Welcome

Greetings,

Environmental issues are important to Reed Elsevier for several reasons. We must:

- Meet our responsibility as a global leader in our sector and manage the environmental risks of our activities
- Ensure that we are compliant with environmental legislation
- Measure our continual improvement against environmental targets
- Support the wishes of many of our employees and customers who are concerned that we minimize our environmental impacts

Although not a “heavy industry,” we do have a direct impact on the environment, principally through energy and water use, waste generation and business travel and, in our supply chain, through paper use and print and production technologies. These impacts result both directly from what we do and from activities carried out on our behalf, such as the printing and binding of our books and journals.

We are committed to reducing these impacts, whenever possible, by limiting resource use and by efficiently employing sustainable materials and technologies. We require our suppliers and contractors to meet the same objectives.

I am pleased to demonstrate this commitment with this Library Connect issue dedicated to environmental issues. Here you will learn how Reed Elsevier and Elsevier are working to support the environment. Here you will also find information professionals talking about how their libraries are supporting the environment, and John Gale introducing the new publication *International Journal of Greenhouse Gas Control* for which he serves as editor-in-chief.

Providing this issue is indicative of continual steps we are taking to foster environmental awareness. Researchers and librarians worldwide are working hard to support the environment, and Reed Elsevier is glad to help publicize their efforts and to be working with them and on behalf of the environment.

Sincerely,

Sir Crispin Davis, Chief Executive Officer, Reed Elsevier (UK) Ltd., London, UK

Looking for a Speaker? Elsevier Experts Are at Your Service

Are you looking for a speaker on STM publishing, safeguarding research, global science and medicine, or advancing health care? If so, visit the newly launched Elsevier Experts page on Elsevier.com.

This new online resource offers a handy guide to Elsevier colleagues and topics they can address in talks to diverse groups, including LIS professionals and students. Here you can find names and titles of available speakers including Elsevier’s Director of Global Library Relations Tony McSeán and Director of US Library Relations Daviess Menefee.

Once you identify an Elsevier colleague you’d like to invite to a speaking engagement, send a note to newsroom@elsevier.com. Arrangements for each speaking engagement take into account the speaker’s availability as well as the audience’s interests and needs. Drop us a line and tap into the expertise available from Elsevier.

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Library Connect Practical Assistance Pamphlets Are Becoming Available in HTML

This year, we’re digitizing all Library Connect practical assistance pamphlets. So far, two (numbers 1 and 9) are available in HTML. Read them at www.elsevier.com/libraryconnect.
Publishing and the Environment: The Story Behind the Words

By Simon Thresh, Senior Partner, Acona Ltd., London, UK

Acona Ltd. is a small consultancy providing corporate responsibility advice and support to numerous organizations. The company also works with several sector-based fora to help them improve their understanding and performance in specific areas with corporate responsibility implications. Reed Elsevier is a member of two of these fora, the Media CSR Forum and PREPS.

As with all office-based businesses, publishers do not have major direct impacts on the environment. This doesn't mean there aren't environmental and financial benefits of reducing waste produced, energy used or miles traveled. However, for publishers the most significant environmental impacts come from the raw materials and processes that go into producing publications.

Forest Sources: The Starting Point for Paper

In recent years nongovernmental organizations, including Greenpeace and the World Wide Fund for Nature, have drawn attention to illegal and unsustainable forestry operations around the world. They've uncovered evidence of trees, destined for paper production, being harvested and transported without permits or regard for local communities or wildlife.

In response, certification schemes have been established to provide buyers with assurance that paper and wood products come from well-managed forests or recycled sources. The Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) is widely recognized as the most robust of these schemes. Others include the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification schemes and the Sustainable Forestry Initiative.

Pulping for Fiction (or Nonfiction)

To be made into paper, trees must be pulped, separating useful fibers from the rest of the wood. Depending on whether the pulping process is chemical, mechanical or both, varying amounts of electricity, water and raw material are used. Chemical mills generate their own energy from process waste, making them largely self-sufficient. They use more hazardous chemicals such as caustic soda, ammonia and acids, but a high percentage of these are recycled. Mechanical mills use about 50% less wood and 30-40% less water per ton of paper produced, but the pulp is of lower quality.

Natural pulp is brown and often bleached to achieve brightness. Traditionally, chlorine gas was used but this leads to production of persistent pollutants including dioxins. Today most bleaching is elemental chlorine free, reducing dioxin emissions to below detectable levels. Totally chlorine free (TCF) processes have been developed, though TCF pulps only account for 5% of the market and most are destined for northern Europe.

From Pulp to Paper

Pulp finally becomes paper through the use of large amounts of energy and water. Only 2% of the mixture at the start of the process is pulp fiber; the rest is nearly all water. To give a paper particular properties, mills also use additives including brightening agents and fillers such as clay and chalk.

Due to demand for water, mills are commonly located next to watercourses, often in environmentally sensitive areas. Any impact on the environment is thrown into sharp relief and this has led to legislation and significant reductions in pollution since the 1970s. Today many mills have environmental management systems and clean up the water returned to local rivers. Some are seeking to achieve zero discharge from their operations by moving towards a closed loop system.

PREPS

In the UK, leading publishers including Reed Elsevier have joined forces to find out more about the papers they use. These publishers are contacting printers and mill companies to find out what forest sources go into papers used or produced. This information is entered into a database with each paper rated from 1 (unknown or unwanted) to 5 (recycled or FSC-certified), based on a grading system developed by the publisher Egmont Books.

Putting Words on Paper

Whether large or small, print firms affect the environment through chemicals and energy they use and wastes they discard. Of particular concern are volatile organic compounds, atmospheric pollutants that are also hazardous to health. In the UK, the print industry is responsible for 10% of all volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions. One example is isopropyl alcohol (IPA), used to provide sharp definition in some printing processes. VOCs are also major components of inks, glues and laminates and are present in solvents used to clean printing presses and plates. As well as escaping into the air, these chemicals may end up in solid and liquid wastes.

Waterless printing, one way of addressing these issues, removes the need for water, IPA and hazardous effluents. Some printers have moved to inks based on water or plant extracts which can be virtually emission free. Some are also recycling waste materials including chemicals.

This gives some idea of the environmental impacts of printing publications. So, the next time you take a book from the shelf, bear in mind there’s a greater environmental story behind the words than may first appear. There’s quite a different story to tell when it comes to online publications. If you’d like to have me back to talk about the environmental impacts of e-publishing, please just ask.
Online Access to Research in the Environment, a program providing developing nations with free or nearly free access to scientific literature about the environment, launched in 2006. The UN Environment Programme, Yale University and scientific associations and publishers — including Elsevier — helped to launch the program. OARE is similar in mission to the HINARI and AGORA philanthropic initiatives which Elsevier also supports. Yale University Library’s Head of Electronic Collections Kimberly Parker and Associate University Librarian for Collections and International Programs Ann Okerson recently commented on Yale’s involvement in OARE. Parker serves as OARE content support manager and Okerson as co-principal investigator on OARE’s foundation grants.

What led to Yale’s involvement in OARE?

Ann Okerson: Following the launch of HINARI in 2001, we became very supportive of what it would do for the developing world. We invited Barbara Aronson of HINARI to Yale to talk with us, and then Kimberly began to support technical work involved in HINARI.

How did OARE get started?

Ann: OARE came into existence for several reasons. First, environmental studies makes a natural partner to HINARI and AGORA, two UN-sponsored projects focusing on health and agriculture. Second, Yale’s School of Forestry & Environmental Studies, especially through the untiring energy and fundraising of its staff member Paul Walberg, became engaged in the project. Third, the Yale Library decided to extend support of HINARI and AGORA by putting our energy behind OARE too.

How have you gotten societies and publishers involved?

Kimberly Parker: Maurice Long, publisher liaison for HINARI and AGORA, has served in the same capacity for OARE. The International Association of STMPublishers funds his work on our behalf. In addition, other OARE advocates have encouraged publishers to get involved. In particular, colleagues at Yale FES are encouraging society involvement.

Please, can you describe how OARE works?

Kimberly: OARE is a public-private partnership of global dimensions. Publishers offer environmentally related content via the OARE portal. Eligible institutions register, and UNEP supplies usernames and passwords allowing access to the portal and its content. Grants from the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation and the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation have provided initial support. OARE is available to nonprofit and nongovernmental organizations performing environmental work in most countries whose GNI per capita (World Bank, 2006) is below US$3,000.

How is Yale participating in OARE moving forward?

Kimberly: Yale works on promotion to societies, developing the technical architecture and website, managing the content database and developing user engagement. OARE Program Librarian Evviva Weinraub, hired by the Yale Library, does much of this work.

How are you gauging the program’s success?

Kimberly: We’re gathering statistics and will be making qualitative reviews, separately and in conjunction with assessment of HINARI and AGORA. It’s easy to identify numbers of developing countries and institutions participating in the program, or sessions and downloaded articles. More difficult to measure quickly is improvement in environmental research in eligible countries, as many factors can affect outcomes. A review of HINARI and AGORA last summer indicated users highly value the initiatives. We expect to repeat similar reviews at regular intervals to ensure all three programs continue their successful work.

What challenges face OARE?

Ann: Key challenges include long-term sustainability of the project and assuring that the entire potential user community benefits from provided material.

How can librarians in developed nations help support OARE?

Kimberly: There are as many ways as there are librarians wanting to help! Possibilities range from spreading the word to ensure every eligible institution signs up for OARE, to thanking participating publishers and encouraging more publishers to get involved, to working with sister libraries in eligible nations and helping them secure improvements in their communication technology infrastructure.

What do you hope for OARE?

Ann: We hope that OARE, along with HINARI and AGORA, makes for a better world of literacy and scientific and economic advancement.

Interview by Daria DeCooman, Senior Library Communications Manager, Elsevier, San Diego, CA, USA

Explore More

- Yale University Library: www.library.yale.edu
- HINARI: www.who.int/hinari/en
- OARE: www.oaresciences.org
- AGORA: www.aginternetwork.org
The number of universities, libraries, faculty members, scientists and bloggers using Scopus HTML Feeds on their websites is growing. Scopus HTML Feeds transform specific Scopus RSS feeds into HTML versions that can be displayed on any website. Each Scopus HTML Feed can be customized to have the look and feel of the page where it is included.

All publication titles in a Scopus HTML Feed are linked to Scopus. When a user affiliated with an organization licensed to Scopus clicks on a title highlighted in a Scopus HTML Feed, the user is taken into Scopus. There the user can get more information on the publication and if authorizations are in place can click through to the fulltext. The user can also get more information on the author’s publication history and citation counts.

Why are individuals, organizations and libraries setting up Scopus HTML Feeds? These feeds are an easy way to create awareness of specific authors and publications. These feeds can also facilitate tracking citations of particular authors or publications. Further, these feeds can create awareness of the latest publications in specific research areas.

Scopus HTML Feeds now appear on library homepages including those of the Korea Research Institute of Bioscience and Biotechnology, the University of Newcastle and the New Jersey Institute of Technology. Scopus HTML Feeds now appear on faculty Web pages including ones affiliated with the University of Connecticut, University of Toronto and Österreichische Gesellschaft für Lymphologie.

Blogs or personal Web pages featuring Scopus HTML Feeds include CogSci Librarian at http://cogscilibrarian.blogspot.com and Johns Hopkins University Associate Professor Ben Schafer’s page at www.ce.jhu.edu/bshafer.

SCOPUS Setting up a Scopus HTML Feed is easy. Just follow the steps at www.info.scopus.com/htmlfeeds. If you have questions, contact feedback@scopus.com.


Rights Spot

Helen Gainford of Elsevier’s Global Rights Department answers questions relating to rights and permission.

Q Is email transmission an option for sending ScienceDirect articles that have been requested by interlibrary loan?

A At Where an institution has a subscription to a journal via ScienceDirect, the interlibrary loan policy is specified in the agreement with Elsevier. The policy permits an article to be printed and delivered to a noncommercial library within the same country. Elsevier permits the printed article to be faxed or to be entered into a system such as Ariel, but not to be sent by email. The article must go to the requesting library, not directly to the end user. The requesting library should then print out the article for the user, or, as part of the Ariel (or a similar) system, the requesting library may send the article by email. The requesting library must delete any electronic copy once the article has been printed.

This issue introduces Rights Spot, a new column authored by Helen Gainford. To suggest a question to appear in this column, please write to H.Gainford@elsevier.com.
Downloadable Toolbar Puts Library on Users' Desktops

At the Izmir Yuksek Teknoloji Enstitusu (IYTE) or Izmir Institute of Technology in Turkey, Library Director Gültekin Gürdal recently created and launched a library toolbar featuring a journal finder, useful links and more. Right away, in one week, over 200 users downloaded the toolbar. The library website also offers RSS and a blog for library information. As Gültekin is a big fan of the Library Connect Newsletter, he happily agreed to this interview focusing on the new toolbar.

Tell us a bit about the Izmir Institute of Technology and your library and its history of innovation.

Established in 1992 as the third university in the city of Izmir, IYTE emphasizes research and graduate and undergraduate education in fields relevant to science and technology. Our institute was founded by Turkey’s central government to be a center of excellence in science and technology. In keeping with the institute’s international identity and mission, English is the language of instruction. The institute’s library, also established in 1992, provides information resources to IYTE students and faculty. By this June, the library is moving to a new modern building equipped with state-of-the-art technology.

Why did you decide to launch a customized toolbar?

As we all know, customer service in libraries is getting more important. When I was doing research on “Measurement of Service Quality of University Libraries Through SERVQUAL” for my MBA, I learned we must see library users as customers because they measure the quality of our services. And I realized we need to be customer-oriented to satisfy their needs.

Given the extent of e-publishing, library users are using the Web more than ever. Therefore libraries’ websites and online services are getting more important every day. Libraries must design and develop new services for this virtual world.

For this reason we developed the toolbar project. When I was using the Yahoo and Firefox toolbars, I started to think “Why am I not designing a toolbar like that for the library?” and that was the kickstart for my investigation. During my search, I found a website called Conduit which allowed us to design a customized toolbar for free. The site offered more special features than I expected and allowed me to save time and money. With the help of this site, IYTE’s first toolbar was ready in 15 minutes. I kept working on the toolbar for four months more. Now we’re using its latest version and updating it to reflect users’ requests and needs.

What features does the toolbar offer?

The toolbar is available as an extension to Internet Explorer and Mozilla Firefox and adds new functionality to these browsers. After a user installs the toolbar, its buttons and search fields provide quick access to resources including:

- Search engines such as our library catalog and Google Scholar
- A journal finder linking to IYTE’s journal portal
- Links to our library’s homepage, OPAC, databases, theses portal and “My account” interface
- Email provided by vendors such as Yahoo

How many users is the toolbar attracting?

A Conduit admin module provides usage statistics. These show that between October 2006 and January 2007, the toolbar was used by 683 people — out of our entire user population of 2,738. Our promotional activities are driving this number higher.

How are you getting word out to your users about the toolbar?

We promote it on our website and by word-of-mouth. Also by email we’ve invited all our users to download the toolbar and we’re featuring it in our institute’s monthly e-newsletter.

What feedback have you received about the toolbar?

Our users have provided lots of positive feedback, especially saying this toolbar is helping make it easier to do research.

The toolbar constitutes a new initiative in Turkey. Are you sharing your experience with other librarians in the country?

So far, no other library in Turkey offers a similar toolbar. In October 2006, I mentioned our toolbar in my speech to an annual congress held by an association of university and research librarians. During this year’s congress sponsored by the same group, I’ll deliver more detailed information. If you have questions, please email me at gultekingurdal@IYTE.edu.tr.

Interview by Olivier Diesnis, Account Development Manager, Elsevier, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

http://library.IYTE.edu.tr
Greenhouse gas control technology is critical in the fight against global warming. An ever-increasing amount of research focusing on this technology is being commissioned, and government and industry funding to support this research is growing exponentially. These developments make Elsevier’s launch of the International Journal of Greenhouse Gas Control in early 2007 particularly timely and important. John Gale, a manager with the IEA Greenhouse Gas R&D Programme headquartered in Gloucestershire, England, serves as editor-in-chief of the new journal and gives us the inside track on it.

How has this journal come into being?

The need for a peer-reviewed journal for articles on greenhouse gas control technology was identified while IEA Greenhouse Gas R&D Programme members were writing the IPCC Special Report on CO₂ Capture and Storage, which was published in November 2006. IEA GHG members then submitted to Elsevier a proposal which was eventually taken up, and Elsevier is publishing the journal in print and electronically on ScienceDirect as of early this year.

What is the IEA Greenhouse Gas R&D Programme?

Founded in 1991, this is an initiative sponsored by the International Energy Agency. It is a major international research collaboration that assesses technologies capable of achieving deep reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Besides supporting research, the initiative offers conferences and reference material on issues such as climate change and the need for emission reduction for the agency’s members, which include 16 countries, the European Commission and 18 multinational industrial sponsors.

You’ve said the new journal will add academic weight to CO₂ reduction efforts. Please, can you elaborate?

At present there are a lot of research and development efforts underway plus conferences and workshops being held but no focal point for technical information being generated. What high-quality literature is being produced is dispersed over a number of journals which are not in all cases directly relevant to the topic.

By developing this journal, we hope to bring the information together into a central repository that is readily accessible and recognizable to those interested in the topic. In so doing we hope the journal stimulates more scientists to publish their work and so creates a database of high-quality literature on this topic.

Who is this journal aimed at?

The journal is aimed at scientists and academics primarily but will also be relevant to industry, governmental and nongovernmental organizations as a source of superior reference literature on this rapidly growing subject.

What sorts of impacts do you see the journal as having?

The big impact I see for this journal is that it will encompass all facets of the carbon dioxide capture and storage (CCS) system under one cover. Other publications focus only on specific components like capture or storage. People reading the journal will therefore get an impression of the whole topic area which hopefully will broaden the individual specialist’s perspective on the CCS system.

How does one get a new journal like this going?

The IEA Greenhouse Gas R&D Programme already organizes conferences on this topic. Known as the Greenhouse Gas Control Technology (GHGT) conferences, they’ve been running since 1992. The last conference, GHGT-8, was held in Norway in June 2006 and attended by 960 people. Some 400 papers were presented orally or as posters. During development of the journal, we’ve been extremely fortunate to have this base to draw upon. From the GHGT-8 conference, we selected some 50 papers and invited their authors to submit papers to a special issue of the journal.

You’ve mentioned contributions are expected from researchers in engineering, energy, geology, chemistry, chemical engineering and environmental science. When addressing greenhouse gas control, why is it important to hear from experts in so many fields?

Greenhouse gas control is the most interdisciplinary field of any I have previously worked in. Essentially the topic covers emissions generation in the power sector, manufacturing sector and transmission sector, as well as oil and gas drilling and exploration. Research in this area requires all the components to be put together in one package and therefore requires the different groups to understand the needs and demands from each component and how they interact with each other.

What’s your personal interest in this journal?

I am passionate about the environment. I don’t want to pass onto my heirs the legacy of a dying planet. As far as the journal is concerned, I’ve been active from the outset in getting this off the ground and look forward to seeing the first issues in print and realizing I’ve achieved something I can be proud of.

When you look at our collective future, what do you see in terms of the environment?

I hope that within the next 10 years we have a broad international commitment from all the world’s leading polluters to tackle climate change and by 20 years on we are actively doing something across the globe.

Interview by Juliette Goetze, Head, ScienceDirect Marketing, Elsevier, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

IEA Greenhouse Gas R&D Programme: www.ieagreen.org.uk
ScienceDirect: www.sciencedirect.com
ScienceDirect Info: http://info.sciencedirect.com
Scholarships Recognize Informatics Grad Students’ Chemical Research

Indiana University School of Informatics doctoral students Huijun Wang and Xiao Dong have been recognized for their research which could advance significant pharmaceutical discoveries in areas such as cancer therapy.

The two have earned scholarships sponsored by the American Chemical Society’s Division of Chemical Information and Elsevier MDL. The scholarships were presented in Chicago in March, during the 233rd National Meeting of the ACS.

Dong and Wang are specializing in chemical informatics, the application of computer technology to chemistry in all of its forms, particularly in the pharmaceutical-manufacturing industry. Dong is part of a team pioneering the use of Web services and intelligence-based systems for possible use by pharmaceutical companies. Such tools enable scientists to gather more rapidly information needed to make decisions about which chemical compounds are most likely to be safe and effective drugs.

Wang is part of a research group that gathers, researches and analyzes data from chemical compounds that potentially could be used as anticancer agents in human tumor cell lines. The two students conduct their research under the direction of David Wild, assistant professor of informatics.

In 2005, Dong received the Elsevier MDL Excellence in Informatics Fellowship. In 2002, Elsevier MDL and the School of Informatics established this fellowship to provide funding support to deserving graduate students pursuing degrees in chemical informatics or bioinformatics.

The mission of the School of Informatics is to educate students in state-of-the-art information science and technology with an emphasis on human applications and interdisciplinary skills.

The American Chemical Society, supporting scientific inquiry in chemistry, has close to 160,000 members working or studying in chemistry and chemical engineering and related fields.

www.informatics.indiana.edu/academics/chem.asp

Nine Win 2006 Scopus Young Scientist Awards in India

By Padma Muralidharan, Account Development Manager, Elsevier, Delhi, India

At a glittering ceremony last December, nine scientists received “Scopus Young India Scientist Awards” in Delhi. Frank Vrancken Peeters, Elsevier’s managing director of academic and government markets, presented the awards. Each comprised a crystal trophy and a cash award.

Elsevier instituted the awards to honor India’s young research minds and propel them towards further development of science. The awards covered these subject areas: biological sciences, chemistry, earth sciences, engineering, mathematics, medicine and physics.

Senior academicians, subject experts and scientometricians representing the subject areas recognized by the awards selected the winners. Evaluation criteria were quantitative and qualitative. For the former, the Hirsch Index (a recently popular bibliometric tool), published papers and citation data were considered. Qualitative analysis examined whether research articles were path-breaking and helped develop new insights.

In his keynote address, Dr. R.A. Mashelkar, formerly general director of the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, said: “India enjoys the highest position in the world with regard to returns of intellectual property per dollar spent. It is very heartening to see that Elsevier chose young scientists to honor and I congratulate them on this endeavor.”

Elsevier’s International Markets Director Eduard Cohen, who also spoke at the event, noted: “Currently India’s share of global research output is only around 2%, but this is rapidly rising. Studies reveal that access to electronic resources including ScienceDirect has positively impacted this nation’s research output.”

Elsevier colleagues in India hope to stage Scopus Young India Scientist Awards as an annual event and thus continue to honor Indian scientific contributions, many of which form part of the scholarly content that Elsevier publishes and makes available to the global research community.
How is your library helping take care of the environment?

Charles Forrest, Library Planning Officer, Emory University, Atlanta, GA, USA

The Emory University Libraries’ commitment to take care of the environment ranges from the micro to the macro. In 1989, Emory Libraries staff established LEAF (Library Environmental Action Force), which became the model for our university’s campuswide white paper recycling program. Library staff subsequently served as members of the Emory Recycling Committee. The Emory Committee on the Environment, a faculty senate committee charged with assessing environmental impacts of proposed campus capital projects, was recently chaired by a librarian and today includes librarians among its members.

“Emory University has embraced the principles of the U.S. Green Building Council’s LEED program.”

A 1998 addition to the Woodruff Library (originally built in 1969) spanned an adjacent natural ravine. The landscape was rehabilitated and repopulated with plant species native to Atlanta’s piedmont region. Library staff now participate in campus-sponsored ivy pulls to reduce the incidence of nonnative invasive species in the ravine.

At the macro level, Emory University has embraced the principles of the U.S. Green Building Council’s LEED program (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design), which promotes environmentally friendly building design and construction practices. The 2003 addition to and renovation of Emory’s Sandler Library (originally built in 1928) attained a silver LEED rating, and was the first renovation project on campus to be LEED-certified.

Joyce Fedeczko, Library Associates, Information Services InfoRes Library, British Petroleum, Naperville, IL, USA

The British Petroleum Library’s mission is to serve BP users all over the planet. Through our work, we help support the environment as we help our users.

Our library staff helps maintain BP’s Green Operations, a virtual environmental tool providing access to BP’s environmental “know how” along with internal and external websites. By providing content for this site, we assist BP groups like Educational Service, which has just launched an online version of its Carbon Footprint Toolkit, and targetneutral, a voluntary, nonprofit partnership initiative from BP to "neutralize" CO2 emissions caused by driving.

As another example of our work in support of the environment, recently we helped a BP business unit obtain permission to show Al Gore’s environmental film “An Inconvenient Truth.”

“By providing content for this site, we assist BP groups like Educational Service, which has just launched an online version of its Carbon Footprint Toolkit, and targetneutral, a voluntary, nonprofit partnership initiative from BP to ‘neutralize’ CO2 emissions caused by driving.”

As a professional librarian, I’ve encouraged the Special Library Association’s petroleum and energy division and Illinois chapter to work with the World Computer Exchange. By helping WCE “bridge the global digital divide,” we keep computers out of landfills and help the environment.

www.bp.com

Dr. S.M. Sinnarkar, Head, Library and Documentation, National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur, India

The Library of the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute in Nagpur, India provides comprehensive information support to scientists devoted to research regarding India’s environment. The research focuses on aspects such as air quality, water and wastewater management, solid and hazardous wastes, sustainable development, cleaner technology, environmental materials, environmental biotechnology and genomics, environmental modeling and sanitation. The stakeholders are government agencies, industries, academia and the general public.

The library provides access to scholarly literature comprising bibliographic and fulltext digital and printed information resources. Online access to journals from various platforms including Elsevier’s ScienceDirect and to major A&I databases is available. Our core activities include providing physical and electronic collections; developing in-house databases of books and Indian articles; document supply; and participation in information networks. Our added activities include creating research guides. “River Ganga: An Overview of Environmental Research” consolidated information on 30 years of research and served as a base document for scientists devoted to making the Ganga River pollution-free.

Our library sees empowering our scientists with knowledge as essential to their ability to resolve environmental issues. How does our library take care of the environment? The answer is simple: in each and every service we provide.

www.neeri.res.in/library.html

Want to read more about how libraries are helping the environment?

See University at Buffalo-SUNY Associate Librarian Frederick W. Stoss’ comments in this issue in HTML at www.elsevier.com/libraryconnect
How is your library helping the environment?

The design of the Frederick Lanchester Building, which opened in 2000, reflects a modern interpretation of some ancient technologies. It has almost no air conditioning, but is instead naturally ventilated. Air enters beneath the ground floor, is heated or cooled if necessary, and in response to sensors flows onto the floors via four light wells. The sensors decide if the building needs heated, cooled or fresh air to circulate. The air vents via distinctive “chimneys” around the perimeter of the building. These draw the air through the building and use the same operating principle as an open fire. The light wells also bring natural light into the building, reducing our reliance on artificial light. Further, the lighting system is dynamic, reacting to levels of natural light and significantly reducing our demand for power. The building operates at around 50% of the cost of a conventional air-conditioned building.

What led your library to construct a green building?

For many years Coventry University has maintained a strong commitment to serving as a good steward of the environment and has earned a national and possibly international reputation for employing combined heat and power (CHP) technology to maximize energy efficiency. When it came time for the library to expand, the university was clear that any new building had to be as energy-efficient as possible. Hence our new library uses CHP technology among other green measures.

There was no direct financial incentive, just the knowledge that we were helping to save the planet. But of course if the university saves on energy costs that frees up money to be spent on other things including meeting library needs.

What do your staff and users think about the green building?

The response has been very positive. There are the inevitable ongoing problems that any building has, but satisfaction of both library staff and customers rose significantly compared with the approval levels of our old library buildings where the temperature could vary between 54° and 94°F depending on the season. There is now more even temperature control and after more than six years no obvious tricky side effects.

What awards has the building received?

Our new library building has won seven awards including three for its environmental features and the SCONUL Library Design Award in 2002. The building also continues to attract interest from architects and librarians worldwide.

Do you know of other green libraries?

Alan Short, the architect who designed our new library building, has worked on other libraries using CHP technology. One opened recently at the University of London’s School of Oriental and African Studies. Many newly built libraries though employ variations on this or other technologies and have some claims to enhanced energy efficiency.
Librarian Residency Promotes International Collaboration

From late 2006 through early 2007, the University of Toronto Libraries hosted Kyushu University Reference Librarian Shin Kataoka in the first-ever Elsevier-sponsored international librarian residency. Here, UTL Deputy Chief Librarian Judith Snow and Shin Kataoka share their thoughts on the experience.

How did this residency get going?

Judith Snow: The University of Toronto Libraries consider it essential to connect globally. We’ve hosted visitors from Chile, China, Germany, France, Japan, the US and other countries, and we tailor each visit to the needs of the individual or group. We hope our visitors learn from the expertise of our staff, and we’ve found our staff benefit from our visitors’ expertise.

Shin Kataoka: During my career, I’ve gained experience in circulation, serials acquisition and reference and have introduced efficiencies in these areas at the Kyushu University Library. However, I wanted to learn more about overseas libraries’ development of specific services, including online services, and wanted to develop my international communication skills. Thinking a residency might introduce me to a new way of thinking about library services, I spoke with my Elsevier Account Development Manager about putting together a program at UTL.

“... My residency at the University of Toronto Libraries has brought me a lot of new knowledge and relationships, and I’m grateful to this program. ...”

How did you put together the agenda for this residency?

Judith: We collaborated. After receiving details about Shin’s interests, I identified experts on our staff who could work with Shin to address these interests.

Shin: Judy provided an outline of our proposed agenda. Then I asked for additional interviews, and to participate in UTL meetings and seminars. In the end, they even gave me some jobs to do. Putting together the agenda, and the residency itself, were really comfortable experiences for me.

Please, can you describe the structure of the residency?

Judith: As many of Shin’s interests focused on technology, we planned for him to spend most of his time in the UTL Information Technology Services Department. Also we arranged for Shin to spend time in the Robarts Reference Department. Though originally planned to cover two months, the residency was extended for a third month. During this month, Shin undertook hands-on activities including working with databases, dealing with access issues and communicating with publishers.

From the UTL perspective, what have been desired outcomes of this residency?

Judith: We aimed to provide Shin, just like all our visitors, with theoretical information and practical experience and training that would prove helpful in the future. We also hoped that our staff could broaden their perspective by hearing about activities at Kyushu University Library. Finally, we are continuing to explore the potential for future collaborations (e.g., in collections or sharing of technological expertise) between UTL and Kyushu University Library.

As a visiting librarian, what have you gained?

Shin: Working in the Information Technology Services Department, I learned about the Scholars Portal, an integrated scholarly information infrastructure; the UTL website; T-Space, the UTL institutional repository; and efforts to enrich the e-books program. In the Reference Department, I learned about services provided in person, by email and by online chat; liaison librarians’ activities; and challenges in enhancing e-reference collections. Importantly, I participated in adjusting the linking of e-resources. Participating in a practical job proved fantastic and meaningful for me. Now that I’m home, though I’ve gained plenty of ideas at UTL, I’m first sharing my knowledge of the UTL website. This is because Kyushu University Library’s new website is under construction!

What advice do you have for colleagues interested in similar residencies?

Judith: From the UTL perspective, best results are achieved when visits are not too lengthy. Two to three months work well. In addition, more benefit is gained when a visitor has a working knowledge of English.

Shin: It’s important to understand your aims for a residency and to be knowledgeable about recent library topics. Being able to offer help to the host library during your residency can result in a rewarding experience.

What will you remember from this residency?

Shin: UTL colleagues demonstrate enormous energy in creating new services for users, and in creating an atmosphere that’s really friendly for visitors. I appreciate how they’ve helped me gain significant understanding of their cutting-edge activities. I’ll never forget Warren Holder and Rea Devakos, who included me in their meetings and took my family around Toronto. Further, I’ll always remember Judy Snow, Marshall Clinton, Lynne Kutsukake, and all the other UTL librarians and Elsevier colleagues who’ve helped ensure the success of this experience. My residency at the University of Toronto Libraries has brought me a lot of new knowledge and relationships, and I’m grateful to this program.

Interview by Sandra Power, Account Development Manager, Elsevier, Toronto, Canada
How Elsevier Is Helping Save the Environment

By Anna Moon, Global Publishing Support & Properties Director, Elsevier, Oxford, UK

Elsevier is committed to caring for the environment through good management practices in connection with all our operations and working closely with statutory bodies so our operations meet applicable legislation. We achieve this commitment through a number of means.

Each year, Elsevier takes part in the Reed Elsevier Group Environmental Survey. Information collected forms part of Reed Elsevier’s annual Corporate Responsibility Report and more importantly helps guide our environmental decision making.

Local engagement is a key element in our environmental program. Over the last 18 months, Elsevier has been establishing local gREen Teams to help reduce or mitigate our company’s environmental impacts at local levels.

Recycling is another important part of our environmental program. During 2006, Elsevier locations in Europe recycled 16 tons of redundant IT equipment. Of waste generated at our Kidlington location in the UK, 108 tons (or 79%) during 2006 was recycled via a mixed waste scheme. Mixed waste (including magazines, cardboard, paper cups and plates, aluminium cans, plastic bottles and other small soft plastic items) are collected via boxes throughout offices and then stored in a compactor. This material is ultimately sorted by a materials waste recycling facility, baled and recycled. Our Oxford location also recycles lamps and small hazardous items (e.g., batteries, toner cartridges) via local recycling schemes and donates surplus furniture and stationery to schools and community groups.

Along with recycling, we encourage reduction. Our warehouse in Linn, Ohio in 2006 reduced water usage by 12%, electricity usage by 5.5% and gas usage by 22%.

When it comes to infrastructure, environmental awareness guides construction or selection of Elsevier’s buildings. Radarweg, our Amsterdam building constructed in 2004, features an energy-efficient climate control system; movement detection lighting; and energy-saving apparatuses in the restaurant. Where possible, office locations are chosen with a view to good access to public transportation. Always, staff are encouraged to travel to work via public transport or carpool.

At Elsevier, we regard helping the environment as a mission belonging to us all.

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Reed Elsevier’s gREen Teams
Nurture Nature

By Marcia Balisciano, Director of Corporate Responsibility, Reed Elsevier, London, UK

To help carry forward Reed Elsevier’s environmental objectives, we’ve set up gREen Teams covering 75% of our key facilities and involving some 400 employees. gREen Teams focus on environmental improvements at the local level.

Each year we focus on one of our core environmental impact areas. In 2006, this was transport and our Hollywood magazine, Variety, produced a poster encouraging employees to consider environmentally friendly travel options. Also during the year, gREen Teams ran environmental fairs, providing advice on commuting alternatives, ran bike weeks and hosted presentations from external consultants and government bodies. Further, on World Environment Day in June, Reed Elsevier CEO Crispin Davis sent a special message to all staff.

Throughout each year, conference calls bring together gREen Teams to share best practices and ideas. Last year, these exchanges blossomed into several notable efforts. For example, the gREen Team at Elsevier’s office in Chevy Chase, Maryland recognized the environmental impacts of using bottled water and worked with their facilities department to switch to a filtered water system. The change saved approximately US$2,700 annually, eliminated the problem of bottle storage and avoided environmental impacts (like petrol and emissions) associated with transported bottled water.

gREen Teams have also promoted environmental volunteering. José Martinez, a gREen Team champion at the Reed Business Information office in New York, organized a day for colleagues to clean up St. Nicholas Park in Harlem. Using paid volunteer days available to all RE staff, the group painted and spread mulch in the park under the guidance of the New York City Parks Department.

gREen Teams help us reduce our environmental footprint on a local basis. They engage colleagues throughout our company on environmental issues and empower all Reed Elsevier staff to make a difference.

www.reed Elsevier.com/index.cfm?articleid=1325
Environmental engineering applies earth science and engineering research principles to develop tools and processes to improve the environment and make the planet a safer and healthier place for humans and all life. Using databases hosted on Engineering Village and including Compendex, Geobase and Patents, environmental engineers can conduct research and find the latest peer-reviewed journal articles published worldwide as well as conference proceedings and European and US patents. Each database on Engineering Village provides a specialized focus, and when taken together these foci provide a 360° view of a subject.

Fighting Global Warming with Alternative Energy Sources

To understand the power of Engineering Village, let's look at the subject of developing alternative energy sources to fight global warming. As we explore this subject, we look for these findings:

- What are the latest advances in alternative energy research?
- Who are the leading researchers in this area?
- What products have been developed in this area and by whom?

Selecting Compendex and Geobase on Engineering Village, we use this search strategy: The term "global warming" is a controlled vocabulary term found in Compendex and Geobase. We select this term from the controlled vocabulary index. For further focus, we add to our search the term "alternative energy*" with an "AND" operator and limit this term to "subject/key word/abstract" in the search field. To retrieve the latest articles, we limit the search to the years 2000-2007. Engineering Village presents faceted search results (see image).

Visualization tools make reporting of research findings easy, yet powerful. For example, clicking the chart icon produces a bar graph depicting a particular facet. The graph can be saved and inserted in a report.

EV Has Environmental Research Covered

Engineering Village's integration of comprehensive content and user-friendly tools makes it easy to perform research in environmental engineering and analyze the findings. Long-term effects as well as offering strategy and policy recommendations. While Compendex reveals research relating to development of alternative energy sources and the design of products based on them, Geobase reveals research evaluating their usage and impacts on the planet.

By examining the author and author affiliation facets, we see the names of the most prolific researchers and active research institutions in the area of alternative energy. These facets help us gain insights pertinent to competitive and technical intelligence.

When we include the US and European patents databases in our search and then zoom in on "solar energy," we can see the number of patents and names of assignees and inventors. Patents reveal products and processes developed in the field. Fulltext patents — accessed via the records — include drawings and technical specifications fundamental for competitive and technical intelligence.
Elsevier and MLA Join Forces to Train Librarians in Africa, Asia and Latin America

By Tony McSeán, Director of Library Relations, Elsevier, London, UK

The Medical Library Association and Elsevier, an MLA sponsoring partner, are teaming up to provide skills training to librarians in Africa, Asia and Latin America so they can get greater use from online resources provided via the HINARI, OARE and AGORA (HOA) initiatives. An Elsevier grant of US$80,000 is enabling MLA’s newly launched Librarians Without Borders program to stage eight onsite workshops and one distance learning course during 2007. New training materials for the workshops and the course are being designed to meet a broad range of HOA training needs.

So far this year, workshops have been scheduled for Cambodia, Nigeria, Tanzania/Zanzibar and Vietnam. A workshop to occur in Latin America will soon be scheduled. These collaborative efforts involve Librarians Without Borders, Elsevier, HINARI, the Information Training and Outreach Centre for Africa, and the United Nations’ World Health Organization as well as Food and Agriculture Organization.

The pilot distance learning course, called the E-Library Training Initiative, began in March and is utilizing and building upon existing HINARI training materials. Resulting new materials will be translated into multiple languages and provided to instructors throughout the world who will conduct courses in their respective languages. Local-language training has proven to be the surest way of increasing usage of scholarly publications available via HOA, and this training initiative is expected to contribute to more productive access for researchers and students in developing countries.

According to University of Florida Librarian Emeritus Lenny Rhine, who’s coordinating the E-Library Training Initiative, “To effectively utilize the Internet in developing countries as a tool to access current health information, users need legal access to biomedical information, sufficient hardware and bandwidth, and training to identify, filter and use the e-resources. Via the HOA program and this training initiative, two key variables to facilitate the optimal use of Internet-based health resources are being put in place.”

Participants engage in discussion and have fun at a recent HINARI training led by Lenny Rhine (standing) in Vietnam.

From Lenny, who additionally serves as an HOA trainer, we also get an inside look at what’s really involved in running HOA trainings. Recently he wrote that the first workshop (of the planned eight in the 2007 MLA program that Elsevier is sponsoring) proved a hit in Vietnam and resulted in add-on trainings. After the scheduled four-day anchor HINARI course at the Centre for Scientific and Medical Information, Lenny taught six additional courses, most organized on the fly and replacing his planned sightseeing tour. The additional stops took him to the Hanoi College of Pharmacy, Bach Mai Hospital, Thai Nguyen University, Hanoi College of Culture’s Library and Information Science Department, and Hanoi School of Public Health. Said Lenny, “In Vietnam, the participants had a real interest in learning and an understanding of how HINARI material can be used in their institutions. This is coupled with a decent and reliable level of Internet access and should result in a significant increase in the use of these electronic resources.”

HINARI, OARE and AGORA rank among highly successful projects bridging the scholarly information gap between developing and industrialized countries. ➤ www.mlanet.org/resources/global/index.html
➤ www.elsevier.com/wps/find/intro.cws_home/philanthropy

HOA Quick Facts

- The Health InterNetwork Access to Research Initiative (HINARI) provides health institutions in close to 100 developing nations with access to journals in the biomedical and related social science fields.
- Online Access to Research in the Environment (OARE) provides about 1,200 public and nonprofit institutions in 100 developing nations with access to peer-reviewed environmental journal literature and A&I services.
- Access to Global Online Research in Agriculture (AGORA) provides researchers, policy makers, educators, technical workers and extension specialists with high-quality information in agriculture and related fields.
- All Elsevier journals on ScienceDirect are accessible through HOA, as well as approximately 2,250 journals from other publishers.
COLLABORATION CHALLENGES
USA, JANUARY
Elsevier hosted its ninth Digital Libraries Symposium during the American Library Association’s midwinter meeting in January. This year more than 120 librarians came to hear three speakers address the challenges of collaboration in the digital world. Speakers were Canadian Research Knowledge Network Executive Director Deb deBruijn, Microsoft Senior Researcher Cathy Marshall and Elsevier Senior Vice President Karen Hunter. Vigorous questions and answers followed the presentations. With many library directors in the audience, the symposium proved a stimulating and successful event.

TRAINING THE TRAINER
FINLAND, JANUARY–FEBRUARY — Librarians at the University of Oulu, University of Tampere and University of Helsinki warmly welcomed Elsevier experts, even though in Oulu the temperature was minus 27°C! In all, 81 librarians turned out for updates on ScienceDirect — including e-books, Engineering Village and Scopus. A quiz and prizes for correct answers followed each session and generated even more interaction. Since the training sessions, librarians have asked to post the presentations on university intranet pages, so the slides can be used for additional training. Elsevier Account Manager Sander Verboom, Product Sales Manager Inez van Leuzen and Account Development Manager Chris James were glad to train the trainers and put information into the hands of librarians who in turn are training colleagues and end users.

LIVE TRAINING IN LOCAL LANGUAGE
ROMANIA, JANUARY–MARCH
About 250 information professionals attended presentations and trainings on Scopus, ScienceDirect, EMBASE.com, Compendex, Geobase and Inspec. Except for a few brief updates, all the trainings were conducted in Romanian. The sessions took place in Bucharest, Brasov and Cluj. Elsevier Account Manager Endre Béky and Victor Voican, serving as Elsevier’s agent in Romania, the new European Union member state, were among Elsevier colleagues leading the sessions.

BIBLIOMETRICS
AUSTRALIA, FEBRUARY
The Elsevier Bibliometrics Seminar in Sydney drew 57 participants who considered new bibliometric indicators, as well as the importance of synergizing traditional and new technologies of bibliometric analysis. Dr. Berenika Webster spoke on “Bibliometrics in Research Evaluation,” and Linda Butler with Australia National University spoke on “The Research Quality Framework.” Niels Weertman, head of Scopus product management, addressed “Elsevier’s Role as a Publisher and Database Provider in Research Output Evaluation.” Regarding what attendees liked best, answers included the customized Scopus reports provided for represented institutions, and this comment: “Publishers and customers working and learning in partnership.”

KEEPING UP TO DATE
SOUTH AFRICA, FEBRUARY — Librarians seeking to stay current with changes in research products turned out in force at the Cape Peninsula University of Technology, University of Johannesburg, University of the Witwatersrand, University of Pretoria, University of Zululand, University of KwaZulu-Natal, University of Stellenbosch and University of South Africa — where representatives of the GAELIC consortium also participated. Librarians appreciated brushing up on their ScienceDirect knowledge and were impressed with Scopus. At the University of KwaZulu-Natal participants remarked, “It was interesting to note that ScienceDirect has the most coverage of South African journals” and “Nice changes to ScienceDirect. Definitely more user friendly options on the main page.”

“Nice changes to ScienceDirect. Definitely more user friendly options on the main page.”


Want to read more about Elsevier events around the world? See more write-ups and photos in the HTML version of this issue: www.elsevier.com/libraryconnect

www.elsevier.com/libraryconnect
Arjan Huisman of Elsevier’s Customer Service Focus Project Reports from Amsterdam

Q: Does Elsevier offer support in different languages?

A: As Elsevier is a global company, customer service improvements are sometimes small but potentially deliver big impacts. In this column I want to tell you about our initiatives to provide support in various languages.

As you can see on ScienceDirect, Scopus and Elsevier.com, the primary language used in our products and on our websites is English. Also, our printed support materials are mostly provided in English. We do however provide support in other languages as well.

Whether inquiries concern print or electronic products, our offices worldwide provide support to librarians located in nations ranging from Albania to Zimbabwe. Our support staff members speak languages including Dutch, English, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Malay, Mandarin, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish. (I’ve probably forgotten at least a few other languages you can find when contacting our support staff.)

We try to speak or correspond in customers’ own languages when responding to queries, but unfortunately are not always able to do so. We do however guarantee that, based on the region you’re located in, our support staff is available to speak to you in English, Japanese or Mandarin.

How else is Elsevier providing local-language support?

As often as possible, our training — delivered live online or in person — is presented in the language of the nation where participating librarians or end users are located. We think you can benefit most from training when it’s given in your own language.

“We’re constantly seeking to expand our support to customers located in specific countries and speaking specific languages.”

We’ve translated Library Connect, ScienceDirect and Scopus brochures into local languages. For example, our Library Connect pamphlet “Ways to Use Journal Articles Published by Elsevier” is available in English, French and Japanese.

ScienceDirect and Scopus invoices now are accompanied by sheets offering additional information on how to interpret the invoices. These sheets are provided in English, German, Italian, Japanese and Spanish.

We’re constantly seeking to expand our support to customers located in specific countries and speaking specific languages. To determine new ways to provide local-language support, we’re listening to you, our customers! So please keep your input coming. If you have customer service suggestions, please send them to A.Huisman@elsevier.com.

Explore More

- Library Connect practical assistance pamphlets in multiple languages: www.elsevier.com/libraryconnect
- Contacts Finder for Librarians: http://contacts.elsevier.com

Tom Noonan of Elsevier’s User Centered Design Group Answers Your Usability Questions

Q: How many users are enough when I test the usability of my library website?

A: The number of users required for usability testing is a controversial subject. To answer this question, it’s important to keep in mind your purpose for conducting the test, your target audience and tasks that are most critical for your users to accomplish. Depending on these considerations, the number of test participants you need might differ.

“To answer this question, it’s important to keep in mind your purpose for conducting the test, your target audience and tasks that are most critical for your users to accomplish.”

What’s important is that you address the problems identified, and then test again to see if design changes have fixed the problems. Using a small number of users per test makes it easier for you to test, modify your design and test again.

Be aware though that some researchers have suggested that even when testing a large number of users, new problems — even major problems — continue to be found. If you think of a problem in terms of its probability of occurrence, then a low-probability problem likely won’t be observed unless you test a large number of users. With that in mind, you must decide upon the level of risk you can accept when it comes to identifying low-probability problems.

Explore More

ScienceDirect Offers Russian Geology and Geophysics

As of January 2007 and on behalf of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, ScienceDirect is publishing the journal *Russian Geology and Geophysics*. Published monthly, this is the only scientific journal covering the wide spectrum of earth sciences in Russia. On a yearly basis, the publication features more than 100 theoretical and methodological articles and reviews in all fields of geology and geophysics. Special issues are devoted to specific topics and include articles from non-Russian sources. Via ScienceDirect, the journal is reaching a large international readership. ScienceDirect currently is accessible to more than 16 million users worldwide.

[www.sciencedirect.com](http://www.sciencedirect.com)

Why Be a Science Librarian?

Do you have passion for your subject, love of learning and interest in advocacy? If so, science librarianship may be the career for you! “Science Majors Needed,” a brochure from the Science and Technology Section of the Association of College and Research Libraries lists reasons to become a science librarian, educational requirements for science librarian jobs and types of environments employing science librarians. In case your curiosity isn’t already piqued, read this quote from the brochure: “A well-documented shortage of librarians in general and science librarians in particular creates a job market with many opportunities for scientifically trained information professionals.”

[www.ala.org/sts](http://www.ala.org/sts)

MD Consult’s 10th Anniversary

MD Consult turns 10 in 2007! At MLA 2007 in Philadelphia, from May 19 to 22, Elsevier colleagues are offering guided tours of MD Consult’s latest release.

[www.SmarterEasierBetter.com](http://www.SmarterEasierBetter.com)

Chinese Electronic Health Records Offer First CONSULT

Through a partnership with ChinaMedCom, a Chinese health care information technology company, First CONSULT is becoming available from within electronic health records for hospitals in China. This partnership, the first of its kind between a US publisher and a Chinese health care IT company, puts Elsevier’s evidence-based medical information directly into the hands of Chinese physicians. The aim is to better equip these practitioners to make more informed decisions at the point of care.

[www.FirstConsult.com](http://www.FirstConsult.com)

Upcoming Events 2007

Events listed here include:
- Library Connect events
- Other Elsevier-organized events
- Industry events at which Elsevier will have booths or speakers

**APRIL**
- April 10 Library Connect Seminar, PALINET
- Philadelphia, PA, USA
- April 11 Library Connect Seminar, PALINET, Pittsburgh, PA, USA
- April 16 – 18 London Bookfair, UK
- April 16 – 18 UKSG, Warwick, UK
- April 19 Library Connect Seminar, Seton Hall
- South Orange, NJ, USA
- April 24 Library Connect Event, Porto, Portugal
- April 26 Library Connect Event, Lisbon, Portugal
- April 29 – EDUCAUSE Australasia 2007, Melbourne
- May 2

**MAY**
- May 3 Library Connect Seminar, Hanoi, Vietnam
- May 4 Library Connect Seminar, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam
- May 8 Library Connect Event, Berlin, Germany
- May 10 Library Connect Event, Stuttgart, Germany
- May 17 Library Connect Event, Cluj, Romania
- May 18 – 23 Medical Library Association Annual Meeting
- Philadelphia, PA, USA
- May 22 Elsevier MLA Luncheon for Librarians, Speaker: Dr. Steven Schachter, Crown Plaza Hotel
- May 30 – NPO, The Japan Medical Library Association
- Saitama, Japan

**JUNE**
- June 1 Library Connect Event, Paris, France
- June 3 – 6 Special Libraries Association Annual Conference
- Denver, CO, USA
- June 4 Elsevier SLA Dessert Reception, Grand Hyatt
- (RSVP: LMcgee@elsevier.com)
- June 7 – 8 Library Connect UK Directors’ Forum, Manchester, UK
- June 12 Library Connect Event, Cologne, Germany
- June 14 Library Connect Event, Frankfurt, Germany
- June 21 – 27 American Library Association Annual Conference
- Washington, DC, USA

**JULY**
- July 2 Library Connect Seminar, Tokyo, Japan
- July 3 Library Connect Seminar, Kyoto, Japan
- July 4 – 6 Library Connect Seminar, Korea
- July 9 – 13 ASM 2007 – Australian Society for Microbiology
- Adelaide

Library Connect events bring together Elsevier colleagues and customers to discuss issues of concern for information professionals. Librarians play an active role in planning agendas for and giving presentations at Library Connect events, where frank discussion and sharing of ideas and experiences ensure participants get the most out of attending.

[libraryconnect@elsevier.com](mailto:libraryconnect@elsevier.com)

Library Connect Editorial Team

Jonathan Atkinson, Group Marketing Communications Manager, Social Sciences & Economics, Oxford, UK; Dju-Lyn Chng, Account Development Manager, Singapore; Juliette Goetzee, Head, ScienceDirect Marketing, Amsterdam, The Netherlands; Tim Hector, Senior Product Manager, MDL, Morrisstown, NJ, USA; Gertrude Hoogendoorn, Head, Scopus Marketing, Amsterdam, The Netherlands; Karen Hunter, Senior Vice President, New York, NY, USA; Chrysanne Lowe, Vice President Global Customer Marketing, San Diego, CA, USA; Tony McSweeney, Director of Library Relations, London, UK; Daviess Menefee, Director, Library Relations, Columbus, OH, USA; Jason Miller, Society Publisher, Cell Press/Elsevier, Cambridge, MA, USA; Tony Roche, Publisher, Social Sciences, Oxford, UK; Ylann Schemm, Corporate Relations Manager, Corporate Relations, Amsterdam, The Netherlands; Ingrid van de Stadt, Head, Customer Marketing, Amsterdam, The Netherlands; John Tagler, Vice President, Customer Marketing, Academic and Government Libraries, New York, NY, USA; Managing Editor: Daria DeCooman, Senior Library Communications Manager, San Diego, CA, USA