



International Association of Aquatic and Marine Science Libraries and Information Centers

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GRANTS

This is a call for proposals for Grant Cycle One - Special Projects OR Support for Regional Group Meetings/Conferences.

Grants are awarded in two separate cycles:

Grant Cycle One -- Proposals for special projects and support for Regional Group meetings/conferences. Deadline for proposals is 4 February 2005.

Grant Cycle Two -- Please note that proposals for registration waivers and travel grants for the 2005 conference in Rome will be accepted during the second grant cycle. A separate call for proposals will be sent out for Grant Cycle Two. Deadline for travel grant proposals will be in May 2005.

GRANT PROPOSAL GUIDELINES

1. Eligibility. IAMSlic grants are available only to the Association's Regional Groups, for projects in which the Principal Investigator is a current IAMSlic member, or to IAMSlic members seeking support to attend the Annual Conference.

2. Proposal. The entire grant proposal should be two pages including the required components outlined below.

Please provide the following information: Expand and complete sections as needed; brief supporting documentation may be included.

2005 IAMSLIC Grant Proposal Outline

Project Title:

Project Director:

Full work mailing address:

Please provide a street mailing address if your workplace uses a P.O. Box:

Phone (Please include country code):

Fax:

Email:

Alternative E-mail addresses you use:

Names and affiliations of partners or other investigators:

Project description:

Methods for evaluating project success:

Detailed budget:

Time line for the budget:

Total project cost:

Total amount requested:

3. Submission. Submit proposals to the IAMSLIC Secretary, Elizabeth Winiarz. Receipt will be acknowledged promptly.

PLEASE NOTE: Email submissions are preferred!

E-mail: ewiniarz@umassd.edu

Elizabeth Winiarz

Library

University of Massachusetts, Dartmouth

285 Old Westport Rd.

North Dartmouth, MA 02747-2300

U.S.A.

Tel: 1 508 999-8696

Fax: 1 508 999-9240

4. Report. If funding is given, you will be responsible for providing a written, final report (including a project summary and evaluation) and for presenting the project at the next Annual Conference.

If funding is given you will need to provide a preferred method of receiving the grant funds:

A check by mail or wire transfer.

For wire transfer the following information will be needed:

The Bank name, address, phone number.

Bank SWIFT code.

Bank Routing number or IBAN - where applicable.

Bank account number.

Name of the person on the bank account

For further information, please contact:

Jane Barnwell

IAMSLIC President (2004-2005)

Pacific Specialist

University of Hawai'i at Manoa

Hamilton Library / Pacific Collection

2550 McCarthy Mall

Honolulu, HI 96822 USA

V808-956-9779 / F808-956-5968

C808-258-9619 / barnwell@hawaii.edu

STIMULATE

An International Training Program on INFORMATION": Scientific and Technological Information Management in Universities and Libraries: an Active Training Environment (Edition 5)

Announcement

Information about this training program can be found on the WWW starting from:

<http://www.vub.ac.be/BIBLIO/itp/>

The program is planned to take place mainly in Brussels, Belgium, from June to August 31, 2005.

The initiative has been approved by the Flemish Interuniversity Council (VLIR) and is sponsored by the Belgian Government (the directorate named DGOS since December 2002). This fits in a series of similar international training activities that have been organized since 1991, named MIST 1, 2, 3, KNOW-HOW, and STIMULATE 1, 2, 3 and 4.

This initiative is aimed primarily at persons with a university degree (Bachelor or Master), who work in universities, information and documentation centers, and libraries, including of course university libraries, and who have a few years of practical experience.

The term Active Training Environment in the title of the training program reflects our wish to create an environment in which each participant is stimulated to get involved actively, supported by the lecturers and the infrastructure provided by the training program. This fits well into the general, worldwide trend away from "teaching" to "learning management".

Aims:

The main aim of this International Training Program is to offer a stimulating learning environment to participants, who have a function as information intermediary in the area of science and technology, so as to sharpen their skills in collecting, storing, retrieving, presenting and managing information, which can be of great benefit to the teaching and research

activities going on in their institute and to the further development of their organisation and region.

More specific objectives are:

- to provide participants with a clearer view on the importance of information in general and for their environment in particular,
- to guide them in retrieving information that is publicly accessible on an international scale, and
- to teach them to store, organise, present, manage, publish information resources at personal, institutional, regional or national levels.

After being actively involved in this International Training Program, every participant will have improved their ability

- to appreciate and explain the importance of access to information for their organization
- to retrieve information from the Internet
- to present information to users and potential users, using appropriate information technology
- to store information for later retrieval and access by potential users, using information technology
- to train interested persons in the use and management of information, using appropriate presentation techniques
- to apply quantitative methods in decision making related to information systems and services
- to contribute to the planning of the (further) development of an information service
- to communicate through the Internet with users of information, information providers, colleagues,...

Contents:

It is our intention to organise the sessions in such a way that

- the first month = introduction level,
- the second month = intermediate level, and
- the third month = more advanced level.

Thanks to this approach and organisation, it may make sense to participate exceptionally during only one or two of the three months, depending on expertise. However, the available scholarships are granted only to persons who will participate for the full three months.

To start with, the participants are offered an orientation tour of the University and the Library. Then some of the following subjects are covered. Of course, due to the limited available time, not all the mentioned subjects can be discussed in each training program, but a SELECTION will be made by the organisers, depending on the availability of suitable expert lecturers.

Information and communication technology for information centers and libraries:

Microcomputer systems: hardware.
Microcomputer operating systems.
Microcomputer systems: applications software.
Text editing; word processing; desktop publishing.
Presentation of data, using a microcomputer.
Creating charts to present information.

Data communication; computer networks.
Internet.

Internet services.

Electronic mail.

World-Wide Web; hypertext and hypermedia.

Disks for computers.

CD-ROM.

CD-ROM in a local area network.

CD-R, CD-RW, DVD-R, DVD+R, DVD-RW, DVD+RW.

Image processing; graphics file formats; photo/image editing.

Multimedia / Hypermedia.

Data-communications networks and librarians.

Selecting and procuring a computer system; writing a proposal for a computer implementation.

Providing access to information through public Internet workstations.

Client-server systems.

Methods for access to databases through Internet:

telnet, http/WWW, Z39.50 and ISO239.50, Open

Archives Initiative - Metadata Harvesting Protocol...

Information sources:

Introductory concepts about information.

Internet-based information resources: introduction.

Bibliographic databases.

The information industry and the information market.

Online information retrieval and database searching; search tactics and strategies.

Internet search engines.

Information available free of charge.

Online access databases about journal articles.

Electronic newsletters and journals.

Computer-network based interest groups.

Patent information.

Online systems versus CD-ROM.

Citation searching.

Theoretical and quantitative aspects of information retrieval.

Evaluating the quality of information sources.

Evaluation of information retrieval strategies and systems.

Information storage and retrieval:

Basic, fundamental, theoretical concepts.

Software packages for local storage and retrieval of bibliographic information.

Introduction to the ISIS software package family for information storage and retrieval.

The application of ISIS: searching, editing data in a database, output of selected data to file or printer; developing a database structure; indexing data for fast retrieval; ISIS for Windows; WINISIS; history and future of ISIS; programming in ISIS.

Formats: MARC; application of MARC in ISIS.

Databases (and ISIS in particular) through the WWW.

Downloading of information and record format conversion: principles.

Downloading of information and record format conversion.

Library automation.

Online Public Access Catalogues (OPACs).
Archives and records management.
Archives in the domain of science and technology.
Geographic Information Systems (GIS): an introduction.

Web technology and applications:

Developing a web site; HTML, CSS, XML, XSL; intranets; developing an intranet.
Information architecture.
Evaluating web sites.
Dynamic web pages.
Developing co-operative community WWW sites; Web contents management systems.
Setting up an electronic newsletter.
Extensions of the classical WWW. (Client-based and server-based).
Document+program hybrid systems.

Management in information centers and libraries:

Statistics for information science and for library management.
Business plans for libraries and information centers.
Using spreadsheets in the management of libraries and information centers.
Collection development.
Consortia of libraries for the acquisition of electronic journals and databases.
Scientific writing methods.
ISBD = International Standard Bibliographic Description.
Formats for computer-based cataloguing; MARC formats.
National libraries and national bibliographies.
Knowledge organisation: subject classification schemes; thesaurus systems, ontologies.
Citation analysis.
Assessing the influence of scientific journals; citations and impact factors.
The bibliometric laws.
Scientometrics.
Management of a library and information service.
Architecture of libraries.
Orientation of information users; relations with information users.
Interlibrary lending and co-operation; document delivery: an introduction.
Development of a national or regional information network.
The information society.
Cultural aspects of the information society and information technology transfer.
Copyright; information security; trans-border data flow.
Writing a project proposal (for instance related to the establishment of an information network).
Conservation/preservation of printed documents.
Conservation/preservation of digital documents.
Informetric aspects of the Internet.
Artificial intelligence and knowledge representation in information science.
Electronic journals: implementation in a library.

Integration of e-learning environments and library services.

Libraries involvement in scientific publishing.

International co-operation projects.

About half of the time, the participants are guided by experts who are invited to the university. They use the other half time to solve problems, to do exercises, to use microcomputers and the Internet, to prepare discussions, for self study...

Besides the formal, guided course activities, the participants have access like any regular student at our university

- to several rooms equipped with microcomputers connected to the Internet,
- to the university library which offers printed material, CD-ROMs and PCs with Internet access,
- to the university restaurant and to sport facilities at low student prices.

In addition to the courses taking place at the university campus, study

visits are organised. Possible visits:

- to the Royal (National) Library, in Brussels, Belgium
- to the European Patent Office in Brussels, Belgium
- to the Information Service of the Geology Department of the Royal Museum on Africa, in Tervuren near Brussels, Belgium
- to the inter-university postgraduate school on information and library science at the University of Antwerp, Belgium
- to the library of the University of Antwerp in Wilrijk, Belgium
- to the human sciences library of the University of Antwerp in old Antwerp city, Belgium
- to the old central library and to the modern science and technology library of the KUL (university) in Leuven, Belgium
- to the VLIZ marine science information and documentation center near the sea coast in Oostende/Ostend, Belgium
- to the library of the Koninklijk Museum voor Schone Kunsten in Antwerpen/ Antwerp, Belgium
- to the library of the University of Gent / Ghent, Belgium
- to the Documentation Department of the KIT (the Royal Tropical Institute), and to the high school on libraries, documentation and information, both in Amsterdam, Nederland/The Netherlands
- to IFLA headquarters and the National, Royal Library in Den Haag/The Hague, in Nederland / The Netherlands

More culturally oriented guided visits are also organized

Participation and registration; tuition fee and costs: Grants:

Participation is free of charge (!) for 14 participants from developing countries, who are selected by the organisers, VL.I.R. (the Flemish Inter-university Council) and DGOS. They also receive a grant to

cover the costs of accommodation and an airplane return ticket. The detailed grant application form is available as a PDF file through the Internet from <http://www.vlir.be/> There you can also find an explanation of the procedures to apply for the grant.

GEMIM Meeting and IAMSLIC Conference Reinforces Cooperation Between Two Groups.

The IODE Group of Experts on Marine Information Management (GEMIM) held its 8th Session just before the IAMSLIC Conference in Hobart last September, with a final concluding day immediately after the closure of formal conference proceedings. The back-to-back meetings were planned together to further strengthen the professional links between these 2 groups and to provide a major opportunity for inter-group communications.

For those IAMSLIC members not aware of GEMIM's work, the IODE Group of Experts on Marine Information Management is a team of knowledgeable marine science information management professionals selected to outline, review and list priorities of tasks for implementation under IODE activities and address specific marine science information issues. The group's work sits under the umbrella of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC).

Since its establishment in 1984, GEMIM has supported and initiated many projects to improve capability of IOC member states to benefit from and participate in marine information networks and services. Examples of recent projects are:

- development of OCEANTEACHER web service (a web-based information/educational tool for marine information professionals/librarians);
- OCEAN PORTAL (world's largest web-based information service for marine science developed by IOC with substantial input from GEMIM);
- development of ODINAFRICA (a long-term capacity building project for over twenty IOC member states in Africa, to improve access to ocean data & information, develop technical skills, and develop infrastructure for archiving and dissemination of information)
- development and support for the ODINCARSA project, which established a network of 19 Latin American and Caribbean countries offering improved communication,

That PDF file can be printed with the suitable program provided free of charge by Adobe through the WWW: <http://www.adobe.com/prodindex/acrobat/readstep.htm>

Grant applications must be received by VLIR before the end of February!

dissemination of marine information , and training and transfer of knowledge between experts in marine information management

The GEMIM website offers more information about the work of the group, together with its membership (<http://ioc3.unesco.org/iode/contents.php?id=41>)

The missions of the IOC (and its IODE GEMIM) and IAMSLIC coincide in a number of areas and the 2 groups have co-operated on several projects and supported each other over many years. In order to further strengthen this relationship, IAMSLIC and the IOC signed a Memorandum of Understanding in April 2004 that will provide a formal framework of cooperation between the two organizations. The full text of this MOU can be found at <http://ioc3.unesco.org/iode/contents.php?id=241>

After several positive and constructive meetings (aided and abetted by many fine Tasmanian wines!) during the 10-day period, I left Hobart with a renewed sense of participation and cooperation between IAMSLIC and GEMIM. On behalf of all the members of GEMIM, I would like to express my gratitude and appreciation to Steve Watkins for his instrumental role in the establishment of the MOU between IOC and IAMSLIC, and to Jane Barnwell for her enthusiasm and willingness to support the ongoing collaboration over the years of her IAMSLIC Presidency.

I see this relationship as a great outcome for marine information management centres/libraries around the world, such as a possible development of an ODIN network in the Pacific region. The combined knowledge and willingness to assist, shown by the members of both organizations, will hopefully benefit many developing countries.

Suzie Davies
GEMIM Chair
Librarian
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority
PO Box 1379
Townsville Qld 4810
Australia
email: suzie@gbrmpa.gov.au
<http://www.gbrmpa.gov.au/>



UPCOMING MEETINGS

Information For Responsible Fisheries: Libraries As Mediators

This year the 31st Annual Conference of the International Association of Marine and Aquatic Science Libraries and Information Centres ([IAMSLIC](#)) will be held in cooperation with the Fisheries Department, [Food and Agriculture Organization](#) of the United Nations in Rome (Italy).

The Conference will discuss the information required in support of responsible fisheries, with all of the complexity that this entails. The subject demands information which:

- is broad and multi-disciplinary;
- has depth in terms of time and perspective;
- encompasses various scales from local to global and;
- originates in a complex mix of sources.

Sessions will cover the creation, use, and understanding of innovative information management techniques and technology, both existing and emerging, which facilitate easy and equitable access for target audiences. The challenge of managing and disseminating information produced by their own

institution balanced with providing access to information across disciplines from global sources is faced by all libraries. IAMSLIC recognizes the importance of shared standards and methodologies, especially as more members initiate digitization projects and linkages to digital resources. IAMSLIC offers an opportunity, through partnerships and collaboration, to promote standards for digital projects and to support a digital framework to improve access to aquatic science information.

The Conference will explore the role of libraries as mediators in providing access to the complexity of information required and the opportunities and challenges for securing access over the long-term. The membership of IAMSLIC is international, with a balanced representation from developed and developing countries in all regions. Facilitating the sharing of information resources and expertise is one of the important contributions of IAMSLIC towards bridging information inequalities and providing speedy access to a broader information base.

Berlin 3 Open Access:

Progress of Implementation of the Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities
Feb 28th - Mar 1st, 2005, University of Southampton, UK

Conference Synopsis

The latest in a series of bi-annual follow-up meetings on the implementation of the recommendations in the Berlin Declaration. Signatories to the Berlin Declaration have already committed themselves to take actions within their organizations, to strengthen open access. The principal aim of this meeting is to

review the progress that institutions have so far made in implementing these actions and to agree on the next steps that need to be taken. The intention is to keep the momentum and enthusiasm of the Berlin conference held in October 2003. Lectures on key aspects of implementation, together with reports on the steps that signatories have taken so far will form the initial part of the program. Revising the roadmap in the light of the community's experience will form the latter part.

Water Issues

The Trans/forming Cultures group at the University of Technology Sydney

(<http://transforming.cultures.uts.edu.au/>) is organizing a two day symposium and one day postgrad student workshop on cultural/social/political/historical aspects of fresh and salt water from 8-10 May. We are looking for another presenter or two, with expertise in water issues in the Pacific Islands and/or North East Asia and/or South East Asia.

WORKSHOP PROCEEDINGS

Full text details of the following posted on the List but we now have the print version and people can request a free copy from fi-library@fao.org of:

Report of papers presented at the Regional Workshop on Networking for Improved Access to Fisheries and Aquaculture Information in Africa. Grahamstown, South Africa, 3-7 November 2003 = Rapport de documents présentés à l'Atelier régional sur le renforcement du réseau pour l'accès à l'information sur la pêche et l'aquaculture en Afrique. Grahamstown, Afrique du Sud, 3-7 novembre 2003. FAO Fisheries Report/FAO Rapport sur les pêches. No. 740. Rome, FAO. 2004. 232p.

2004 IAMSLIC CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

The Proceedings of the 2004 IAMSLIC Conference in Hobart, Tasmania will be published in February 2005. Each person who registered for the conference will receive one copy of the Proceedings.

For any others who did not attend the conference, and would like a copy, this is your chance to order. Please order by 31 January, 2005, so we will know how many copies to print.

The meeting will be hosted by the School of Electronics and Computer Science at the University of Southampton in the United Kingdom. Home to the GNU EPrints software for Institutional Repositories, Southampton has for many years been an active contributor to the progress of Open Access through such projects as CogPrints, PyscPrints, OpCit, Citebase, Paracite, Celestial, the Institutional Archives Registry, the Journal Self-Archiving Policy Directory, TARDIS, eBank, the OSI Eprints Handbook, the Self-Archiving FAQ and the Registry of Institutional Open Access Provision Policies.

The kinds of issues we will be considering are rivers and seas/oceans in terms of sovereignty; customary tenure/native title; water as a commons; water as a border/security issue; water as a source of resources; water as a focus of environmental conservation efforts; as a site of travel and communication; water as a source of identity, and so on.

For budgetary reasons it would help if the participant is in NSW, ACT, VIC or QLD (TfC will provide travel, accommodation and food). If you are interested, please contact: kate.barclay@anu.edu.au, or tel: 02 6125 6559.

Abstract:

Eighteen participants from Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritania, Nigeria, Seychelles and South Africa attended the Workshop and presented papers. Fisheries library networking activities were reviewed as a basis for planning future collaboration to improve access to fisheries information and to promote information resource sharing. The summary of priority issues includes improved dissemination of African fisheries publications, full-text online fisheries journals, open source software, network focal points, the use of standard Methodologies to enhance information exchange and technology for document delivery. The long-term goal of the network is to strengthen the Information capacity at national fisheries institutions in Africa. Full text <ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/007/y5519b/y5519b00.pdf>

Please send your order to:

Janet Webster <Janet.Webster@orst.edu>
IAMSLIC Proceedings
Guin Library
Hatfield Marine Science Center
2030 Marine Science Drive
Newport, OR 97365
USA

Price: US\$15 for IAMSLIC members
US\$20 for non-members

IAMSLIC INTERLOAN LINKS

Monterey Bay library has migrated to a new web server today, which should have had no noticeable effect on your use of the IAMSLIC Z39.50 Distributed Library system.

However, I took the opportunity to modify the web URL for linking to the Z catalogue so that it better reflects it as an IAMSLIC resource.

Please update your links, favorites and bookmarks to the Z39.50 Distributed Library to the new address:

<http://library.csumb.edu/iamslic/ill/>
for the home page

<http://library.csumb.edu/iamslic/ill/search.php>
for the main search screen

<http://library.csumb.edu/iamslic/ill/ulistsearch.php>
to search only the Union List of Serials

The old addresses will still work, but these are now the preferred ones to connect to the Distributed Library. Please let me know if you encounter any unexpected problems. Thank you.

--Steve
Steve Watkins
Coordinator of Technology Development
CSU Monterey Bay Library
100 Campus Center, Bldg. 12
Seaside, CA 93955-8001
USA
steve_watkins@csumb.edu

LIZARD ISLAND, NORTHERN GREAT BARRIER REEF, AUSTRALIA

Lizard Island is a special place. Its scenery is spectacular, with granite bluffs surrounding a turquoise lagoon. This is where I did much of the fieldwork for my PhD, as a recipient of the Lizard Island Doctoral Fellowship – so Lizard Island has an extra special significance for me. During my metamorphosis from marine biologist to librarian, and following suggestions at the IAMSLIC conference in Hobart to write a piece for the newsletter, I have written about some of the events that make this special place stand out.

According to the Australian Aboriginal people, Lizard Island and the rest of the Australian landscape was created in the Dreamtime. Lizard Island, known to Aboriginal people as Jigurru, was part of the Australian mainland during the last ice age. During this time, Aboriginal people walked across grassy plains to



Lizard Island and outer barrier reef in the background
(Photo: Lizard Island Research Station)

what we now know as Lizard Island, and beyond to the outer edge of the Great Barrier Reef. As sea level rose, between 6000 and 9000 years ago, the surrounding land was submerged and the islands in the Lizard Island group were formed. During the next few thousand years, Aborigines did not venture to

Lizard Island, as their canoes could not negotiate the crossing in a single day. Once reefs had formed within the Great Barrier Reef, the mainland people traveled from atoll to atoll in short sea journeys, and so enlarged their hunting and fishing grounds.

Archaeological evidence of aboriginal habitation at Lizard Island goes back at least 3000 years. Lizard Island had no permanent settlements, but being the largest and highest island in the area, was an important and sacred site for ceremonial gatherings. It was also an important site for hunting, gathering and fishing and in good seasons might have been shared with neighbouring groups, according to customary arrangements with reciprocal obligations. Lizard Island continues to be a sacred site for Aboriginal people, for which the traditional owners have a Native Title claim pending.

A significant event in the early European history of Australia is a visit to Lizard Island by Captain James Cook. The island was named by Cook, due to lizards being abundant and the only land-animals he and his party saw during their visit to the island. The island provided Cook, the botanist Joseph Banks and the crew of the Endeavour, some hope of escaping the treacherous labyrinth of reefs, later to be known as the Great Barrier Reef. On 11 August 1770, Cook climbed

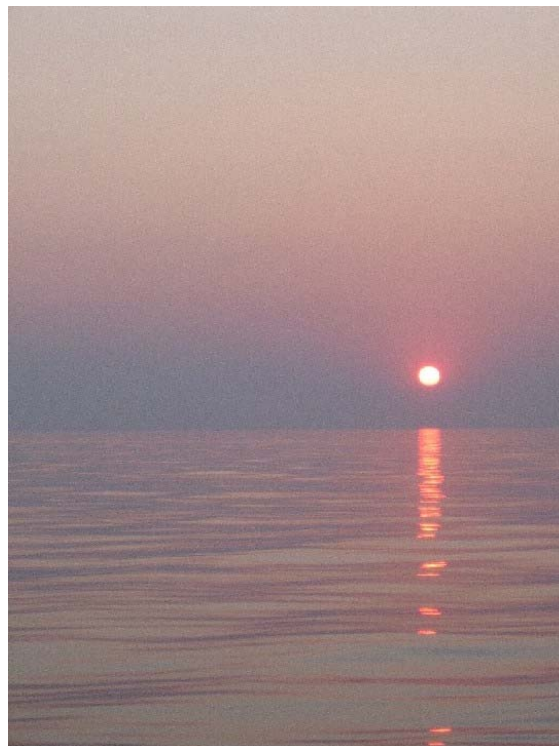
to the highest point on Lizard Island. Upon reaching the summit, now affectionately known as Cook's Look, he was both dismayed and heartened. In Cook's words, "...to my mortification, I discovered a Reef of Rocks laying about 2 or 3 Leagues without the Island, extending in a line NW and SE farther than I could see on which the Sea broke very high." Cook was also heartened by the high seas, as they gave him "great hopes that they were the outermost shoals". Cook was confident that they would be able to sail through the "Partitions" in the reef, described by J. L. Stokes (1839) as like "threading the eye of a needle". Cook and his crew were successful in threading the needle. In the words of Banks, after 3 months and 750 miles, it was with great satisfaction they had reached the "Ocean which had formerly been look'd upon with terror...the Assylum we had long wish'd for and at last found". Many people, including explorers, scientists and tourists have now retraced the footsteps of Cook and seen the outer Great Barrier Reef, the Coral Sea and beyond from Cook's Look.

Just over a century later, Lizard Island also became known for a tragic event in the European history of Australia. In 1881, Lizard Island was home to the bech-de-mer fishermen, Captain R. F. Watson and Mr P. C. Fuller. Mrs Watson, the 21 year old wife of Captain Watson, also lived on the island with their 3 month old baby and two Chinese servants. While Watson and Fuller were away, Mrs Watson fled Lizard Island after an attack by aborigines in which one of her servants was killed and the other speared in seven places. Mrs Watson left the island, with her baby and injured servant, in a pot used for boiling bech-de-mer. The pot was just 4 by 4 by 2 feet in size. Mrs Watson was famed for her courage and endurance. She stocked the pot with water, food, clothes, jewellery, account books and other personal belongings, "...not withstanding the terrible danger which menaced them, their was no panic about their departure" (anon, 1956). Despite her preparation, their water ran out and they died of thirst. They were found 4 months later, ironically with the pot half full of rainwater. Mrs Watson is remembered as the noble heroine of Lizard Island, for her indomitable courage and selfless determination. On the day when her diary entries ceased, 10 days after leaving Lizard Island, she notes her baby is much better and more cheerful and only alludes to her own sufferings in her final tragic words, "Near dead with thirst".

Yet another century later, in the 1970's, the story of the Lizard Island Research Station began. Lizard Island is an ideal site for the research station for many reasons. The island is large enough to provide a relatively sheltered lee shore in all but the most extreme weather conditions. Most reef and island types characteristic of the Great Barrier Reef, including the outer barrier reefs, are accessible from the Research Station. Lizard Island also has a resort, enabling servicing costs to be shared, and an airport, making accessibility very convenient. The Research Station is owned and operated by the Australian

Museum, and is supported financially by the Lizard Island Reef Research Foundation and the US-based Coral Reef and Marine Science Foundation, providing excellent facilities for field research on the Great Barrier Reef. The Station's facilities include a library, with a small but appropriate selection of reef-related books and articles, including most of the available identification guides that are relevant to the area, and scientific papers and theses based on work conducted at Lizard Island (Hoggett, 2002).

Many well-traveled coral reef researchers, including myself, have declared the Lizard Island Research Station to be the best such facility that they have worked from. As a recipient of the Lizard Island Doctoral Fellowship, I was able to do much of the fieldwork for my PhD at Lizard Island. In my research project, I examined the evolutionary relationships between the most abundant coral species group at Lizard Island. The corals that I studied are renowned, or should I say infamous for their taxonomic difficulties. An outcome of my project was an improvement in our understanding of where to delineate boundaries between these species, with the methods and results of my project having wider applications for interpreting the history and relationships between other species of corals. My research was greatly enhanced by the excellent aquarium and other facilities at the Lizard Island Research Station – although full moons, once a romantic notion now symbolizes sleepless nights of coral spawning and breeding experiments. As I pursue my library career, I hope that full moons can again be synonymous with romantic nights.



Sunset, Scott Reef, north-west Australia
(Photo:

More information about Lizard Island and the research station is available on the website at <http://www.lizardisland.net.au>.

References

McInnes, A. 1978. Lizard Island: some of its history. Self-published, Cairns (with extracts from the journals of James Cook, Joseph Banks, J. L. Stokes, J. B. Jukes, Thomas Henry Huxley and B. Somerville).
Anonymous. [1956]. The heroine of Lizard Island. [Cook Shire Council, Cooktown, Qld].

Falkiner, S. and A. Oldfield. 2000. Lizard Island: The journey of Mary Watson. Allen & Unwin. Crows Nest, NSW

Hoggett, A. 2002. Australian Museum, viewed on 21 December 2004, <http://www.lizardisland.net.au>.

Jackie Wolstenholme
j.wolstenholme@student.qut.edu.au
MSc Student: Information Management
Queensland University of Technology
Brisbane, Australia



**LISTSERVE DISCUSSIONS
FROM MEMBERS**

TSUNAMI INFORMATION

FROM: University of California, Davis December 29, 2004

TSUNAMI EARTHQUAKE LOCATION INCLUDED IN FORECAST

The location of the Dec. 26 earthquake that unleashed a devastating tsunami across the Indian Ocean was identified in a 10-year forecast of likely earthquake sites worldwide made recently by researchers at the University of California, Davis, Center for Computational Science and Engineering.

The researchers used records of past earthquakes of magnitude 5 and greater and computer models to produce a map that shows "hotspots," where earthquakes of magnitude 7 or greater are likely to occur between 2000 and 2010.

Of 38 large earthquakes worldwide since 2000, 30 have occurred directly on or within the margin of error of hotspots identified by the forecast. The Dec. 26 magnitude 9 event struck on a hotspot off the coast of Indonesia.

"These results indicate that the technique developed by our group can successfully identify the locations for 80 to 90 percent of future large earthquakes over time periods of up to a decade or so," said John Rundle, director of the UC Davis center. The information could allow governments and agencies to make informed decisions about where to locate critical infrastructure

and supplies, and to set priorities for allocating resources for emergencies or carrying out seismic strengthening and retrofits, he said.

The 10-year forecasts could aid disaster preparation but are not yet focused enough in time to give actual earthquake warnings. Future work on computational methods, together with the use of specialized radar satellites that can make very precise measurements of ground movements, could be used to enhance future forecasts, Rundle said.

"We can't prevent these devastating events, but we can provide tools so that people can take steps to reduce the potential damage and loss of life," Rundle said.

Starting from identified hotspots, scientists could also use computer models to predict how earthquake-generated shaking would move through the ground, or how and where tsunamis might travel over the ocean, he said.

The UC Davis Center's map uses the same technique as a more detailed forecast for California created by Rundle and colleagues as part of the Quakesim project in collaboration with NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory. Quakesim is funded primarily by NASA and the U.S. Department of Energy.

The worldwide map was prepared by UC Davis graduate student James Holliday and presented by Donald Turcotte, professor of geology at UC Davis, on

Dec. 14, 2004, at the meeting of the American Geophysical Union in San Francisco, California.

Earlier this year, the team reported that the California forecast, which runs from 2000-2010, had successfully predicted the locations of 12 of 14 large earthquakes (magnitudes greater than 5.0) since January 1, 2000. The California forecast was published on February 19, 2002, in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. Eleven of the 14 large earthquakes occurred after the publication date.

The researchers have made a similar forecast for Japan that successfully identified the location of the

Oct. 23 earthquake in Niigata province on a previously unknown earthquake fault. That forecast, which was prepared by UC Davis postdoctoral researcher Kazuyoshi Nanjo, was presented during lectures by Rundle in Japan on Oct. 13 (Kyoto University) and Oct. 14 (Tokyo University), prior to the occurrence of the Niigata earthquake.

Media contact(s):

* John Rundle, Computational Science and Engineering Center, (530) 752-6416, jbrundle@ucdavis.edu

* Andy Fell, UC Davis News Service, (530) 752-4533, ahfell@ucdavis.edu

Sri Lankan Libraries Need Urgent Assistance

Sri Lanka plunged in to crisis as giant tidal waves lashed the southern, northern, and eastern coasts of the country causing over 12000 deaths and massive lost of property. The sudden rise in sea-level, a phenomenon known as tsunami, had been unleashed by a massive earthquake measured at 8.9 on the Richter scale, near northern Sumatra, Indonesia at 6.58 a.m. (Sri Lankan time) on Sunday 26th December 2004. According to the US Geological survey this was the fifth largest quake for a century and the biggest for 40 years. A wall of water as high as 50 feet triggered by the earthquake hit the Sri Lankan coast around 9.45 a.m. (Sri Lankan time). In some areas in Sri Lanka the killer waves had traveled as far as 5 kilometers inland and sucked in almost every thing standing in its way. It is estimated that over one million people in the country have been affected by this phenomenal tragedy. Amidst this catastrophe a large number of school libraries, community libraries, children libraries, public libraries, libraries belong to religious institutions and a large number of private/home libraries in the affected areas have either been completely destroyed or severely affected.

India Earthquake and Tsunami

Our Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Kochi, India is having substations all over the coastal area of India. One of our field centres at Caddalore has been damaged by the Tsunamis. Our staff members are safe. More than 2000 persons died in the Tsunamis at Caddalore of Tamilnadu, India.

Mr. Vijayakumar, Research scholar of our Institute was taken away by the sea waves at Chennai when he was working in our prawn hatchery. This is the shocking news for us. We found his body only after two days. Our Headquarters at Cochin, India is safe.

In this hour of calamity the National Library and Documentation Services Board (NLDSB) of Sri Lanka seeks assistance from the international community and especially from the IFLA members to reconstruct/repair the damaged libraries and restore the damaged books and other library material. According to the preliminary estimates the damage to the buildings and to the other infrastructure facilities is huge and donations in the form of either library material or financial assistance are sought from the international library community.

Monetary donations can be sent to the NLDSB account no. 00251620073963 at the Peoples Bank, Park Street Branch, Colombo, Sri Lanka.

Further details please contact

Upali Amarasiri,

Director General, NLDSB, 14, Independence Avenue, Colombo 7. Sri Lanka.

Website www.natlib.lk, www.lankapage.com, E-mail dq@mail.natlib.lk Tel. 94 11 2687581, Facsimile 94 11 2685201.

Many thanks in advance for your support.

Nearly 200 persons died in and around our Headquarters.

Thank you for your enquiries and this may be circulated among our IAMS LIC members.

V. Edwin Joseph

Librarian

Central marine Fisheries Research Institute
Post box no.1603, ERNAKULAM NORTH POST,
COCHIN-682 018, INDIA

From the Coral-List

Greetings, First let me say that I think I speak for all Coral-List subscribers when I say that we would all like to know of the whereabouts and disposition of our colleagues who may be missing or injured as a result of the December 26, 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami. Please feel free to make use of Coral-List for this purpose if it helps our colleagues. However, as Marco Noordeloos and Sherry Hudson have pointed out, the research organizations in the area may need our help, and the effort may require a large commitment and a lot of email traffic. I have therefore set up a listserver specifically to help marine research organizations damaged or destroyed by the Tsunami help rebuild their infrastructure. Although I am currently moderating the list, I would be all too happy to turn over moderation of the list to an appropriate person, while still maintaining the server itself here at NOAA/AOML.

The URL for subscribing to the list is: *<http://coral.aoml.noaa.gov/mailman/listinfo/tsunami-marlab>* The address for posting messages to the list is: *Tsunami-MarLab@coral.aoml.noaa.gov*

.....but you must be subscribed to post to the list. After you join, you will receive a confirmation message. Respond appropriately and save all the information you receive so that you may unsubscribe or have some of your questions answered at a later time. Please note that there are many options you can configure to your needs after you subscribe. Please make a note of that page so you can refer back to it as necessary. One other thing...If you try to subscribe, but don't receive a confirmation notice, please check your Bulk email folder, as some mailers will place the message there. Please feel free to pass this message on to others whom you feel would be interested. Take care... Jim

James C. Hendee,
Ph.D. Coral Health and Monitoring Program Ocean Chemistry Division
Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratory
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration U.S. Department of Commerce 4301 Rickenbacker Causeway Miami, FL 33149-1026 Voice: (305) 361-4396 Fax: (305) 361-4447
Email: jim.hendee@noaa.gov Web: <http://www.coral.noaa.gov>

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HOBART CONFERENCE

The Power Point presentations from the Hobart conference are available on the Conference Web site at the Program page <http://chronicle.com/free/2004/12/2004121401n.htm>

Internet Archive to build alternative to Google [URL]

Internet Archive to build alternative to Google. In: Information World Review, 12 Dec 2004.

--> See: <http://www.iwr.co.uk/IWR/1160176>

"Ten major international libraries have agreed to combine their digitised book collections into a free text-based archive hosted online by the not-for-profit Internet Archive. All content digitised and held in the text archive will be freely available to online users.

Two major US libraries have agreed to join the scheme: Carnegie Mellon University library and The Library of Congress have committed their Million Book Project and American Memory Projects, respectively, to the text archive. "

Google Will Digitize and Search Millions of Books From 5 Leading Research Libraries

<<mailto:jeff.young@chronicle.com>>By SCOTT CARLSON and JEFFREY R. YOUNG

Five of the world's largest libraries have joined Google in a Herculean effort to digitize millions of books and make every sentence searchable.

The project, which Google officials plan to announce today, involves libraries at Harvard and Stanford Universities, the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and the University of Oxford, as well as the New York Public Library. It could soon turn Google into the single largest holder of digitized published material, while also providing researchers and students with an unprecedented tool for finding information.

The trickiest issue is copyright. The company will begin by scanning works that are in the public domain, and the full contents of those books will be accessible online through the popular Google search engine.

But the company also plans to scan copyrighted books in some of the libraries. The search engine will not return the full texts of those volumes, but will instead provide up to three short excerpts, each consisting of only a few lines of text in which a search term appears.

Google officials and librarians hope the excerpts will be sufficient to let researchers determine whether they want to check out or purchase the book. Google will include links to online booksellers and local library catalogues along with search results.

The number of volumes that could be scanned is astounding: Harvard holds some 15 million volumes; the New York Public Library has 20 million; Stanford has more than 7.6 million; and the University of Michigan has 7.8 million. Oxford's main library alone has more than 6.5 million books.

Harvard, Stanford, and the New York Public Library have agreed only to pilot projects with the company. Google will initially scan subsets of their collections, and decisions about whether to proceed with the rest will come later. Oxford will allow Google to scan only

books published before 1900, according to Nathan Tyler, a spokesman for Google. Officials at the University of Michigan, however, have agreed to allow all of their books to be scanned, and the effort has been quietly under way for months. All of the projects are expected to take years to complete.

Google will pay for the scanning, and it will dispatch a small group of employees to each library to do the job. Library officials will decide in what order to scan the books, and also which volumes are too fragile to be handled.

Huge Benefits Foreseen

Some librarians see Google's deal with the five institutions as a major boon for libraries and patrons -- and a way to raise the public's awareness of the materials that can be found in the stacks.

"At a fundamental level, this is a very important move forward for the public's ability to access scholarly information," said Duane E. Webster, the executive director of the Association of Research Libraries. "This enrichment of resources will entice even more users to those libraries that see themselves as learning commons."

Google officials said the effort is an expansion of the company's <http://print.google.com/> Google Print project, which searches the texts of books. Google Print, which started in October, initially invited only publishers, rather than libraries, to join.

Susan Wojcicki, director of product management for Google, said that the Google Print project would lead to an increase in book sales because it would show readers what the volumes contain. "For publishers, we believe that this will be beneficial," she said.

So far, Google Print is separate from the company's <http://scholar.google.com/> Google Scholar search engine, which lets users search academic materials. "But the products may be potentially integrated in a variety of interesting ways," said Ms. Wojcicki. Some librarians, however, are ambivalent about Google's ambitious new project.

"In some ways, it's a good thing," said Steven J. Bell, the library director at Philadelphia University. Because Google is such a popular search tool -- among the first employed by almost anyone doing research -- "it's going to help people find high-quality sources of information," he said.

But he worries about what effect Google Print will have on library patrons' perceptions of electronic searching. Most library databases allow users to make more refined searches than they can using Google's search engine, he said. "This will add pressure to make things more like Google, and it will only serve to weaken the ability to get good information," he said. "It's going to be that much harder to convince people to use a more complex search tool."

He added that librarians and others should have a dose of "healthy skepticism" about the project. "Google is probably not going to do anything that doesn't have a profit return on it," he said. "What does

that mean? Are people going to be getting a book out of Stanford's collection, and will they be prompted to buy something?"

Varied Deals

The University of Michigan's library was the first to strike a deal with Google.

"We have been working on this for a couple of years, and it's amazing that we've been able to keep it under wraps," said John P. Wilkin, an associate university librarian, in an interview on Monday. He said that after more than a year of negotiations, Google and the university had finally agreed to start digitizing books last spring.

Since then, thousands of books have been digitized at the university through a machine owned and operated by Google. Mr. Wilkin would not describe the device, other than to say that it works very quickly. "I've seen them whip through the book as fast as turning the pages," he said. He expects that it will take about six years to digitize all seven million volumes in Michigan's collection.

Michigan will store a copy of the digitized collection -- which takes up "hundreds of terabytes," Mr. Wilkin said -- for its own uses.

Paul N. Courant, the university's provost and executive vice president for academic affairs, said the digital collection would be used "to the maximum extent permitted by law." He envisions students and researchers getting access to works in the public domain from their home computers. He also sees the university library setting up a catalog in which the entire collection is searchable down to the level of individual words and phrases.

He said a project like this was worth "hundreds of millions" of dollars to the university. "This is an important moment in the history of libraries," he said, "and an important moment in the history of scholarship."

Other participants are proceeding more cautiously. Harvard University, for example, has agreed to let Google scan only 40,000 books during the pilot phase of the project. The books will be selected randomly from the five million volumes in the Harvard Depository, an off-site storage facility for seldom-requested books, said Peter Kosewski, director of publications and communications for the university's library.

Sidney Verba, the library's director, said librarians at Harvard were "very optimistic" that the project would succeed and that they would go forward with scanning the entire collection, which could take many years.

"It is so big that we just wanted to be sure that our hopes and expectations really pay off," he said. During the test period, officials will be watching the

process closely. "We want to make sure the books don't get damaged, and we want to make sure that we have a work flow such that the books don't get lost or are unavailable to our users."

Mr. Verba said researchers would benefit enormously if whole libraries could be searched by Google's software. "Everybody that's got a teenage kid knows that that's how people find information," he said. "By making the existence of the world's books available online through Google, in a way we're trying to take advantage of the fact that people go there for information."

No Longer in the Dark

In February, The New York Times made a fleeting mention of an ambitious digitization project by Stanford and Google that was code-named "Project Ocean." For months, officials at the university and the company refused to elaborate, and librarians across the country wondered what the project might entail.

But Stanford did not sign its agreement with Google until Monday. Andrew C. Herkovic, the director of foundation relations and strategic projects for the Stanford University Libraries, said that the university had taken time to clarify copyright concerns and ensure its rights to the digital files.

Mr. Herkovic said that the university would first offer Google "hundreds of thousands" of items that are in the public domain, but that Google might eventually scan the university's entire collection. Officials at the New York Public Library said the project fits well into the library's mission to make information available free to the public.

"This is the first time that the public is able to search the full content of any of our holdings electronically," said Nancy Donner, vice president for communications and marketing for the library. "Frankly, without Google's assistance the cost of digitizing our books, in both time and dollars, would really be prohibitive."

During the pilot phase of the project, the library has agreed to let Google scan "more than 10,000 and less than 100,000 books," said Ms. Donner, though she would not reveal the exact number. Only public-domain books will be scanned, and librarians will select volumes they believe will be of the widest interest.

Paul LeClerc, president of the library, said the project would be a "huge" benefit to researchers because it would make the process of finding materials more efficient. "The search engine in effect is reading all the books for you" and helping decide which are the most promising, he said. "People don't have to spend an extraordinary amount of time looking for things that are contained in the volumes physically."

RLG'S Descriptive Metadata Guidelines -- now available

RLG is pleased to announce that its new guide to descriptive metadata for unique cultural objects is available online. Written by an expert working group and vetted by a wide community, the Descriptive Metadata Guidelines for RLG Cultural Materials demystifies the daunting concepts and acronyms in the field of descriptive metadata.

Not just for RLG Cultural Materials contributors, the overview is useful for anyone across the spectrum of museums, libraries, and archives who is interested in fast-tracking collection items for online access. The guidelines give practical advice to implementers, but also provide context for the decision-maker. They can be used to create or review local best practice in describing collections and their objects--regardless of the specific metadata standards you use.

The new guidelines can be freely accessed at: www.rlg.org/en/page.php?Page_ID=214

AFRIAMSLIC Members

Dear Colleagues,

This is to welcome all of us back to our various offices. I wish to take this opportunity to wish us all a very Happy and Prosperous New Year. May all our wishes come through this year.

Last year, we could not hold our 2nd Regional group meeting scheduled for Tanzania due to our inability to secure additional funding for our members to attend the meeting as an amount of \$1,800 approved by IAMSLIC for last year's meeting is inadequate.

We could not carry out our objectives as proposed to the IAMSLIC Board last year which is listed below for your perusal:

1. Develop a working document which will serve as a reference tool for AFRIAMSLIC.
2. Discuss the design of a website and establishment of a Resource Centre for AFRIAMSLIC.
3. Operationalise the network strategies for AFRIAMSLIC.
4. Discuss the linkage of AFRIAMSLIC and other existing networks dealing with aquatic and marine science in Africa.
5. Discuss sources of funding for the group.

This document is a complete revision of the initial guidelines, last updated in 2003. The guide draws upon RLG's experience in aggregating these one-of-a-kind objects for the RLG Cultural Materials database and its spin-off, Trove.net (tm).

Günter Waibel
Program Officer/RLG
2029 Stierlin Court, Suite 100, Mountain View, CA
94043 USA
voice: +1-650-691-2304 | fax: +1-650-964-1461
Guenter.Waibel@notes.rlg.org

* RLG (www.rlg.org) supports researchers and learners worldwide by expanding access to research materials held in libraries, archives, and museums. RLG works with and for its member organizations enhancing their ability to provide research resources. RLG designs and delivers innovative information discovery services, organizes collaborative programs, and takes an active role in creating and promoting relevant standards and practices.

Edna Nyika is working on the first part of objective 2; which is designing of a website for the group. She needs the Profile of all members such as:

- 1 Name
- 2 Brief information about your organisation
- 3 Job description
- 4 Any projects undertaken, etc
- 5 Any issues of interest

I wish to ask of members to study the objectives, add more if possible and then we form committees to work on them and discuss further during our next meeting. We will need all of us to work in diverse ways towards achieving these objectives.

I wish to suggest that Geoffrey Salanje liaises with Edna in the design of the website. I wish to ask members who are interested to contact Edna as well.

I wish to hear your comments and suggestions as soon as possible so that we work towards the success of the group this year.

Counting on your co-operation
Best regards,
Marian Jaggie (Chair, AFRIAMSLIC)

REGIONAL GROUP Contacts

Cyamus

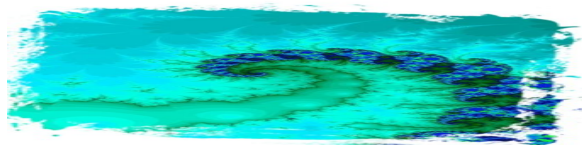
Maureen Nolan, is the 2004 - 2006 regional representative

AFRIAMSLIC

Marian Jiagge
mjiagge@yahoo.com

EURASLIC

Jan Haspeslagh, EURASLIC President
jan.haspeslagh@vliz.be



PRESIDENT

Jane Barnwell
University of Hawaii at Manoa, Hamilton Library
2550 The Mall
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822
barnwell@hawaii.edu

PRESIDENT-ELECT 2005-2006

Marcel Brannemann
Alfred Wegener Institut fuer Polar und Meeresforschung,
Bibliothek
Postfach 120161
Bremerhaven D-27515, Germany
mbrannemann@awi-bremerhaven.de

PRESIDENT-ELECT 2006-2007

Joan Parker
Moss Landing Marine Laboratories and the Monterey
Bay Aquarium Research Institute
(California, USA)
parker@mml.calstate.edu or joan@mbari.org

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IAMSLIC assumes no responsibility for the statements and opinions advanced by contributions to IAMSLIC publications. Editorial views do not necessarily represent the official position of the organization.

Please send comments and submissions to the Editors: Megan Gee (National Institute of Water & Atmospheric Research, New Zealand) libinfo.ch@niwa.co.nz and Jackie Wolstenholme (Queensland University of Technology, Australia) j.wolstenholme@student.qut.edu.au

SECRETARY 2004-2006

Elizabeth Winiarz
Library
University of Massachusetts, Dartmouth
285 Old Westport Rd.
North Dartmouth, MA 02747-2300
Email: ewiniarz@umassd.edu

TREASURER 2002-2004

Susan Stover
Mote Marine Laboratory,
Arthur Vining Davis Library
1600 Ken Thompson Parkway
Sarasota, FL 34236-1096
email: library@mote.org

Direct IAMSLIC Communications to:

Kristen L. Metzger, Librarian
Harbor Branch Oceanographic Institution
5600 U.S. 1 North
Ft. Pierce, Florida 94946 USA
Tel (561) 465-2400, ext. 201
Fax (561)465-2446
Email: metzger@hboi.edu

IAMSLIC ListServer

iamslic@ucdavis.edu

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