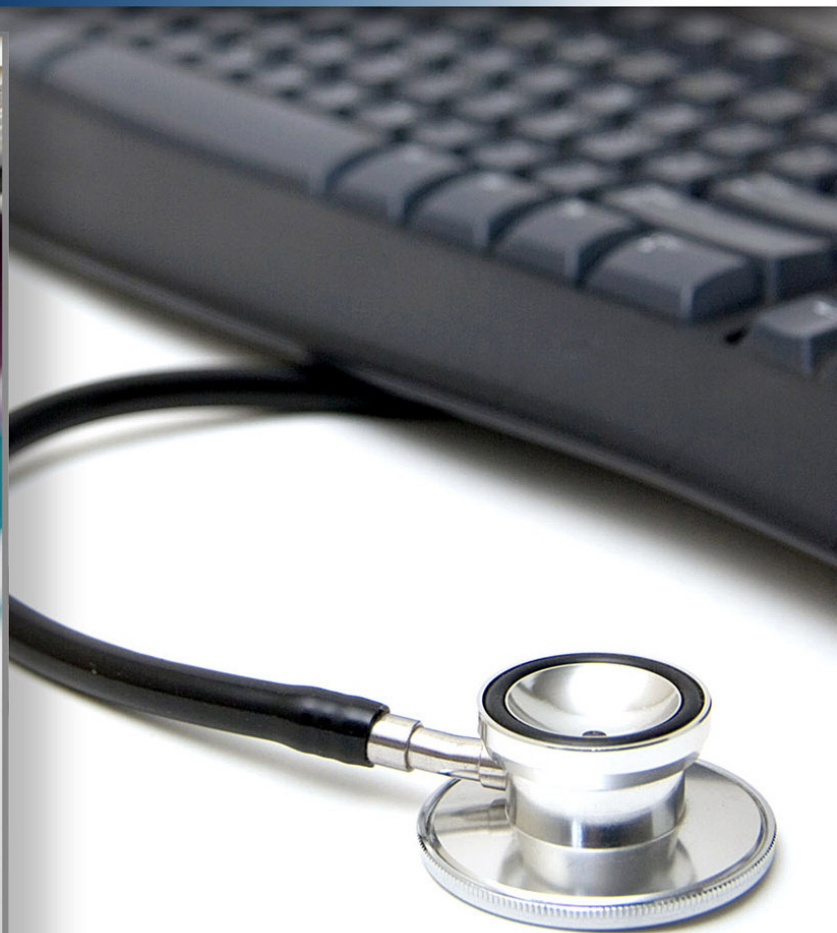




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DEPARTMENTS / DÉPARTEMENTS

Editor's message

The annual CHLA / ABSC conference will be a thing of the past by the time you read this issue of JCHLA. I have no doubt that our gathering in May will have been both productive and festive, a meeting to stimulate the mind and to catch up with friends and colleagues from across the country.

In preparing this issue and looking forward to what awaits in Halifax, the idea of membership, with all its attendant privileges and responsibilities, has been on my mind. One of the blessings of librarianship, at least for me, has been the abundance of collegial support available through associations at every level, whether local, national, or even international. Of course, the support we find as members of various associations is a reflection of our professional culture, which is notable for its (often large-scale) collaboration and coordination of effort.

For the CHLA / ABSC Board there is probably no question as vital as that of how to serve its members best. In an effort to address this question, the Board recently conducted a survey, the results of which are presented here. Highlighted are members' responses about what they want from their national organization. Continuing on the theme of membership, the Northern Alberta Health Libraries Association reports on its oral history project, tracing the chapter's history from its inception in the early 1980s to its recent initiatives.

In addition to its regular columns, this issue of JCHLA features the first of a series of articles by Laurie Scott on leadership. I hope the column will give you pause to reflect on your part as members of affiliations both great and small and the value you can bring as leaders in the array of ways you define leadership.

Teresa Lee

Message de la rédactrice en chef

Le congrès annuel de l'ABSC / CHLA fera déjà partie de l'histoire lorsque vous prendrez connaissance de ce numéro du JABSC. Je n'ai aucun doute, notre rencontre du mois de mai en aura été une des plus productives et des plus heureuses, une réunion qui aura su stimuler l'esprit tout en permettant à chacun et chacune de renouer avec amis et collègues de partout au pays.

En préparant ce numéro du journal et en considérant ce qui nous attend à Halifax, l'adhésion, avec tous les privilèges et toutes les responsabilités qu'elle comporte pour les participants au congrès, m'a tenue en haleine. Un des avantages liés à la profession de bibliothécaire, du moins en ce qui me concerne, aura été l'importance du soutien des collègues par le biais d'associations à tous les niveaux, local, national, voire, international. Certes, l'appui qu'on obtient en tant que membre de diverses associations est le reflet de notre culture professionnelle qui se manifeste par la collaboration et l'effort, souvent d'une envergure insoupçonnée.

Pour le conseil d'administration de l'ABSC / CHLA, aucune préoccupation n'a autant d'importance que celle de servir ses membres de la meilleure façon possible. À cet effet, les membres du conseil d'administration ont procédé récemment à un sondage dont nous vous présentons les résultats ici même. Les réponses traitant des attentes des membres de la part de leur organisation nationale sont mises en évidence. Pour demeurer dans le sujet de l'adhésion, la « Northern Alberta Health Libraries Association » publie un rapport de son projet d'histoire orale, retraçant l'histoire du chapitre depuis sa fondation au début des années 80 jusqu'à ses toutes dernières initiatives.

En plus de ses chroniques régulières, ce numéro du JABSC comporte le premier d'une série d'articles portant sur le leadership sous la plume de Laurie Scott. J'espère que la chronique vous permettra une réflexion sur votre affiliation à titre de membre d'associations d'envergure diverse et sur la valeur que vous pouvez y apporter, selon la définition que vous donnez au concept de leadership, quelle qu'elle soit.

Teresa Lee

The value of membership: The CHLA / ABSC 2008 membership survey

Dianne Kharouba, Susan Powelson, and Linda Slater

Abstract: In January 2008, the Canadian Health Libraries Association / Association des bibliothèques de la santé du Canada (CHLA / ABSC) Board of Directors sent a survey to its membership seeking answers to these key questions: What do members value? Why do members join CHLA? The response rate was 42% or 124 of the Association's personal members. Key results are reported here. The full results, including the comments, are on the Association's Web site at <http://www.chla-absc.ca/>.

Background and objectives

There have been significant changes in our health information environments since the last national survey was conducted in 2002 [1]. While always important, the question of what to do to encourage membership has become an even more strategic one for the Canadian Health Libraries Association / Association des bibliothèques de la santé du Canada (CHLA / ABSC) Board of Directors since the Association's journal became an open-access publication. One of the most concrete advantages of membership in the past was the print journal. With open access, the Board needed to gain a sense of who the members are and what they want from their association. The Board wanted to understand the value of the Association as it is perceived by its members, and it believes that to keep an association relevant and valuable, members need to be surveyed every 2–3 years. To inform the Board's strategic planning process at its February 2008 Winter Meeting, a survey was sent to members in January 2008. The Board was seeking answers to the following key questions: What do members value? Why do members join CHLA?

Survey instrument

The focus of the survey was on current members and the value of membership. A subsequent survey would cover continuing education (CE) more specifically. The survey was created using Survey Monkey. For ease of analysis, one bilingual survey was created and links to it were distributed through the CANMEDLIB and CHLA / ABSC chapter listservs. Nonmember responses could be filtered out.

The survey was divided into five parts:

- (1) Demographics – The Board wanted to know who its members are and whether the Association is attracting new health sciences librarians.
- (2) Services of the Association – The Board wanted to draw attention to the services that are offered by providing a list instead of posing an open question. Members were asked to assign a numerical value for each service on a scale of 1–4 with 4 being the highest score.
- (3) Communication – An association can fulfil its role by providing information and networking opportunities in a variety of ways. Members were asked to rate methods currently employed by the Board. Members should feel both that they have a say in the Association and that they are consumers of its services. Direct questions were posed to assess this.
- (4) Membership model – The Board felt this was an opportunity to open a discussion on whether the current model should be changed.
- (5) Comments – The last two questions allowed members to add any comments and to suggest questions for future surveys.

Results

Full results will be posted on the CHLA / ABSC Web site at <http://www.chla-absc.ca/>. The key results are summarized here.

Demographics

There were 140 surveys returned; 124 of the Association's 334 personal members (as of the beginning of January 2008) returned surveys for a response rate of 42%. The analysis fo-

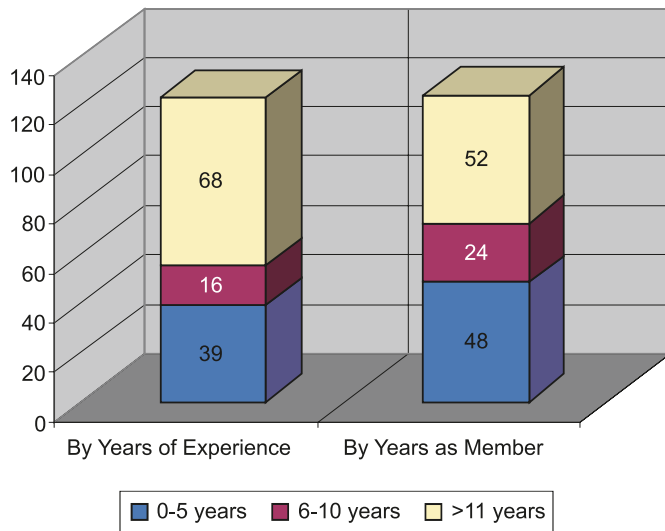
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Fig. 1. Demographics of CHLA / ABSC members.



cused on these 124 surveys returned by current members. There were 16 respondents who were not members of CHLA, 8 of whom reported being members of a chapter. The total number who reported being members of both the national association and a chapter was 98.

While the membership is aging, we appear to be seeing the arrival of new librarians and new members. The result is a polarization at the two ends of the age/experience spectrum (see Fig. 1). There is an almost equal number of members who have held membership for 5 years or less (38.7%) and those who have been members for more than 10 years (41.9%). In between are members (19.4%) who have held memberships for 6–10 years. In terms of work experience in health-related libraries or as information professionals in the health fields, 31.7% of members have 5 years of experience or less, 55.3% have more than 10 years of experience, while only 13.0% have between 6–10 years of work experience.

The largest proportion of responding members has (or is completing) a master’s level degree (107), followed by 12 with a college diploma, 2 with a bachelor’s degree, 1 with a Ph.D., 1 with a certificate, and 1 without these designations.

Services of the CHLA / ABSC

The Board was interested in knowing how strongly members felt that the CHLA / ABSC should be involved in various activities and what priority should be given to existing and new services. Continuing education, provision of networking opportunities, and the annual conference were ranked by the majority of members as “very important”. These are indicated by an asterisk in Table 1. The ranking in Table 1 is based on combining the “very important” and “important” responses for each service. All other services that were listed in the survey were ranked by the majority as “important”. When points were assigned depending on the rating (0, –2, +3, +4), the top seven and bottom three services remained the same.

Although a majority of members ranked the following as “important”, the services *least* valued were also considered “not important” by the next largest majority of members: grants and scholarships (29.3%) and awards (28.7%).

Figure 2 provides the levels of importance of each service as they correlate with members’ years of experience. Regardless of years of experience, the conference, CE, networking, *Journal of the Canadian Health Libraries Association* (JCHLA) support, and communication outside the Association (collaboration, advocacy) are the most highly valued. Younger members are less likely to value the Membership Directory and the Association Web site. Younger members are more likely to value job notices. Awards and grants are rated as least valuable by all member categories.

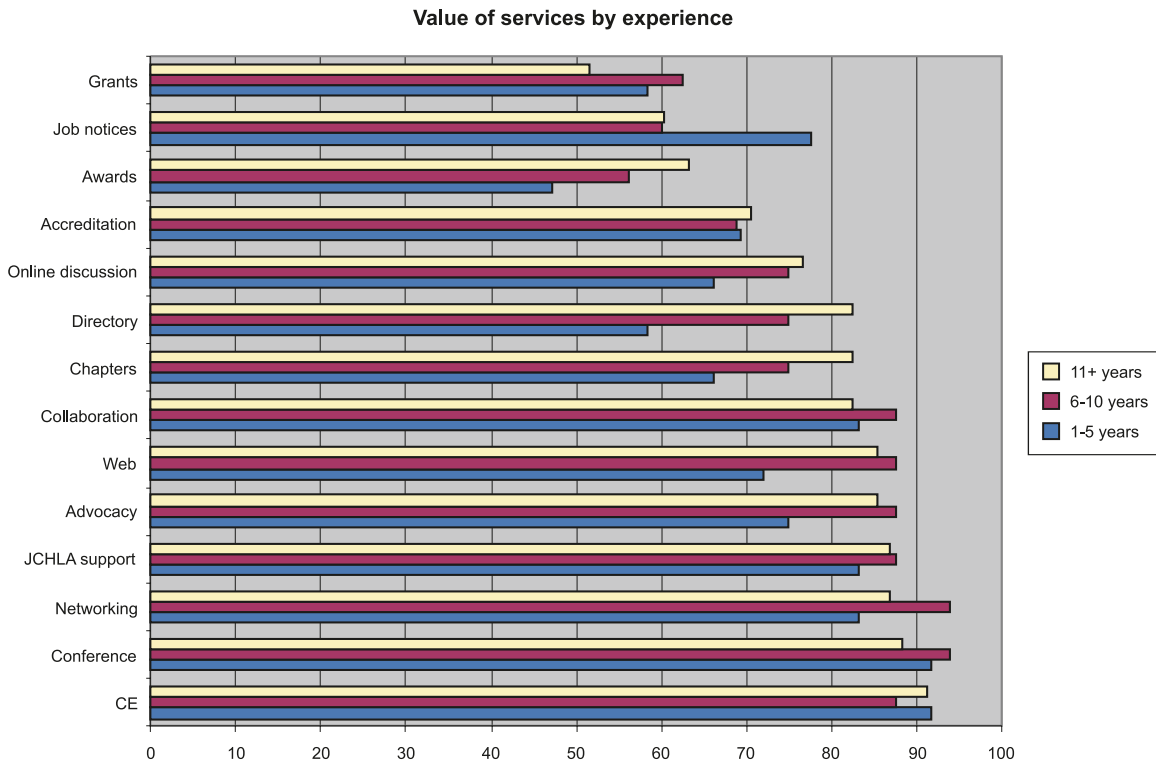
In their comments related to services, members indicated that they want online services that are efficient and the development of guidelines on the following topics: standards of practice, a staffing toolkit with job descriptions, space planning, quality control related to technology trends, re-

Table 1. CHLA / ABSC services as rated by survey respondents.

Services rated as either very important or important (from highest to lowest)	Total (%)	Services	Total points
Continuing education*	95.8	Continuing education	395
Networking*	93.9	Conference	388
Conference*	93.2	Networking	376
JCHLA support	89.8	JCHLA	348
Trends data	89.0	Trends	437
Collaboration with other organizations	87.9	Advocacy	333
Advocacy	87.2	Collaboration	324
Web*	86.3	Web	328
Chapter support	82.6	Directory	286
Directory	81.8	Chapter support	279
Accreditation, standards	75.9	Online discussion	259
Online discussion	75.4	Accreditation, standards	254
Job notices	69.9	Job notices	185
Awards	61.2	Awards	171
Grants and scholarships	61.2	Grants	158

*Services rated by most respondents as “very important”.

Fig. 2. Importance of services correlated with members’ years of experience.



source acquisition and e-resource management, benchmarking, Web 2.0 social networking tool implementation, and mentoring.

Communication and influence

Members rated E-News, Fact Sheets, and Guidelines as most useful. Only somewhat useful are blogs, meeting reports, chapter news, and the directory.

Members should feel they are both valued customers of their Association and participants who are able to influence the direction of their Association. Table 2 outlines responses from the 111 members to questions concerning how much influence they felt they had in the Association and whether the Association was responsive.

Value

Members were asked, “What level of value do you receive compared to what you pay to be a member?” There were 113 members who answered; 44.2% rated the value as good, 32.7% as very good, 16.8% were neutral or had no opinion. Seven (6.2%) members rated the value as poor, citing the duplication of conference/CE topics with other venues, the national association’s lack of relevance on a day-to-day basis, problems with the Web site and registration processes, and the lack of content, including not offering a professional standing for members.

Trends

To help the Board do a little crystal ball gazing, members were asked about trends. We received 65 comments. This information is useful in planning for membership growth. To determine what is happening in the profession can help the

Table 2. Responsiveness of the CHLA / ABSC as indicated by the survey respondents.

Are you able to influence the Association’s policies and directions?	
Response	% of respondents
No	10.8 (12)
A little	27.0 (30)
Some	53.2 (59)
Greatly	9.0 (10)
Do you believe the Association is responsive to your concerns?	
Response	% of respondents
No	4.5 (5)
Somewhat	34.2 (38)
Responsive	48.6 (54)
Very	12.6 (14)

Note: Values in parentheses indicate the number of respondents.

Association plan for the kinds of areas and services that will attract membership. Additionally, this information will be passed on to those planning CE or conference programming or other content (e.g., articles for JCHLA) that provide value to members. Some of the comments included the following:

- “Virtual environment, library partnerships and distance education.”
- “Moving toward provincial licensing of electronic databases.”

- “The influence of American Health Librarians seeking accreditation. Should Canadian Health Librarians begin exploring a similar path?”
- “Need to make more effort to integrate with health informatics/health records professions and their associations.”
- “The increased dependence by consumers/patients/general public on the Internet (and Google) to find health information will continue to have a heavy impact on health librarians and information specialists. We will need to keep up with the changing information retrieval issues, the changing technologies and the shifting public support (or not) for librarians expertise and services.”
- “Many of the newest members of the health sciences library profession in Canada have little or no appropriate educational background and no health sciences library work experience...MLA really promotes mentoring opportunities; I think CHLA has been really slow to recognize the need for this sort of thing and do anything about it.”
- “I don’t work in a library environment; I need more affiliation with people who are integrated into other portfolios...We specialize not just in subject matter, but understanding information behaviors and learning styles so we can provide knowledge-based services (not just products) that are useful. I need an organization that can support that discussion.”
- “I think librarians have got to get outside of the library and find out how to present information to stakeholders in other ways—summaries, regular updates. Social networking and 2.0 are becoming expectations and we are not ready for them. I find my users are looking elsewhere for information; they want it synthesized and not the raw data.”

Membership models

Members were asked to indicate their preference among different membership models for CHLA / ABSC and its chapters. Some 31 respondents provided comments. While there is an interest in simplifying the process to one membership that encompasses both national and chapter levels, most feel that with a higher single membership fee, those who will not join now will be discouraged from doing so in future. There was a suggestion to charge chapters a yearly fee to allow members to be able to apply for events and CE at membership prices. The breakdown of the 107 responses to this question is as follows:

- (i) Status quo – Members may join CHLA / ABSC or a chapter or both, 49.5% (53)
- (ii) Members pay a single fee and join both CHLA / ABSC and a local chapter, 36.4% (39)

- (iii) Members must join CHLA / ABSC to join a chapter and pay dues to each, 6.5% (7)
- (iv) No opinion, 7.5% (8)

Conclusion

The CHLA /ABSC 2008 membership survey indicated that members want the following:

- (1) More CE that is online, affordable, and offered throughout the year.
- (2) Greater advocacy for open access, the National Network of Libraries for Health (NNLH), the role of librarians, and standards of practice.
- (3) Trends information and notices, especially new JCHLA issues, which need to be pushed to members.
- (4) More partnerships with other organizations in order to get benefits for CHLA / ABSC members.
- (5) CHLA / ABSC to be the national voice of the profession and relevant to its members on a day-to-day basis.
- (6) To belong to both a national and a local health library association. Those who have both CHLA / ABSC and chapter memberships are doing so because (i) they feel a sense of obligation or are encouraged to do so at work and (ii) the cost of national membership is low. However, a sense of obligation will not be enough to attract and retain new members.
- (7) Accreditation of the profession: CHLA / ABSC offers no professional standing. This theme was echoed in answers to several different questions, and it ties into the theme of standards, competencies, and to the role of librarians in health care organizations.

The CHLA / ABSC Board of Directors received many excellent suggestions and ideas from the 2008 survey and learned many valuable things. One of our Association’s strengths is its size. CHLA / ABSC has a small membership that is committed to both the Association and the profession. However, some members do not feel a connection to the national body on a day-to-day basis. Now that the demographics are changing, new members need to be attracted and kept by services that are valued and by an Association that has a strong national voice. The results of the survey will be used to revise the Board’s strategic plan and in turn its communication, action plans, and timelines.

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FEATURE / MANCHETTE

Harnessing history: Highlighting CHLA / ABSC capacity building through the Northern Alberta Health Libraries Association (NAHLA), 1985–2007

Trish Chatterley, Marlene Dorgan, Connie Clifford, Liza Chan, Janice Varney, and Orvie Dingwall

Abstract: Objective – The purpose of the Northern Alberta Health Libraries Association (NAHLA) History Project was to capture, collect, and document the history of NAHLA, record and share the process with other Canadian Health Libraries Association / Association des bibliothèques de la santé du Canada (CHLA / ABSC) chapters, and systematically organize NAHLA documents for delivery to the Provincial Archives of Alberta. Methods – The methodology employed for this project is described in detail in the CHLA / ABSC Fact Sheet “Reporting Your Chapter History: The Process”, available at the CHLA/ABSC Web site (<http://www.chla-absc.ca>). Results – During the course of the project, the History Group uncovered the very active and successful 23-year history of NAHLA. The History Group captured the story of the chapter’s origins, identified political actions and educational offerings, and learned of members’ perspectives about what NAHLA meant to them personally and professionally. Reviewing the Association chronology revealed changes in the focus of NAHLA over the years; those trends are also discussed. Discussion – The process of compiling and documenting a local association history can be a rewarding and enlightening experience. It leads to the long term preservation of knowledge of the association’s origins and development. The authors hope the present article will inspire other chapters to initiate similar projects to preserve their own local histories.

Introduction

In 1998, the Canadian Health Libraries Association / Association des bibliothèques de la santé du Canada (CHLA / ABSC) launched its Oral History Program in an attempt to preserve the recollections of its founding and early members. The Oral History Committee encouraged regional chapters to do the same. In 2004, the Northern Alberta Health Libraries Association (NAHLA) was successful in its application for a Chapter Initiatives Grant from CHLA / ABSC to form its own Oral History Group. Since the project’s outset, the focus has shifted from oral history in particular to history in general. The group was renamed the NAHLA History Group and its terms of reference were modified to include a comprehensive review of the documented history of NAHLA in addition to the collection of oral remembrances.

NAHLA origins and official CHLA / ABSC chapter status

An informal group of librarians known as the Edmonton Health Libraries Group met periodically in the early 1980s to discuss issues of influence on their various professional responsibilities. Under the direction of Donna Dryden, this group sought official chapter status from CHLA / ABSC. In January 1985, 1 month before its official member status was granted, NAHLA held its inaugural meeting. An executive was established with Donna Dryden as the first president. The original bylaws stated that NAHLA’s objective would be “to provide professional support and fellowship to the membership and to foster quality health information services in northern Alberta”.

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Advocacy

During the Association's early years, NAHLA members focused their attention on provincial and national politics and became vocal advocates where health issues were concerned. In 1988, Association members were encouraged to write to their local members of Parliament regarding Copyright Bill C-60 and its effect on access to health information. That same year, a brief titled "Information: a priceless and cost-effective resource" was submitted in response to the Premier's Commission on the Future of Health Care for Albertans. This NAHLA document highlighted the important role of libraries in the delivery of efficient and effective health care. Shortly thereafter, in March 1990, NAHLA hosted a forum to discuss the future of Alberta's health care system, inviting MLA representatives from each of the three legislative parties to comment on the then recently published *Rainbow Report* [1]. The *Rainbow Report* summarized the conclusions and recommendations arising from the Premier's Commission on the Future of Health Care for Albertans.

Creation of the Hospital Library Group

In the early 1990s, hospital librarians working in Edmonton felt a sense of isolation in their positions. Contact with other NAHLA colleagues helped to ease this isolation, but only three or four NAHLA meetings were held each year. There was a need for an informal but frequent forum to discuss matters of mutual interest and concern. In response to this need, the Hospital Library Group was formed in 1990 as a subgroup of NAHLA. In 1993 this group won the CHLA / ABSC 10th Anniversary Commemorative Award for its "co-operative spirit". Still active, the Group's objectives are to encourage ongoing communication among members, to offer a forum for the exchange of information between the Group and the John W. Scott Health Sciences Library, University of Alberta, and to continue to foster mutually beneficial services for all concerned.

Education

Local initiatives and the restructuring of the provincial health care system had a direct impact on health science librarianship in northern Alberta during the mid-1990s. Many hospital and health association libraries were closed, reducing the number of career opportunities for health science librarians in the province. The impact was felt by NAHLA as the membership that originally included representatives from such northern cities as Fort McMurray, Grande Prairie, and Yellowknife was reduced to a more local, Edmonton-based group.

During this time, NAHLA's focus shifted from political advocacy towards professional development, as reflected by the increase in the number of educational activities offered by NAHLA to its members and to the broader library community. The Association hosted guest lecturers and offered events that included technology training sessions and workshops on conducting systematic reviews. In 2002, NAHLA's Executive organized the first TRENDS (Teaching, Research, Education, 'Knowledge, Direction, Strength) Mini-conference. An annual event, the TRENDS conference offers

an affordable educational program for all local librarians. In addition to presentations by key players in health research and (or) health librarianship, lectures are offered on such topics as management, evidence-based librarianship, and grant writing. As a result, the symposium appeals to a wide and diverse audience.

In 2005, NAHLA began sponsoring a series of Leading Edge workshops. These interactive sessions teach local librarians practical applications for the daily operations and services of health sciences libraries. These workshops have contributed significantly to local librarians' understanding and application of electronic health resources and research practices.

Over the years the NAHLA Executive has enlisted a wide range of guest speakers to present on health-related topics. One notable invitee was Babs Flower, a name familiar to many health librarians. In February 1987 she spoke to the NAHLA membership about the results of her Association of Canadian Medical Colleges/Canadian Health Libraries Association survey project on health science collections and library services in Canada [2]. Presenters at other NAHLA events have included local professionals, but some have come from further afield. For example, Raisa Pavlenko, Director of the State Scientific Library of Ukraine, spoke to the membership in 1995, and in 2003 Terena Solomons from the Hollywood Private Hospital in Perth, Australia, shared her experiences related to health library services.

Special projects

NAHLA members have been actively involved in several special projects since the Association's beginning. One year after becoming an official CHLA / ABSC chapter, NAHLA published its first *Union List of Serials of the Northern Alberta Health Libraries Association* [3]. This resource was important to local libraries as it facilitated resource sharing, a service that remains relevant to this day. During the next 10 years, four more editions of the *Union List* were published before the print resource was converted to an online format in SERHOLD for more widespread use.

In 1988, just 3 years after its establishment, NAHLA undertook the planning and organization of the 1990 CHLA / ABSC Annual Conference. Though still a young association, NAHLA was able to recruit enough interested members to host a very successful conference titled "Health Information for All". NAHLA organized the conference a second time in 2003; the theme was the "Information Mosaic: Bringing the Pieces Together". The conference was avidly promoted by mascot Ed Montosaurus, who is still active in the local association. Ed made friends with the 2008 Conference mascot, Norman Scotia, on his recent visit to Edmonton.

In 1995, the Consumer Health Information Working Group was established with the mandate to develop a directory of consumer health information resources and services available in the Edmonton region [4]. Funded by a CHLA / ABSC Development Award, the directory was published in 1997 and updated in 2000. Since that time, an increase in access to relevant consumer health Web sites reduced the necessity for new print editions of the directory, and work on it subsequently ceased.

This History Project generated end-products that are expanding NAHLA's scope and building its capacity further afield. Developing a process to deposit the Association's documents in the Provincial Archives of Alberta creates an official historical record of NAHLA and its impact on northern Alberta. The Fact Sheet outlining history compilation procedures and guidelines may encourage other CHLA / ABSC chapters to initiate similar projects to preserve their own local histories.

Involvement in the local library community

For the past 15 years, NAHLA members have supported the local library community in many ways. In 1992, NAHLA members participated in a meeting with seven other Edmonton library groups to discuss a joint committee on staff development. Members mentor future information specialists by participating in the University of Alberta, School of Library and Information Studies (SLIS) Partners' Week, which provides an opportunity for current students to job shadow professional librarians for a day. NAHLA provides financial support to Partners' Week and the SLIS Professional Development Day, a free daylong conference for SLIS students and Edmonton area librarians. NAHLA also provided financial support for the 2001 Canadian Cochrane Symposium, which was held in Edmonton. In April of this year (2008), in collaboration with the Southern Alberta Health Libraries Association (SAHLA) and the Health Knowledge Network (HKN), NAHLA co-hosted a daylong symposium titled "Evidence in Complementary Medicine: Getting It Right".

Benefits of NAHLA membership

As an organization, NAHLA has always been a very small and cohesive group. Local health science librarians are "almost" obligated to belong to NAHLA, and new librarians are strongly encouraged to join. Membership has brought many benefits, as reflected in comments by our focus group participants. In the early days of NAHLA, membership enabled them "to keep in touch with what was happening politically" and to keep "up-to-date with the broad field of health sciences, not necessarily specific to libraries or even health sciences, but with what was helpful to know in a working environment". Later, members focused on the networking and training opportunities that became available to them.

For solo librarians, NAHLA facilitated connections with others in similar positions and enabled individuals to "capitali[ze] on all of the expertise in health librarianship in Edmonton", as stated by one of the focus group participants. Membership offered "a way to get to know other health librarians who [they] spoke on the phone with a lot during the day". For many, membership encouraged relationships beyond their home institution and in diverse employment sectors, making them feel like part of a larger group of colleagues. Librarians from academic, government, hospital, corporate, and public library environments shared their experiences and learned about what was happening in the various milieus. With the current focus on educational activities that offer professional development opportunities to members, there is a sense of community within NAHLA. For those

who have served on the NAHLA Executive "that experience of being on an Executive, learning how to chair meetings in a nonthreatening environment, and the opportunity to learn the different roles of the Treasurer, President, etc." served as a stepping stone for building the confidence and expertise needed to serve on national committees.

Governance

NAHLA's Executive has continued to keep pace with changing times and environments, amending the Association's policies as needed. In 2005 an Executive Handbook was created to systematize the functioning of the Association. A recent addition to the handbook was a disposition schedule that outlines the protocols for retention, organization, and deposit of Association records to the Provincial Archives of Alberta. In 2006 the NAHLA membership approved the current NAHLA mission statement, "empowering health information specialists in Northern Alberta to support health care and research, through leadership, networking, and education". The most recent amendment to the Association bylaws, approved in 2007, was the inclusion of a dissolution clause in reaction to the disbanding of a CHLA / ABSC chapter in Ontario in 2006.

CHLA / ABSC and NAHLA

CHLA / ABSC financial support has been invaluable to NAHLA throughout its history. Without financial resources provided through such grant programs as the CHLA Chapter Initiatives Fund, several of NAHLA's larger-scale projects could not have been accomplished. Grant money was used to fund the conversion of NAHLA's Union List holdings into SERHOLD, to produce the Edmonton Consumer Health Information Directory, and to enable the NAHLA History Group to undertake the project as described above. Other funds supported such programs as the 1997 MLA satellite conference on the "Future of Librarianship" and the 1998 workshop, "EBM for Librarians: Panning for Gold", co-organized with the Southern Alberta Health Library Association and taught by Cindy Walker-Dilks from McMaster University.

Over the years, NAHLA members have been involved and continue to be active participants in the operation of CHLA / ABSC. Linda Slater, Lea Starr, and Donna Dryden have all served as presidents of CHLA, in addition to other involvement as CHLA / ABSC directors. Connie Clifford, Linda Slater, Jeannette Smit, and Lea Starr served on national committees: the Task Force on Hospital Library Standards, liaison to the National Network of Libraries for Health, the Volunteer Task Force, and the Task Force on Resource Sharing, respectively. Ellen Crumley, Richard Thornley, Sandra Shores, and Peter Schoenberg have served as either assistant editor or editor of BMC/JCHLA.

Social events

No association history would be complete without a record of its social gatherings. During the History Group's focus group sessions, some of the strongest recollections were of the food that was offered at various events! During its for-

mative years, NAHLA hosted an annual summer social for members. In 1999, the timing of the Annual General Meeting was changed from spring to fall, and the NAHLA Executive began the tradition of sponsoring the dinner that followed (“we’re all about open access!”). The combination of a business meeting followed by food and conversation makes for an enjoyable evening and attendance is always high. The professional nature of the meeting is maintained by the atmosphere of the Corbett Hall Boardroom at the University of Alberta, where the AGM has been held since 1994. Prior to that date, it had been held in members’ homes or in restaurants.

An annual Christmas luncheon has been held since the establishment of NAHLA. Initially, these luncheons were held in members’ homes but were eventually relocated to Edmonton restaurants. For many years the lunches have also been accompanied by a “re-gift” exchange. Attendees bring a gift that they have received on a previous occasion and draw for the re-gifted present that they are fortunate (or unfortunate) enough to receive. There is always a danger of ending up with the Christmas candles that seem to be recycled every year!

Discussion and conclusion

NAHLA’s 23-year history has been very active and successful. The Association has progressed from a small, politically active group to a (still) small but energetic CHLA / ABSC chapter. NAHLA’s current focus is on empowering health information specialists in northern Alberta to support health care services and research, through leadership, advocacy, networking and education. By offering affordable professional development and networking opportunities for health information specialists, NAHLA encourages professional and personal growth, collaboration, generosity, companionship, and camaraderie within the health library community.

Articulating the history of NAHLA has been a rewarding and enlightening experience not only for NAHLA History

Group members, but more importantly, for the Chapter itself. The authors hope that the poster presentation at the CHLA / ABSC Conference in 2007, the “Reporting Your Chapter History: the Process” Fact Sheet and this article will increase awareness about the importance of preserving local chapter history and will encourage and assist other chapters to initiate similar projects [5].

Acknowledgements

NAHLA’s History Group would like to thank the many individuals who submitted Association documents and who shared their stories. Without them, this project would not have been possible. If reading this article has sparked special memories about NAHLA or NAHLA members, please share them by e-mailing comments and thoughts to nahla@nahla.ca.

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3. Northern Alberta Health Libraries Association. *Union List of Serials of the Northern Alberta Health Libraries Association*. Toronto: McAinsh & Co.; 1986.
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Leadership 101

Column 1: What is leadership and why does it matter?

Laurie Scott

This is the first in a series of columns addressing the topic of leadership. They are based on the Canadian Health Libraries Association / Association des bibliothèques de la santé du Canada (CHLA / ABSC) accredited course, "Discover the Leader in You: Developing and Realizing your Leadership Potential", developed and delivered by D. Phelan, L. Scott, and W. Glover. The columns will explore what leadership is, what qualities leaders possess, how to assess your own leadership skills, how leadership differs from management, ideas for developing your own leadership potential and how to take on leadership roles in your workplace and profession. Interested readers are encouraged to join the CHLA / ABSC Leadership Interest Group. Contact the author or consult the CHLA / ABSC Web site (<http://www.chla-absc.ca>) for more information.

Most of us, if asked to name a great leader, would have little difficulty in complying. Historical figures such as Winston Churchill, Martin Luther King, Jr., and Tommy Douglas often come to mind. Some people might also name present-day activists or philanthropists such as Bill Gates, Bono, or Oprah. In our own lives, we know people we consider to be leaders in their own realms, such as a great boss, an outstanding student, an inspiring spiritual guide, or an admired professional colleague. We recognize leadership almost instinctually, but there is value in delving more deeply into the qualities and behaviours of a leader. What makes a great leader, and why is it important that we know?

There are many definitions of "leader", ranging from the simplest—"the person who leads or commands a group, organization, or country"¹—to the very complex. One excellent definition appeared in a brief article by David S. Mash in *C&RL News* in 2007:

It is my conviction that a leader is anyone regardless of position or power whose moral bearings, relational skills, breadth of awareness, and decision-making practices are admired and emulated by others. Someone who occupies a position of leadership or power, but who lacks these qualities, may have subordinates who comply and peers who cower, but they will not be able to cultivate a sustained commitment to the course they set.²

The reason this definition was highlighted is that it makes clear that one does not need to have power, in the conventional sense of the word, to be a leader. Everyone, regardless of rank, can have the necessary qualities and take on a leadership role. Consider the many people throughout history who held no real *political* power, yet held moral sway and successfully led a population or cause: Nelson Mandela, Mahatma Gandhi, Terry Fox, and countless others.

The literature of management and business is filled with books and articles (scholarly and lay) devoted to the analysis of leadership. The ability of CEOs, senior and middle managers, and front-line staff to effectively lead people and projects is considered crucial to the success of both for-profit corporations and not-for-profit ventures.

There is considerable literature in the nursing profession as well, with over 3000 CINAHL hits using the subject heading Nursing Leaders, and over 2000 hits when that subject heading is focussed. Meanwhile, a title search in Library Literature and Information Science Full Text yields a number of recent articles dealing with leadership, yet there is no subject heading for it. Instead, suggested headings for the concept revolve around "administration"—a far cry from the concept of leadership (as we will see in a future column). Is librarianship late coming to the leadership party?

It is important for librarians to think about leadership and what it means to us as a profession. How should we define librarian leadership? In the business literature, a number of characteristics are cited, among them

- Vision
- Passion
- Integrity
- Honesty
- Curiosity
- Daring
- Decisiveness
- Flexibility

Another important characteristic is generosity—sharing time, knowledge, and experience. True leaders are coaches, mentors, and teachers. They see it as their responsibility to

¹C. Soanes, A. Stevenson, editors. *The Oxford Dictionary of English*. Revised ed. Oxford University Press; 2005.

²D.S. Mash. Reflections of a former CIO: Leadership lessons learned. *C&RL News*. 2007;68(9):592-3.

nurture the development of their colleagues at all stages of their careers. While we tend to think of this role as being from “elder to youth” or “superior to subordinate”, in fact librarians who are at an early stage in their careers can mentor more experienced colleagues, and peers can mentor peers. New knowledge needs to be shared equally with knowledge gained through years of experience, and every person’s experience is unique.

It also needs to be said that leaders are not afraid to surround themselves with people of equal or greater ability. Individuals who are in a position of authority but are threatened by smarter or more capable people are not leaders. Leaders encourage excellence in the contributions of all participants in a venture for the good of the venture.

The qualities listed above are ones we all want our leaders to have. They go a long way to distinguish what we really mean by leadership versus the simplistic dictionary definition which would include every despot who ever lived. But the list may also give one pause. Can anyone really have all those characteristics? Aren’t leaders truly extraordinary people? Many leaders actually are extraordinary, but to paraphrase Abraham Lincoln (badly), some people are leaders all of the time, but many people can be leaders some of the time. Librarians can take on leadership roles in ways both

big and small. Our workplaces, whether we work in a hospital, a health unit, or a university, provide many leadership opportunities if we know where to look. Likewise, our profession offers a multitude of possibilities to take on a leadership role.

Librarian leaders are the people who will help to define the future of the profession and ensure smooth transitions and succession planning. Taking on leadership roles is enriching to our professional and personal lives and helps us to reach our potential. Take some time to reflect on the qualities listed above and to think about people you have known in your own life who possess these qualities—people you might consider to be a leader. Are there other characteristics would you ascribe to them? What made them a leader in your eyes? You might also reflect on how we can develop the future leaders of our profession. Who knows? One of them might be you!

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Consumer health information

Compiled by Susan Murray

Medical Library Association (MLA) 2008

This year's MLA meeting in May features a continuing education (CE) symposium, "Patient education and consumer health libraries: collaborating for improved patient care". A diverse panel, including consumer health information (CHI) librarian Barbara Bibel, will present compelling evidence and case studies of consumer library implementation and the role collaboration plays in improved outcome for both patient education and consumer health education for health promotion, disease management, patient safety, and scientific literacy.

Articles

Kennedy MG, Kiken L, Shipman JP. Addressing underutilization of consumer health information resource centers: a formative study. *J Med Libr Assoc.* 2008;96(1):42-9. Available at <http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/picrender.fcgi?artid=2212329&blobtype=pdf>.

Notable new publications and Web sites

PatientsLikeMe

<http://www.patientslikeme.com/>

An online community site where patients not only share their experiences, but quantify them with hard data. This site, where patients with chronic conditions manage their disease, was profiled in *The New York Times* (Goetz T. Practicing patients. *The New York Times*. 2008 Mar 23. Available at <http://www.nytimes.com/2008/03/23/magazine/23patients-t.html>).

MyDoctor

www.mydoctor.ca

Launched by the Canadian Medical Association on April 1, mydoctor.ca is billed as the first physician-driven Canadian electronic patient health record platform. The online tools will allow doctors to track patients with chronic health conditions, such as high blood pressure, diabetes, and asthma. Currently, about 200 doctors are using the portal, but it is unclear if/how doctors will bill patients, as online services are not covered by most provincial health plans.

Collection development

Library Journal publishes an annual, selective round-up of notable consumer health publications:

Bibel B. Best consumer health books of 2007. *Libr J.* 2008 Feb 1. Available at <http://www.libraryjournal.com/article/CA6523448.html?q=bibel>.

They also have collection development essays that occasionally feature health topics:

Eastwood EJ. Collection Development – "Pregnancy": A healthy delivery. *Libr J.* 2008 Jan 15. Available at <http://www.libraryjournal.com/article/CA6515840.html?q=collection>.

Books

Agnew PA. *How to talk to your doctor: getting the answers and care you need.* Sanger, Calif.: Quill Driver Books, 2008. CAN\$17.95. ISBN 1-884956-54-8.

This practical guide, written by a reporter and newspaper columnist, includes information on how to be a health advocate for someone else and an extremely useful patient's tool kit (creating a one-page medical history, prescription checklist, questions to ask about tests, a sample living will, advocate's to-do list, etc.).

Dowell J, Williams B, Snadden D. *Patient-centered prescribing: seeking concordance in practice.* Oxford: Radcliffe Publishing, 2007. (Patient-Centered Care) CAN\$51.50. ISBN 978-185775-835-1.

Authored by two physicians and a lecturer in behavioural science, this book explores the difficulties of non-compliance with medication and how a patient-centered approach can lead to a shift in patient behaviour (called concordance in the UK).

Fors G. *Why we hurt: a complete physical & spiritual guide to healing your chronic pain.* Woodbury, Mich.: Llewellyn Publications, 2007. CAN\$29.95. ISBN 978-0-7387-1065-5.

Dr. Fors, a doctor of chiropractic and holder of a diplomate in neurology, sought answers to the dilemma of chronic pain after seeing his teenaged daughter disabled

with fibromyalgia. This book prescribes a “triangle of healing” with practical physical, nutritional, and spiritual solutions. “This science-based alternative approach includes sound dietary recommendations, use of supplements, suggestions for healthy living, and proper detoxification strategies for living in a toxic world.”

Vanderhaeghe LR, Pettle A. *Sexy hormones: unlocking the secrets to vitality*. Markham, Ont.: Fitzhenry & Whiteside, 2007. CAN\$24.95. ISBN: 978-1-55455-015-9.

Authored by a gynecologist and a leading women’s natural health expert with a master’s in health studies in nutrition, this book teaches women “how to balance your sexy hormones, including estrogen, progesterone, testosterone, and DHEA so you feel vibrant!” Includes diet and exercise information.

White A, Pettifer M, editors. *Hazardous waist: tackling male weight problems*. Oxford: Radcliffe Publishing, 2007. CAN\$51.50. ISBN 13-978-184619-103-9.

Male weight problems are a serious public health issue and can lead to health conditions such as hypertension and diabetes. This book takes a balanced, multidisciplinary approach and offers practical, easy-to-implement tips.

Health literacy

New publications

The Canadian Public Health Association (CPHA) has released the following:

Rootman I, Gordon-El-Bihbety D. *A vision for a health literate Canada: report of the Expert Panel on Health Literacy*. Ottawa: CPHA, 2008. ISBN 978-1-897-485-00-2. Available at www.cpha.ca.

The Expert Panel on Health Literacy began its work in spring 2006 and learned that more than half of working age adults in Canada (55% or 11.7 million) are estimated to have inadequate health literacy skills. Research shows a strong link between low health literacy and a number of negative health outcomes, contributing to higher health service costs. This serious and costly problem will likely grow as the population ages and the incidence of chronic disease increases. The report recommends that a comprehensive, coordinated, cooperative, and integrated Pan Canadian Strategy on Health Literacy be developed.

Letter from the Editors – Health literacy and Health Promotion, A Compilation. *Ontario Health Promotion E-*

Bulletin. 2008 March 20. Available at <http://www.ohpe.ca/>.

Picard A. Read a book – your health depends on it. *The Globe and Mail*. 2008 March 13; L6.

New research shows that having a post-secondary education increases your life expectancy by about 7 years.

Leisey M. Viewpoints from a social work information specialist in context: thoughts for consumer health librarians. *Journal of Consumer Health on the Internet*. 2008;11(4):15–22.

This article discusses the implications of *The Healthy People 2010* definition of health literacy for the role of consumer health librarians.

Forthcoming

Kars M, Baker LM, Wilson F, editors. *The MLA guide to health literacy at the library*. New York: Neal-Schuman, 2008. ISBN 9781555706258. US\$75.00.

This book includes my chapter, “Health literacy in Canada: highlighting library initiatives.”

FDA site redesign

The US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) recently unveiled their redesigned Web site (<http://www.fda.gov>). The press release claimed that the new design was the result of usability tests involving “188 consumers, health care professionals, and industry representatives and other audiences.” While the new design resulted in more structured content and a pleasing appearance, it fails to address readability. The Dale-Chall and Flesch-Kincaid formulas reported an average 13th-grade reading level for materials randomly selected from the FDA site. To reach low-literate individuals, materials should be at a 5–6th grade or lower. Consider this introduction to a consumer-health page for menopause:

Working in collaboration with the National Institutes of Health and other Department of Health and Human Services agencies, FDA has developed science-based informational materials on its latest guidance on menopausal hormone therapies (estrogens and estrogens with progestins), and is working closely with women’s health organizations, community-based organizations, and other experts to get this information out to women and health-care providers.

From the *Plain Language at Work Newsletter*,
April 2008

Current research

Compiled by Sophie Regalado

Deurenberg R, Vlayen J, Guillo S, Oliver TK, Fervers B, Burgers J, SEARCH Group. Standardization of search methods for guideline development: an international survey of evidence-based guideline development groups. *Health Info Libr J*. 2008 Mar;25(1):23–30. PMID 18251909.

Background: Effective literature searching is particularly important for clinical practice guideline development. Sophisticated searching and filtering mechanisms are needed to help ensure that all relevant research is reviewed. **Purpose:** To assess the methods used for the selection of evidence for guideline development by evidence-based guideline development organizations. **Methods:** A semistructured questionnaire assessing the databases, search filters, and evaluation methods used for literature retrieval was distributed to eight major organizations involved in evidence-based guideline development. **Results:** All of the organizations used search filters as part of guideline development. The MEDLINE database was the primary source accessed for literature retrieval. The OVID or SilverPlatter interfaces were used in preference to the freely accessed PubMed interface. The Cochrane Library, EMBASE, CINAHL, and PsycINFO databases were also frequently used by the organizations. All organizations reported the intention to improve and validate their filters for finding literature specifically relevant for guidelines. **Discussion:** In the first international survey of its kind, eight major guideline development organizations indicated a strong interest in identifying, improving, and standardizing search filters to improve guideline development. It is to be hoped that this will result in the standardization of, and open access to, search filters, an improvement in literature searching outcomes, and greater collaboration among guideline development organizations.

Bardyn TP, Young CS. Migration to an electronic journal collection in a hospital library: implications for reference service. *Med Refe Serv Q*. 2007 Winter;26(4):27–44. PMID 18086640.

This article provides a perspective on the migration to an electronic-only journal collection in a hospital library and its effect on reference services, information-seeking, and library use patterns. Bellevue Hospital Center in New York, N.Y. is one of the first major teaching hospitals in the United States to begin a fundamental shift to a current, electronic-only journal collection. This article describes the process and develops a model for use by other hospital libraries, with commentary on the impact on reference services to library users. Key findings are that physicians, residents, and nurses have

come to expect electronic journal collections and use the Internet in the hospital library to access electronic journals. Similar to many academic health sciences libraries, the reference desk in a hospital library has become more like a technical support desk. Users who contact the library have questions about access to the library's electronic resources or about searching techniques.

Starr S, Williams J. The long tail: a usage analysis of pre-1993 print biomedical journal literature. *J Med Libr Assoc*. 2008 Jan;96(1):20–7. PMID 18219377. Available at <http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pubmed&pubmedid=18219377>.

Objective: The research analyzes usage of a major biomedical library's pre-1993 print journal collection. **Methodology:** In July 2003, in preparation for a renovation and expansion project, the Biomedical Library at the University of California, San Diego, moved all of its pre-1993 journal volumes off-site, with the exception of 22 heavily used titles. Patrons wishing to consult one of these stored volumes could request that it be delivered to the library for their use. In the spring of 2006, an analysis was made of these requests. **Results:** By July of 2006, 79 827 journal volumes published in 1992 or earlier had been requested from storage. The number of requests received declined with age of publication. The usage distribution exhibited a "long tail": 50% of the 79 827 requests were for journal volumes published before 1986. The availability of electronic access dramatically reduced the chance that corresponding print journal volumes would be requested. **Conclusions:** The older biomedical print journal literature appears to be of continued value to the biomedical research community. When electronic access was provided to the older literature, demand for older print volumes declined dramatically.

Cobus L. Integrating information literacy into the education of public health professionals: roles for librarians and the library. *J Med Libr Assoc*. 2008 Jan;96(1):28–33. PMID 18219377. Available at <http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?artid=2212327>.

Objective: The paper reviews the core competencies for public health professionals presented in the Institute of Medicine's (IOM) report, "Who will keep the public healthy: educating public health professionals for the 21st century"; describes improving information literacy (IL) as a mechanism for integrating the core competencies in public health education; and showcases IL as an opportunity for solidify-

ing partnerships between academic librarians and public health educators. **Methods:** The IOM competencies, along with explicit examples of library support from a literature review of current IL trends in the health sciences, are analyzed. **Results:** Librarians can play a fundamental role in implementing the IOM's core competencies in shaping public health education for the 21st century. A partnership between public health educators and librarians through a transdisciplinary approach is recommended. **Conclusions:** IL skills and competencies integrated into public health curricula through a collaborative partnership between public health educators and librarians can help integrate the IOM's core competencies and improve public health education.

Jerome RN, Giuse NB, Rosenbloom ST, Arbogast PG. Exploring clinician adoption of a novel evidence request feature in an electronic medical record system. *J Med Libr Assoc.* 2008 Jan;96(1):34–41. PMID 18219379. Available at <http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?artid=2212326&rendertype=abstract>.

Objective: The research evaluated strategies for facilitating physician adoption of an evidence-based medicine literature request feature recently integrated into an existing electronic medical record (EMR) system. **Methods:** This prospective study explored use of the service by 137 primary care physicians by using service usage statistics and focus group and survey components. The frequency of physicians' requests for literature via the EMR during a 10-month period was examined to explore the impact of several enhanced communication strategies launched mid-way through the observation period. A focus group and a 25-item survey explored physicians' experiences with the service. **Results:** There was no detectable difference in the proportion of physicians utilizing the service after implementation of the customized communication strategies (11% in each time period, $P = 1.0$, McNemar's test). Forty-eight physicians (35%) responded to the survey. Respondents who had used the service ($n = 19$) indicated that information provided through the service was highly relevant to clinical practice (mean rating 4.6, scale 1 "not relevant" – 5 "highly relevant") and most ($n = 15$) reported sharing the information with colleagues. **Conclusion:** The enhanced communication strategies, though well received, did not significantly affect use of the service. However, physicians noted the relevance and utility of librarian-summarized evidence from the literature, highlighting the potential benefits of providing expert librarian services in clinical workflow.

DeLuca JB, Mullins MM, Lyles CM, Crepez N, Kay L, Thadiparthi S. Developing a comprehensive search strategy for evidence based systematic reviews. *Evidence Based Library and Information Practice.* 2008;3(1):3–32. Available at <http://ejournals.library.ualberta.ca/index.php/EBLIP/article/view/855/1073>.

Objective: As the health care field moves towards evidence-based practice, it becomes ever more critical to conduct systematic reviews of research literature for guiding programmatic activities, policy-making decisions, and future research. Conducting systematic reviews requires a comprehensive search of behavioral, social, and policy research to

identify relevant literature. As a result, the validity of the systematic review findings and recommendations is partly a function of the quality of the systematic search of the literature. Therefore, a carefully thought out and organized plan for developing and testing a comprehensive search strategy should be followed. **Methods:** The comprehensive search strategies, including automated and manual search techniques, were developed, tested, and implemented to locate published and unpublished citations to build a database of HIV/AIDS and STD literature for the CDC's HIV Prevention Research Synthesis Project. The search incorporates various automated and manual search methods to decrease the chance of missing pertinent information. The automated search was implemented in MEDLINE, EMBASE, PsycINFO, Sociological Abstracts and AIDSLINE, some of the key databases for biomedical, psychological, behavioral science, and public health literature. These searches utilized indexing, keywords including truncation, proximity, and phrases. The manual search method includes physically examining journals (hand searching), reference list checks, and researching key authors. **Results:** Using automated and manual search components, the PRS search strategy retrieved 17 493 HIV/AIDS/STD prevention focused articles for the years 1988–2005. The automated search found 91%, and the manual search contributed 9% of the articles reporting on HIV/AIDS or STD interventions with behavior/biologic outcomes. Among the automated search citations, 48% were found in one database only (20% MEDLINE, 18% PsycINFO, 8% EMBASE, 2% Sociological Abstracts). **Conclusions:** A comprehensive base of literature requires searching multiple databases and methods of manual searching in order to locate all relevant citations. Understanding the project needs, the limitations of different electronic databases, and other methods for developing and refining a search are vital in planning an effective and comprehensive search strategy. Reporting standards for literature searches as part of the broader push for procedurally transparent and reproducible systematic reviews is not only advisable, but good evidence-based practice.

Mulvaney SA, Bickman L, Giuse NB, Lambert EW, Sathe NA, Jerome RN. A randomized effectiveness trial of a clinical informatics consult service: impact on evidence-based decision-making and knowledge implementation. *J Am Med Inform Assoc.* 2008 Mar/Apr;15(2):203–11. PMID 18096918.

Objective: To determine the effectiveness of providing synthesized research evidence to inform patient care practices via an evidence based informatics program, the Clinical Informatics Consult Service (CICS). **Design:** Consults were randomly assigned to one of two conditions: CICS Provided, in which clinicians received synthesized information from the biomedical literature addressing the consult question or No CICS Provided, in which no information was provided. **Measurement:** Outcomes were measured via online post-consult forms that assessed consult purpose, actual and potential impact, satisfaction, time spent searching, and other variables. **Results:** Two hundred twenty-six consults were made during the 19-month study period. Clinicians primarily made requests in order to update themselves (65.0%,

147/226) and were satisfied with the service results (Mean 4.52 of possible 5.0, SD 0.94). Intention to treat (ITT) analyses showed that consults in the CICS Provided condition had a greater actual and potential impact on clinical actions and clinician satisfaction than No CICS consults. Evidence provided by the service primarily impacted the use of a new or different treatment (OR 8.19 95% CI 1.04–64.00). Reasons for no or little impact included a lack of evidence addressing

the issue or that the clinician was already implementing the practices indicated by the evidence. **Conclusions:** Clinical decision-making, particularly regarding treatment issues, was statistically significantly impacted by the service. Programs such as the CICS may provide an effective tool for facilitating the integration of research evidence into the management of complex patient care and may foster clinicians' engagement with the biomedical literature.

BOOK REVIEW / CRITIQUE DE LIVRE

Print vs. Digital: The Future of Coexistence. Edited by Sul H. Lee. Binghamton, N.Y.: Haworth Press, 2007. 138 pages. (Published simultaneously as *Journal of Library Administration*, 2007;46(2)). ISBN 978-0-7890-3576-9 (soft cover), US\$45.00. ISBN 978-0-7890-3575-2 (hard cover), US\$60.00.

The question of print versus digital materials in libraries is one that has been ongoing for some time and continues still. Many libraries have been grappling with issues of format, access and licensing, archives and preservation, space, and even staff, while others are late to enter the scene. For some libraries, the question has become one of which format to adopt. This is the issue that Lee's book, based on its title, appears to address: Can print and digital materials coexist? Should they coexist? In the introduction Lee describes the premise of the book as dealing with "how academic libraries can reach a comfortable coexistence" and speaks to "build[ing] relationships between those who oversee print and those who oversee digital information". Instead of concentrating on the issues of coexistence, I felt that this collection of articles focused more on the move from print to electronic, how libraries cope with the format change, and what libraries do with the print that they already have.

Print vs. Digital: The Future of Coexistence is yet another of the offerings that are simultaneously published as both book and journal issue by Haworth Press. It is, therefore, a collection of articles rather than the unified and cohesive style that one generally expects in a book. Still, a review of the table of contents shows a progression of ideas: from the information-seeking behaviours of users, finding synergies, envisioning new library space, archiving (specifically JSTOR), newspapers in the digital age, and digital reference, to the role of cooperatives and interlibrary loans, and finishing up with the end of print journals as we know them and what it would take to convince the various stakeholders to make the switch to e-only. My immediate reaction was, Where are the e-books? and What about the information commons? Information commons is addressed in the first article, while e-books were not addressed at all.

The eight contributors are all American-based senior library or publishing administrators, and the articles all have an academic research library focus. Having said that, the articles are not research articles per se; there are no literature reviews, methodologies, or analyses. Rather, this text includes a mixture of the practical, the theoretical, and the thoughtful; of case studies, explorations, and musings. Despite their disparate nature, the articles are quite interesting in themselves, offering interesting historical perspectives, background tidbits, and allowing the reader to grasp some of

the issues facing librarians dealing with the juxtaposition of print and electronic formats while never dealing with any issue in great depth.

The first article, which was positioned as dealing with the behaviours of the users and the resultant impact on libraries, was more of a case study dealing with space planning than with behaviours and in this sense duplicated the third article. However, it did offer an interesting perspective on the evolution of libraries, from the closed stack to library as gathering place. The article on synergies adhered most closely to the concept of coexistence, focusing on how to cross-promote the library's resources regardless of format, providing some practical examples. And the article on newspapers was thoughtful and provocative, raising issues that had never occurred to me—the threat of digitization to the news media and how to ensure that news remains the "first rough draft of history" with a permanent and uncensored shelf life.

This collection of articles is indexed, but the index has some problems. For example, a large portion of the final article deals with the problems inherent in archiving electronic journals, but the only mention of archiving in the index is to JSTOR, and preservation is not an indexed term. There are no index entries for space planning, despite two articles that focus on this topic, rather these entries are buried under the term "new research library". In addition, there is no bibliography or further reading list.

While *Print vs. Digital: The Future of Coexistence* is not a scholarly text, it is a glimpse at some of the real-world examples of how print and digital media can coexist, and a discussion of where some of the problems of coexistence lie. As a collection of articles, it highlights a number of issues related to electronic collections; however, it could have been stronger in its treatment of the concept of coexistence, as highlighted in the book's title.

If you're looking for a book that will provide you with a comprehensive or methodological approach to the issues of digital versus print, then this book will disappoint. Nevertheless, if you have a reasonable understanding of the basic challenges surrounding this topic and are looking for a thought-provoking look at a selection of the issues, then this book is worthwhile and makes for an interesting read.

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BOOK REVIEW / CRITIQUE DE LIVRE

Electronic resources in medical libraries: issues and solutions. Edited by Elizabeth Connor and M. Sandra Wood. New York: Haworth Press, 2007. 136 pages (hard cover). ISBN 978-0789035134. US\$90.00.

Like most Haworth Press books, *Electronic resources in medical libraries: issues and solutions*, is also known as Volume 4, Number 1/2, 2007 of the *Journal of Electronic Resources in Medical Libraries*. Consequently, this book is a collection of journal articles on a topic near and dear and, in some cases, not so dear, to our minds and hearts. Such topics as electronic licensing, providing access, processing, and cataloguing electronic resources in health and medical libraries are covered in this collection.

Edited by Elizabeth Connor and Sandra Wood, both widely published authors and librarians with extensive careers in health sciences libraries, this book represents the wide range of experiences, challenges, and issues that face us as we incorporate electronic resources into our libraries. There is something here for everyone! As diverse as our work situations and environments may be, and while we are all at different points on the electronic adaptation continuum, this collection of articles reminds us of the many shifts and adaptations libraries have had to undergo in a short while.

The business and economics of licensing agreements are the focus of the first three articles. While issues addressed in these articles are perhaps new to some smaller libraries, all are still being resolved in most libraries. The experiences described here may benefit those at various stages in the electronic adaptation continuum. "Scholarly e-journal pricing models" is a short but concise introduction to the open access debate provided by Wineburgh-Free.

"Extending electronic resource licenses to a newly established overseas medical school branch" and "Access to health information in Latin American and the Caribbean" remind us of the inequities in resource access caused by both geography and economics.

"Integrating e-resources into an online catalogue: the hospital library experience" details a process that took place about 10 years ago and provides insight into the perpetual

challenges faced when a small staff undertakes a project of this scope. As a former systems librarian in a hospital library, I could closely identify with the experience described in this article.

In my current position, in which I provide library services to geographically dispersed health care practitioners, I was interested to read what Julie A. Garrison and Pam Gruzien discovered in their research on off-campus user behaviours in the article "Off campus user behavior: are they finding electronic journals on their own or still ordering through document delivery". Rick Ralston's article examines whether usage statistics supplied by vendors are accurate enough to be used in making journal cancellation decisions.

Articles for both the legally and philosophically minded are also available in Connor and Wood's collection. Bruce Strauch, Earl Walker, and Mark Benesee examine the legal implications of medical libraries' active participation in electronic delivery of information through their Web sites. While historically courts have exempt publishers from negligence arising from erroneous medical information, the blurring of data and product in the Web environment raises legal issues we should be aware of, if not consider.

Jon C. Ferguson demystifies the Semantic Web by providing a concrete example of how Web technologies can be applied to digital libraries. He accomplishes this by drawing on examples of the Initiative for Maternal Mortality Programme Assessment (IMMPACT) experience.

Although some of the issues and challenges described in this collection will be old news for some of us, Connor and Wood's collection affords readers a variety of experiences about the adoption of electronic resources into medical libraries. This book provides both an introduction for the novice and a historical record of what can be considered a critical turning point in medical libraries. The collection has an extensive index, one or two colour illustrations, and is available electronically and in hard copy!

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NEWS AND NOTES / NOUVELLES ET NOTES

National Library of Medicine (NLM) List of Serials Indexed for Online Users 2008 and List of Journals Indexed for MEDLINE 2008 now available

NLM Technical Bulletin, 2008 March–April

http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/ma08/ma08_lji_lsi.html

The List of Serials Indexed for Online Users 2008 (LSIOU) and List of Journals Indexed for MEDLINE 2008 (LJI) are now available. The LSIOU is available in PDF and XML formats. The Document Type Definition (DTD) associated with the serials XML data is available at http://www.nlm.nih.gov/databases/dtd/nlmserials_080101.dtd. This edition contains 13 014 serial titles, including 5246 titles currently indexed for MEDLINE. The LSIOU includes titles that ceased, changed titles, or were deselected.

Study collaborators included in MEDLINE/PubMed

NLM Technical Bulletin, 2008 March–April

http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/ma08/ma08_collaborators.html

NLM has noticed a trend in recent years toward the increasing occurrence of group authors as the sole author or as co-authors for published articles. There are also consortia composed of several groups that publish scientific research articles. As of November 2007, there were over 57 000 occurrences of group (corporate) authors in MEDLINE/PubMed with over 17 000 citations with no co-occurring personal authors.

Google's Rx for health data

Holahan C. *Business Week*. 29 February 2008

http://www.businessweek.com/technology/content/feb2008/tc20080229_330594.htm?chan=top+news_top+news+index_technology

Its new site is a different approach to health-care data than Microsoft's HealthVault service. Cooperation may be key to the success of both.

Finding and using health statistics

28 February 2008

<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/nichsr/usestats/index.html>

Health Statistics provide information for understanding, monitoring, improving, and planning the use of resources to improve the lives of people, provide services, and promote their well being. This course describes the range of available health statistics, identifies their sources, and helps you understand how to use information about their structure as you search. This course links to numerous examples. Each example opens in a separate page of your browser. To return to the course, close the new window; the course window remains open and you can proceed.

NLM announces the release of the NLM Drug Information Portal

12 February 2008

http://www.nlm.nih.gov/news/drug_info_portal08.html

The National Library of Medicine (NLM) is pleased to announce the release of the NLM Drug Information Portal. The site is at <http://druginfo.nlm.nih.gov>. The NLM Drug Information Portal gives the public, health care professionals, and researchers a gateway to current, accurate, and understandable drug information from the NLM and other key government agencies.

PubMed subject subset strategies updated for 2008

NLM Technical Bulletin, 2008 January–February

http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/jf08/jf08_subset_strategies.html

All PubMed subject subset strategies are reviewed at least once a year to see if modifications are necessary. Modifications may include revisions due to changes in MeSH vocabulary, adding or deleting terms, and changing parts of a strategy to try to optimize retrieval. The following subset strategies were recently revised: Bioethics, Cancer, Complementary Medicine, and Systematic Reviews.

Debut of a new design for the NLM Gateway

NLM Technical Bulletin, 2008 January–February

http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/jf08/jf08_gateway_redesign.html

NLM will soon unveil a redesigned Gateway with a new user interface. The new interface, accessible through the link on the current homepage, will run in parallel with the current version. It will permanently replace the current version after several weeks.

Digital copyright rules still in limbo

Dixon G. *The Globe and Mail*. 6 March 2008

<http://www.theglobeandmail.com/servlet/story/RTGAM.20080306.wcmwside06/BNStory/Entertainment/Music/>

The digital copyright issue just won't go away. With recording, broadcasting, podcasting, and forecasting experts in Toronto for the industry side of the Canadian Music Week convention today through Saturday, topic No. 1 will be the limbo state of Canadian copyright legislation. With unauthorized downloading still legal in Canada, a digital copyright bill remains indefinitely delayed. Graham Henderson, president of the Canadian Recording Industry Association (CRIA) representing the major labels, says new legislation is needed simply to bring Canada up to speed with other countries. The aim isn't to sue teens and grannies indulging in a little downloading (as seen in the United States) but to go after the Bit Torrent sites enabling mass unauthorized file-sharing.

Complying with the NIH Public Access Policy – Copyright considerations and options

Carroll MW. SPARC/Science Commons/ARL joint white paper

<http://www.arl.org/sparc/advocacy/nih/copyright.html>

SPARC (the Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition), Science Commons, and the Association of Research Libraries (ARL) have jointly released a white paper to help university and medical school administrators ensure their institutions comply with public access requirements that are soon to be a condition of National Institutes of Health (NIH) funding. The timely analysis was prepared by Michael W. Carroll, an attorney, copyright expert, and faculty member at Villanova University law school. Carroll reviews the policy and its background, explains the legal context, and presents six alternative copyright management strategies that will help grantee institutions assure they reserve the necessary rights for articles to be made available in PubMed Central.

Funding the full costs of university research is critical to Canada's global competitiveness

Morris C. *Research Money*. 2008 Feb 25;22(3)

Canada boasts cutting-edge research facilities. We have exceptional researchers in our universities. And we've shown research excellence in a broad range of fields through new breakthroughs, innovative products, ideas that transform our understanding of the world, and practical solutions to complex social and technological problems. Yet we are not living up to our potential. Canadian researchers are at a funding disadvantage compared to their competitors such as the US and the UK. In Canada, we don't reimburse our universities for the full costs of research, which means that institutions must cover the shortfall from their operating budgets, often at the expense of other essential programs.

Statistics Canada releases comprehensive geographic breakdown of R&D spending

Research Money. 2008 Feb 25;22(3)

The latest provincial data on R&D spending show Quebec is the only province where business expenditures are actually declining. Data from 2005—the most recent year for which a provincial breakdown is available—show that business outlays in Quebec declined 3.0% over the previous year to \$3.768 billion. In contrast, business spending in Ontario increased 3.8% over the same period to \$6.965 billion. The allocation of federal R&D dollars shows a somewhat different picture. Of the \$5.4 billion in federal outlays in 2005, Ontario took a 27.5% share with \$1.497 billion, up 13.2% from 2004. Quebec accounted for 21.5% of the total with \$1.168 billion, up just 1% from the previous year. The National Capital Region was home to the third largest amount of federal R&D—\$1.103 billion, up 15.1%.

Sun Microsystems, The University of Alberta Libraries, and The Alberta Library create Centre of Excellence for Libraries

27 February 2008

<http://www.sun.com/aboutsun/pr/2008-02/sunflash.20080227.2.xml>

Sun Microsystems of Canada Inc., the University of Alberta Libraries (UAL), and The Alberta Library (TAL) today announced the creation of a new Sun Centre of Excellence for Libraries (COE). The initiative will enhance and support respective organizational projects, as well as an extensive, province-wide, multifaceted digital library. As part of the COE, the participants intend to provide a seamless search and retrieval experience, resulting in unprecedented access to information for students, faculty, and the public, as well as creating an enduring preservation environment.

ARL Guide to NIH Public Access Policy now online

18 February 2008

<http://www.arl.org/sc/implement/nih/guide/>

The Association of Research Libraries (ARL) has developed a Web-based guide to assist research institutions in implementing the new Public Access Policy adopted by the National Institutes of Health (NIH). The ARL guide “The NIH Public Access Policy: Guide for Research Universities,” includes the following sections: Policy Overview, Institutional Responses, Retaining Rights, How to Deposit, and Resources.

NRC moves forward on cluster development and new sector-based approach to R&D

Research Money. 2008 Feb 8;22(2)

The restructuring of the National Research Council (NRC) is picking up steam with the renewal of another group of community innovation clusters and significant progress on the realignment of research activity into nine sectors encompassing expertise from across the agency. The NRC’s evolution reflects the thrust of its new strategic and business plans that aim to make it easier for business to access key R&D talent and infrastructure and ensure that technology development and industry needs coincide. Last week, renewed funding for the second of six clusters was announced as part of an overall \$118-reinvestment.

Feedback on the Canadian Digital Information Strategy (CDIS)

Library and Archives Canada. 12 February 2008

<http://collectioncanada.ca/scin/012033-1050-e.html>

Library and Archives Canada has posted feedback to the October 2007 draft of the Canadian Digital Information Strategy (CDIS). There are 50+ replies, including the comments provided by the Canadian Association of Research Libraries.

NISO issues best practices for Shared E-Resource Understanding (SERU)

Washington D.C., 6 February 2007

<http://www.niso.org/committees/seru/>

The National Information Standards Organization (NISO) has issued SERU: A Shared Electronic Resource Understanding, which codifies best practices for the sale of e-resources without licenses. SERU offers publishers and librarians the opportunity to save both the time and the costs associated with a negotiated and signed license agreement by agreeing to operate within a framework of shared understanding and good faith. Discussions with both publishers and librarians revealed a shared desire to create a new approach that involves lower overhead.

Scientists should share

Ottawa Citizen. 4 February 2008

Sharing medical data would save millions of dollars and countless hours spent performing redundant research. Scientists could build upon each other's work. Data trapped on one scientist's computer could be the key to another researcher's making a great discovery. Some scientists refuse to release their data for fear that outside analysis will cast doubt on their published conclusions. If the science is good, it will withstand scrutiny, and scientists should be prepared to defend their work. True scholars should never fear the free exchange of information and ideas.

CIHR's Policy on Access to Research Outputs is now in effect

Canadian Institutes of Health Research. 4 February 2008

<http://www.cihr-irsc.gc.ca/e/35683.html>

On 4 September 2007, the Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR) released its "Policy on Access to Research Outputs", which aims to improve access to research publications and biomolecular data. Currently, more than 20 research funding agencies around the world require supported research publications to be openly accessible. Most recently, the US National Institutes of Health mandated open online access to its funded research through the National Library of Medicine's online archive, PubMed Central.

Keeping citations straight, and finding new ones

Guess A. *Inside Higher Ed*. 31 January 2008

<http://insidehighered.com/news/2008/01/31/citeulike>

At first glance, it seems like a nerdier version of Facebook. There's the profile picture, the list of interests, the space for your Web site. Most of the members have Ph.D.'s, though, and instead of posting party invites or YouTube videos, their "Recent Activity" is full of academic papers and scholarly treatises. Welcome to CiteULike, a social bookmarking tool that allows users to post, share, and comment on each other's links—in this case, citations to journal articles with titles like "Trend detection through temporal link analysis" and "The social psychology of inter- and intragroup conflict in governmental politics." It's a sort of "del.icio.us for academics," said Kevin Emamy, a representative for the site's London-based holding company, Oversity Ltd. It started out as a personal Web project in 2004 and grew organically by word of mouth. Today, it has some 70 000 registered users and a million page views a month, he said.

Letter with respect to possible amendments to the Copyright Act

The Privacy Commissioner of Canada, Jennifer Stoddart. 18 January 2008

http://www.privcom.gc.ca/parl/2008/let_080118_e.asp

The Privacy Commissioner of Canada, Jennifer Stoddart, sent the following letter to the Honourable Jim Prentice, Minister of Industry and the Honourable Josée Verner, Minister of Canadian Heritage, regarding possible amendments to the Copyright Act. The Privacy Commissioner of Canada, is wary of DRM, and she's not afraid to tell other branches of government about her concerns. Stoddart has just sent a public letter to Jim Prentice, the Canadian Minister of Industry, telling him that his impending copyright reform bill should not protect any DRM that gathers and transmits personal data.

Fair copyright provides Prentice with reform roadmap

Geist M. *The Hill Times*. 21 January 2008

<http://www.michaelgeist.ca/content/view/2591/159/>

With the continued interest in Canadian copyright reform—the Fair Copyright for Canada Facebook group has grown to over 38 000 members, and the local chapters across the country are gaining significant momentum—the most frequently asked question I receive is, “what do you think fair copyright reform looks like?” In other words, we know that tens of thousands of Canadians oppose a Canadian Digital Millennium Copyright Act, but what kind of reform would or should they support?

Public access mandate made law: President Bush signs omnibus appropriations bill, including National Institutes of Health Research Access Provision

The Alliance for Taxpayer Access. 26 December 2007, Washington, D.C.

<http://www.taxpayeraccess.org/media/release07-1226.html>

President Bush has signed into law the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2007 (H.R. 2764), which includes a provision directing the National Institutes of Health (NIH) to provide the public with open online access to findings from its funded research. This is the first time the US government has mandated public access to research funded by a major agency. The provision directs the NIH to change its existing Public Access Policy, implemented as a voluntary measure in 2005, so that participation is required for agency-funded investigators. Researchers will now be required to deposit electronic copies of their peer-reviewed manuscripts into the National Library of Medicine's online archive, PubMed Central. Full texts of the articles will be publicly available and searchable online in PubMed Central no later than 12 months after publication in a journal.

Meetings, conferences, and workshops

Joint Conference on Digital Libraries (JCDL) 2008

The JCDL will be held on 16–20 June 2008, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, USA. For details, check the conference Web site at <http://www.jcdl2008.org/>.

11th European Conference of Medical and Health Libraries – European Association of Health Information and Libraries (EAHIL)

The conference will be held on 23–28 June 2008, in Helsinki, Finland. For details, check the conference Web site at http://www.congreszon.fi/eahil_2008/.

2008 American Library Association (ALA) Annual Conference

The ALA annual conference will be held on 26 June – 2 July 2008, in Anaheim, California, USA. For details, check the conference Web site at <http://www.ala.org/ala/eventsandconferencesb/annual/2008a/home.htm>.

10th International Society for Knowledge Organization (ISKO) Conference

The ISKO conference will be held on 5–8 August 2008, in Montreal, Québec, Canada. For details, check the conference Web site at <http://www.ebsi.umontreal.ca/isko2008/>.

74th World Library and Information Congress – International Federation of Library Associations & Institutions (IFLA)

The conference will be held on 10–15 August 2008, in Montreal, Québec, Canada. For details, check the conference Web site at <http://www.ifla.org/IV/ifla74/index.htm>.

Professional development

FIS Professional Learning Centre: Influencing decision making strategies for getting results you want

Wednesday, 11 June 2008 – Thursday 12 Jun 2008

2 days (12 h), 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Instructors: Susan Geary and Lorraine Clemes

Fee: \$425.00 (US\$425.00)

You'll learn how to analyze and understand your own communication style preferences and those of your stakeholders. You will then be able to use this understanding to plan and deliver compelling, fact-based, conclusion-focused presentations.

During the 2-day workshop, you will be presented with strategies that will assist you in communicating your ideas effectively. By understanding the underlying processes at play in personal interactions, you will be better equipped to influence decisions in your favour. You will also develop a greater understanding of the political environment in which you work and determine how to be politically astute in the situations that you encounter.

FIS Professional Learning Centre: Project management for information managers

Monday, 16 June 2008 – Monday, 23 June 2008

3 days (18 h), 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Instructor: Jane Neath

Fee: \$525.00 (US\$525.00)

In this 3-day workshop, team leaders and managers apply proven project management techniques to an actual project. You leave the workshop at the end of Day 2 with a project plan and pragmatic information that will be immediately, readily, and easily applicable to your job.

The project environment, however, involves more than just following a plan. It is filled with many "people" challenges, especially those with cross functional project teams. After having 1 week to practice the project management skills learned during Days 1 and 2, you'll return for Day 3 to address the skills required to manage the people side of projects. These skills include conflict management, consensus building, facilitation, team leadership, meeting management, feedback, and performance management. You'll also explore how to manage people assigned to a project who do not report to the project manager.

This is a unique opportunity to implement what you've learned in your work environment, and then return to the classroom to continue building those skills and discussing your experiences with a knowledgeable, experienced instructor and fellow students.

Education Institute: Pro-active relationship building: reaching out to your academic faculty clients (audio conference)

Monday, 16 June 2008

2:00 p.m. ET (1 h)

Instructor: Joan Giannone

Fee: Member: \$54.00; Non-Member: \$74.00

This audio session is designed to highlight ways in which academic libraries can use persuasive communication strategies to solidify and even expand their role in today's new higher educational environment by extending their reach through strategic partnerships, collaborative relationships, and mutually beneficial alliances. These activities will update/change their image, share their expertise, and promote their services.

Education Institute: Using evaluation results to communicate your value. Part 2. Needs assessment (Web conference)

Wednesday, 11 June 2008

2:00 p.m. ET (1 h)

Instructor: Rosalind F. Dudden

Fee: Member: \$75.00; Non-Member: \$95.00

What does management ask you about your library and how do you respond? How do you explain what a library is in the Internet age? Learn how traditional and innovative measures can be gathered and integrated to explain your library to its customers and to those that fund it. Learn the steps in conducting a needs assessment and why understanding your customer is so important today. Review the Logic Model and its use for outcomes measurement. Learn how to use outcomes studies from the literature to discuss your library. Wrap all this theory up in the new theory of a culture of assessment and see how it can be applied even in a small library setting. The four courses taken together will assist library managers in seeing their system of assessment as a whole and communicating their value to their user community and upper management. Each session should stand alone as a learning experience.

Education Institute: e-Learning for librarians: an ideas playground (Web conference)

Thursday, 12 June 2008

1:00 p.m. ET (1 h)

Instructor: Cory Laverty

Fee: Member: \$75.00; Non-Member: \$95.00

E-learning is defined as the facilitation of learning through online tools and content. Many of us have created virtual library modules on different topics such as stages in the research process, overviews of information tools in a specific discipline, or guides on searching individual databases. This session will explore an e-learning wiki sponsored by the Canadian Association of Research Libraries where librarians can share their knowledge. What learning principles underpin good online library instruction? What does interactivity look like? What are some examples of exemplary library tutorials? You are invited to contribute your e-learning tips and discuss your library tutorials in this wiki so we can build on our collective experience.

Education Institute: Searching 2.0 (Web conference)

Wednesday, 16 July 2008

1:00 p.m. ET (1 h)

Instructor: Michael Sauers

Fee: Member: \$75.00; Non-Member: \$95.00

Here master trainer Michael Sauers applies the super-search strategies he is known for to the latest generation of Web tools. Blogs, RSS, wikis, Flickr, podcasting, mashups, the read/write Web, kartoo, BitTorrent, Google Book Search, the WayBack Machine, visual search engines, folksonomies, Firefox Search Plug-ins, Del.icio.us. If you aren't intimately familiar with these tools and how to fully exploit them in your daily reference work, then this presentation is for you.