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Faculty-Librarian Collaboration in Building the Curriculum for the Millennium: The US Experience

Rader, Hannelore B.

Abstract
A quiet revolution is occurring on many campuses in the United States. Technology, funding agencies and competition are forcing faculty to rethink the curriculum in most academic disciplines in terms of content and teaching. At the same time academic librarians are feeling similar pressures to rethink their role in higher education. The need of students and faculty for viable information skills is moving librarians more into the teaching arena. Librarians are establishing a variety of faculty outreach programmes to work more closely with their academic colleagues to integrate information skills into the curriculum. Examples from universities around the US will demonstrate the variety of efforts in which librarians are involved to change the academic curriculum so students can be prepared for the information society.

Electronic Journal Publishing: Meeting User Needs

Baldwin, Christine.

Abstract
SuperJournal is a research collaboration between publishers and libraries in the UK focusing on the factors that will make electronic journals successful. The project research indicates that readers and authors want electronic access to journals, and they view the key benefits as convenience, time savings, wider circulation, and faster publication times. Ideally they want integrated services within a discipline offering a searchable database, a wide range of full text journals, and seamless linking among journals. This paper reviews the initiatives publishers are taking to develop electronic journals and integrated services, and suggests some of the emerging issues for librarians.

Standards for Permanent Paper

Hoel, Ivar A. L.

Abstract
Standards for permanent paper have been developed by Subcommittee 10, "Physical keeping of documents" of ISO Technical committee 46, "Information and documentation" (ISO/TC46/SC10). The history and the achievements of this committee, which has existed since 1998, is invariably connected to standards for permanent paper, although it also is doing other work. 17 countries are participating members of the committee, and 13 countries are observing members. IFLA has a liaison membership, which can be utilized more than has been the case until now. SC10 has published 3 International Standards, and 5 more are on their way. The first and basic standard, "ISO 9706:1994 Information and documentation-Paper for documents -Requirements for permanence" defines the "ordinary" permanent paper. The second, "ISO 11108:1996 Information and documentation -- Archival paper -- Requirements for permanence and durability", defines a paper that has both high permanence and high durability. These concepts are explained. The technical way of formulating a requirement so that it excludes lignin from a permanent paper, an issue which is now being discussed, is presented. Attention is drawn to the parallelity in development and technical content between ISO 9706 and "ANSI/NISO Z39.48-1997, American National Standard for Permanence of Paper for Publications and Documents in Libraries and Archives" . Both use the same symbol to mark paper as permanent, and this is no coincidence. The use of ISO 9706 as a basis for national standards is mentioned. The newest example of that is the acceptance of it as a European Norm, compulsory for all European countries. Finally, the stages through which an ISO Standard has to pass before it is finished are described.

Freedom of Access to Information and Freedom of Expression in a Pluralistic World

Byrne, Alex.

Abstract
The enormous population movements of the last century and a half have created a pluralistic world in which many faiths, races and languages intermingle. This is a world in which tolerance is crucial, a world in which respect for human rights is fundamental. These rights are expressed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and particularly Article 19 on freedom of expression and of access to information. What is the role of libraries in such a world? Is it simply to provide the information requested and to suppress that which is not favored? In responding to the views of the societies and organizations in which they have been established, should libraries accept that some information may be restricted or even suppressed? Is it possible to adopt a tolerant and sensitive recognition of diversity while holding fast to a commitment to preserve and provide access to the documentary record? IFLA has responded to this challenge in regard to libraries and information by establishing FAIFE, the committee on Free Access to Information and Freedom of Expression, in August 1997.

Research and Analytical Services for National Legislatures: A Preliminary Analysis

Robinson, William H.

Abstract
Currently available data on legislative research and analytical services are skimpy and contradictory, largely because of incomplete definitions about what constitutes "research" in

a parliamentary setting and also because of the many actors that may be engaged in the enterprise. This article represents a preliminary step in ascertaining more accurately the extent and location of research services operating in legislatures. It is drawn from a new survey designed to obtain broader coverage of research units that may be based outside the parliamentary library, and offers brief vignettes describing several research services to illustrate the variety of such activities and settings.

Changing the Culture - Job Design, Work Processes and Qualifications in the Hybrid Library

Find, Søren.

Abstract
This article focuses on the role of the staff in the process where the library is changing from the traditional paper-based library towards the hybrid library. The experiences at the Technical Knowledge Center and Library of Denmark are described, especially in developing and implementing services based on electronic information and being a partner in developing new teaching and learning environments requires that a whole new set of qualifications has to be available inside the library.