

PAPER ABSTRACTS (9/11/02)

EURASLIC ECET Group: People, Objectives, Cooperative Projects

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EURASLIC ECET group (European Countries in Economical Transition) was founded at an IAMSLIC/EURASLIC Conference in Brest in 2001. EURASLIC libraries' representatives from Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Georgia, Poland, Russia and Ukraine formed a regional group to discuss the possibilities of joint projects and share regional marine information. The group members co-ordinate their efforts trying to identify new potential members and attract interest among other aquatic libraries in their own and neighboring countries towards IAMSLIC and EURASLIC activity.

ECET group members representing the countries bordering the Black Sea (Bulgaria, Georgia, Russia, Ukraine), following the discussion results achieved at the Joint Conference in Brest last year, plan to produce a cooperative range of information services relating to the Black Sea by utilizing the Internet. The aim of the project is to create an online cooperative bibliographic information system for literature on the Black Sea. The proposed system will unite the electronic catalogues and databases of the Black Sea marine libraries into an efficient information exchange system accessible through Internet.

How to Face the Emergent Digital-Informational Divide. Informational Culture: the Case of the University Users.

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Alexandra Smith

Librarian, Hydrographic & Oceanographic Service of the Chilean Navy (SHOA)

The present paper describes the library user of the XXI Century and his needs of information. Inside this context is outlined the lack of "Library Culture", which brings as consequence that generally a small segment of an Institution community, utilize the diversity of the services that offers in a library.

The idea of the formation of a strategic and autonomous user, round for years the expectations of many librarians, the solution would be to develop and to apply a methodology that is own for the reality of every university, but that also can be used as guide for others. The librarians meet faced this problematic that might place inside "informational divide". Our reality is that we are not prepared to elaborate programs of Education and users' formation

A set of initiatives, that can orientate to develop proposals to approach the education' users problematic, are presented

The Impact of the Digital Divide on Scholarly Communication

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Academic institutions and research institutes face two problems in implementing online technology that allows affordable access to scientific and technical information. First is the limited bandwidth of available telecommunication lines. Second is the varying computer literacy levels of the international academic community. The implications of these two problems and their effect on the use of the Internet as a tool to overcome scientific isolation is examined. Possible solutions to these problems, such as the WHO initiative which enables academic institutions in developing countries to gain access to vital scientific information that they otherwise could not afford.

Digital Library Activities at Scripps Institution of Oceanography Library

Peter Brueggeman, Director

Scripps Institution of Oceanography Library

SIO Library and its SIO Archives are participating in two grant-funded digital library projects, which will bring to the Web materials in their collections, in two principal areas: historical and archival materials on Scripps oceanographic expeditions, and, a monographic series on California fisheries and marine species, including digitization of a multiyear fish landing database published therein. Scope and progress of this massive and frightening effort will be presented, along with some critical issues for others contemplating a similar effort.

A Slide Talk on the Traditional Trap Net Fishery for Bluefin Tuna

Peter Brueggeman, Director

Scripps Institution of Oceanography Library

The island of Sardinia in Italy has a traditional trap net fishery for bluefin tuna, called a tonnara. These nearshore traps catch large bluefin tuna migrating to spawn, and also catch a small bycatch of sunfish and swordfish. The landing of the entrapped fish is called mattanza, with most of the bluefin tuna going to the Tokyo fish market, and some destined for Italian canneries. This slide talk will show topside and underwater aspects of this Sardinian tonnara fishery.

Aspects of International Cooperation in Marine Research Focusing on Information Resources in South America.

Cosulich, Guillermina

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Aspects of international cooperation received in the past years for scientific research in marine sciences in South America are considered in relation to information resources. A general diagnosis of specialized information units in the field is given through information collected by a survey and cooperation possibilities for the future are discussed.

Resource Sharing- A Way to Bridge the Digital Divide

Barb Butler & Steve Watkins

We propose a session in which we focus on resource sharing issues as a strategy for bridging the "digital divide", with several presentations and some open discussion. The session could start with specific aspects of the Z39.50 system and the integration of the system into a usable resource sharing platform. This part of the session would involve both a description of the program and a live demonstration (Steve Watkins).

We would then discuss general resource sharing issues, including ILL policies and plans for more systematic resource sharing among IAMSILIC members (Barb Butler).

During CYAMUS meetings we have learned of a cooperative program among the Mexican members and we would like to invite them to describe their resource sharing agreement, the planning that went

into it, and the issues that have arisen as a result (Probably Teresa Barriga or Catalina Puente Palazuelos.)

Finally, if we want to take it even further and turn it into a half-day session, perhaps the South American attendees or Peter Pissiersens would have something to contribute about their planning for new services within the region.

Oceanographic Studies Off Baja California: The IMECOCAL Program

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In 1997, the monitoring program "Investigaciones Mexicanas de la Corriente de California (IMECOCAL)" was initiated by several research and education institutions in Mexico. The program conducts quarterly oceanographic cruises along the coastal waters of Baja California, Mexico (24° to 32°N) to study topics as ocean circulation, hydrography, primary productivity and plankton distributions, and in general to study the bio-physical interactions of this ecosystem. This same region has been previously monitored by the California Cooperative Fisheries Investigations (CalCOFI) program in the period 1949-1980. In 1980, CalCOFI abandoned sampling in Mexican waters and restricted its long-term observations to Southern California. Thus, IMECOCAL emerged as a need to study the southern portion of the California Current System. Station plan follows closely a subsection of the original CalCOFI plan for Baja California. To further increase our capabilities to understand this marine ecosystem, IMECOCAL quarterly cruises are planned to coincide with those conducted by the CalCOFI program in Southern California. To date, 20 oceanographic campaigns have been conducted to the region. The observations in 1997-2002 have permitted to better understand the impacts that basin-wide phenomena (El Niño-La Niña) have on the oceanic conditions, zooplankton biomass and productivity over the northwestern Mexican coast. Data sharing, academic exchanges and transfer of experiences and technology between northern (CalCOFI) and southern (IMECOCAL) programs has been one of the key parameters for success. Nowadays, high-quality data on both sides of the political boundary let us to look at integrated distribution maps and augment our capability of understanding the coupling between biological variability and the physical forcings (winds, currents). This talk will present an overview of the program, its past and present research activities, examples of academic exchanges between USA, Mexico and Latin American countries, as well as some of the promising scientific results that have been achieved over these five years.

Marine Resources Pacific Consortium (MAREPAC). Updating the *Palau Marine Resources Bibliography*

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Palau is one of nine entities that make up the Marine Resources Pacific Consortium (MAREPAC). MAREPAC'S mission is 'to work cooperatively to achieve the conservation of coastal and marine environments and the sustainable use of marine resources for the benefit of the present and future generations of our islands'. MAREPAC was formed in November 1999. At about the same time 'Coral Interest Group' in Palau was formed as vehicle to bring together organizations with a common interest in the marine environment. Through participation in this group, the MAREPAC Palau board was formally created in October 2000. The Palau MAREPAC Board has identified the update of the 1988 FAO publication, *Palau Marine Resources Bibliography* as its major project for the coming year. This paper will explore basic issues that the MAREPAC must resolve in order to get this project off the ground.

MARC and ARC: Geospatially Enabling Bibliographic Records

Stephanie Haas

Digital Library Center
University of Florida

David Coleman

University of Hawaii

From Everglades research to family trees, a sense of place gives meaning to our lives. Your grandfather lived near Diamond Head in Hawaii; my great grandfather worked in the pencil factory near Way Key (now Cedar Key), Florida. Where we're from, where we're going all revolves around places with names. Try finding your way to your state capital on a map with no names. Accurate place names allow us to navigate and to find information relevant to our work and our hobbies.

While the MARC format is exceptionally functional in transmitting record information between library applications, it's skidded to a halt in the fast moving world of geospatial technology. There simply has been no way to code MARC records that permit integration into the Geographic Information System(GIS) reality. This presentation traces several attempts to "geospatially enable" MARC records that have occurred at the University of Hawaii and the University of Florida.

Around the Clock, Around the World: Overview of 24/7 Reference Service

Jan E. Heckman, Librarian, Marine Sciences Liaison

University of Connecticut
Avery Point Campus

An overview of 24/7 reference efforts in the library community with a focus on those which may apply to future IAMSLIC initiatives.

Information Resources for Marine and Aquatic Sciences Research in Trinidad and Tobago

Sharida Hosein

The University of the West Indies
Campus Libraries
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Trinidad and Tobago. West Indies

Trinidad and Tobago is a twin island state situated in the Southern Caribbean where there is a strong tradition of research in all aspects of Marine and Aquatic Sciences. Much of this research in recent times has focussed on different aspects of pollution and environmental degradation of offshore and inland waters because of the importance of the petroleum industries and agriculture. There has also been a lot of research on fish stocks, commercial species and aquaculture. The three main Institutions responsible for this research are The University of the West Indies, the Institute of Marine Affairs and the Fisheries Division of the Ministry of Food Production and Marine Resources.

This paper discusses the information resources available to researchers in this area, from the largely print based sources in the past to the more recent digital and online resources now being provided by the libraries and information centres of these organisations. Some of the initiatives in and challenges of acquiring and providing electronic information are outlined.

Repackaging Marine and Aquatic Information for the Fishermen in Ghana- the Way Forward

Marian Jigge

Cobblah Mac-Anthony

The African Group from Ghana

Inventory of Internet Accessibility of Fisheries and Aquaculture Institutions in Africa

KABA Fodé Karim, Chief of Service of Information and Valorization (SIVA).

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Collins Jean

The industrialized countries, which represent only 15% of the world's population, constitute more than 88% of Internet users. They are host to almost all of the Internet servers, while Asia (except Japan), Africa (except South Africa) and Latin America together have relatively very few. Reports on the use of the Internet are unanimous on the existence of a digital divide between countries of the North and those of the South. This has become an important issue which governments and international organizations realise they must work to resolve. Use of the Internet in Africa, although still at an early stage of development, is starting to be considered as an indispensable tool, notably in the domains of education and scientific research.

In order to establish the current status of Internet access in African fisheries and aquaculture institutions, statistics are provided on the existence of electronic mail and Web sites by sub region and by country. Following a presentation of the fisheries information resources accessible via the Internet, a comparative survey of the number of servers, and of the Web sites by African sub-regions is made, in order to illustrate the digital divide in this sector.

Newsletter Production into a Marine Sciences Portal

Roger J. Kelly

State University of New York at Stony Brook

I have been looking at the possibility of writing something about the newsletter production and taking a look at expanding that into something along the lines of a marine sciences portal. This would not be the type of thing that would compete with the likes of the Oceans Portal but take the newsletter to a different level.

WHO/Elsevier Access to E-content (Biomedical) in the Developing World.

Frans Lettenstrom, Ph.D., M.L.S.

Director, Strategic Partnership Program

Elsevier Science

This talk will give a background of past and present initiatives for delivery of scientific information to third world countries from Elsevier Science and its imprint Academic Press/Harcourt. It will also give a status report on the evolution of these initiatives and the creation of new ones.

Connecting the South: from the Virtual World to Reality

Biól. Marco Antonio Montes Flores

Centro ASFA

Departamento de Bibliografía Latinoamericana

Subdirección de Servicios Especializados

Dirección General de Bibliotecas

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

An analysis on the access of the Latin American countries to the Information Society and on their possible participation into the "New Economy" is presented. Emphasis is made on the risk that the use of new information technologies could have for increasing the gap between poor and rich people. Also,

the governmental initiatives of the Latin American countries for promoting the use of new information technologies by the population and by public and private enterprises are reviewed. Finally, a proposal for the establishment of a net of marine sciences and fisheries libraries in Mexico and possibly in Latin America, with a special focus on the information dissemination to the productivity sector is presented.

UbIO - Building a Taxonomic Name Server

Cathy Norton, Director
MBL/WHOI Library
Woods Hole MA "

The Biological Indexer and Organizer is a system based on the Universal Indexing and Organizing (UIO) infrastructure developed at the MBL/WHOI Library. It provides an architecture to link authoritative taxonomic content providers with those needing access to taxonomic data. Plug your applications into this system and names and classifications get updated automatically. UBIO contemporizes the literature and digital collections.

This project is funded by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation.
www.ubio.org

Research at the University of Wageningen, The Netherlands, and at CIAD Mazatlan, Mexico with Regard to Fish Nutrition

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This paper presents the author's research experience at the University of Wageningen, The Netherlands, and in CIAD Mazatlan, Mexico, with regard to fish nutrition, which is his area of specialisation. The library resources and services between both institutions are compared and the importance of good library services in the efficiency of the work is explained.

The BeeBox, OceanPortal, OceanTeacher and Other IOC Ventures into New Technologies

Peter Pissierssons
International Oceanographic Commission

For some years now the IOC has been involved in the development of Internet based information services. This started with the IOC and IODE web sites in 1995, followed by the Global Directory of Marine (and Freshwater) Professionals in 1997. In parallel IODE redefined its capacity building strategy basing it upon linking equipment, training and operational support. This strategy was implemented as from 1998 through the ODIN (Ocean Data and Information Networks) projects. To effectively implement the training component of these projects it was decided to develop a standard data and information management training curriculum. This led to the building of the OceanTeacher system of training tools for oceanographic data and information management and exchange. It was also recognized that users increasingly have problems locating relevant information on the Internet due to the volume of information available. This led to the development, in September 2000, of the OceanPortal, a high-level directory of and search engine for Ocean Data and Information related web sites. The most recent IODE technology development is the BeeBox software. Realizing the need for an affordable dynamic content management system that will enable small specialized communities to jointly build a web presence, IOC developed the BeeBox software. The software is open source and thus freely available. It includes features such as multiple authoring, e-library, discussion forum, subscription to content (push technology), massmail, etc."

Virgin Islands Heritage Collection

Susan Weiss

Environmental and Urban Affairs Librarian
Florida International University Library
North Miami, FL

Catherine Marsicek

Latin American Librarian
Florida International University

The Latin American and Caribbean Information Center (LACIC) of Florida International University (FIU), along with the University of Florida library (UF) and the Florida Center for Library Automation (FCLA) has just entered into an agreement of the University of the Virgin Islands (UVI). The purpose is to work together to set up the "Virgin Islands Heritage Collection" which is planned to be an full text collection of materials documenting the Virgin Island's history and culture. The material will be included in the "Publication of Archival, Library and Museum Materials" - PALMM:

<http://palmm.fcla.edu>

PALMM is the cooperative digital library of the Florida public universities' libraries.

Improving Customer Services: How do our Customers See Us?

Natalie Wiest Library Director

Jack K. Williams Library
Texas A&M University at Galveston.

In the Spring of 2002, the Jack K. Williams Library at Texas A&M University at Galveston will be administering the "LibQual+" evaluation to its user community. LibQUAL+ is a research and development project undertaken by the Association of Research Libraries in the U.S. in collaboration with Texas A&M University and with financial support from the U.S. Department of Education's Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE) through September 2003. LibQUAL+ is defining and measuring library service quality across institutions and creating useful quality-assessment tools for libraries; it is one of the ARL New Measures Initiative projects, which seek to develop innovative ways for libraries to describe their contributions to their institutions. The goals of LibQUAL+ are:

1. Establish a library service quality assessment program at ARL;
2. Develop web-based tools for assessing library service quality;
3. Develop mechanisms and protocols for evaluating libraries; and
4. Identify best practices in providing library service.

Service quality has always been a value for libraries--LibQUAL+ provides a measure of that value. LibQUAL+ currently tests a tool for measuring library users' perceptions of service quality and identifies gaps between desired, perceived, and minimum expectations of service. The project will continue as an R&D endeavor through 2003, by which time it is anticipated that LibQUAL+ will evolve into an ongoing service quality assessment program at ARL.

My presentation will describe the LibQUAL process and questionnaire and interpret the results of its administration to our local user community.

The Digital Divide: Your Role in Bridging the Gap in Aquatic library Services for the Disconnected

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In the mid-1990s information and communications technology (ICT) boomed, enabling rapid and worldwide dissemination of information to those with access, sounding the death-knell for distance as

a constraint, for information delay and often for information censorship. However, the rapid transfer of information benefits the developed nations more than the developing ones, giving rise to concerns of a digital divide at a time when problems related to the affordability of books and other printed documents in the less developed nations have yet to be overcome. Aquatic library and information services are just as subject to the digital divide as other endeavours, and perhaps more so since, in the developing world, aquatic resources sectors, such as fisheries, are often economic activities of the marginal poor and receive little attention.

Bridging the digital divide in aquatic library services requires solutions that are complex and multifaceted; they involve not just providing better telecommunication infrastructure, making available more computers and software, but also providing the right kind of training to ensure the targeted users are computer literate. Above all, many poor developing nations have different national priorities such as the provision of health programs, housing, peace and basic education in the 3Rs – all of which must be attended to before hooking up to the internet.

The divide is of varying 'widths' across the developing world but nowhere does it seem to be narrowing, even though many developing nations have given prominence to ICT development. The rapid advancement of the digital frontier is partly to blame for the challenge of narrowing the divide, and perhaps even bridging it. New ICT innovations are continuously rolled out and more effectively used by the richer nations. To find solutions to bridging the gap would therefore require specification of the level of technology which one hopes to bridge.

In library information services, the most important need would be to ensure that those in the developing nations are able to gain access to information quickly even though they may lack behind in the latest ICT development. In an unequal world, it may not be realistic to ensure that all institutions and researchers in all poor developing countries are linked to the Internet and able to afford the services. Steps can however be taken to identify national focal points with good Internet access and linked to international reference centers like ICLARM, where quick information retrieval could be obtained. Individual institutions could first contact their focal points by the more conventional ways through telephone, facsimile or the post, and the latter would then provide the retrieval services. The distribution of free software on aquatic sciences (such as FishBase and ReefBase developed by ICLARM) through the Internet or CD-ROMs will also help the disadvantaged gain access to software which could be very expensive to procure in developing countries. To bridge the digital divide, the time-honoured role of libraries (providing copies of documents -hard or digital; bibliographic information; free search services- CGIAR Infofinder; ICLARM's Selective Fisheries Information Service -SFIS; Programme for Enhancement of Research- PERI) should be retained and enhanced, and should complement the role of the Web in providing information.

Coincident with the digital divide is the avalanche of information that swamps the connected. Solutions to organizing information and knowledge management appear to create win-win possibilities – what helps make the information mountains more accessible to the connected can also help the disconnected. The ICT boom created millions and potentially billions of users for information and knowledge that was previously only available to hundreds or thousands of specialists. The specialists have responded by structuring their data, making user friendly interfaces and generally targeting mass markets as they never could or would have before. The above approaches with nodes, focal points and international reference centers could mean that anyone is just one step away from access. IAMSLIC members have a dual obligation – to help potential users make the step and, when it is made, to make sure that the step was worthwhile and the data, information and knowledge so desired is ready in a useable form.

Bridging the Language Barrier

Paula Wolfe

Howard Rodriguez.

The University of Arizona Science and Engineering Library services our University community and community users locally. The proximity of our University Libraries attracts many researchers and students from Mexico. Our vast and expanding digital resources and our print resources can be used by anyone who comes into the library. Unfortunately our friends from Mexico may not fully be able to utilize all the available resources due to the language barrier. Classes in library research are taught to

our students and faculty but are rarely available to community users. Although we have many staff members who are fluent in Spanish we often are unaware of our visiting customers needs unless notified prior to their arrival. To facilitate our users who speak predominantly Spanish we have created a guide to the Science and Engineering Library in Spanish that is available online and in print form. We would like to introduce and test this at the conference. Our goal at the University of Arizona libraries is to assure our friends from Mexico that they are welcome and provide the best reference service we can.