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## Bibliografia sugli e-book, 2000-2005

Bibliografie di interesse a cura di:

Paola Gargiulo CASPUR [gargiulo@caspur.it](mailto:gargiulo@caspur.it)

Domenico Bogliolo Università di Roma "La Sapienza" [domenico.bogliolo@uniroma1.it](mailto:domenico.bogliolo@uniroma1.it)

Sono state qui selezionate le opere che, per il periodo indicato, trattano dell'e-book in biblioteca e delle problematiche connesse (come sviluppo delle raccolte, creazione di metadati, promozione dell'uso, istruzione degli utenti, comportamento degli utenti, eccetera) con esclusione delle opere che trattano preponderatamente di tecnologia e di standard (argomenti ai quali "Electronic Library" ha estesamente dedicato il suo primo fascicolo del 2005) nonché di specifici prodotti e del loro marketing, il cui sviluppo tumultuoso non consente la stasi necessaria alla compilazione bibliografica.

La maggior parte del materiale è stata derivata dal LISA, Library and Information Science Abstracts il 24 agosto 2005 alle ore 13:17:44 usando la semplice formula con la detta limitazione temporale. La ricerca ha trovato 372 riferimenti, qui

ridotti a poco meno di 200, sulla base del criterio di scelta enunciato sopra. Il resto del materiale (meno del 5%) è stato derivato da altre fonti.

All'elenco alfabetico delle opere seguono brevi elenchi di repertori bibliografici, siti web e standard.

Lo stile delle citazioni segue il [Chicago-style Author-date System](#) elaborato dal Simmons College di Boston. Dei riferimenti estratti da LISA è riportato l'abstract, per gentile concessione di Cambridge Scientific Abstracts, proprietaria della base di dati, che qui si ringrazia. L'ordine è alfabetico dell'intestazione al primo autore o al titolo. Intestazioni uguali sono ordinate per data crescente di pubblicazione.

**Abbott, J. P.** 2003. "Publishing trends and libraries". DESIDOC Bulletin of Information Technology 23, (1) (Jan): 7-12.

Contribution to a special issue of this journal on future publishing technologies. Argues that the death of books and their replacement by ebooks has not happened and that libraries will survive into the foreseeable future. Discusses the advantages and disadvantages of ebooks, the evolution of printing, the role of libraries and the impact on libraries of on-demand materials. Draws a parallel between libraries and those who predicted the demise of cinemas when cable delivery was introduced

**Abbott, K.** 2001. "Ebook = MC2: Ebooks at Maroochy libraries". LASIE 32 (2- 3) (Aug/Dec): 21-27.

Maroochy Libraries is a large regional public library service with 4 branches, a mobile and business centre which has embraced e-books as an entry point into the arena of electronic reading. Feedback indicates that users are taking up this technology with enthusiasm. While the emphasis is currently on hardware dependent e-books, the future of electronic formats could well include e-book software such as the netLibrary model. Investigates the issues, challenges and processes of introducing e-book services to a large regional library from both a technical and a lending perspective with emphasis on the findings of user feedback

**Albanese, A., J. Berry, E. Bryant, N. Oder, and M. Rogers.** 2001. "Looking back, looking ahead". Library Journal 126, (20) (1 Dec): 72-74.

The editors of Library Journal magazine offer their thoughts about what may be in store for US libraries in 2004, covering a range of issues, including: the Children's Internet Protection Act; privacy; improved budget positions; scholarly communication innovations; electronic books (ebooks); virtual reference services; OpenURL; special libraries; and library and information science (LIS) education.

**Albanese, R. A.** 2001. "Moving from books to bytes". *Library Journal* 126, (14) (Sep): 52-54. Discusses the results of Library Journal's 2001 Academic Library Book Buying Survey. The purchasing behaviour of all academic libraries surveyed showed a marked shift towards the collection and usage of digital resources and away from traditional print resources. In particular, the survey showed the remarkable popularity of full-text aggregated databases which are seen as a cost-effective way to provide access to information. The growth of distance education, the move to online courses, and student demand are other factors contributing to the shift. Most libraries were cutting print serials subscriptions in favour of electronic. While circulation figures saw a slight decrease, personal and electronic reference queries increased. Only about 1 per cent of libraries' materials budgets went toward the purchase of e-books but this was expected to rise in the next few years.

**Algenio, E. R.** 2002. "The virtual reserve room: extending library services offcampus". *Journal of Library Administration* 37, (1/2): 15-25. This paper explores the challenges of implementing an electronic reserves program which extends library services to off-campus distance education students. Using the University of Massachusetts Amherst as a case study, the paper briefly describes the project's context and history, with a focus on the practicalities, problems, and solutions in starting an electronic library reserves service. The discussion also covers issues integral to the service and which affect offcampus learners, including budgeting, staffing, partnering with affiliated campuses, addressing faculty concerns, managing copyright permissions, utilizing e-books and incorporating full-text databases.

**Allen, B.** 2001. "E-books, the latest word: proceedings from the acquisitions institute at Timberline Lodge". *Library Collections, Acquisitions, and Technical Services* 25, (4) (Winter): 469-471. Apanel of the Acquisitions Institute at Timberline Lodge in 2001, which included a librarian, publisher and e-book providers, presented issues confronting the growth of e-books in the academic library market place. The e-book market projections are a small part of the higher education book market. Frontlist titles are demanded by libraries and suppliers eager to supply them. However, publishers are feeling their way through various rights and contract issues as well as business models as they select titles to provide in electronic form. The instability of business partners has contributed to publisher delays in releasing e-books. No one among librarians, suppliers or publishers is throwing in the towel but the position this format takes in publishing and therefore in library collections in the near future is unsettled.

**Appleton, L.** 2004. "The use of electronic books in midwifery education: The student perspective". *Health Information and Libraries Journal* 21, (4) (Dec): 245-252. The objectives of this paper are: (i) to illustrate the use of e-books by health studies students at a college of higher education; (ii) to provide a demonstration of how e-books may be facilitated by library and information services staff working across the health and academic sectors; (iii) to comment upon the experiences of health studies students, in using e-books. A focus group of 10 student midwives was used to gain insight into how e-books may be used in an academic context for health professionals. The findings of the student midwives' focus group are reported and discussed. In this instance, the student midwives were encouraged to use e-books as part of a structured information skills programme. The paper concentrates on how the e-books were used within this context and addresses the potential benefits and disadvantages from a student perspective. The results provide evidence of a largely positive experience of using e-books as an electronic information resource. The focus group reveals many benefits and advantages in the facilitation and use of e-books, as well as addressing areas for development. It is concluded that ebooks have a place in health library and information resources, but further development of e-books and e-book collections is required and subsequent investigation into their most effective use.

**Appleton, L.** 2005. "Using electronic textbooks: promoting, placing and embedding". *Electronic Library*; 23 (1), pp.54-63  
Purpose: The paper illustrates the experiences of both academic and support staff in the use of electronic books within a higher education setting. The case studies report upon practice at Edge Hill College of Higher Education, which has allowed for successful e-book development strategies to be employed in teaching and

learning within the college. The paper will deal particularly with e-book marketing, implementation and evaluation strategies, as well as embedding e-books into virtual learning environments (VLEs).

Design/methodology/approach:

The paper reports upon two significant chapters within e-book development at the college. The first of these is an initial evaluative e-book research project, from which strategy and policy were formulated. The second part of the paper introduces case studies in which the findings of the initial research impact upon the embedding of e-books into teaching and learning and subsequently into the college's VLE. Findings: User evaluations provide qualitative analytic data into the benefits and disadvantages of using e-books in higher education teaching and learning activity. Research limitations/implications: The findings are limited to one particular higher education institution and specific curriculum areas within. Originality/value: The evaluative data, as well as particular e-book strategies identified, make the paper of value to those researching e-book usage and activity, in particular within online learning.

**Ariew, S., V. Bailey, C. Coates, J. Colson, K. S. Dabbour, J. Fennewald, S. Folsom, and S. Gandhi.** 2003. "Learning to make a difference: Coverage from ACRL's 11th national conference, part 1". *College and Research Libraries News* 64, (6) (Jun): 372-377,409.

An overview and 7 reports of sessions at the 11th National Conference of the Association of College and Research Libraries held in Charlotte, North Carolina 10-13 April 2003. Covers:

"Information literacy and student engagement: what the National Survey of Student Engagement shows about your campus"; a panel which addressed the need for engagement with students and collaboration between faculty and libraries in education; a presentation on the college's use of the assessment cycle model based on outcomes; a workshop on resulting in the 21st century; 2 papers on research in library and information science; a poster presentation on cross training reference librarians to catalogue; an account of the management of a large collection of e-books made available by SOLINET; a paper on cataloguing electronic resources;

and a presentation on integrating information literacy into the curriculum through faculty librarian collaboration, based on the experience of the Five Colleges of Ohio in applying funds granted by the Mellon Foundation.

**Armstrong, C. J., and R. E. Lonsdale.** 2000. "Scholarly monographs: Why would I want to publish electronically?". *Electronic Library* 18, (1): 21-28.

Presents an examination of the implications of electronic scholarly book publishing for authors, publishers and readers, stemming from original research undertaken by the authors in 1998 as part of the JISC Electronic Libraries Programme (eLib). The project included a comprehensive literature search and review; a survey of UK and international publishers of electronic books (eBooks) by means of an interrogation of their Web sites and case studies conducted with selected UK publishers. A separate investigation of the publishers of national bibliographical sources and services was also undertaken and UK university libraries were surveyed by means of an electronic mail questionnaire. Describes the structure of electronic book publishing, including the roles of the various parties involved in the publishing process and addresses such issues as provision, costing, authoring and editorial responsibilities and challenges. An analysis of the issues associated with the characteristics of Web books is provided, together with a delineation of the nature of narrative content, added value components, subject orientations and quality control. Concludes with a brief consideration of some of the challenges that confront the user of electronic scholarly books, including issues of access.

**Armstrong, C., and R. Lonsdale.** 2001. "Research into electronic information resources at the Department of Information and Library Studies, University of Wales, Aberystwyth". *Information Research Watch International* (Aug): 2-3.

Describes the HEINUS-Web project, which investigates the management of higher education institutions' web sites, and HEINUS-Net, both of which are financed by the Joint Information Systems Committee, and are part of HEINUS (Higher Education Institutions Network) project.

The JISC Usage Surveys: Trends in Electronic Information Services (JUSTEIS) is a periodic survey of Electronic Information Services uptake and use. Reports for both HEINUS and JUSTEIS were published in 2001. Describes a study of the impact of electronic monographs on collection development in libraries of higher education institutions.

**Armstrong, C.,** L. Edwards, and R. Lonsdale. 2002. "Virtually there? E-books in UK academic libraries". Program 36, (4): 216-227.

Reports results of a survey into the provision of electronic books within academic libraries in the UK. Where relevant the results are supplemented by data from two other surveys concerned with e-book provision and electronic information services undertaken by the authors. Incidence of provision of e-books from individual publishers and through aggregators is reported. Reasons for non-provision and attitudes towards the medium are discussed, and issues concerned with bibliographical access are explored. The article concludes with a discussion of the role and influence of the E-book Working Group set up by the UK body responsible for networking and electronic resources in higher and further education: the Joint Information Services Committee (JISC).

**Armstrong, C.,** and R. Lonsdale. 2005. "Challenges in managing e-books collections in UK academic libraries". Library Collections, Acquisitions, & Technical Services 29, (1): 33-50.

This paper reports on research into issues surrounding the collection management of e-books in tertiary education libraries in the UK. Focus groups were conducted with university librarians representing three disciplines - business and management; engineering; and health and medicine, and librarians in post-16 education. Semistructured interview schedules were employed, and the proceedings were recorded and transcribed. The research identified the types and levels of e-books required. The nature of bibliographical control and the selection, acquisition, modes of access, and issues surrounding the licensing of e-books were delineated.

The study identified problems associated with these fields and confirmed the need for a national model licence

**Arot, D.,** and D. Lahary. 2002. "Text-e: Ecrans et reseaux, vers une transformation du rapport a l'écrit: Le colloque virtuel de la Bibliothèque Publique d'Information. = E-text: Screens and networks, towards a transformation in relation to the written word: The virtual conference at the Bibliothèque Publique d'Information". Bulletin des Bibliothèques de France 47,(4): 93-97.

**Ashcroft, L.,** and C. Watts. 2004. "Change implications related to electronic educational resources". Online Information Review 28, (4): 284-291.

E-books are a relatively recent addition to the online electronic resources market, and commentators are still debating their efficacy. Access to e-books continues to develop, with numerous platforms available, and lack of standardisation an ongoing problem. However, there are potential advantages to e-books, including easier access, speed of publication, space-saving, and lower costs. Many university libraries are beginning to have e-books in their collections. A research project being undertaken at Liverpool John Moores University is investigating the provision of e-books in 127 academic libraries in the UK. Many academic libraries are providing access to e-book resources that are free-of-charge, and those libraries offering e-book subscriptions are using the World Wide Web for their platform. There are similar issues in the take-up of e-books to those regarding the take-up of other electronic resources, such as e-journals. These include changes in professional and management skills, such as collection development, marketing and evaluation, user education, technological skills and communication skills.

**Aucoin, M.,** and M. Christianson. 2005. "Electronic or print books: Which are used?". Library Collections, Acquisitions, & Technical Services 29, (1): 71-81.

The first SOLINET netLibrary Shared Collection duplicated numerous print books held by Louisiana State University. The library identified over 2,852 print/ebook equivalents in its catalog. Use statistics for both formats were collected monthly for a year. A t-test of the differences in the pairs' circulation found a low correlation. Ebook accesses followed the academic year. University press ebooks garnered a smaller share of accesses relative to title count than those of commercial publishers. Differences in format preference were found by subject and classification. Acquiring an ebook thus means something different for patrons than acquiring its print equivalent.

**Augias, C.** 2000. "[E-book, istruzioni per l'uso. Intervista a Roger Chartier sugli orizzonti del libro elettronico](#)". la Repubblica, 18 ottobre 2000

**Azeez, A. T. A., and B. Premlet.** 2004. "E-publishing: Need of the hour". DESIDOC Bulletin of Information Technology 24, (2) (Mar): 3-7. Electronic journals and electronic books play a crucial role in the changing scenario of libraries and information centres. This paper deals with the emerging technology of electronic publishing. The paper covers e-journals, e-books, advantages of e-journals and e-books, publishers of scholarly e-journals and important e-publishing initiatives.

**Backham, D., F. Boyle, and M. Wiechers.** 2001. "Electronic journals in the real world: A practical approach to cataloguing". Vine (125) (Dec): 38-42. Article included in a special issue devoted partly to the theme: E-content: electronic books and journals. Liverpool University Library like other large academic libraries is constantly looking at the resource implications of supporting and maintaining a growing portfolio of electronic resources within the hybrid library. The streamlining of the maintenance of electronic journals within the Innovative Interface Inc. Innopac environment is described, as are local cataloguing procedures. The practical solution of one point of record maintenance whilst maintaining two routes to resource-linking is outlined.

**Badke, W. B.** 2001. "Questia.com: Implications for the new McLibrary". Internet Reference Services Quarterly 5, (3): 61-71. The advent of Questia.com, a full text electronic library of up to 250,000 volumes, is raising many questions for users and managers of undergraduate libraries. Implications for students involve assessing the benefit of a resource that is generic and thus limited, yet offers many conveniences. Among academic administrators, the desire for financial savings will need to be balanced against new opportunities to improve library holdings. Librarians will need to evaluate both their response to Questia.com and the potentially dramatic changes that Questia will bring to their roles. Faculty should have an important function in critiquing Questia. Questia.com itself must accept its responsibilities and develop its resource with great wisdom.

**Ballard, T.** 2000. "Adding a new dimension: E-books. The next link in the online library evolution is already here". Information Today 17, (4) (Apr): 48-49. Outlines the history of the OPAC from its beginnings as an online version of the card catalogue to its current development as a component of the virtual library and explains how it is used at Quinnipiac College, Connecticut to link to electronic books. Gives examples of sources of e-books of non copyright material and describes the NetLibrary by which libraries can access copyrighted books on a subscription basis.

**Barker, P.** 2005. "Using e-books for knowledge management". Electronic Library; 23 (1), pp.5-8 Purpose: Aims to introduce the articles in the special issue which demonstrate the many important uses to which electronic books are now being put. Design/methodology/approach: The article combines narrative and analysis. Findings: Knowledge is one of those important "commodities" which we (as individuals, groups and communities) accumulate during the process of living. There is likely to be a growing demand for highly portable, dynamic electronic books that are able to supply data, information and knowledge "on demand". The latest wireless, satellite and server technologies now make this possible. Originality/value: Provides a brief overview of the e-book environment (for knowledge management).

**Barnden, C.** 2000. "Format wars". Library Technology 5, (4) (Aug): 55. The range of different formats available for accessing electronic books (eBooks), including: Open E-Book (OEB); Hypertext Markup Language (HTML); Nuvomedia; Glassbook Reader; and Microsoft Reader. Discusses who will be likely to win the format war but comes to no definite conclusion.

**Bedi, S., and R. Croft.** 2004. "eBooks for a distributed learning university: The royal roads university case". Journal of Library Administration 41, (1/2): 113-137. Royal Roads University library, in implementing the institution's distributed learning model, purchased its first

eBook collection in April 2000. Now, three years into subscription commitments and active development of an eBooks collection, the library conducts a study to determine: Who is accessing the collection? For what purposes is it being used? Is the collection adequate to meet the academic program needs? Is there a preference for the open access model over single user access? How does the learning community find reading on screen versus print?

In short, is an eBook collection a vital resource for distributed learning? This paper focuses on the discoveries made through a quantitative and qualitative research study.

**Belisle, C.,** and C. Ducharme. 2003. "Contrats de lecture: Une experience de pret de livres electroniques en bibliotheque. = Reading contracts: An experiment with the loan of electronic books in a library". *Bulletin des Bibliothèques de France* 48, (3): 74-86.

**Bell, L.,** V. McCoy, and T. Peters. 2002. "E-books go to college". *Library Journal* 127, (8) (1 May): 44-46. Provides a brief report of a field study of the use of e-book devices by college students, professors and librarians at two colleges in Illinois, USA during an 8-week period in September and October 2001. Undergraduate students enrolled in English courses used handheld e-book devices to read literary works assigned as part of their course reading. The two devices used were the Franklin eBook Man 911 and the Gemstar/RCA REB 1100. A large majority of the students enjoyed reading on these devices, being particularly impressed by the devices reading-related functionalities such as an embedded dictionary, the ability to underline passages, and note-taking. Discusses the practical and theoretical challenges librarians face in managing e-texts and reading devices and integrating them into the collection and service programmes of academic libraries and outlines the policies and procedures developed by one of the college libraries during the study. Concludes that handheld reading devices do have a future in higher education and provides recommendations for the e-book industry, publishers and librarians.

**Bennett, L.** 2001. "Electronic publishing in the new millennium". *Learned Publishing* 14, (4) (Oct): 243-246. Recent developments in electronic publishing are reviewed, covering a brief history of electronic periodicals and electronic books (eBooks). Concludes that scholarly publishing as it is currently known, with its long history and sense of tradition, is rapidly becoming unrecognizable. Changes in technology mean that where once libraries could be relied upon to purchase what publishers wanted them to have, the latter are now faced with customers telling them what they want, what they are willing to pay and how they want to receive it. To survive, scholarly publishers must address those needs and, in doing so, must be willing to cooperate with each other, and with academic libraries, scholarly societies and other information providers, in a way that has heretofore been considered unfeasible, if not unthinkable.

**Bennett, L.,** and M. Landoni. 2005. "E-books in academic libraries". *Electronic Library* 23, (1): 9-16. Purpose: This paper provides an analysis of the current state-of-the-art in e-books, and attempts both to set the scene and provide reasons for their low uptake. Design/methodology/approach: The different approaches to e-books of academic librarians, authors, publishers and readers are considered, using the results of a recent survey commissioned by the Joint Information Systems Committee. Findings: The findings of this study make it clear that those who know about e-books see them as potentially useful tools. However, a number of users of ICT resources are still unaware of e-books even when their academic libraries' e-book holdings is high. The lack of promotion from within the university, particularly from the academics, and to a certain extent from the librarians, is indeed a major reason for this knowledge gap. Practical implications: Publishers, e-book providers and aggregators, academics and intermediaries (i.e. librarians and information specialists) should concentrate on raising awareness of what is available and what are the advantages related to e-books for specific categories of users. At the same time e-book suppliers should make e-books easier to find and purchase. Crucially, both the research and commercial development communities have to address these major issues: definition of common bench marks for research to progress; usercentred design as a paradigm; better and stronger links with all stakeholders. Originality/value: This paper offers a stepping stone for all parties interested in moving forwards to achieve this common goal.

**Bertrand, A.-M.** 2002. "Nouvelles pratiques de lecture. = New reading practices". *Bulletin des Bibliothèques de France* 47, (4): 100-102.

**Berube, L.** 2005. "E-books in public libraries: A terminal or termination technology?" *Interlending and Document Supply* 33, (1): 14-18.

Purpose: Aims to present a background to the use of electronic resources, especially e-books, in public libraries, which appears to threaten some basic activities that define a reading culture dependent on the print book. Design/methodology/approach: There are initiatives afoot which are working to integrate e-books into the culture and process of resource-sharing. This paper reviews some of the issues with e-books, and specifically how the Co-East partnership proposes to contribute to the initiatives concerned with improving accessibility. Findings: It is important that public libraries do take that first step in implementing an e-books service and take care in its promotion. Their traditional role, after all, is providing the bridge between rights holders and the public and, with the advent of "disruptive technology", this role is more crucial than ever. Originality/value: An important precedent for this project has been the findings from the Essex e-books project, and especially user feedback. Although no one was asking about e-books, users from all age groups were curious enough to participate in the project, and forthcoming in offering their opinion, much of it positive, about the reading experience and the mobile technology

**Bin, F., and Q. Miao.** 2005. "Electronic publications for Chinese public libraries: challenges and opportunities". *Electronic Library* 23, (2): 181-188.

Purpose: Although a large number of Chinese libraries keep some sort of electronic publications, mainly formal publications on CD-ROM and online, the usage is quite different from one library to another. While the hardcopy business process is mature, the rules and regularities of electronic publications in libraries are under development; many business models are on a trial basis. This paper plans to investigate what and how many of these electronic materials should be bought and brought to the users, and how they are used, which are still embarrassing questions for librarians. Design/methodology/approach: The authors made an inquiry into the current status of formal electronic publications, including e-books and e-journals at the two major library groups: public and university libraries, as found out from the explanation of the gap by literature analysis and interview. Findings: Through the survey on a few leading libraries of China, we found the big usage gap of e-journals in public versus university libraries in China. The factors that cause the usage difference are that public libraries have diversified reader needs, lack of general-purpose e-publication, inferior skill in using epublications, a charging service model of e-publications, less negotiating power and pricing. Originality/value: The authors believe that if the improvements outlined in the paper are introduced, then public libraries can lift their e-publication service to a higher standard, including extension of the subject scope, building of consortia, upgrading of the reading environment, and enhancing of the user training and service.

**Blackwell, P.** 2001. "Taming disruptive technologies, or how to remain relevant in the digital age". *Journal of Library Administration* 35, (3): 33-49.

Paper presented at the 2001 University of Oklahoma Libraries annual conference, held 1-2 March in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Electronic books are an example of a 'disruptive technology', that is, a technology that has great appeal to its users but upsets the traditional models. Notes the questions that electronic book technology raises for traditional publishers and asks whether answers to these questions can be found by adapting publishing processes and values to accommodate new ways of doing business.

**Breeding, M.** 2000. "NetLibrary, innovative interfaces to add e-books to library collections". *Information Today* 17, (4) (Apr): 1, 3.

Outlines the rapid growth of NetLibrary Inc. which began the production and distribution of electronic books in 1998 using a system which allows library users access to electronic books in a way similar to that of traditional library loans. Describes NetLibrary's arrangements with publishers and libraries and the agreement with the library automation vendor, Innovative Interfaces Inc., by which enhancements to its Innopac and Millennium systems will result in greater integration with libraries' OPACs.

**Brown, G. J.** 2001. "Beyond print: reading digitally". *Library Hi Tech* 19, (4): 390-399.

Article included in a special issue devoted to the theme: E-books. The development of reader devices and the improvement of screen technology have made reading on screens less cumbersome. However, acts of reading are not univocal, as people read in many different ways with many different goals in mind. Reader software can provide different levels of navigation support for the manipulation of digital text, presenting capabilities for analytic reading not available in the print-on-paper reading experience and compensating for our lack of orientation and feeling of omnipotent dominance of text. The parameters of eText reading and the issues of

access remain central to readers and researchers, whether the electronic text is designed and packaged as an 'eBook' for portable reading devices, or resides on a server for distribution to library terminals to be downloaded to desktop personal computers (PCs), laptops or tablet PCs.

The power and functionality of reading software, in terms of note-taking, highlighting and indexing capabilities, robust open searching across databases, are ultimately linked to open access issues, including: interoperability; text standards; and digital rights management. These remain key questions for libraries, publishers and researchers.

**Budd, J., and C. Christensen.** 2003. "Social sciences literature and electronic information. Portal": *Libraries and the Academy* 3, (4) (Oct): 643-651.

Most colleges and universities have expanded, and are expanding, access to electronic information resources. A question remains: to what extent are researchers making use of these resources as part of their inquiry and publishing activities? The present study investigates citation practices by authors of journal articles and includes a study of the potential incorporation of full-text and full-image resources into published work in eight social science disciplines. It also includes a brief survey of a sample of authors of the examined journal articles.

**Buehler, M., E. Dopp, K. A. Hughes, and J. Thompson.** 2001. "It takes a library to support distance learners". *Internet Reference Services Quarterly* 5, (3): 5-24.

The philosophy at the Wallace Library, Rochester Institute of Technology, New York, is to create and provide resources and services designed to support all library users. Consequently, distance learners and distance faculty have a wide range of online resources available to them, some of which are 'pushed out' to users, so saving time and effort for the library users. The evolution of these online services, designed to use the Internet and World Wide Web to serve distance learners dispersed across 45 US states and many countries, is continuous and focused on the student's or professor's research needs as viewed from a geographic distance. Typical online resources include: electronic course reserves (as part of the Wallace Library's Electronic Reserve pilot project); interloans; research databases and online catalogues; electronic books (eBooks); and online library instruction using guides and video and audio streamed library instruction.

**Burk, R.** 2000. "Apprivoiser le livre électronique. = Don't be afraid of ebooks".

*Bulletin des Bibliothèques de France* 45, (6): 38-42. Also in *Library Journal* 125, (7) (15 Apr): 42-45.

Reports on the way in which electronic book (e-book) readers and texts are used and circulated at Algonquin Area Public Library, Illinois. Discusses the usefulness of the Rocket

eBook Readers that this library uses. Also reports on some other libraries' use of e-book readers.

Addresses aspects such as cataloguing and circulation policy. Includes a brief evaluative overview of the e-book marketplace.

**Calenge, B.** 2000. "Doc forum. = Doc forum". *Bulletin des Bibliothèques de France* 45, (3): 109-112.

**Cannon, E., and B. Watson.** 2001. "Taking e-books for a test drive". *Computers in Libraries* 21, (3) (Mar): 24-27.

Describes the formation of Librare, an electronic book (ebook) cooperative collection development project, undertaken by the 31 libraries belonging as members of the Tampa Bay Library Consortium (TBLC). The project was undertaken by TBLC at the instigation of and in cooperation with netLibrary for the latter to supply ebooks on the basis of an initial purchase of 500 titles. The scheme's financial basis was the commitment on the part of sufficient numbers of libraries to cover the initial

investment and continuing costs. It is concluded that Librare has been successful in that it has been well received by library users. Usage statistics increase each month and the collection continues to grow.

**Cavaleri, P.** 2004. [Utilizzo di tecnologie e-learning per l'information literacy nelle biblioteche universitarie: sviluppo di strumenti di e-learning per lo svolgimento di programmi di information literacy in una biblioteca universitaria.](#)

**Chrzastowski, T. E.** 2001. "Electronic reserves in the science library: tips, techniques, and user perceptions". *Science and Technology Libraries* 20, (2/3): 107-119. Electronic reserve programmes ('e-reserves') have brought a new perspective to a traditional library service. Reserve services hold materials for a certain population's use and circulate them for short periods in special collections. Stresses on the collection are legion, and include vandalism and theft, endless fines and billing. This notoriously difficult collection has now been moved online in many institutions, offering users better access and eliminating, or at least redirecting, many of the collection management challenges. The technology is relatively inexpensive and easily mastered. Libraries offering e-reserves can simply move existing programmes online, or expand the service by offering e-books, videos, and links to related sites. Presents tips for implementing an e-reserve service in a science library addressing copyright issues and examining use and perceptions of e-reserves at the UIUC Chemistry Library.

**Cleyle, S.** 2002. "E-books: should we be afraid?". *Serials Librarian* 41, (3/4): 281-292. Contribution to a thematic issue devoted to e-serials cataloguing: access to continuing and integrating resources via the catalogue and the Web. States that the electronic book revolution is finally here. E-books are the last area of a library to leave the paper frontier and venture into the virtual world. Libraries are looking at a future filled with non paper resources and the role of keeping safe the archival paper resources of the past. Asks, is this something that should be feared by libraries, or embraced? Reviews the current e-book players and the state of the technology with a look at how libraries can be involved in this revolution and in so doing ensure their place in the e-book future.

**Conhaim, W. W.** 2003. "E-books are not dead yet". *Information Today* 20, (1) (Jan): 40-41. Reports on the conference, "eBooks: What's the Story?", held in Nov 2002 in St. Paul, Minnesota. The event was sponsored by the MINITEX Library Information Network, a group with a growing e-book collection. It provides bibliographic, interlibrary loan, cooperative purchasing, reference, document delivery and other services to its 200 participating libraries in Minnesota and the Dakotas. According to keynote speakers, e-books are still alive and kicking in libraries, regardless of what pundits are saying about their viability in the consumer marketplace. Libraries with e-book programmes are learning about patron usage and are moving from pilot experimentation to adoption. The main problems seem to be insufficient promotion and a lack of awareness by patrons.

**Connaway, L. S.** 2000. "E-books: new opportunities and challenges". *Technicalities* 20, (5) (Sep/Oct): 8-10. The emergence of electronic books (ebooks) in libraries has brought new opportunities and new challenges. The opportunity to provide access to full-text ebooks brings the challenges of making them available through standard library practices and systems. The integration of ebooks into libraries' collection development and acquisitions processes and into online public access catalogues (OPACs) requires the cataloguing and classification of these materials. Some of the major issues concerning ebooks in libraries are discussed, including: cataloguing; ebook identifiers (DOI, PURL); classification; statistics; and workflow and training.

**Connaway, L. S.** 2001. "A web-based electronic book (e-book) library: the netLibrary model". *Library Hi Tech* 19, (4): 340-349.

Article included in a special issue devoted to the theme: E-books. Despite some scepticism about the adoption of electronic books (eBooks) in libraries, there has been substantial growth in eBook acquisitions and usage. The eBook task force for the California University digital library identified eight elements that are important to the evaluation of academic eBook usage: content; software and hardware standards and protocols; digital rights management; access; archiving; privacy; the market and pricing; and enhancements and ideal eBook features. There are currently several eBook models

available to libraries that can be assessed and described in relation to the above-mentioned elements or criteria. Using these elements, the netLibrary eBook model is described.

**Connaway, L. S., and J. Littman.** 2004. "A circulation analysis of print books and e-books in an academic research library". *Library Resources and Technical Services* 48, (4) (Oct): 256-262.

In order for collection development librarians to justify the adoption of electronic books (ebooks), they need to determine if e-books satisfy the information needs of patrons. One method to determine this is to measure e-book usage. This study compared the usage of 7,880 titles that were available in both print and e-book format at the Duke University Libraries. Although the results of this study cannot be generalized, it does provide information on the use of e-books in one academic research library and implications for e-book collection development.

**Conyers, A.** 2004. E-measures: ready for the count? *Sconul Focus*; (31) Spring, pp.53-56

A group of 25 higher education libraries are acting as pilot sites for the e-measures project run by evidence base, a research and evaluation unit based at the Library Services, University of Central England. They are testing out a range of measures relating to their collections of electronic information services and their use of electronic resources. For the four-month period February-May 2004, each library is collecting data on numbers and costs of e-journals, databases, e-books and digital documents, on the usage of electronic information services, on virtual visits and electronic enquiries. They will be reporting monthly on the statistics collected, the methods used and any difficulties or issues encountered. The e-measures project is funded by the Higher Education Funding Council for England (HEFCE) under the Good Management Practice (GMP) programme and forms part of the larger Libraries: Outcomes and Measures project at evidence base which will look also at matching library outcomes to institutional aims and is being developed alongside eVALUED, which was set up to produce an evaluation model for e-library developments.

**Cox, A, S. Ormes, H. Mohammed, and M. Kerr.** 2001. "E-books". *Library and Information Briefings*; (96) March, p.1-14

Discusses the nature of electronic books together with their pros and cons, such as portability, instant access, accessibility, attitudes, searchability, annotation, linking, multimedia possibilities, currency, self-publishing, usage studies, environmental aspects. Considers the problems posed by electronic books, expense, technological change, low availability of titles, complex systems, cost of purchasing titles, compatibility, printing, limited rights, screen resolutions. Reports results of an investigation into user experiences with some specific electronic book systems: Microsoft Reader; MobiPocket Reader; Rocket ebook; netLibrary; and Questia. Summarizes the evaluation criteria, particularly as they apply to the readers and value added features.

**Cox, J.** 2004. "E-books: challenges and opportunities". *D-Lib Magazine* 10, (10)(Oct).

Electronic books (e-books) are commonly perceived as offering great potential for learner support but also as struggling to compete with print due to poor on-screen presentation, restrictive licensing and limited range of titles offered. The experience of a group of Irish university libraries shows that, with the right combination of product and subjects, e-books can thrive among students and faculty, while librarians can create more dynamic, relevant and flexible collections than for print. Subscription management is demanding for libraries, however, and licensing issues remain highly problematic, representing a formidable obstacle to full exploitation.

**Crawford, J.** 2002. "A study of issues in administering library services to nursing studies at Glasgow Caledonian University". *Health Information and Libraries Journal* 19, (2) (Jun): 90-97.

At Glasgow Caledonian University, Scotland, nursing students seemed dissatisfied with the library service and there were frequent complaints. A major study was undertaken during 2000 which showed the concerns of nursing studies students to be similar to those of other students but more strongly felt. The four main issues were textbook availability, journal availability, opening hours and staff helpfulness. Working conditions, placement requirements, study requirements, and domestic circumstances were all found to be important factors. IT skill levels tended to be low but there is a growing appreciation of the need for training in this area. It was concluded that: services to nursing students have become enmeshed with the problems of delivery and

assessment of education for nurses; greatly extended opening hours are essential: the problem of access to textbooks is so severe that programmes of core text digitization and the promotion of e-books are needed: and reciprocal access programmes with local hospital libraries is essential

**Crawford, W.** 2004. "Books and beyond: evolving libraries and media". *North Carolina Libraries* 62, (1) (Spring): 6-15.

Examines the possible future development of libraries in terms of the main issues: books and other resources (including electronic books (e-books)); the crisis in periodicals acquisitions; issues and possibilities; distinguishing types of libraries; library missions (long term missions versus short term needs). Concludes with a nine point plan for libraries to predict their development based on what has occurred over the past few years.

**Dawson, A., and J. Wallis.** 2005. "Twenty issues in eBook creation". *Against the Grain* 17, (1) (Feb 2005, pp.18, 20, 22).

Discussion of electronic books (eBooks) in libraries and universities covers a range of issues such as selection, purchasing, licensing, management and user support. One topic that rarely arises is that of eBook creation. Most librarians see themselves as consumers rather than creators of eBooks. Yet libraries have a mass of books and other materials that may be suitable for digitization. Summarises many of the issues that arise when creating eBooks and publishing them in open access XHTML format on the World Wide Web, and describes policies that can help resolve these issues. Discusses such issues as: eBook formats; digitization issues; text management issues; image management issues; publication issues; cataloguing and indexing issues; and the principles of eBook creation. Notes how Google is taking the lead in this process by working with major libraries to carry out automatic digitization of their collections on a large scale and there is considerable scope for this lead to be taken up by smaller libraries.

**Dearnley, J., and C. McKnight.** 2001. "The revolution starts next week: The findings of two studies considering electronic books". *Information Services and Use* 21, (2): 65-78.

Reports on two pilot studies undertaken in the UK, in 2000, at Loughborough University and Market Harborough public library. The first study was conducted at Loughborough University in May 2000. It considered staff and student evaluation of two electronic reader products, NuvoMedia's 'Rocket eBook' and Glassbook Inc's 'Glassbook'. A second study in Dec 2000 used a focus group at Market Harborough public library to consider potential use of the 'Rocket eBook' for lending services. Considers the products, their history and current capabilities. Presents the results of the studies. Concludes that, while the findings raised concerns on the usability of the products, the interest shown by users, plus the development of new, enhanced devices, points to a positive future for electronic books.

**Dearnley, J., and C. McKnight.** 2003. "Electronic book use in a public library".

*Journal of Librarianship and Information Science* 35, (4) (Dec): 235-242.

This article reports on a study which aimed to investigate the potential for portable electronic book (e-book) devices within a public library context. The main method of data collection was a questionnaire distributed to all readers who borrowed a device during the project. Results are discussed in terms of (a) the users' reaction to the device and the process of reading from it, and (b) the institutional considerations encountered by the collaborating librarians. It is not clear from the outcomes that portable e-books provide a viable delivery mechanism within a public library.

**Dearnley, J., C. McKnight, and A. Morris.** 2004. "Electronic book usage in public libraries: a study of user and staff reactions to a PDA-based collection".

*Journal of Librarianship and Information Science* 36, (4) (Dec): 175-182.

This article reports on one aspect of a Laser Foundation-funded research project that tested different models of e-book delivery and offered guidelines for developing e-book collections in UK public libraries. An e-book collection was offered to library users (primarily, users relying on a mobile library service) on Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) devices at Essex County Libraries.

The article considers reaction from both library users and staff. A number of positive and negative reactions to e-books were noted, and the indicative results point to the conclusion that dedicated PDA collections still offer questionable benefits for use in public libraries.

**Deschatelets, G., and Z. Gharbi.** 2003. "Les livres électroniques dans le milieu universitaire: Formes et usages. = Electronic books in a university environment: forms and uses". *Documentation et Bibliothèques* 48, (3) (Jun 2003-Aug): 83-97.

**Dillon, D.** 2000. "E-books: the UT-Austin experience". *Texas Library Journal* 76, (3) (Fall): 112-115. Describes the experience of the library of the University of Texas at Austin in using the netLibrary model to provide web-based electronic books for its patrons. Library users can access the purchased e-books from any Internet-connected computer in the world. They can view the ebook just as they would any other website or they can choose to check out the e-book for a circulation period which is kept as short as possible so that titles are available to the greatest number of people. Outlines the reasons for choosing the netLibrary model, and describes how the model works. Comments on the selection of titles, usage, cataloguing, pricing and publisher's concerns, online and offline reading, and the question of consortia versus individual library purchases. Concludes that the future role of the e-book in academic publishing looks promising, although among trade publishers the future appears less certain.

**Dillon, D.** 2000. "Digital books: making them work for publishers and libraries". *College and Research Libraries News* 61, (5) (May): 391-393. Reflects on the question of electronic monographs or e-books given the success of electronic reference indexes and electronic journals in a library environment. Asks whether e-books will have an impact on the balanced, productive and reasonable dialogue currently enjoyed between librarians and library vendors. Looks at the issue of finding a suitable alternative pricing model for e-books and of an approval plan for e-books.

**Dillon, D.** 2000. "Le livre électronique à l'Université du Texas. = E-books and the University of Texas". *Bulletin des Bibliothèques de France* 45, (6): 44-49.

**Dillon, D.** 2001. "E-books: The University of Texas experience, part 1". *Library Hi Tech* 19, (2): 113-124. Describes the electronic book (e-book) programme of Texas University at Austin, surveys the state of the e-book market and e-book technology, provides e-book usage statistics for three different consortia and offers guidelines for e-book acquisitions, as well as e-book issues to be considered. Relevant specification, standards, and working groups are explained, as are the future e-book plans of Texas University. Concludes that e-books are to printed books, as television is to radio and movies: another format with its own strengths and weaknesses.

**Dillon, D.** 2001. "E-books: The University of Texas experience, part 2". *Library Hi Tech* 19, (4): 350-362. Article included in a special issue devoted to the theme: E-books. Follows-up on an earlier *Library Hi Tech* article on the eBook program at Texas University (*Library Hi Tech*, 19 (2) 2001, 113-124). It notes changes in usage that have occurred with the addition of eBook cataloguing records in the library online catalogue and changes in selection patterns as librarians have gained more experience with eBooks. It also surveys the current digital information environment, notes the increasing commodification of information, details the eBook efforts of the Association of American Publishers and examines potential future eBook directions.

**Dillon, D.** 2002. "Fishing the electronic river: Disruptive technologies, the unlibrary, and the ecology of information". *Journal of Library Administration* 36, (3): 45-58. Paper presented at the 2002 University of Oklahoma Libraries annual conference, Oklahoma City, 7-8 March. The theme of the conference was electronic resources and collection development in academic libraries. Presents ways in which to successfully locate, hook and retrieve needed information in the electronic world. Discusses how libraries, the Internet and electronic books are all interrelated parts of the information ecology.

**Dillon, M.** 2001. "Good ideas are not enough". *Portal: Libraries and the Academy* 1, (2) (Apr): 169-176. Discusses the emergence of new ideas for the development of libraries in the age of the Internet and World Wide Web. In practice, ideas that are fully implemented but fail to reach their intended audience are very expensive in resources and in time, with considerable opportunity costs.

Examines the reasons why ideas fail to be realized and the difficulties arising from efforts to differentiate between good ideas and bad ideas. Many ideas are not implemented at all as they never emerge from the idea stage. An implementation could reach the prototype stage and go no further; while an idea could be fully implemented but then fail to be generally adopted. Poor execution is an important reason for this kind of failure, while bad timing is another. The pains associated with attempts to launch electronic books (e-books) illustrate these types of problems. Reviews some of the library ideas that have been carried through to implementation, noting the reasons for the causes of their success or failure, including: library cooperation and cooperatives; electronic information (EIDOS, OCLCs Guidon); online reference services; and Library.org

**Dodero**, J. M., I. Aedo and P. Diaz. 2002. "Participative knowledge production of learning objects for e-books". *Electronic Library*; 20 (4), p.296-305 Article included in a special issue devoted to the theme: Electronic books for teaching and learning. In a distributed learning environment, the development of learning objects is a participative task. Considers learning objects as knowledge pieces, which are subject to the management processes of acquisition, delivery, creation and production. A multiple-tier architecture for participative knowledge production tasks is introduced, where knowledgeproducing agents are arranged into knowledge domains or marts and a distributed interaction protocol is used to consolidate knowledge that is produced in a mart. Knowledge consolidated in a given mart can be in turn negotiated in higher-level foreign marts. The proposed architecture and protocol are applied to coordinate the authoring of open ebook packages as learning objects by a distributed group of authors.

"**E-books** for easy reading". 2001. *Information Retrieval and Library Automation* 36, (11) (Apr): 2-4. Reports on a project carried out by the University of Rochester, New York, USA, to incorporate e-books into 6 academic, public and school libraries. Rocket eBooks and SoftBooks were used. Problems were experienced with encryption, cataloguing, order and downloading and browsing, but users enjoyed leisure reading with the devices. Currently e-books are focusing on the leisure market but textbooks are now becoming available and e-books may be suitable for certain special needs.

**Edwards**, L. 2002. "Shaping a strategy for e-books: the JISC e-books working group". *Liber Quarterly: the Journal of European Research Libraries* 12, (2/3): 240-244. JISC is the Joint Information Systems Committee of UK education funding councils and its E-Book Working Group includes publishers, librarians, academic staff and the British Library. Its objectives focus on maximizing the benefits of electronic publishing for higher and further education by, e.g. monitoring the industry, acquiring and promoting content and developing sustainable economic models. Reports the findings of a paper published by the group in September 2001 which covered industry status and forecasts, the publishers' perspective, distribution and the role of intermediaries, economics, technology and standards. The paper analysed the phases in the development of electronic publishing and the impact on libraries in changes in the supply of e-books. Notes that the group has secured a number of contracts and outlines its market mapping study now under way. Anche in: *New Review of Information Networking*; 8, pp.81-87. Outlines the strategy being developed for the growth of electronic books within the UK academic community and provides a broad analysis of the e-book industry and critical factors affecting developments. Describes the role of JISC E-Books Working Group and gives an overview of its programme of activities

**Edwards**, L., and H. Woodward. 2001. "Shaping a strategy for e-books". *SCONUL Newsletter* (23) (Summer/Autumn): 20-22.

Although electronic books (eBooks) are beginning to make their way into libraries collections, the question remains as to why it has taken so long for this to happen. The hard knocks taken by venture capitalists in investing in commercial Internet operations and Dot.coms is a major reason for this holding back. The background to the development of eBooks is described in terms of the arguments that have been involved in issues relating to the degree of added value inherent in eBooks.

*Electronic Library*; 23 (1) 2005

**Engle**, J. 2001. "Checking out the downloads: e-books and the library market". *Assignment* 18, (2) (Jan): 18-21.

Far from replacing traditional libraries, digital research libraries seek to augment collections and enhance

research abilities for libraries and their patrons while providing new revenue sources for publishers and libraries. Looks at each of these benefits and explains how the following digital research libraries operate: (ebrary.com); ([www.netLibrary.com](http://www.netLibrary.com)); ([www.bartleby.com](http://www.bartleby.com)); and ([www.questia.com](http://www.questia.com)).

**Falk, H.** 2003. "Electronic campuses". *Electronic Library* 21, (1): 63-66.

Provides an overview of the technology being employed at some US colleges which is leading to the paperless campus. For example, the use of wireless networks to connect PCs and Internet displays in classrooms and laboratories that lack conventional network wiring, providing access to online libraries and other resources from laptop PCs and handheld devices.

Looks at Web-based technology and its use by faculty and students, not only for information gathering, but also for tutoring services. Shows how live chat sessions with teachers are heavily over-subscribed. Looks at the use of e-books (4 million e-book units sold in 2000: predicted figure by 2005 - 140 million). Provides results of a study comparing print text books and e-text books, and from another study which show undergraduates spend only a third of their study time in the library and faculty members only 10 per cent. To counteract these trends, online library resources are being expanded for 200,000 students and faculty at seven academic institutions in a unified students' portal, with links to local online course materials and consultations with reference librarians.

**Falk, H.** 2005. "Temple of the computer". *Electronic Library*; 23 (2): 244-248

Purpose: Aims to investigate the new use of libraries by the public.

Design/methodology/approach: Begins by describing the facilities at Seattle Central Library which represents a general escalation of public interest in libraries. Goes on to examine how other libraries are making use of computers and the internet. Findings: It appears that computerbased services are the force behind the increase in library use. Discovers that there is an increase in the use of e-books and that library circulation and maintenance has been improved by the use

of radio frequency identification (RFID) tags. Originality/value: This paper provides a useful insight into how computer-based services can be used to benefit libraries.

**Ferguson, A. W.** 2000. "Digital library selection: maximum access, not buying the best titles: libraries should become full text amazon.com's". *Journal of Library Administration* 31, (2): 27-38.

Contribution to a thematic issue devoted to research collections and digital information.

Discusses new ways of selecting information for the digital library. Asserts that selectors need to put their emphasis on buying more information, rather than on trying to figure out what is the best information. They also need to emphasize access to a broader range, instead of a narrower range, of materials. Reviews several techniques to accomplish these goals: buying packages of publisher e-journals when available; taking advantage of serials purchase upon demand programmes; taking part in consortial e-journal purchases; letting users decide what e-books to purchase; and taking part in consortial e-book purchase programmes.

**Ferguson, A. W., and A. Ko.** 2004. "eBooks in China". *Against the Grain* 16 (5) Nov, pp.42, 44, 46, 50

Reviews the current trends in the growth and development of electronic books (e-books) in the Chinese People's Republic by means of a survey of the e-book collections in the libraries of the ten major Chinese universities to determine the which ones use books from one or more of the three major Chinese e-book producing companies: Apabi; Superstar; and Scholars. The user operational functions built into the products of these three producers are tabulated and compared. Concludes with notes on other Chinese e-book related activities and projects.

**Gaggini, L.** 2002. "L'editoria italiana in formato elettronico, stato dell'arte e prospettive: un punto di vista".

*AIDAinformazioni*, XX/1, 2002, pp. 61-75.

Relazione presentata alla Sessione italiana dell'Online Information Meeting 2001 ( Londra, 5 dicembre 2001) e al Seminario AIDA di replica "L'editoria elettronica: nuove leggi e vecchia economia" (Milano, Palazzo delle Stelline, 15 marzo 2002).

**Gall, J. E.** 2005. "Dispelling five myths about e-books". *Information Technology and Libraries*; 24 (1) Mar, pp.25-31.

Some considered 2000 the year of the e-book, and due to the dot-com bust, that could have been the format's high-water mark. However, the first quarter of 2004 saw the greatest number of e-book purchases ever with more than \$3 million in sales. A 2002 consumer survey found that 67 percent of respondents wanted to read e-books; 62 percent wanted access to e-books through a library. Unfortunately, the large amount of information written on e-books has begun to develop myths around their use, functionality, and cost. The author suggests that these myths may interfere with the role of libraries in helping to determine the future of the medium and access to it. Rather than fixate on the pros and cons of current versions of e-book technology, it is important for librarians to stay engaged and help clarify the role of digital documents in the modern library.

**Garrod, P.** 2003. "Ebooks in UK libraries: where are we now?". *Ariadne* (37) (Oct 2003-Dec)

Reviews the recent developments that have taken place in the field of electronic books (ebooks).

E-books are well established in US libraries and it is just a matter of time before Europe catches up. One of the key factors affecting the take-up of e-books in the UK has been that content and services have been developed by US companies for the US market and this represents a sizeable market to e-book publishers and aggregators. Content suitable for UK and European markets was, until recently, in very short supply, although pricing and access models also put ebooks out of reach for many UK public libraries. In some subject areas it may not matter if materials have a US bias, but it is important in subjects such as law and medicine, especially in the academic sector, where booklists are made up of titles from leading international publishing houses. netLibrary is now trying to remedy this situation and has recently added content from a range of international publishers including Kluwer, Blackwell, John Wiley and University presses (e.g. Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh). The public library sector is waiting for reports from these projects before taking further action.

**Garrod, P.** 2004. "E-books: are they the interlibrary lending model of the future?" *Interlending and Document Supply* 32, (4): 227-233.

This article assesses the likely impact of e-books on interlibrary lending in the UK. It examines a range of factors that are likely to impact on the lending of e-books to other libraries, for example, digital rights management systems designed to protect copyright and publishers' profits, and the limited take-up of e-book services in UK libraries. It analyses the reasons behind this poor take-up including unsuitable pricing and delivery models and lack of appropriate content. The article also gauges current levels of demand for books requested via interlibrary loans, and questions whether books are different from documents in terms of copying and distribution, and what the likelihood is of e-books being able to satisfy interlibrary loan requests. A new hybrid model of interlending, aimed at solving the problem of lending e-books in academic libraries, is reviewed.

**Gedeon, R., and B. Meyer.** 2005. "eBooks at Western Michigan University: a case study". *Against the Grain* 17, (1) (Feb): 52-54.

Describes the activities of Western Michigan University Library in the provision of access to electronic books (eBooks), noting: some of the major eBook series databases available to library users; acquisitions and access; cataloguing; eBook applications; eBook usage; and some of the successes and disappointments experienced. Concludes that the overall experience of eBooks has been successful, particularly in terms of overcoming the problems of theft and damage, and the addition of tens of thousands of quality titles to the collection has been

**Gelfand, J.** 2002. "User input, experiences in assigned reading from e-books: one netLibrary experience". *Library Hi Tech News* 19, (1): 17-18.

Gives an account of a year long pilot of electronic books by the libraries of the University of California, Irvine (UCI). The libraries took out a one year subscription to the 750 books from netLibrary and elicited feedback from students. Focuses on the feedback which was mainly negative and the proposals that students offered regarding the provision of electronic books.

**Gethin, P.** 2002. "Promoting the use of e-books by the use of electronic enrichment". *Liber Quarterly: the*

Journal of European Research Libraries 12, (2/3): 234-239.

Looks at the ways in which cover design, summaries, and quoted reviews, commonly used by publishers and booksellers to promote sales, have been adopted for online bookselling and how libraries are now seeking to enrich their catalogues with these promotional elements visible on, e.g. the Amazon site. Looks at the drawbacks in offering free chapters as an inducement to purchase electronic books and suggests that the promotional techniques which have proved effective for print might well be applied to e-books.

**Gibbons, S.** 2001. "Growing competition for libraries". Library Hi Tech 19, (4): 363-367.

Article included in a special issue devoted to the theme: E-books. In an analysis of Questia's online collection of digitized books and articles, although the collection is not found to be a strong one, Questia's strength lies in its ability to utilize the digital format to overcome many of the barriers and inconsistencies that undergraduate students encounter in a traditional brick-and-mortar academic library. Concludes that librarians can learn a lot from Questia and perhaps use that knowledge to improve their own services.

**Gibbs, N. J.** 2000. "E-books: report on an ongoing experiment". Against the Grain 11, (6) (Dec 1999-Jan): 23-25.

Reports briefly on an ongoing experiment, at North Carolina State University Libraries, to evaluate electronic books, buying seven Rocket eBooks and five Softbooks and purchasing a number of electronic titles to load onto these reading devices. The Library also signed up as a subscriber to netLibrary.com to provide over 1300 titles. Two problems not anticipated at the start were: lack of complete bibliographic information; and lack of sufficient detail in the publishers' catalogues to enable book selection to be made effectively.

**Green, K.** 2003. "Introducing e-books at the University of Surrey". SCOUNL Newsletter (29) (Summer/Autumn): 54-56.

In autumn 2001 the Surrey University Library (UniS) began a project to test the viability of the use of electronic books (e-books) for learning and teaching. The fundamental question was whether the use of e-books would contribute positively to undergraduate students' learning experience at UniS. Allied to this were a number of library management issues, including space management and the need to ascertain if e-books would bring added value to the short loan collection in the Library. Handheld and desktop e-book readers were considered but, owing to problems purchasing readers from the USA, it was decided to concentrate on desktop readers and to investigate the viability of handheld e-book readers at a later stage, if they became widely available and reasonably priced in the UK. The pilot study used a collection of engineering reference e-books, published by CRC Press, and also identified some civil engineering e-books which were already available at UniS through the RIBA Construction Information Service. The pilot study was directed at students on a distance-learning postgraduate civil engineering course and consisted of titles which were on the reading lists of several course modules currently running. A short questionnaire was prepared to obtain student feedback about using the e-books involving a group of students on campus before publishing it on the library Web site. Two years after the introduction of the scheme, the e-books are seen as just another information resource, sitting happily alongside printed books, online databases and e-journals.

**Hall, J.** 2004. "Living up to expectations: public library perspective". Serials 17, (3) (Nov): 263-266.

Richmond upon Thames is an outer London borough providing library and information services to a population of 173,000 people. Since 1999 it has moved from a pre-ICT state to providing eight subscription services electronically, plus e-books and e-audio. This presentation looks at the provision of electronic resources through a public library service perspective (what we did and why, how we did it, what worked and what didn't), focusing on the importance of staff input and training, marketing and promotion, accessibility and increasing user take-up.

**Haarhoff, L.** 2005. "Books from the past: an e-books project at Culturenet Cymru". Program; 39 (1) 2005, pp.50-65

Purpose: To describe the open-source solution developed by Culturenet Cymru, for the Welsh Books Council, for presenting digitised books and other printed material online.

Design/methodology/approach: The challenges faced in the implementation of a pilot e-book collection of nine out-of-print books is described. Findings: The adoption of a number of international standards for the presentation, coding, conversion, metadata and searching of texts have resulted in a working pilot project. Practical implications: It is hoped that many publicly funded bodies such as libraries and archives will make use of the system. A small collection of ebooks may be of some use, but it is the ability to search for, and access, e-books across distributed collections which will provide real educational benefit. Originality/value: Culturenet Cymru hopes to play a role in co-ordinating the adoption of common standards for text digitisation in Wales

**Hattery, M.** 2001. "E-books and a universal archive: will they exist?".

Information Retrieval and Library Automation 37, (7) (Dec): 1-3.

Discusses comments on ebooks at the Electronic Book 2001 Conference, held in Washington, DC in Nov 2001, and a presentation about the Internet Archive at the ASIST Annual Conference.

At E-Book 2001, Alberto Vitale (former Random House Chairman and CEO) described the ebook as a 'new concept for presenting and disseminating information'. Mitch Freedman, president elect of the American Library Association, listed the problems with ebooks. Alan Adler of the Association of American Publishers said that the publishing industry feels digitally threatened by the emergence of P2P technology for distributing files through networks, and that librarians fear that if ebooks are successful patrons may not need libraries. Both Freedman and Adler pointed out that libraries play a role in publicizing ebooks. At the ASIST meeting, Web innovator Brewster Kahle described the Internet Archive, a project undertaken to begin the compilation of all human knowledge.

**Hawkins, D. T.** 2000. "Electronic books: a major publishing revolution. part 1: General considerations and issues". Online 24, (4) (Jul/Aug 2000, p.14-18, 20- 2, 24-6).

Presents the historical background to the emergence of electronic books (eBooks), noting the characteristics of the three types of eBooks: downloadable eBooks; dedicated eBook readers; and Web-accessible eBooks and listing in a table the advantages and disadvantages of eBooks generally and of downloadable and dedicated readers. Other, general issues considered include: copyright; formats; the Microsoft eBook initiative; and standards. The specific problems of eBooks in libraries, including licensing, lack of standards, bibliographic control, and physical problems are discussed with particular reference to experience in actual libraries, such as North Carolina State University and Drexel University. The account concludes with statistics on the number of articles covering the subject of eBooks in online databases, over the period 1981-2000 and a list of selected eBook-related Web sites.

**Hawkins, D. T.** 2002. "Electronic books: reports of their death have been exaggerated". Online 26, (4) (Jul/Aug): 42-48.

When e-books were launched, market research predicted massive growth in their use, but the market has not developed as predicted. Some e-book companies have already collapsed or been taken over. There is still hope for e-books, if companies proceed carefully and consider the appropriate markets for the product. Students, travellers, and users with special needs are some of the appropriate markets. Reviews some of the e-book companies which have survived, and some which have not. Also looks at legal issues affecting e-book use in public libraries.

**Helfer, D. S.** 2000. "E-books in libraries: some early experiences and reactions". Searcher 8, (9) (Oct): 63-65.

The growing popularity of electronic books (ebooks) with librarians is noted and some of the milestones along the development path are described. Particular attention is paid to the joint development of ebooks by Cindy Hill and netLibrary some of the fundamental development work undertaken by Bell and Howell.

**Heye, D.** 2005. "Next stop: global? A study in globalization at Shell Exploration and Production BV, Rijswijk, Netherlands". Information Outlook 9, (2) (Feb): 29-31.

Describes the project, undertaken by Shell International Exploration and Production BV, Netherlands (EP), to implement a recommendation to merge all information management (IM) activities concerned with the delivery of information technology (IT) systems and services into the EP IT organization. The goal of the project was to develop a detailed design for the new global IM services, with particular reference to the high priority opportunities as defined in the

global IT study, resulting in: cost reduction through leverage of global scale; business need driven quality and service levels; leverage of external service offerings where this is sensible; providing best support the new global IM processes; and integration with the new global IM applications and infrastructure. Presents details of the study in terms of: evaluating the current situation at Shell EP Libraries; benchmarking; the required result; requirements; and opportunities. Concludes that the globalization study revealed specific needs in the areas of: literature and information searching and analysis; books and electronic books; electronic periodicals; and a global setup of the EP library organization.

**Hillebrand, T.** 2001. "Instituting an eBook Program". *PNLA Quarterly* 65, (4) (Summer): 12-14. Describes the recent developments in the technology of electronic books (eBooks) and the challenges they pose to libraries. Illustrates the ways in which libraries can approach this medium with particular reference to Moscow Library, Idaho, which received a Latah County Community Foundation grant of 5,000 dollars to enable it to launch an eBook programme. Concludes that one advantage of eBooks is the fact that considerably more eBooks than printed books may be bought for 5,000 dollars (5,000 versus 177, respectively).

**Hodgkin, A.** 2003. "Forget the e-book, it's the e-library that matters". *Information World Review* (196) (Nov): 13. Despite the early promise shown by electronic books (e-books), this medium has appeared to stall, with Barnes and Knowles announcing that they plan to have nothing more to do with them and other publishers appearing to have lost faith in them. It is suggested that the original e-book model, involving a dedicated reader and a "book-type" distribution model, was never wanted by the users and this explains its demise. Suggests that a better approach is to look away from the old focus on e-books in their own right and look towards extending the successful concept of the digital library to include e-books as one part of an all-embracing idea of information accessibility.

**Hodgkin, A.** 2003. "Libraries on the web: collections or services?". *Library + Information Update* 2, (7) (Jul): 48-49. Reflects on the nature of collections, conceived as constituting the genetic element in the library as a system while the service and users represent the environmental factors. Viewing the electronic library from the position of an electronic book publisher sees it as a collection of e-books and gives 7 reasons to support this approach, including its constant availability to all and the diminished importance of physical location. Examines the implications of this service approach on the management and content of library collections. Forecasts that books will still be in use in 10 years time but that in the area of the electronic library there will be extraordinary advances.

**van Hoorebeek, M.** 2003. "eBooks, libraries and peer-to-peer file-sharing". *Australian Library Journal* 52, (2) (May): 163-168. Discusses the effects of Napster clones on the future of academic electronic books (eBooks). Napster was constructed around one simple concept: to allow members of a "community" to share computer files on the World Wide Web. The peer-to-peer (P2P) file sharing concept allows a user to request a certain file, search listings of other community members and transfer the file through cyberspace. Describes a range of activities associated with this file sharing and eBooks, including: scanning eBooks, cracking the code of commercial eBooks, piracy control, the law relating to these activities, and academic eBooks.

**Horrocks, G.** 2003. "JIBS User Group: serving the interests of online resource users in higher education, further education and research". *SCONUL Newsletter*; (30) Winter, pp.22-23. The JIBS User Group (Jisc (assisted) Bibliographic dataseviceS) is a collective of information professionals and end users in the higher education, further education and research sectors that seeks to articulate concerns and feedback about Internet resources provided by Joint Information Systems Committee (JISC). The original JIBS remit, to encourage feedback on the use of has evolved in order to accommodate the concerns and interests of students, teachers and research staff confronted with the extensive and continuously expanding portfolio of Internet resources that make up JISC's Information Environment. This environment, a comprehensive collection of scholarly and educational materials, already provides a rich landscape of content, including bibliographic and full text resources (including e-journals and e-books),

moving pictures and sound, learning materials, geospatial information, primary research data, images and resource discovery tools.

**Howell, D.** 2005. "Mobiles ring e-book sales". Bookseller; (5177) 6 May 2005, pp.24.

After a somewhat shaky start, e-books are starting to establish a market presence, and the development of an e-book reader for mobile phones could provide the impetus needed for it to start growing fast. With millions of phone handsets ready to receive e-book content, this could be the innovation that publishers have been waiting for.

**Hutley, S.** 2002. "E-books in public libraries: experiences from Oz".

Multimedia Information and Technology 28, (1) (Feb): 23-24.

Offers a practical assessment of the current state of the application of e-books in public libraries in Australia where experiences to date have been fraught with problems. Provides some information about the positive and negative features of e-books as an aid to more informed decision-making for librarians considering this technology.

**Hyams, E.** 2001. "Bringing e-books to journal". Library Association Record 103, (5) (May): 280-281.

Reports on the UK Library and Information Technology Centre's conference on electronic books held in Mar 2001. The meeting addressed the redefinition and redistribution of the roles of intermediaries in the electronic information chain. Discusses the reluctance of many publishers to digitize their best print titles, and considers the prospects for commercial electronic libraries like netLibrary, Questia and ebrary.

**Hyatt, S., and L. S. Connaway.** 2002. "Utilizing e-books to enhance digital library offerings". Ariadne (33) (Aug).

Describes the rationale and background of OCLC's acquisition of netLibrary, the major electronic books (eBooks) producer, the information environment that is being pursued and the resulting benefits that libraries may experience.

**Jantz, R.** 2001. "[E-books and new library service models: an analysis of the impact of e-book technology on academic libraries](#)". Information Technology and Libraries 20, (2) (Jun): 104-113.

Analyzes the implications of electronic book (e-book) technology on academic libraries.

Although these are at a very early stage of e-book evolution, business models, standards and supporting technology are under development that will dramatically affect libraries and librarians. Librarians and administrators therefore must understand thoroughly these trends in order to apply effectively the resulting innovations within their institutions.

Librarians must begin to design an imaginative, easily identifiable space in cyberspace as the centrality of the library as a physical phenomenon slowly fades. Improving library service by extrapolation from existing services, doing the same things faster and better, will provide incremental improvements but will not move libraries quickly to that 'identifiable space' of which Martrell writes.

**Jantz, R., and R. Bell.** 2002. "English advice manuals online at Rutgers: a partnership in a new course using digital books and web technology". Library Hi Tech 20, (3): 318-324.

The authors' experiences in launching a new course at Rutgers University, New Jersey, are described. The new honours course resulted from a collaboration between the History Department and Rutgers University Libraries (RUL), in which academic instruction, a unique source of digital books, and Web/Internet technology were brought together to provide a new learning experience for undergraduates. Students used the Early English Books Online (EEBO) collection at RUL and were challenged to learn as much as possible in a single semester about some facet of early English advice manuals. The course objectives, technology platform, and student experiences are discussed.

**Johnson, D.** 2000. "E-books, libraries and access for the blind". Librarians World 9, (3): 47-49.

Offers a positive speculation on what the continuing development of e-books will mean for libraries and their blind or otherwise print impaired users. Explains what e-books are and what they could mean for the blind,

then describes open e-book standards and discusses the implications of e-books for libraries. Concludes with a list of 5 e-book related Web sites.

**Jonchere, L.** 2002. "Livres électroniques en ligne et bibliothèques universitaires: Situation aux Etats-Unis, projets en France. = Online e-books and university librarians: status in the USA, plans in France". *Documentaliste* 39, (4-5) (Oct): 202-207.

**Jordan, Jay.** 2003. "E-content in the OCLC global library co-operative". *Serials* 16, (2) (Jul): 137-140. In the next stage of the digital library, co-operation will be more important than ever. OCLC, the world's largest library cooperative, intends to help institutions manage their e-content from e-journals to e-books to emerging collections of digital objects. WorldCat, co-operatively built and maintained by OCLC and its member libraries, is being transformed from a bibliographic database to a knowledge hub that will help people identify and connect diverse content in a networked world. Emerging standards, new linking tools, and new techniques for harvesting metadata are among the topics explored.

**Khode, S., and D. Kumar.** 2004. "Free information sources and services on Internet for libraries: a selective compilation". *DESIDOC Bulletin of Information Technology* 24, (4) (Jul): 13-18. Over the last few years, the internet has revolutionised the ways by which librarians can provide information sources and services to their users. This paper describes how with the help of the internet, librarians provide access to the various types of online information sources and services to their users, which are freely available on internet including e-journals, e-books, online databases, encyclopaedias, virtual libraries etc. The paper also contains various examples of these sources with their URLs.

**Klugkist, A. C.** 2002. "The research library and scholarly information: a future for librarians?" *Liber Quarterly: the Journal of European Research Libraries* 12, (2/3): 138-151. Draws a parallel between the effects of the printing press on scholarly communication and the effects of the development of information technology. Discusses user demand and finance as factors influencing libraries in the use of electronic resources and the sometimes heated discussions with publishers. Speculates on the developments in electronic books and journals which are likely to take them further away from the traditional models on which they are still based and looks at quality assessment and the continuing role of publishers. Discusses the position of libraries as every library becomes a digital library, thus creating the need for staff to have special abilities in database selection and archiving but offering them greater opportunities to play a central role in scholarly communication.

**Kubilius, R.** 2005. "eBooks in the health sciences: trends and challenges". *Against the Grain*; 17 (1) Feb 2005, pp.36, 38-40. Reviews current developments in the availability of electronic books (eBooks) in the healthcare and medical fields that may reflect other, similar experiences in other types of libraries. Discusses what eBooks are available, electronic hybrids and supplements, personal digital assistants (PDAs), and some of the remaining challenges.

**Kukulska-Hulme, A.** 2004. "Editorial preface: usability: a common theme for developments in e-learning at the UK open university". *International Journal of Distance Education Technologies*; 2 (3) Jul-Sep, pp.i-vi. This editorial preface highlights a selection of recent e-learning developments at the UK Open University with which the author has had direct involvement as a project leader or evaluator, and offers some reflections on progress and lessons learned. The three projects described are concerned with student use of course websites, e-books, and digital video. A common theme running through the projects is investigating and ensuring the usability of new technologies for teaching and learning.

**Langston, M.** 2003. "The California State University e-book pilot project: implications for cooperative collection development". *Library Collections, Acquisitions, and Technical Services* 27, (1) (Spring): 19-32. The California State University conducted a year-long study of the use of a collection of NetLibrary e-books

in its libraries in order to introduce e-books, and develop a model for cooperative collection development of a shared electronic monograph collection. Title usage and subject usage statistics were examined as well as a user survey. Discusses challenges in analysing e-book usage statistics and reports positive user feedback. Presents strategies for cooperatively developing a shared collection of electronic monograph literature.

**Le Loarer, P., and J.-M. Salaun.** 2002. "Librarians working with publishers on e-book provision". *Liber Quarterly: the Journal of European Research Libraries* 12, (2/3): 219-227. Categorizes the contents of the virtual library as local, licensed and free collections and free access publishing and discusses the implications of the virtual library for the user, author, librarian and publisher. Describes the French and Belgian project MANUM (des manuels numériques pour le premier cycle - electronic textbooks for undergraduates). Partners include publishers, academic and research institutions and an information technology laboratory. The aim is to investigate how to provide electronic sources and what they should contain in order to give easy access to social science students and teachers. A layered model is to be followed consisting of an online version of a text, documentary sources such as articles and data and hyperlinks to exercises and documents for teachers. This pattern is to be validated from the editorial, educational, technical, economic and legal aspects. The project's first phase consisting of surveys has been completed and the second, experimental, phase is under discussion.

**Le Saux, A.** 2004. "La bibliothèque face aux mutations de la chaîne du livre. the library in the face of a changing book distribution chain". *Bulletin des Bibliothèques de France* 49, (4): 114-115.

**Le Saux, A.** 2004. "Le livre électronique dans l'enseignement supérieur. = The electronic book in higher education". *Bulletin des Bibliothèques de France* 49, (3): 99-100.

**Lee, S., D. Monk, and L. Patterson.** 2003. "Supporting e-learners 24x7 throughout Wales and beyond: a case study looking at the development of a knowledge base to support e-learners and at other issues deriving from the first two years of operation of E-college Wales". *SCONUL Newsletter* (29) (Summer/Autumn): 48-53.

E-College Wales (ECW) started in 2001 and is now one of the biggest e-learning providers in Europe. It is an online education project supported by the National Assembly of Wales and the European Commission. It offers a degree course in enterprise, a foundation degree course, and a masters in professional development. It is run by the University of Glamorgan (UoG) and by its partner colleges all over Wales. These are Bridgend College, Llandrillo College, Coleg Sir Gar (CCTA), Pembrokeshire College, Coleg Morgannwg, Coleg Gwent, and Trinity College Carmarthen. Course materials are available on-line via the Blackboard Virtual Learning Environment (VLE) and accessible to any enrolled student in Wales who has a computer and software meeting the minimum specification. Students can study flexibly when and where they wish but must take part in on-line discussion and must submit work and assignments within a laid down period. Learning materials are, where possible, embedded in the module, content having been copyright cleared by UoG Learning Resources Centre (LRC) staff using Heron and other options. Items that cannot be cleared are purchased in hard copy by the UoG LRC and dispatched to students all over Wales. Other electronic course materials are accessed via the UoG LRC electronic gateway FINDit [www.glam.ac.uk/findit](http://www.glam.ac.uk/findit) This is used to access a large collection of electronic periodicals, databases and datasets, newspapers and news sources, electronic books, OPACs, current awareness services, and still and moving images. (Further information on the project started in September 2001 when the first cohort of 180 students enrolled on the BA Enterprise course. At the start each was given an ISDN connection and a free laptop Library Hi Tech; 19 (4) 2001, p.311-99 Special issue devoted to the theme: E-books.

**Line, M. B.** 2001. "The future researcher and the future library: from the viewpoint of an independent user". *DF Revy* 24, (4) (May): 103-108.

The author, a researcher unattached to an institution, identifies four problems of Internet usage: the volume of material; the lack of quality discrimination; the removal of websites; and the need for payment for access. The main difficulty lies with non-specific subject searching, but it is likely that all significant journals will eventually be accessible online. As for books, it is often cheaper to buy for the independent researcher than to use the library, and electronic books could make library use still less necessary. But libraries will still be

needed for documents which are not digitized or have to be seen in the original, the electronic version may be slow and inconvenient to use, and help may be needed with computer problems. No successful electronic surrogate for browsing is available, although better ways of identifying useful material in advance could be developed. But the main reason for using libraries is that it is cheaper than using a computer at home. Libraries can give value-added services and respond to individual needs. Concludes with a user's wish list.

**Line, M. B.** 2003. "The potential role of e-books in remote document supply".

*Interlending and Document Supply*; 31 (3), pp.184-18

Presents an overview and evaluation of the technical options available for e-books and their potential for document supply.

**Long, S. A.** 2003. "The case for e-books: an introduction". *New Library World* 104, (1/2): 29-32.

This article explores some of the applications of the e-book in the modern library. With over 30 years of history, recent computing advances have finally made electronic book technology a viable option to both publishers and libraries. The advantages libraries gain from the medium are many, but companies such as NetLibrary and ebrary have shown that the industry still needs to establish a definitive means of making their products successfully usable in the library environment. Library networks and consortia, such as the Golden Gateway Library Network and the Marion County (Indiana) Internet Library, have found practical ways to share e-book subscriptions with their members; by obtaining subscriptions for the consortium, the individual members can all make use of the same collection. E-books continue to be a matter of debate in library discussions, and the benefits and disadvantages are being weighed in libraries across the country.

**Longo, B.** 2001. *La nuova editoria: mercato, strumenti e linguaggi del libro in Internet*. Milano Editrice Bibliografica.

**Longo B.** 2001 "[L'e-book in biblioteca e il modello netLibrary. = E-books in the library, and the netLibrary model](#)". *Biblioteche Oggi* 19, (2) (Mar): 34-42.

**Lonsdale, R., and C. Armstrong.** 2001. "Electronic books: challenges for academic libraries". *Library Hi Tech* 19, (4): 332-339.

Article included in a special issue devoted to the theme: E-books. Summarizes the results of three recent research projects and addresses some of the issues that are central to the acceptance and integration of electronic scholarly monographs and textbooks (eMonographs) into the academic library. The findings suggest that the almost casual use of terms like 'digital library' and 'hybrid library' belies the reality of a slow acceptance of nearly all digital textual resources other than periodicals and a demonstrable lack of user take up of most kinds of electronic library and information resources.

**Lynch, C.** 2000. "Electrifying the book, part 2". *Library Journal (Net Connect Supplement Jan)*: 24-27.

Examines the move to digital books in the commercial publishing context. The adoption of digital books will cause significant restructuring of the publishing industry. But perhaps more importantly, commercial publishing of digital books may fundamentally change the relationship between readers and their books by extending publisher control over the use of content to an unprecedented level. Book publishers are likely to be reluctant to release their books in digital form without some assurance that copying and redistribution can be controlled through technology. Discusses the implications of content control for users of e-books, looks at e-book reader technology and considers the preservation of digital content and the role of libraries in issues of preservation and continuity of access.

**Lynch, C.** 2001. "[The battle to define future of the book in the digital world](#)",

*First Monday*, 6, 6, June.

**Lynch, C.** 2001. "What do digital books mean for libraries?" *Journal of Library Administration* 35, (3): 21-32.

Paper presented at the 2001 University of Oklahoma Libraries annual conference, held 1-2 March in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Addresses topics revolving around digital books and electronic books, focusing

to some extent on issues as they relate to libraries, but also recognizing that fundamentally these issues are about communication: authors and readers, and how authors communicate with readers. Just as libraries have always been the facilitators of access to that record of communication and the stewards of that communication, they will inevitably, through the debates around what happens to the book in a digital world, become involved in this in numerous different ways.

**Maffei, L.** 2002. "[Scholarly communication reconsidered: priorities in the academic world and born digital-born again digital publications. Firenze 21 gennaio 2002](#)" [Italian]. *AIDAinformazioni: rivista di Scienze dell'informazione* 20 (1)

**Maxymuk, J.** 2002. "E-books". *Bottom Line*; 15 (1), p.33-6

Quotes predictions of the decline in the use of the printed book for purposes of information, defines and describes electronic books, points to Web sites which provide an overview of e-books and evaluates the advantages and disadvantages of the medium. Indicates some free e-book collections and also some copyrighted works, marketed for a fee.

**Maynard, S., and C. McKnight.** 2001. "Electronic books for children in UK public libraries". *Electronic Library* 19, (6): 405-423.

Reports results of a questionnaire survey, which investigated the opinions of children's librarians on the subject of electronic books (eBooks). A questionnaire was sent by post to those responsible for public library services for children at each of the 208 local government authorities in the UK (77 per cent response rate). It was concluded that there was a positive attitude towards including eBooks as part of the children's library service and a high proportion of libraries offered access to them, the majority through main libraries. A small majority of libraries were offering eBooks for reference use within the library, rather than lending them out like printed books. Many of the librarians believed that electronic books can attract new members to the library and that offering eBooks will change their role. Respondents believed that eBooks are durable and can exist alongside the printed items within the library.

**McGrath, M.** 2003. "Interlending and document supply: a review of recent literature - XLIV". *Interlending and Document Supply* 31, (1): 35-41.

Reviews 156 journals and some electronic lists and newsletters for issues relevant to interlending and document supply. The review deals with: scholarly communication, copyright, the British Library, e-books, remote document supply, site licensing, search engines, open access, e-journal usage and institutional repositories.

**McGrath, M.** 2003. "Interlending and document supply: a review of recent literature - XLIV". *Interlending and Document Supply* 31, (3): 202-207.

The consequences of electronic publishing continue to manifest themselves in the 110 journals scanned for this literature review. Pricing, access, e-books and e-journals are amongst the issues considered in this issue's literature review. Further criticism of the publishing sector is identified and the potential for micro payments.

**McGrath, M.** 2004. "Interlending and document supply: a review of recent literature - 49". *Interlending and Document Supply*; 32 (2) 1 Jul, pp.126-131

Reviews the recent literature in document supply. Looking in particular at e books and journals, resource sharing, scholarly communication, unmediated delivery and pricing

**McLuckie, A.** 2005. "E-books in an academic library: implementation at the ETH library, Zurich". *Electronic Library* 23, (1): 92-102.

Purpose: To provide some insight into the phenomenon of e-books and their potential application in general, and to describe how the ETH-Bibliothek, an academic library, has integrated web-based e-books into its collection. Design/methodology/approach: The concept of e-books was examined and the success (or failure) of their integration into library collections evaluated. How web-based e-books have been integrated into the ETH-Bibliothek's collection was evaluated, as there were different formats and pricing models for e-books. Other important issues relevant to e-books were considered, such as usage statistics, how to discover new e-books for integration into a collection, and whether web-based e-books are likely to be applied successfully in academic libraries. Findings: The

implementation of e-books at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule) in Zurich is described, and information is provided on publishers or aggregators through which the ETH has subscribed to e-books, different formats and pricing models for e-books and usage statistics. How the number of e-books to which an institution subscribes can be increased, is described, together with the benefits of e-books in the academic environment, which will in all likelihood ensure the ongoing future of web-based e-books. Originality/value: The paper provides introductory information on e-books in general and on their suitability to an academic library in particular.

**McVeigh, J.** 2000. "What's happening to the book - and why you should care". *Library Issues: Briefings for Faculty and Administrators* 21, (2) (Nov): 4.

Reviews the different forms of the electronic book, reading devices and electronic publishing methods including print-electronic hybrids. Discusses the advantages for university libraries of supplying access to electronic books in the areas of space saving and the needs of distance education and the negative impact on libraries of limited access, problems of selecting and paying for readers, and copyright. Also raises questions regarding staff duties, the retention of printed materials, the changing relationship of libraries with publishers and the diversity of content in electronic formats.

**Moore, T. L.** 2004. "The future of the book in the public library". *North Carolina Libraries* 62, (1) (Spring): 23-26.

Notes the existence of two different schools of thought with regard to books in the public library: that books in paper form will cease to exist and they will be replaced shortly by electronic materials; and that the traditional book will continue to exist as a viable, and the preferred, format for conveyance of ideas and information. Discusses these viewpoints in relation to the current debate at San Francisco Public Library, California, about the role of the book in its present and future forms. Examines the potential future of electronic books and their readers in terms of four criteria for any reader to be successful, that the reader must be portable, ecologically friendly, economical, and easy to use. Concludes that the book in its present form is likely to continue to exist but there will be technologies developed which will enhance the book but not replace it.

**Morgan, E. L.** 2000. "Ebooks, libraries and ownership". *Information World Review* (164) (Dec): 52-54.

Reviews the current state of electronic books (eBooks) and eBook development, describes the current uses for eBooks in libraries and addresses some of the issues surrounding ownership of eBooks. Presents a brief description of the salient features of some of the currently commercially available eBook systems: OEB; Rocket eBook; SoftBook Reader; Palm documents; Microsoft Reader; Adobe PDF documents; Netlibrary services; and the Alex Catalogue of Electronic Texts.

Concludes with useful advice to libraries considering implementing eBooks, including: avoiding buying the hardware before starting to distribute eBook content; and letting the users get their own readers.

**Nardini, B.** 2001. "Johannes Gutenberg and the twenty-first century". *Against the Grain* 12, (6) (Dec 2000-Jan): 88-89.

Considers the possible future role of the traditional book vendor in the dissemination of electronic books. Identifies those current vendor-based structures that might transfer well to the world of e-books, as well as new processes, such as rights transactions, that will need to be developed. Vendors' future roles will be dependent on the model that libraries will use to acquire e-books.

**Nelson, L., and F. O'Neil.** 2001. "Electronic monographs in the academic library: an implementation story". *LASIE* 32, (2-3) (Aug/Dec): 13-20.

Describes some of the practical issues involved in the implementation of electronic monographs, in particular netLibrary eBooks, in the library of Victoria University, Australia.

Issues include integration in the library catalogue, materials selection, licensing of access, and client use and experience of the service. Considers the potential and benefit of the service to library clients.

**Notess, Greg R.** 2005. Searching books between the covers. *Online* 29, (3) (May 2005-Jun): 41-44.

Innovative Interfaces' Electronic Resource Management (ERM) system has been chosen by New York University to aid in the evaluation, acquisition, and maintenance of its electronic resources. The Library's collections include 24,057 electronic periodicals from publishers, an additional 15,951 aggregated in commercial databases, 407 reference databases, and many electronic books and primary source material. (Quotes from original text)

**O'Brien, C.** 2000. "Creating books for the National Electronic Library for health: expected barriers and useful lessons". *Health libraries review* 17, (4) (Dec): 209-214.

In the UK National electronic Library for Health (NeLH) the virtual branch libraries are beginning to accumulate 'books'. One of the first available was the 'Statement of fees and allowances', known as the 'Red book'. The story of its transformation from paper to Internet format is a powerful example of how much further the National Health Service (NHS) must go before it can claim to be fully exploiting the benefits of information technology (IT). Refers to experience in producing electronic books for primary care using WaX software, and an example of a process change from paper to screen that was managed within a university administrative office. To reap optimal benefits from IT, the NeLH must work with both NHS IT trainers and information providers in a 3-way collaboration to achieve efficient production of an updateable and user friendly library of electronic books.

**O'Leary, M.** 2001. "Ebook scenarios". *Online* 25, (1) (Jan/Feb): 62-64.

Offers some observations on electronic books (E-Books) and the likely impact that they can be expected to make in the short term. Focuses particularly on textbooks, technical manuals and professional books, reference books, general fiction and non-fiction. Concludes with notes on how libraries may use E-Books and the economic factors that will be involved.

**O'Leary, M.** 2004. "Knovel makes e-books act like books". *Information Today* 21 (3) Mar, pp.35,39.

Reports the advances in electronic book publishing as evidenced by the innovations of the Knovel Corporation, "Knovel" standing for "novel way to knowledge". While the collection of technical books is not in itself different from those available on other sites, Knovel's interface is notable for its tools for retrieving and manipulating data and the clarity of its screens.

**Ormes, S.** 2001. "It's the end of the world as we know it (and I feel fine) or how I learned to stop worrying and love the e-book". *Ariadne* (26) (Jan),

Defines what is meant by an electronic book (E-book) and the three main types of E-book readers: dedicated readers; handhelds (Personal Digital Assistants or Palmtop computers); and personal computers (PCs). Discusses the ways in which E-books are bought, what they cost, and what is available. Considers the two main ways in which they can be integrated into libraries: existing systems suppliers will develop new modules for current library management systems which allow the integration of E-books into the acquisition and circulation process; and new organizations that specialise in supplying E-books to libraries will manage the administration of the E-books on the library's behalf. Concludes that libraries are faced with a number of challenges from e-books, particularly in the way that they circulate, acquire and manage their collections.

**Ormes, S.** 2001. "[Public libraries focus: lights out and silver boots on](#)". *Ariadne* (27) (Mar).

Reviews the previous five years of Internet development in UK public libraries and makes five predictions for future developments in the areas of: electronic reference; electronic books (eBooks); the death of community information; reader development; and competition between libraries.

**Patez, A.** 2004. "Bibliothèque lecture en mobilité. = Libraries and mobile reading". *Bulletin des Bibliothèques de France* 49, (6): 98-104.

**Perez, R. C., and X. Alaman.** 2002. "Creating e-books in a distributed and collaborative way". *Electronic Library*; 20 (4), p.288-95

Article included in a special issue devoted to the theme: electronic books for teaching and learning. Describes how groups of authors may create electronic books (ebooks) about the knowledge area of their interest by means of unsupervised collaborative work. Proposes a web based groupware system that allows the building of web sites that can be considered as electronic books. In these web sites it is possible to find in a structured way the relevant knowledge about an area or topic. The system allows the creation of ebooks in the web, in an asynchronous and distributed way, and without the need of an editor for managing the task. This is possible through a knowledge crystallization process supported by virtual communities of experts. Currently, there are several active ebooks, which have been created by groups of students at Universidad Autonoma de Madrid. Examples include the operating systems ebook and the uncertain reasoning ebook and these are described.

**Perez Arranz, F.** 2004. "Brevisima historia de la lectura electronica. = Abbreviated history of electronic reading". *Profesional de la Informacion* 13, (3) (May 2004-Jun): 179-190.

**Perrault, A. H.** 2000. "The printed book: still in need of CCD". *Collection Management* 24, (1/2): 119-136. Paper presented at the conference on creating new strategies for cooperative collection development, Aberdeen Woods Conference Center, Atlanta, Georgia, November 12-14, 1999. Reviews the situation of the virtual book, presents statistical research findings on the monographic collections of academic libraries, i.e. the book as a printed resource, and offers conclusions and suggestions for cooperative collection development (CCD). Identifies research reports, scholarly texts and textbooks as the candidates for virtual book form in the immediate future and discusses the need for an international approach to CCD and the work to be done in fostering partnerships between libraries and publishers.

**Peters, T. A.** 2001. "Gutterdammerung (twilight of the gutter margins): ebooks and libraries". *Library Hi Tech* 19, (1): 50-62.

Several aspects of the electronic book (ebook) revolution are reviewed, together with some related issues confronting libraries. Regardless of format, texts and textbearing devices have relationships of mutual dependence, and readers simultaneously experience both. The dominant relationship between texts and text-bearing devices is shifting from static to dynamic. The ebook revolution is more about new distribution systems for content, new digital rights management systems, and perhaps an unwitting or inchoate power struggle among the principal interested parties, than it is about the design and diffusion of dedicated reading devices. The ebook revolution opens up possibilities for new and improved post-retrieval processing of texts, defined as anything a person can do with a text after it has been retrieved. librarians need to reassert especially to the fledgling ebook industry the enduring principle of libraries as a social good. The two biggest challenges facing libraries are how to make the transition to an era dominated by dynamic relationships between texts and text-bearing devices, and how to foster and facilitate robust and complex post-retrieval processing of texts

**Petrick, J.** 2004. "The Electronic Library: responses from the State University of New York (SUNY)". *OCLC Systems and Services* 20, (4): 174-182.

Illustrates the methods of pointing to remotely-accessible electronic resources in libraries in a university system ranging from research centers to community colleges. The online catalogs of libraries in the State University of New York (SUNY) system were tested for remotely-accessible electronic resources. Each library's internet home page was also searched for means of linking to journal titles. The libraries at SUNY campuses have shown different responses to the issues of making available aggregator databases, web sites, and e-books. A marked decrease in the use of the online catalog to make available remotely-accessible electronic resources at academic libraries other than those at the research level was noted. The findings are limited insofar that no effort was made to determine the reasons why each library did or not include records for remotely-accessible electronic resources in their online catalogs. Academic libraries find desirable a single search interface for remotely-accessible electronic resources, and this may include the library's online catalog. This study will be of value to those who are concerned with the ways in which remotely-accessible electronic resources are made available in various sizes of academic libraries, particularly those engaged in decision making about online resources.

**Pfohl, D., and S. Hayes.** 2001. "Today's systems librarians have a lot to juggle". *Computers in Libraries* 21,

(10) (Nov/Dec): 30-33.

Describes the many library technologies that have been introduced to the Randall Library, North Carolina University at Wilmington, in recent years and the ways in which the interlocking nature of the technologies have posed a serious challenge to librarians in operating such systems as a single, integrated whole. The technologies covered include: proxy servers; video editing equipment and software; filtering software; network/paid printing; digital security cameras; wireless networks; electronic books; interloans software; Web page management; electronic mail systems; supporting classroom instruction; electronic reserves; digitizing archival materials; and writing local scripts. Concludes that these complex and interactive technologies should alert managers, educators and participants in the library computing field to several key trends: the skill sets that computer staffs need are expanding significantly; the scope of responsibility is not narrowing but broadening for everyone using technology; and it is now expected that library computing staff have very sophisticated technical and people skills. Having the ability to introduce, integrate and juggle diverse technologies is rapidly becoming the key requirement for a successful technology-oriented library.

**Ramirez, D., and S. D. Gyeszly.** 2001. "netLibrary: a new direction in collection development". Collection Building 20, (4): 154-164.

Texas A and M University (TAMU) Libraries, College Station, USA, is a member of two consortia that include academic and public libraries and both of these consortia purchased access to netLibrary e-books for their members. Reports a project that explored the use of netLibrary as an electronic collection development tool by comparing TAMU's usage (based on subject categories) to that of the combined consortia. Suggests that the results obtained could be used to fine-tune the future growth of TAMU and the consortium collections.

**Randolph, S. E.** 2001. "Are e-books in your future?". Information Outlook 5, (2) (Feb 2001, p.22-6).

Discusses the future of ebooks in libraries. Library readers who benefit from ebooks include: visually impaired people for the adjustable type size and font; users of technical manuals for the bookmarking, hyperlinking and annotating capabilities; and researchers for keyword searching. Distinguishes between closed, dedicated device ebooks and open, multipurpose device ebooks, and describes their use in Arlington Public Libraries, Algonquin Area Public Library in Illinois and the Chicago Public Library. Also considers the cataloguing and lending of ebooks.

**Rao, S. S.** 2003. "Electronic books: a review and evaluation". Library Hi Tech 21, (1): 85-93.

This paper discusses the genesis of e-books and derives a comprehensive definition from various definitions reported for them. It lists the various types of e-books with their characteristics and the major players in the market. It also highlights the pros and cons of e-books, and compares select e-book reader hardware and software with their specifications, requirements and characteristics. The impact of e-books on the publishing industry, on libraries and librarians, and digital rights management is discussed. The author concludes that e-books are rapidly becoming a viable alternative and provide growing advantages over the traditional medium

**Rao, S. S.** 2004. "E-book technologies in education and India's readiness". Program 38 (4), pp.257-267

This paper provides background information on e-books, and outlines their implementations, advantages and disadvantages. Details are given of the e-book technologies of hardware and software with tables comparing the features of various products on the market.

The role of e-books in education in general is outlined. The specific case of India is described in more depth with details of initiatives for utilising e-books for a national literacy mission. The paper concludes that, at present, viewing technology is a limiting factor but that in future content will become paramount.

**Rao, S. S.** 2004. "Electronic book technologies: an overview of the present situation". Library Review 53 (7), pp.363-371

The continued presence of electronic books or e-books has significantly affected the publishing industry in recent years. The growing popularity of the Web and public acceptance of new e-book technologies is facilitating their spread. However, initial optimism about the growth of the medium has been tempered by a measured uptake of the medium and the withdrawal of some e-books

products from the market. This paper attempts to update the position with e-books and provide an overview of e-book technologies by defining types of e-books, listing their implementations, their advantages and disadvantages, hardware, software, management software and their future. The paper concludes that the success or failure of e-books depends not only on acceptance by users but also on the publishing industry's ability to see beyond traditional business models. The e-book readers are still in early stages of development but the hope is that common industry standards will soon be adopted and the medium will reach its full potential.

**Rao, S. S.** 2005. "Electronic books: their integration into library and information centers". *Electronic Library* 23, (1): 116-140.

Purpose: To highlight the salient features of e-books, challenges that arise in integrating ebooks into library and information centers (LICs), e-books business models and licensing, and future of e-books.

Design/methodology/approach: Discusses the emergence of e-books and a comprehensive definition for them. Lists various implementations of e-books, their advantages and disadvantages in LICs and compares select e-book reader hardware and software with their specifications, requirements and characteristics.

Findings: Examines several issues to integrate ebooks into LICs to find workable solutions based on identification, selection, circulation, maintenance, quality assurance, pricing, fair use, standards and interoperability, business models and licensing. Research limitations/implications: E-books are a new convergence of various traditional works and functions based on the application of new information technology.

Practical implications: The issues causing concerns to users and LICs can be sought by collaborating with industry to ensure LICs play a continuous role in communication information and act as repositories of knowledge, for the benefit of society. Originality/value: This paper offers practical solutions for LICs in integrating e-books in their collection.

**Reale, L. M.** 2004. "[La "nuova economia" del libro elettronico. Prospettive per una sostanziale qualità dell'informazione](#)". *L'Istrice*.

**Renear, A., and G. Golovchinsky.** 2001. "Content standards for electronic books: the OEBF publication structure and the role of public interest participation". *Journal of Library Administration* 35, (1/2): 99-123. Contribution to a thematic issue entitled 'Libraries and electronic resources: new partnerships, new practices, new perspectives'. In the emerging world of electronic publishing, how books are created, distributed and read will be in large part determined by an underlying framework of content standards that establishes the range of technological opportunities and constraints for publishing and reading systems. The Open eBook Forum's 'Publication Structure', an XML based specification for electronic books, is an example of the sort of timely and innovative problem solving required for successful real world standards development. As a result of this effort, the electronic book industry will not only happen sooner and on a larger scale than it would have otherwise, but the electronic books it produces will be more functional, more interoperable, and more accessible to all readers. Public interest participants have a critical role in this process.

**Revelli, C.** 2002. "[A proposito dei libri elettronici. = Concerning electronic books](#)". *Biblioteche Oggi* 20, (6) (Jul-Aug): 38-43.

**Rodgers, C. L.** 2001. "Opening the book: developing e-book resources at the Open University Library". *Vine*(125) (Dec): 12-17.

Article included in a special issue devoted partly to the theme: E-content: electronic books and journals. A range of different types of electronic texts are being offered to the distributed users of the Open University library, including free out-of-copyright texts, online versions of reference works, and collections of full text and academic texts from netLibrary. Indications are that they are well used. Some indications of the criteria for evaluating different collections are emerging.

**Romano, E.** 2003. "E-books and the challenge of preservation". *Microform and Imaging Review* 32, (1) (Winter): 13-25.

(An updated version of an article that appeared in Building a National Strategy for Preservation: issues in Digital Media Archiving [www.clir.org/pubs/reports/pub106/ebooks.html](http://www.clir.org/pubs/reports/pub106/ebooks.html)). The trend toward electronic

publishing has been based on factors such as the following: technological advances that provide increased computing functionality at lower cost (generally summarized under the name Moore's Law); the development of new channels of information distribution (Intranet and Internet); the desire to reduce costs by eliminating paper, printing, and physical storage; the ability to search electronic files efficiently and retrieve information quickly; the ability to reuse information in other documents and other formats (with appropriate content rights management); the acceptance of reading on-screen by growing segments of the population; the convergence of text, imagery, audio, video, animation, and interactivity in new kinds of documents; the ability of virtually anyone to become his or her own publisher; the immediacy of content acquisition through electronic transactions and data downloading; and the demand for storage space in libraries. The degree to which these issues relate to the user acceptance and commercial viability of electronic books (eBooks) is discussed.

**Roncaglia, G.** 2001. Gli e-book sono davvero dei libri. Otto tesi su che cosa non dovrebbero essere i libri elettronici. .

**Roncaglia, G.** 2001. [Libri elettronici: problemi e prospettive.](#)  
Anche su Bollettino AIB 4: 409-439.

**Roncaglia, G.** 2001. [Quali e-book per la didattica?](#)

**Roncaglia, G.** 2003. [From printed books to e-books: \(cultural\) costs and benefits.](#)  
Presentation.

**Rosy, R. L.** 2002. "eBooks for libraries and patrons: two years of experience". *Liber Quarterly: the Journal of European Research Libraries* 12, (2/3): 228-233.

Describes the progress of netLibrary in electronic publishing and its efforts to reconcile the opposing goals of content providers and users. Having begun with a cautious offer of digitized monographs from backlists to academic libraries, netLibrary now supplies academic institutions, public libraries and special libraries with an increasing proportion of materials from the front lists of the top US and European publishers. Describes how usage patterns are monitored and lists subscription and other access models which are being tested. netLibrary became part of OCLC in January 2002 and integration with OCLC's WorldCat has already begun.

**Santoro, M.** 2005. "Paperless variations: le alterne vicende della lettura elettronica". *Biblioteche Oggi* 23 (5) Jun 2005, pp.7-18

Paper presented at a conference on library reading in the Internet age ("Le teche della lettura: leggere in biblioteca al tempo della rete"), Milan, Italy, 17-18 March 2005. While the celebrated pianist Glenn Gould had a "dialectical" relationship with technology and used studio recording techniques to improve his musical performances, many economists and sociologists who believe in technological determinism claim that technology is not merely a tool for putting ideas into practice but is the principal factor in the transformation of society. They assert that in the information society new technologies will not only determine social relationships but also create unlimited progress, and that the advent of the paperless society will spell the end for traditional, print-based libraries. The current shortcomings of e-books, such as their cumbrousness and poor legibility, will, supposedly, be overcome by technical means. Suggests that this attitude of technological determinism is a trap to be avoided: the public has so far shown little interest in electronic reading tools, notably e-books, and is not yet ready to adopt them, because of social and cultural practices that e-publishers, despite their promotional efforts, have failed to take into account.

**Sawyer, S. K.** 2002. "Electronic books: their definition, usage and role in libraries". *LIBRES* 12, (2) (Sep). Examines the literature to establish a definition of electronic books (eBooks) and discovers this is currently related more to hardware and software (viewing technology) than content. Reports the potential advantages and disadvantages of this format compared to print and outlines what is

currently known about the use of different types of eBooks by users, examining who the most likely users are, detailing what studies reveal about the use and usability of eBooks and the features users want; as well as what factors are inhibiting their use. Additionally the review details what is known about the opportunities and issues arising from the inclusion of electronic books in library collections. It addresses questions regarding the existing models for the use of eBooks in libraries, what studies reveal about the realities of their use and what strategies and policies need to be adopted by libraries for their implementation. Finally it examines the degree of take-up of eBooks by individuals and libraries and what trends and predictions for the future are emerging with respect to viewing technology, content and role in libraries

**Secker, J., and L. Plewes.** 2002. "Traditional and electronic study packs: a case study of the production process". Program 36, (2): 99-109.

Reports on research undertaken at University College London (UCL) for two projects funded by Higher Education Funding Council for England's (HEFCE) Teaching Quality Enhancement Fund (TQEF). Documents the production processes, costs and resources for both traditional (printed) and electronic study (course) packs. Focuses on a comparison of in-house and outsourced copyright clearance and digitization services for electronic study packs. UCL's use of the HERON service is evaluated. Concludes that electronic study packs would provide a valuable addition to teaching support services, but there are implications for equipment and staff which are also discussed. Although this paper is based on a case study from UCL, it is hoped that other academic libraries considering introducing an electronic course pack service or electronic reserve will find some useful evidence of the integration of electronic and traditional library activities

**Seefeldt, J.** 2001. "E-books - das Medium der Zukunft auch für Bibliotheken? = E-books - the medium of the future also for libraries?" Buch und Bibliothek 53, (5) (May): 329-333.

**Siriginidi, S. R. vedi Rao, S. S.**

**Snowhill, L.** 2001. "E-books and their future in academic libraries. An overview". D-Lib Magazine 7, (7/8) (Jul/Aug).

The University of California's California Digital Library (CDL) formed an Ebook Task Force in August 2000 to evaluate academic libraries' experiences with electronic books (e-books), investigate the e-book market and develop operating guidelines, principles and potential strategies for further exploration of the use of e-books at California University. This article, based on the findings and recommendations of the Task Force Report, briefly summarizes task force findings and outlines issues and recommendations for making e-books viable over the long term in the academic environment, based on the long-term goals of building strong research collections and providing high level services and collections to its users.

**Sottong, S.** 2001. "[E-book technology: waiting for the 'false pretender'](#)".

Information Technology and Libraries 20, (2) (Jun): 72-80.

Raymond Kurzweil proposed seven stages in the 'life cycle of a technology'. Libraries can use the technology life cycle concept to determine when to invest in newer technologies.

Kurzweil gave no criteria for determining what stage a technology had achieved in the life cycle.

Presents a set of criteria to evaluate new technologies within the framework of the life cycle, demonstrating their applicability using Kurzweil's example of audio technology and then applying the criteria to current e-book technology.

**Stewart, D. C.** 2004. "Electronic textbook vendors: an evaluation". Journal of Electronic Resources in Medical Libraries 1, (3): 1-11.

As more electronic textbooks appear, libraries need to be aware of their key features in order to develop good collection development standards for these materials. This article looks at five vendors and discusses cost, searching capabilities, print functions, statistics gathering, PDA platforms, and the advantages and disadvantages of each one.

**Stockton, C.** 2004. "Acquiring and marketing eBooks at University College Chester: it's all down to teamwork and communication". *Sconul Focus* (31) (Spring): 16-18.

On 9 March 2004 the Learning Resources department at University College Chester launched its new 10,000 plus electronic books (eBooks) collection purchased through a deal with NetLibrary, negotiated by NoWAL (North West Academic Libraries). Describes the promotional exercise successfully undertaken by the Library

**Storey, T.** 2004. "NetLibrary: a flavorful blend of services". *OCLC Newsletter* (265) Jul-Sep, pp.15-16  
NetLibrary, Colorado, is the major publisher of electronic books (e-books), selling to over 12,000 libraries in 41 countries, with 75,000 titles from 450 publishers, and a strong commitment to non-English language books. In recent years, NetLibrary has expanded its services to include audio books, popular materials, subject-specific collections; and TitleDirect, a profiling tool that alerts libraries to new e-book content added to NetLibrary. In future, there are plans to integrate e-books, electronic periodicals and special content collections to enable libraries to enhance their collections with individual products.

**Summerfield, M., C. Mandel, and P. Kantor.** 2000. "The potential for scholarly online books: views from the Columbia University online books evaluation project". *Publishing Research Quarterly* 16, (3) (Fall): 39-52.  
From 1995 to 1999, the Online Books Evaluation Project at Columbia University, New York studied online books as resources in the academic world. Summarizes the key findings of the project which looked at: scholars' behaviour and reactions to online books; lifecycle costs of traditional print books and online books for publishers and libraries; and marketplace reactions to the concept of online books. Scholars appreciated the opportunity to use the online format to locate a book and to browse it. However, they sought a print copy for extended reading.

Incremental costs of online books are small for publishers. Libraries' lifecycle costs are lower for online books than for print books. The [Final Report of the project](#) and other reports and papers, including the research protocol, are available online.

**Summerfield, M., C. Mandel, and P. Kantor.** 2001. "Perspectives on scholarly online books: the Columbia University online books evaluation project".

*Journal of Library Administration* 35, (1/2): 61-82.

Contribution to a thematic issue entitled 'Libraries and electronic resources: new partnerships, new practices, new perspectives'. The Online Books Evaluation Project at Columbia University studied the potential for scholarly online books from 1995 to 1999.

Issues included scholars' interest in using online books, the role they might play in scholarly life, features that scholars and librarians sought in online books, the costs of producing and owning print and online books, and potential marketplace arrangements. Scholars see potential for online books to make their research, learning, and teaching more efficient and

effective. Librarians see potential to serve their scholars better. Librarians may face lower costs if they can serve their scholars with online books instead of print books. Publishers may be able to offer scholars greater opportunities to use their books while enhancing their own profitability.

**Swan, J.** 2000. "Teaching readers new tricks". *Library Technology* 5, (4) (Aug): 54-55.

Examines the introduction of electronic books (eBooks) in UK public libraries as part of a project, funded by Blackburn's Lifelong Learning Department and Darwen Council, which

enabled the libraries to buy or borrow the necessary equipment and electronic music (notably MP3).

Experience gained through using the Rocket eBook reader and the choice of format are briefly described.

Considers several important aspects of the exercise, including: changing standards; copyright; and the role of MP3 players. Concludes that the reasons why MP3 players have not been more widely used in libraries is partly due to the resistance to anything new and partly to the perception of MP3 as a music-only format.

**Tennant, R.** 2000. "Digital libraries: bringing out the dead (technologies)".

*Library Journal* 125, (17) (15 Oct 2000, p.24).

States that sooner or later, almost every technology dies. The life cycles of information technologies appear to be getting shorter, even though they were not long to begin with. Suggests a few information technologies

that are dead, dying, or were DOA (dead on arrival). They are: Structured Generalized Markup Language (SGML) (a good idea badly implemented); device dependent electronic books (too expensive); and client side Java. Notes a few of the most important causes of technology dying: complexity that cannot be ignored; poor marketing; competition; and inefficiency.

**Tennant, R.** 2000. "The emerging role of e-books". *Library Journal* 125, (13) (Aug 2000, p.38).

Asserts that there are still many purposes for which e-books are not the right solution (e.g. board books for toddlers and coffee table books for adults) and they are unlikely to unseat print completely as the format of choice. However, there are also niches where they are increasingly likely to replace print books (students' books, technical books, series books and genre books).

Considers some implications of e-books for libraries, particularly the fact that they come in device dependent formats, so that the device, as well as the content, must be managed.

**Tennant, R.** 2001. "The other e-books". *Library Journal* 126, (15) (15 Sep): 31-32.

When people refer to e-books, they usually mean device-dependent e-books or books delivered for a fee over the Internet. But there is a third category of e-book - those published on the Internet for free by universities, libraries, and other not-for-profit publishers. Describes two web publishing projects: the National Academy Press (NAP) ([www.nap.edu](http://www.nap.edu)) and eScholarship and the University of California Press ([escholarship.cdlib.org/ucpressbooks.html](http://escholarship.cdlib.org/ucpressbooks.html)). These projects are built on the assumption that the books will be used online and only parts will be printed or copied and they include options such as automated searching, linkages to additional content, and alternative displays for particular needs, such as large print. Their use of open, nonproprietary formats also promotes and enhances preservation and access.

**Vidana, M.** 2003. "E-books in public libraries". *Library + Information Update* 2, (5) (May): 36-37.

Discusses the place of electronic books (ebooks) in public libraries and reports on the implementation of the 1st pilot service in the UK in Richmond. Benefits of ebook services in public libraries include: no overdue and fines; no theft or damage; ebooks are more environmentally friendly; greater choice for housebound users; and access to material outside library hours. Describes the implementation process in Richmond: choosing ebook formats and providers; selecting titles; resolving the technical issues; training and involving staff; developing evaluation processes; launching the service; publicizing the service; and monitoring and assessing the impact on the library service.

**Waller, N.** 2002. "You are here". *American Libraries* 33, (6) (Jun/Jul): 72-74.

Describes VisualNet for Libraries, a program that can turn a library's Web catalogue into a browsable, customizable map. The program supplants the search and retrieval model of the online public access catalogue with a graphical map that can show how a library's varied resources - print books, electronic books, video, audio, and Web databases - relate across subjects and categories. Advocates of such knowledge visualization software believe that current OPAC interfaces, which do not allow for significant browsing, have driven student researchers to Web only sources. By encouraging browsing within the levels of a Web based data map, products like VisualNet may reveal the richness of library collections and entice students and other users back into the stacks.

**Warnock, C.** 2002. "ebrary: building bridges between islands of information". *Vine* 32, (2): 52-54.

Reports an interview with Christopher Warnock, the founder and current CEO of [ebrary](http://ebrary.com), which offers products and online services for libraries and publishers of all types and aims to bridge the gap between libraries and other institutions that need to provide online access to authoritative information and publishers who require a secure and effective way to distribute and promote their publications online. Details are given of the service's vision, business, collection, infotools, integration, pricing, and user statistics.

**Weihs, J.** 2002. "Forgotten media, part 7: conclusion". *Technicalities* 22, (5) (Sep/Oct): 3-5.

Concluding part in a series of articles on forgotten non-book media. Points to 4 questions that a library should consider before purchasing materials in a new format: is the format commercially viable; is the format hardware-specific; will the high purchase price of the format inhibit sales

potential; and, can this format withstand public use? Predicts that DVDs will replace videocassettes in libraries, but that e-books in their present form will not last.

**Wicht, H.** 2005. "Selecting and acquiring eBooks: so many choices, so many processes". *Against the Grain* 17, (1) (Feb 2005, pp.26, 28).

Discusses the issues involved in the acquisitions and collection development processes and the purchasing models used by libraries when dealing with electronic books (eBooks). The account focuses on World Wide Web based eBook content but does not discuss portable eBook reading devices. An overview of the eBook purchasing models is presented and extensive discussion of provided focusing on: eBook subject areas; title-by-title purchases; subscriptionbased eBook purchases; the cost of eBooks; and considerations for eBook selection. With so many different types of products available, access models and content can vary widely but librarians can evaluate these resources using a common set of criteria.

**Widmark, W.** 2005. "Textbooks as eBooks: a case study from the University Library of Stockholm, Sweden". *Against the Grain* 17, (1) (Feb): 55-56.

Presents a case study based on the project, undertaken by Stockholm University Library (SUB) and eLib, one of the largest producers and distributors of eBooks, to provide students at the University with textbooks in electronic form. The main objective of the provision of electronic books (eBooks) was to find new ways to manage textbooks and the University Library was set up to accept and handle eBooks. Pays particular attention to the technical and economic solutions developed by the project in creating its eBook system and reports on the evaluation of the pilot project, which determined the reactions of students, only 3 per cent of whom thought the scheme was bad/very bad. Concludes that the project has answered many of the questions associated with eBook textbook provision and the Library has continued to acquire eBooks from ebrary, netLibrary and directly from publishers.

**Wilson, R.** 2000. "EBONI: developing guidelines for online learning and teaching resources". *SCONUL Newsletter* (21) (Winter): 57-60.

Article included in a Special issue devoted to the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of SCONUL (Standing Conference of National and University Libraries). Based at the Centre for Digital Library Research, Strathclyde University, the EBONI project is a new 18-month project developing a set of recommendations for the production of educational resources on the World Wide Web. EBONI will identify and compare the variety of methods which have emerged in the publication of learning and teaching material on the Web in order to determine the most effective way of representing information in electronic books (eBooks), aiming to maximize usability and information intake by users. An evaluation of texts by an appropriate mix of key stakeholders including education professionals from higher education and the National Grid for

Learning and students from a range of disciplines and backgrounds will be utilized to develop guidelines for best practice in the publication of (non-periodical) educational material on the Internet. The project will also attempt to obtain access to portable eBooks to test the applicability of these Web-based guidelines to other media. EBONI aims to: evaluate different approaches to the design of learning and teaching resources on the Web; identify and report on the individual requirements of academics, students and NGfL professionals in learning and teaching on the Web; and compile and promote a set of best practice guidelines for the publication of guides, tutorials and textbooks on the Internet for the UK higher education community.

**Wilson, R.** 2001. "[E-books for students: EBONI](#)". *Ariadne* (27) (Mar).

The concept of the electronic book (eBook) has faced much criticism from the end user point of view. Explains how EBONI (Electronic Books ON-screen Interface) will look into the usability of eBooks through user evaluations using students and lecturers from a range of disciplines and backgrounds. The results of all user evaluations will feed directly into a set of best practice guidelines for producing educational material on the World Wide Web. Available in January 2002, these will be sent to relevant organizations, targeting publishers of electronic material, similar or related programmes, libraries and museums involved in digitizing collections and interested parties in the higher education community in general. In addition, they will be available from the project Web site, together with an example of a text on which they have been implemented. EBONI is based at the Centre for Digital Library Research, Strathclyde University

**Woo, H.** 2005. "The 2004 user survey at the University of Hong Kong libraries". *College & Research Libraries* 66, (2) (Mar): 115-135.

An online user survey, with the option to complete in the print format, was conducted between February 9 and February 22, 2004. The aim of the survey was for users to evaluate the performance of the main library and the six branch libraries, to identify any performance gaps, and to find out user preferences for print and electronic materials. A total of 2,564 returns were received. The results showed that 68.8 percent of the respondents prefer to use journals online compared to 31.2 percent who prefer to use print journals; and 71.8 percent of the respondents prefer to use printed books compared to 28.2 percent who prefer to use electronic books.

Eighty-eight pages of written comments were received covering a wide array of issues.

**Worth, R. F.** 2003. "Online library wants it all, every book". *Publishing Research Quarterly* 19, (2) (Summer): 57-59.

The Alexandria Library Scholars Collective is a project undertaken by the Alexandria Library, Egypt, to provide access to large numbers of electronic books and link the world's other major digital archives and make the electronic books more accessible through new software. It is planned to start using the Alexandria software in 2003, African Virtual University's 34 campuses in 17 African countries, but the scheme faces staggering logistical, legal and technical obstacles, including: copyright infringement, high costs and language barriers. Its success will depend on its ability to raise money from foundations and to forge links with governments and major universities that can offer access to their own books and materials

**Zaninelli, M.** 2001. "La lunga gestazione del libro elettronico", *Le Scienze*, n. 398 - 10/01

## **Bibliografie**

**Ramaiah, C. K.** 2005. "An overview of electronic books: a bibliography". *Electronic Library*; 23 (1), pp.17-44  
Purpose: The purpose is to bring together all bibliographic references of the published literature on electronic books (e-books) and related technologies in one source so that it will save time for others in conducting literature searches and reviewing the developments.

Design/methodology/approach: The information included in this bibliography is collected systematically from all the published sources in the world such as journal articles, conference papers, conference proceedings, books, reports and PhD theses on e-books until the last quarter of 2004. Mainly it covers e-books, e-books publishing, the impact of e-books on different types of users, e-book publishing techniques and trends, e-book user interfaces and other technologies related to e-publications. Findings: As computer usage continues to grow exponentially, the desire of users to use electronic publications (e-publications) has also increased tremendously.

This has led to the publication of materials in electronic form as e-publications on both CD-ROMs and web. The e-book is one of the several forms of e-publications and its popularity has been growing steadily for the past decade. Originality/value: This bibliography will be useful to all researchers conducting research in any areas related to e-books and e-book publishing.

**Reale, L. M.** 2003. [E-Book Italia dossier. Il libro elettronico e l'editoria digitale umanistica](#). Cap. 9: Bibliografia italiana ragionata (tradizionale e online) sui libri elettronici e sull'editoria digitale (1995-2003)

## **Siti dedicati all'e-book**

[E-books in academic libraries](#) mailing list.

Archives of [LIS-E-BOOKS@JISCMAIL.AC.UK](mailto:LIS-E-BOOKS@JISCMAIL.AC.UK) [abstract derivato dal sito web]

**Reale, L. M.** 2003. [E-Book Italia dossier. Il libro elettronico e l'editoria digitale umanistica. Versione 3.0](#), 01 settembre 2003

Sommario: Premessa; Convegni ed eventi italiani sull'editoria digitale e il libro elettronico; Siti web italiani dedicati al libro elettronico e all'editoria digitale: portali, biblioteche digitali, librerie virtuali; Forum italiani aperti sul tema del libro elettronico e dell'editoria digitale; Editori italiani produttori di libri elettronici distribuiti in Internet; Editoria digitale universitaria online; Libri elettronici gratuiti in Internet: testi di letteratura italiana e in lingua italiana; Software e hardware; Bibliografia italiana ragionata (tradizionale e online) sui libri elettronici

e sull'editoria digitale (1995-2003); Webliografia/sitografia internazionale di riferimento; Documentazione; Aggiornamenti

### **text-e**

text-e, le premier colloque entièrement virtuel consacré à explorer l'impact de l'Internet sur la lecture, l'écriture et la diffusion du savoir. Le colloque s'est déroulé du 15 octobre 2001 jusqu'à fin mars 2002 [abstract derivato dal sito web].

## **Standards**

### **Electronic Book Exchange Working Group**

### **International Digital Publishing Forum**

The International Digital Publishing Forum (IDPF), formerly the Open eBook Forum (OeBF), is the trade and standards association for the digital publishing industry. Our members consist of academic, trade and professional publishers, hardware and software companies, digital content retailers, libraries, educational institutions, accessibility advocates and related organizations whose common goals are to advance the competitiveness and exposure of digital publishing [abstract derivato dal sito web].