Bibliografia sugli e-book, 2005-2007

Bibliografie di interesse a cura di:
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Questa bibliografia completa e aggiorna al 2007 (gennaio) la bibliografia 2000-2005 pubblicata in *E-book: risorse attuali e prospettive future*, Genova: Cenfor International e AIDA, 2006.
Come per la bibliografia precedente, 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, uso dell'ebook nella didattica, eccetera) con esclusione delle opere che trattano preponderatamente di tecnologia e di standard nonché di specifici prodotti e del loro marketing, il cui sviluppo tumultuoso non consente la stasi necessaria alla compilazione bibliografica. E'stata, inoltre, aggiunta per la prima volta una rassegna degli articoli più interessanti usciti sui progetti di digitalizzazione di massa di libri (per es. Google Books Library Project, Open Content Alliance, ecc.)
La maggior parte del materiale è stata derivata dal *Library and Information Science Abstracts (LISA)* il 22 gennaio 2006 alle ore 13:21:55 usando la semplice formula con la detta limitazione temporale. La ricerca ha trovato 84 riferimenti, qui ridotti a 37 Il resto del materiale (11 riferimenti) è stato derivato da altre fonti.
Lo stile delle citazioni segue il *Chicago-style Author-date System*. 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.

Anuradha, K. T.; Usha, H. S. 2006. "Use of e-books in an academic and research environment: A case study from the Indian Institute of Science". *Program*, 40 (1): 48-62
(NB: A PAGAMENTO)
Purpose: The purpose of this study is to investigate the use and usability of e-books from the perspectives of users in an academic and research environment. Design/methodology/approach: This study involved an e-mail questionnaire to survey researchers in the academic and research environment of the Indian Institute of Science regarding their use of e-books. Findings: The responses indicated that the students tend to use this new technology more often than faculty members and staff. Those who did use e-books mostly used reference and technical material. The highest response was from the Centre for Ecological Science, followed by the Supercomputer Education and Research Centre, and then the Department of Molecular Reproduction and Development and Genetics. The majority of the respondents have used computers for over five years for a variety of purposes including e-mail communication, internet browsing and text processing as well as for other advanced uses such as numerical computing and DNA sequence analysis. However, the use of e-books appears to be very low, indicating a requirement for creating awareness and user education about both software and hardware related to e-books. Only 37 of the 104 respondents had used the free trial offer from Kluwer and Edutech eBooks during July 2004. Originality/value: There has been no previous study reported which has investigated users' perspectives of e-books in an academic and research environment in India using a questionnaire method.

Ball, David. 2006. "Innovative models for procuring e-books". *Serials*, 19, (1) (Mar): 28-31
(NB: A PAGAMENTO)
This paper gives some background on e-books and UK library purchasing consortia, before discussing in detail an innovative tender for e-books undertaken for higher education in the UK. The main aims of the tender were to provide members with agreements that were innovative in terms of business models giving value for money; were flexible, offering those with differing requirements appropriate options; exploited the electronic medium in terms of granularity and multi-user access; focused on users' needs rather than libraries' requirements; and encouraged the addition of library-defined content. The success of the tender

demonstrated that libraries are not prepared to accept the restrictive and expensive business models, often based on hard-copy practice, which some aggregators seem to be forcing on us. In terms of content, it also showed libraries taking the lead in influencing what aggregators are making available.

Band, Jonathan. 2006. "The Google Library Project: both sides of the story". *Information Outlook*, 10, (6) (Jun): 35-36, 39-40, 43, 45-48, 51-52, 54
(Reprinted from the online version of Plagiary, 1 (2) 2006 <www.plagiary.org>). Google's announcement that it will include in its search database the full text of books from five of the world's leading research libraries through its Google Book Search project (formerly the Google Print project) has provoked newspaper editorials, public debates, and two lawsuits. Some of this attention can be attributed to public fascination with any move taken by Google, one of the most successful companies in the digital economy, while the sheer scale of the project and its possible benefits for research have also captured the public imagination. Finally, the controversy over copyright issues has been fuelled by Google's willingness to pursue this ambitious effort notwithstanding the opposition of the publishing industry and organizations representing authors. It is argued that much of the press coverage confuses the facts, and the opposing sides often talk past each other without engaging directly. Attempts to set out the facts and review the arguments in a systematic manner. Concludes that, although both sides have strong legal arguments, the applicable legal precedents support Google's fair use position.

Banks, Michael A. 2006. "The author looks at Google Book Search". *Online*; 30 (2) (Mar-Apr 2006): 15-17
An author of non fiction books expresses some of his concerns about Google Book Search [http://books.google.com/(Beta)] (formerly Google Print), the full text service provided by publishers, as copyright owners, who give Google permission to scan their books, and large libraries (Stanford University, Harvard University, Oxford University, Michigan University, and New York Public Library) that allow the scanning of books, both older out-of-copyright books and newer in-copyright books, held in their collections. While the author acknowledges the usefulness of the service, he also draws attention to two concerns: the fact that Google Book Search is using copyrighted material for profit without paying for it; and likelihood that the service dissuades users from buying certain kinds of non fiction books. The business model for Google Book Search is very similar to that used by radio stations since the 1920s, where copyrighted music is played to attract advertising, just as Google will use its scanned books to attract advertising. The broadcasters pay copyright fees for playing the music but Google will pay anything for scanning the books. There are fears that Google Book Search will change the public's attitude to copyright and come to regard the scanning and posting of books. Concludes that the way in which Google Book Search works will discourage some users from buying certain non fiction books since the small extract retrieved may be sufficient to satisfy the user's requirements, a situation that does not apply in the same way to works of fiction.

Bailey, Timothy P. 2006. "Electronic book usage at a master's level I university: a longitudinal study". *Journal of Academic Librarianship*, 32 (1) (Jan): 52-59
(NB: A PAGAMENTO)
From 2000-2004, the Auburn University Montgomery Library measured electronic book usage. Electronic book usage increased while use of the printed collection decreased. Subject areas most used resembled those reported by larger institutions, supporting the idea that some subjects are amenable to electronic use regardless of institutional size and mission.

Bengston, Jonathan B. 2006. "The birth of the universal library". *Library Journal*, 131 (Supplement 15 Apr): 2-4
Net Connect Supplement Spring 2006. Describes the aims and purposes of the Open Content Alliance (OCA), which is a collaborative venture which seeks to develop a process for scanning books and information rapidly for the public domain and has similar objectives to Google's plan for scanning books which has attracted more attention and publicity than OCA. The OCA is driven by the vision of Brewster Kahle, who founded the Internet Archive, to create an archive that provides free access to the world's written heritage that is in the public domain via the World Wide Web. During 2006, the aim of OCA is to scan a large amount of material that reflects the history, culture and ecology of North America.

Berinstein, Paula. 2006. "The day of the author has arrived: rights and business models for online books". *Searcher*, 14, (4) (Apr): 26-32
(NB: A PAGAMENTO)
The emergence of electronic books and new publishing models associated with the open access and related developments looks set to shift the balance of power between the author and the publisher in favour of the former. The types of hybrid access to books that have been pioneered by Amazon.com, through such

developments as Amazon Pages and Amazon Shorts are likely to alter the traditional approach to the use of books in libraries by accessing and storing only those parts of books that are necessary to satisfy the particular needs of library users. Random House plans to sell book content on a pay-per-page-view basis. Other players in this hybrid access market include: HarperCollins, Google (Google Book Search), and Microsoft (MSN Book Search). It is not yet clear what will happen to the sales of physical books when these new approaches become widely available.

Corinna, Baksik. 2006. "Fair use or exploitation? The Google Book Search controverso". *Portal: Libraries and the Academy* 6, (4) (Oct): 399-415
(NB: A PAGAMENTO)
The Google Book Search Library Project, in which millions of books from libraries will be scanned and made searchable on the Web, has led to controversy and legal action. Publishers are suing Google for copyright infringement, while Google claims their use falls under the fair use privilege of the Copyright Act. An overview of the library project is followed by an examination of the controversy and a look at the beta program in practice.

Dames, K Matthew. 2006. "Library organizations should support Google Book Search". *Online*; 30 (2) (Mar-Apr): 18-19
Comments on the criticisms made in the Wall Street Journal by Michael Gorman, president of the American Library Association (ALA), concerning Google Book Search [URL:http://books.google.com/(Beta)] (formerly Google Print), the full text service containing digitized books provided by publishers (as copyright holders) and large libraries (Stanford University, Harvard University, Oxford University, Michigan University, and New York Public Library) that allow the scanning of books, both older out-of-copyright books and newer in-copyright books, held in their collections. Gorman's criticisms characterized Google's digitization projects as potentially disastrous since it reduces scholarly texts to paragraphs and flaunts the intellectual property rights of authors. It is argued that the main problem with Gorman's criticisms resides in the fact that the ALA, together with the other library representative organizations, including the Special Libraries Association, Medical Library Association, and Association of Research Libraries, have long been active in fighting the efforts of "Big Content" to gerrymander public copyright legislation for private, protectionist interests. Concludes that the litigation skills of the ALA would be better applied to deriving a more consistent approach to digital copyright and supporting the efforts of such innovations as Google Book Search.

Delle Donne, R. (ed). 2005. "*Libri elettronici. Pratiche della didattica e della ricerca*" Napoli, Clio Press

Dillard, David. 2006. "Librarians, jelly beans and Google Book Search". *Online*; 30 (2) (Mar-Apr): 20-21
It is argued that the emergence of search tools such as Google Book Search [URL:http://books.google.com/(Beta)] (formerly Google Print), the full text service containing digitized books provided by publishers (as copyright holders) and large libraries (Stanford University, Harvard University, Oxford University, Michigan University, and New York Public Library) that allow the scanning of books, both older out-of-copyright books and newer in-copyright books, held in their collections, will revolutionize research my providing access to content in books, no matter how obscure. Concludes that the service will lead to increased sales of books and increase the revenues for publishers as they become able to sell parts of the contents of the books electronically.

Eaton, Jonathan. 2006. "Google and copyright". *Managing Information*, 13, (1) (Jan-Feb): 10
(NB: A PAGAMENTO)
Open Content Alliance (OCA) is emerging as a competitor to the Google Book Search project (formerly called the Google Print project), taking the form of a collaborative scheme involving the Internet Archive, California University, Toronto University, The European Archive, O'Reilly, the major book publisher, and Yahoo! and Microsoft. The new service is based on a different basic operational model to the Google service and avoids the legal confrontation with publishers that is currently plaguing Google Book Search. The model also minimizes the cost of scanning the printed pages. It is concluded that, while the OCA model looks attractive, the Google model is expected to produce a larger database and will also befit from starting earlier.

"Electronic book usage: a survey at the University of Denver". 2006. *Portal: Libraries and the Academy*, 6 (3) (Jul): 285-299
(NB: A PAGAMENTO)
In the spring of 2005, the University of Denver's Penrose Library conducted a survey of its users to determine their degree of awareness of electronic books, how and why they use them, and their level of satisfaction with the format. It is clear from vendor-supplied usage statistics that electronic books are used,

but it is not clear how or why they are used. The survey addressed electronic books in general and netLibrary specifically. Survey results show that e-books are used by about half of the campus community. Of these users, most utilize them only occasionally. These e-book users like the convenience of being able to access materials from home and the ability to search within the text. Most respondents read only small portions of e-books, suggesting perhaps that print volumes are a better alternative for immersion in the text. Most respondents (over 60 percent) indicate a preference for print books over electronic, but an even larger number (over 80 percent) indicate a degree of flexibility between the two formats. Respondents are generally pleased with the e-book format.

Fiorentini, Barbara. 2006. "Gli e-book entrano in biblioteca". *Biblioteche Oggi*, 24 (dicembre): 45-47

Fiorentini, Barbara. 2006. "E-book: risorse attuali e prospettive future. Seminario con tavola rotonda organizzato da Cenfor International, Milano, Bibliostar 2005, Palazzo delle Stelline, 18 marzo 2005, a cura di Serena Sangiorgi e Anna Merlo. *Bollettino AIB,* 3, 279   (recensione del volume)

Fiorentini, Barbara. 2006. "E-books: una reale opportunità per le nostre biblioteche?". *Bibliotime*. 9 (3) (Nov)

Fiorentini, Barbara. 2006. *Il libro elettronico entra in biblioteca*, Piacenza, Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, 2006.

Fox, Megan K. 2006. "Product pipeline: latest ebook devices and what they mean for librarians". *Library Journal*, 131 (Supplement 15 Apr): 18-20
Net Connect Supplement Spring 2006. Reviews the range of readers and other equipment for reading electronic books (eBooks) currently available, noting that the standalone personal digital assistant (PDA) is declining in popularity in favour of smart phones and similar devices. The emergence of digital music devices, such as the iPod, is influencing the technology of e-text publishing. Describes briefly some of the individual hardware, such Mobipocket, Nokia 770, Treo 700w, Pepper Computer, Amida Simputer, and One Laptop Per Child to illustrate the trend towards multifunction devices and readers dedicated to eBooks.

Gillfillan, Nancy; O'Rourke, Penny, 2006. "Ebooks on a shoestring". *Library Journal*, 131 (Supplement 15 Apr): 36
Net Connect Supplement Spring 2006. The authors draw on their experiences as librarians of public libraries that were neither large nor well-funded, to indicate ways in which it is possible to provide electronic books (eBooks) even in small, poorly funded libraries.

Hillesund, Terje; Noring, Jon E. 2006. "Digital libraries and the need for a universal digital publication format".
Reports have revealed low uses of electronic books (e-books) and other lengthy texts held in digital libraries. It is claimed that one of the main reasons for the lack of interest is the current multitude of end-user text formats, some oriented towards print, others proprietary, and few optimized for sustained reading of text-intensive publications. Although the International Digital Publication Forum (IDPF) currently maintains the Open eBook Publication Structure (OEBPS), a universal e-book production and exchange format, first developed in 1999, it is noted that the IDPF has been reluctant to develop a common digital publication format, discuss requirements for a universal, open-standard end-user format, and present the effort to establish such a format by the OpenReader Consortium. The main objective of the article is to examine the pros and cons of a universal, reader-oriented text format for different types of critical text editions and digital libraries. Concludes that the minimal use of e-books in digital libraries has been disappointing and one reason could be the current e-book formats; many of which have their roots in traditional print publishing which are unsuitable for flexible, high-quality screen presentation needed for digital library use, particularly for intentional reading. In addition, the very existence of multiple and mutually incompatible formats, many of which are specific to particular hardware and open standards (OS) platforms, is itself an inhibitor. None of the existing formats meets all the well-recognized requirements (that a format must meet to become universal. Research indicates that the open standard, XML-based Open eBook Publication Structure framework (OEBPS), developed in 1999, is an excellent starting point for developing such a universal, OS, e-book and digital publication format. The OpenReader Consortium is currently developing a universal, end-user digital publication format based on the OEBPS framework model.

Holder, Warren. 2006. "E-books - reinventing the wheel?" *Serials*, 19 (1) (Mar): 15-17
(NB: A PAGAMENTO)
To quote Carole Moore, the Chief Librarian at the University of Toronto Libraries (UTL): "One solution we

have decided on is to invest in a pilot project in electronic books." At UTL, we believe that our users do not care whether the information they are looking for is in a journal article, a section of a reference work, or a chapter of a book; they want the information online 24/7/365. To that end, we intend to undertake a pilot project with a critical mass of e-books, from as many publishers as we can afford, with the purpose of ascertaining how users discover the e-books, how they use the e-books and what they do after they get the information they were looking for. This article will discuss the current thinking of one large research-intensive university library as it pertains to current academic e-books.

Johnson, Charlotte; Harroff, William. 2006. "The new art of making books". *Library Journal*, 131 (Supplement 15 Apr): 8-10
Net Connect Supplement Spring 2006. Considerable advances are being made in the development of electronic books (eBooks) that promise to encourage their further penetration into the book publishing market, particularly the market for children's books. These advances include: the work of companies such as LeapFrog to produce products for young children that combine the features of books and communication toys; and projects/initiatives such as the 21-campus Visible Knowledge Project, focusing on learning and technology-enhanced environments, and the 2006 Horizon Report, a collaboration between the New Media Consortium and the EDUCAUSE Learning Initiative. Teachers at all levels in US education are being asked to move from traditional forms of instruction to multimedia and active eLarning, supported by the establishment of digital learning object repositories. Typical of these repositories is MERLOT (Multimedia Educational Resource for Learning and Online Teaching), which is one of the best know and was created by teachers and featuring peer-reviewed content. Lists the top ten eBook authoring systems, the top ten free eBooks, the top ten current evolutionary/revolutionary eBooks, and the top ten classic evolutionary/revolutionary eBooks.

Jones, Elisabeth. 2006. "Pushing the digitization dialogue forward: Scholarship and Libraries in Transition" at the University of Michigan. *JEP: the Journal of Electronic Publishing*, 9 (2) (Jun)
In March 2006, Michigan University Libraries and the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS) sponsored a symposium entitled "Scholarship and Libraries in Transition: A Dialogue About the Impacts of Mass Digitization Projects", dedicated to extending the public discourse on mass digitization beyond the existing adversarial debate over copyright law and the activities of Google in such mass digitization projects as the Google Books Library Project. Notes that word "Google" was completely absent from the symposium title, the event cast a broad conceptual net, taking into consideration the many nuanced possibilities and problems that digitization can raise for a diverse range of stakeholders; not only the publishing industry, but also librarianship, research, and public policy.

MacCall, Steven L. 2006. "Online medical books: their availability and an assessment of how health sciences libraries provide access on their public Websites". *Journal of the Medical Library Association (JMLA)*; 94 (1) (Jan)
Objective: The objective of this study was to determine the number and topical range of available online medical books and to assess how health sciences libraries were providing access to these resources on their public Web sites. Method: The collection-based evaluative technique of list checking was used to assess the number and topical range of online medical books of the six largest publishers. Publisher inventory lists were downloaded over a two-day period (May 16-17, 2004). Titles were counted and compared with the 2003 Brandon/Hill list. A sample of health sciences libraries was subsequently derived by consulting the 2004 "Top Medical Schools-Research" in U.S. News & World Report. Bibliographic and bibliothecal access methods were evaluated based on an inspection of the publicly available Websites of the sample libraries. Results: Of 318 currently published online medical books, 151 (47%) were Brandon/Hill titles covering 42 of 59 Brandon/Hill topics (71%). These 151 titles represented 22% (N = 672) of the Brandon/Hill list, which further broke down as 52 minimal core, 41 initial purchase, and 58 other recommended Brandon/Hill titles. These numbers represented 50%, 28%, and 12%, respectively, of all Brandon/Hill titles corresponding to those categories. In terms of bibliographic access, 20 of 21 of sampled libraries created catalogue records for their online medical books, 1 of which also provided analytical access at the chapter level, and none provided access at the chapter section level. Of the 21 libraries, 19 had library Web site search engines that provided title-level access and 4 provided access at the chapter level and none that at the chapter section level. For bibliothecal access, 19 of 21 libraries provided title-level access to medical books, 8 of which provided classified and alphabetic arrangements, 1 provided a classified arrangement only, and 10 provided an alphabetic arrangement only. No library provided a bibliothecal arrangement for medical book chapters or chapter sections. Conclusions: This study shows that the number and topical range of online medical books is reaching a point where collection-level consideration is warranted to facilitate efficient use and to prevent the problem of split files. However, the results also show

that few efforts are underway on the publicly available Websites of the surveyed health sciences libraries to provide the analytical access necessary to meet the structural needs of clinical information seekers.

Manni, S; Zatterin, S. 2006 . "E-book nelle biblioteche accademiche". *Biblioteche Oggi*, 24 (dicembre): 48 (recensione del convegno)

McClelland, Robert J.; Hawkins, Nick. 2006. "Perspectives on the use and development of a broad range of e-books in higher education and their use in supporting virtual learning environments". *Electronic Library*, 24 (1): 68-82
Purpose: The paper aims to examine the problems, tensions, contrasts and complementarities surrounding the use of e-books in developing learning environments for students in UK higher education. Design/methodology/approach: The authors use four case studies and a questionnaire to highlight developments. Findings: It was found that users want some features of paper books to be preserved in the electronic medium, while also preferring electronic text to be written in a scannable style. Originality/value: The authors suggest some recommendations for successful design based on an analysis of all experimental data and suggests that hand-held devices and web site use in universities is probably secure for at least the next five years.

Middleton, Ian. 2006. "Expanded role for the agent paves way to new partnerships". *Managing Information*, 13 (7) (Sep): 46-49
(NB: A PAGAMENTO)
Reviews the work of EBSCO Information Services in the development of electronic books (e-books), journals and other media, in 2005-2006, through the sue of strategic partnerships with other publishers. These strategic partnerships include: MPS Technologies (selling the ScholarlyStats usage consolidation tool; WebFeat and offering the WebFeat Express federated search engine as a companion to EBSCO A-to-Z); Springer; and partnerships with Taylor and Francis, Cambridge University Press and Wiley, in the development of e-book purchasing options for libraries, including the Springer eBook Collection, and Wiley InterScience OnlineBooks. Concludes with a brief description of the partnership with Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) to supply the PAHO Electronic Collection, which provides direct access to public health information.

[**NextGen** ebooks]. 2006. *Library Journal*, 131 (Supplement 15 Apr): 2-36
Special issue devoted to the theme: NextGen ebooks; reviewing the latest developments in electronic books (eBooks) and their use in libraries in the USA. Abstracts of individual articles are included in LISA. (Tutti gli articoli sono stati inclusi in questa bibliografia)

Ojala, Marydee. 2006. "Reviewing Google Book Search". *Online*; 30 (2) (Mar-Apr): 12-14
Presents a general discussion of the aims and facilities of Google Book Search [URL:http://books.google.com/(Beta)] (the new name for Google Print) with a view to clarifying the heated debate that has been generated by this service, caused by a mixture of facts and misconceptions. The content for Google Book Search comes from two sources: publishers and libraries. The publisher portion, which provided the original impetus for Google Print, is a partnership programme involving publishers, as copyright owners, who give Google permission to scan their books and provide searchers with the ability to view as many pages of the books as individual publishers contractually allow. The library portion of Google Book Search, introduced in December 2004, is the most controversial one and involves Google entering into contracts with a number of very large libraries (Stanford University, Harvard University, Oxford University, Michigan University, and New York Public Library) to allow the scanning of books, both older out-of-copyright books and newer in-copyright books, held in their collections. Describes the search facilities provided for users and the errors that appear due to the scanning process. Google has not disclosed either the number of books covered by the database or the algorithms used to rank the results by relevance, with no means for the user to investigate either property. Suggests that the algorithm may involve some sort of text analysis. The author notes the early concerns of Europeans (notably the French) that the service would be biased towards English language books and expresses the hope that, as it grows from its infancy, Google Book Search will improve the searchability and provide the capability of sorting the search results by date.

Ownes, Dodie. 2006. "Listen for success!". *Library Journal* 131, (16) (Oct): 43-45
Briefly discusses some of the issues facing libraries in collection development work involving talking books (audiobooks) in the form of electronic books in the field of business studies and management. Focuses on the problems of the circulation of downloadable business talking books and the collection tools that are

available. Provides an annotated listing of 14 electronic books arranged according to the following broad categories: follow the leader; many roads to enlightenment; teamwork; and how they did it.

Reale, Luigi M. 2005 "Libro elettronico, editoria digitale, accesso aperto: riflessioni e prospettive" *Nuova Informazione Bibliografica*. Bologna, il Mulino, 1 (gennaio-marzo).

Rice, Scott. 2006. "Own or rent? A survey of eBook licensing models". *Against the Grain*, 18, (3) (Jun): 28, 30
Discusses three basic models of electronic book (e-book) licensing that appear to cover the needs of most e-book vendors: the print model; the database model; and the open access (OA) model. Examples taken from actual vendors are cited to illustrate the application of each model. Points to EBL (Ebook Library) as a notable exception to these three models through its "non-Linear Lending" model that allows a certain number of "loan instances" per year. Concludes that the print model of licensing appears to be becoming less popular as it neither takes into account the way users like to access content nor does it seek to accommodate the electronic environment. Database models, and their variations, are by far the most popular arrangement and the future points to more innovative licensing models such as EBL's Non-Linear Lending model becoming much more popular as librarians and vendors seek to balance the needs of users and the desires of copyright holders.

Sandler, Mark; BeDell, Suzanne; Wise, Alicia; Greenstein, Daniel. 2006 "Comments on the Publishing Panel from "Scholarship and Libraries and Transition" Symposium". *JEP: the Journal of Electronic Publishing*, 9 (2) (Jun)
Reports some of the comments that were made on the Publishing Panel of the symposium entitled "Scholarship and Libraries in Transition: A Dialogue About the Impacts of Mass Digitization Projects", held in March 2006, by Michigan University Libraries and the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS) and dedicated to extending the public discourse on mass digitization beyond the existing adversarial debate over copyright law and the activities of Google in such mass digitization projects as the Google Books Library Project. The speakers on the Publishing Panel represented three kinds of publishing activity: republishing through digitization of historically significant works; front-list publishing of scholarly and trade books; and alternative campus publishing or distribution of both historical material and new works of scholarship. Representing as they do different sectors of publishing, they provided a diversity of views within the publishing community about the role World Wide Web search firms, libraries, and rights-management agencies play in scholarly and creative communication. The panellists made several important points that add to the international dialogue about Book Search and related initiatives, notably that commercial publisher resistance might be mitigated by appropriate remuneration.

Sangiorgi, Serena. 2005. "E-books e oltre: scenari e tecnologie dell'editoria digitale nella società dell'informazione". Milano, Università di Milano Bicocca, 25 maggio 2005". *AIDAinformazioni* (4): 105-107 (recensione del convegno)
(NB:NECESSARIA LOGIN)

Sanz Domingo, P. 2007 "Libros electrónicos, el nuevo concepto del libro". *@bsysnet.com*

Shepherd, Peter T. 2006. "The COUNTER Code of Practice for books and reference works". *Serials*, 19 (1) (Mar): 24-27
(NB: A PAGAMENTO)
The draft of the new COUNTER Code of Practice for online books and reference works was published in January 2005. Its overall format and structure are consistent with the existing COUNTER Code of Practice for journals and databases. Only the content of the usage reports has been changed and the set of definitions of terms expanded. One of the main challenges we faced in developing the new Code of Practice was the lack of consistency among publishers in the ways in which they define, structure and distribute online books. Some publishers make online books available only as a single file that can be downloaded in its entirety. Other publishers allow the downloading of individual chapters or entries, such as dictionary definitions. The COUNTER Code of Practice has to cover these and other scenarios.

Taylor-Roe, Jill. 2006. "Acquiring e-books for academic libraries - a modern Grail quest?: based on a paper presented at the UKSG seminar "E-book the new serial?", The British Library Conference Centre, London, Wednesday 9 November 2005". *Serials*, 19, (2) (Jul): 133-141
Initial attempts by academic librarians to build e-book collections may be seen to have certain parallels with the traditional Grail quest. Like the knights of old, we know what it is we seek, but there are many challenges

to be overcome before we can achieve our goal. Changes in teaching and learning methods, expanding student numbers, and the growth of CPD are amongst a number of key factors which are driving librarians' pursuit of e-textbooks. The success of e-journals means that many users now expect 24/7 access to a much wider range of library resources. Thus far, the market has been comparatively slow to respond. We need better dialogue with publishers to identify the e-book content which libraries and their users want, together with further work on licensing models and usage data. Only then may our quest be fulfilled.

Tonkery, Dan. 2006. "E-books come of age with their readers". *Research Information*, (24) (Aug-Sep): 26-27
Electronic books are emerging as valuable new resources from STM publishers. The director of business development for EBSCO Information Services gives an overview of some of the materials that are available and suggests that, with such a range of e-books and resources becoming available, there should be plenty to please the new generation of students and researchers who are born in the digital age.

"UC, U of T to take part in Windows Live Book Search". 2006. *Advanced Technology Libraries* 35, (7) (Jul): 10-12
California University and Toronto University have agreed to participate with Microsoft in its Windows Live Book Search programme, an online search service for books that is currently in its beta version and is expected to be launched in 2006. The participation of the two universities will result in the addition of digitized book records, mainly from out of copyright books, to the database. Authors and publishers can add their content to Windows Live Book Search through the Windows Live Books Publisher Program, at no cost. Only those books with a valid ISBN that meet Microsoft's standards for acceptable content are accepted in all languages.

Watkinson, Anthony. 2006. "SuperBook Research Project at UCL". *Against the Grain*, 18, (3) (Jun): 38
Reports briefly on the aims of the SuperBook project (http://www.publishing.ucl.ac.uk/superbook.html), to be undertaken by University College London, UK, which include the creation of a live research laboratory to study electronic books (e-books) in practical usage in a real-life setting. It is hoped that useful lessons will be learned by academics, publishers, users and librarians. The impact on usage and satisfaction by selected subject groups will be evaluated to determine whether they behave differently from the general population. Possible interventions that might be studied in the project include: cataloguing of e-books; e-book recommendations to staff by librarians and to students by course leaders; subject librarians acting as advocates; links added to online reading lists; and links from the online resources area of the library's Web site.

Wheatcroft, Andrei. 2006. "20/20 vision? E-books in practice and theory". *Serials*, 19,(1) (Mar): 10-14
(NB: A PAGAMENTO)
In the United States "20/20" means normal vision, being clear-sighted. In the digital book community, "2020" now has a different meaning - the British Library's prescient understanding of "the book" 15 years from now, in the year 2020. It is based on first-rate research, the best that we have. But it is a partial view. This paper suggests where we have come from, where we are now, and where - perhaps - we might be going. It highlights the importance to publishers of product life cycle management and all that entails, and explains the concept of the publisher-producer. The short history of the e-book has embraced both vision and the visionary but we need to be sceptical of technology's wilder promises for the period up to 2020. Yet the future prospect is positive: there should be every confidence that the new generation joining the industry will rise to the publishing challenges outlined.

Whalley, Brian. 2006. "e-Books for the future: here but hiding?" *Ariadne* (49), (Oct)
Outlines some developments in e-book technologies for education and links them to existing ways of presenting textbook information, covering: hardware; books, magazines and scholarly monographs; Reusable Educational Objects (REOs); digital asset repositories and management systems; personal learning environments; Wikipedia and "portal Wikis; publishers and textbooks; the nature of future textbooks; Wiki-books. The developments suggested in the article are available now and e-texts could easily be integrated with comprehensive, although expensive, learning tools such as Tegrity's "Campus. Digital, reusable assets will also become increasingly common and their integration into learning environments, together with some form of e-book (or wikibook), offers a better student experience than conventional teaching practices with textbooks.

Wicht, Heather. 2006. "Buying ebooks". *Library Journal*, 131 (Supplement 15 Apr): 15-17
Net Connect Supplement Spring 2006. Despite the fact that electronic books (eBooks) still often lag behind the publication of the printed versions and the array of access and pricing models can be confusing, eBooks

are currently emerging that are packaged and sold in ways that offer librarians and their users unprecedented flexibility and functionality. One of the latest vendors to offer eBook packages us EBSCO Information Services, which provides subscriptions to eBooks from Wiley Interscience and Pan American Health Organization. NetLibrary, the earliest vendor in the business, now has over 10,000 titles and has maintained its one book-one user access model. Some companies, such as Knovel (Engineering), Safari (IT) and Books 24x7 have eBook collections that have a narrow bit deep subject focus. Gale offers eBook versions of hundreds of its reference titles via the Gale Virtual Reference Library (GVRL). Some vendors and publishers have eBook databases with annual subscriptions and this model may be attractive to libraries that need constantly updated collections of content.

Wilkie, Tom; Morris, Nick. 2006. "E-books stir up discussion". *Research Information*, (23) (Jun-Jul): 11-12
The impact of electronic publishing on the book industry aroused a huge amount of interest at the London Book Fair in Spring 2006. Many speakers agreed that, within as little as five years, the print-on-paper academic journal would have disappeared, to be replaced by electronic publications, but whether reference books will follow the same route is a matter for debate

Zhao, Lisa. 2006. "How will Google Print Library Project affect the use of books?" Journal of Library and Information Science (USA/Taiwan), 32 (1) (Apr): 18-24
Since its announcement in December 2004, Google Print Library Project has attracted many reactions, optimistic and pessimistic. Google as a corporation enters the library domain by digitizing millions of library books and providing them online. Many questions have been raised from various aspects since. This essay aims to join and enrich the discussion by tackling the follow three questions: (1) Based on the analysis of the usage of print collections in libraries, it questions how much this million-dollar project will change the use of the scanned books. (2) By looking at the problems in searching methods, ranking of retrievals and users' search behaviour on the Web, it examines how the project will provide better search results to users. (3) It examines the impact and limitations on the project, when a corporation's provision of free information conflicts with profit pressures.

Progetti

SuperBook Research Project at UCL <www.ucl.ac.uk/slais/research/ciber/superbook>

Riviste

Advanced Technology Libraries [La rivista pubblica regolarmente brevi presentazioni sui prodotti "e-books" distribuiti da diversi fornitori]

Issues in Science and Technology Librarianship [La rivista contiene frequentemente recensioni di e-books nella sua rubrica "Electronic Reviews"] <www.istl.org>