needs approval by the EAHIL Executive Board).

TECHNICAL DATA

Full page (A4)	210 mm wide x 297 mm height
1/2 page (horizontal)	190 mm wide x 130 mm height
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2/3 page (horizontal)	190 mm wide x 170 mm height
1/3 page (vertical)	59 mm wide x 262 mm height
1/3 page (horizontal)	125 mm wide x 130 mm height

Process: common formats (preferentially PDF or Word) of electronic files (please check about acceptable formats). Color printing is possible; but should be agreed upon in advance with the editor.

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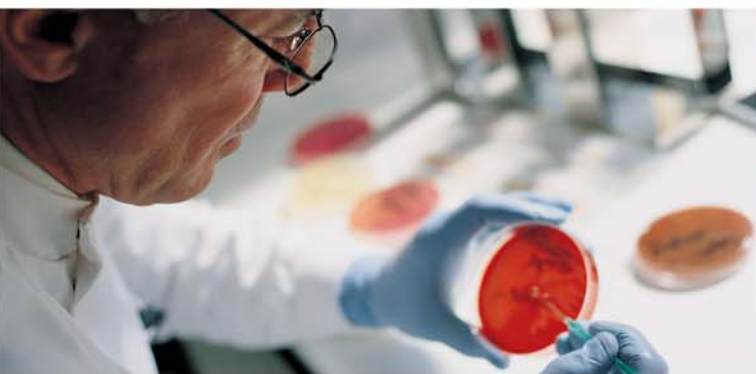
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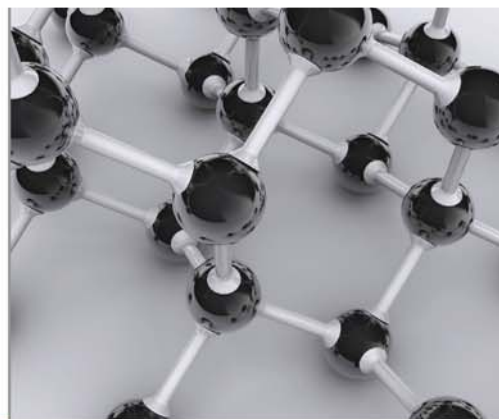
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