

AAMES Newsletter

A biannual publication of the Asian, African, and Middle Eastern Section of ACRL/ALA

ISSN: 1548-4343

Fall 2009

Vol. 7, No. 1

Message from AAMES Chair

Dear AAMES members,

This is the first time I am addressing you as AAMES Chair. Being AAMES chair is an enormous responsibility and I am looking forward to lead this group and keep us all moving in good spirit.

First of all, I would like to say a big "THANK YOU" to all the new members who joined us this year. I would also like to thank existing AAMES members who retained their AAMES membership. Dr. Rajwant Chilana, Chair 2008-09, and members of the past AAMES committees did a wonderful job of successful planning and hosting the annual 2009 AAMES program at Chicago and completing other AAMES related activities. My special "THANK YOU" goes to our current Newsletter editor, Dr. Deepa Banerjee and the members of the current AAMES committees. All of you have willingly chosen to spare your time for important AAMES activities such as creating a wiki, planning the ALA 2010 program, and serving as newsletter editors etc. and I really appreciate it.

AAMES has gone green this year. What does that mean for you and AAMES? Well, from now onwards, we will not send you a paper copy of the newsletter anymore! You will receive an electronic copy only and it will also be posted to our AAMES wiki and the web site as well. AAMES's money saving on this initiative is \$1200. I am sure you appreciate it.

Have you had a chance to check the AAMES wiki as yet? If not, I invite you to check and add to our wiki at <http://wikis.ala.org/acrl/index.php/AAMES>. Ms. Chellammal Vaidyanathan from the University of Miami has done a wonderful job of launching and maintaining the wiki. You can find meeting minutes, AAMES committee members (current and past), AAMES colloquium presentations, AAMES program proposal for 2010 and other AAMES related information here. I also urge you to check the volunteer form on our wiki and submit your volunteer applications for the current or next year. AAMES is always in need of volunteers.

By now, you have probably guessed that AAMES is going in new directions and you are right. We are also starting a new trend of not meeting face to face for the midwinter meeting. We have decided to go virtual! All of us are facing budget constraints and there is no better way to ensure 100% attendance than to go virtual. AAMES executive committee is in the process of finding the best solution for an online meeting and we will keep you informed. At this time, if you have any agenda item, please submit it to me at abhhatt@fgcu.edu. We will soon post a formal call for agenda items on the AAMES listserv. And yes, if you have not yet joined the listserv, please do so.

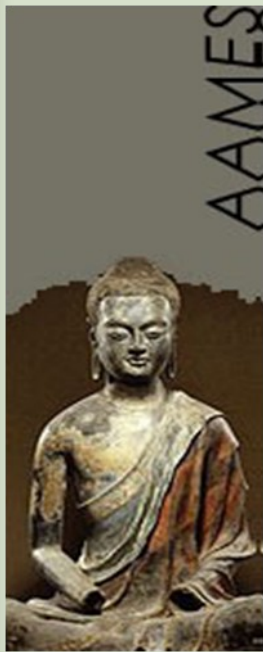


As far as our program at the annual ALA 2010 is concerned, I am pleased to inform that we are all set with our program and all the necessary documentations, again thanks to the chair and the member of the Conference Program Planning committee 2009-10, have been submitted and approved.

I am concerned about the AAMES website. It needs to be updated as soon as possible and if you are willing to work with us, please contact the chair of the publication committee Ms.

Saima Fazli (sfazli@library.berkeley.edu) at your earliest convenience. Please do not hesitate to submit your suggestions and comments about AAMES. You can always help us plan and organize AAMES efficiently. And, please continue to send your news items or brief write ups to Dr. Deepa Banerjee, our current Newsletter editor at dba-ner@u.washington.edu. Thanks again folks....that is all for now....looking forward to hear from you.

Anjana Bhatt, Chair,



Inside this issue:

Chair's Message	1
Indexing South Asia	2
ALA Conference 09	3
Harvard and NLC Digitization Project	4
Research Colloquium	6
AAMES Minutes	6
Editor's Note	7
Int'l Conference on Academic Libraries	7
AAMES Members at IFLA	8

Indexing South Asia

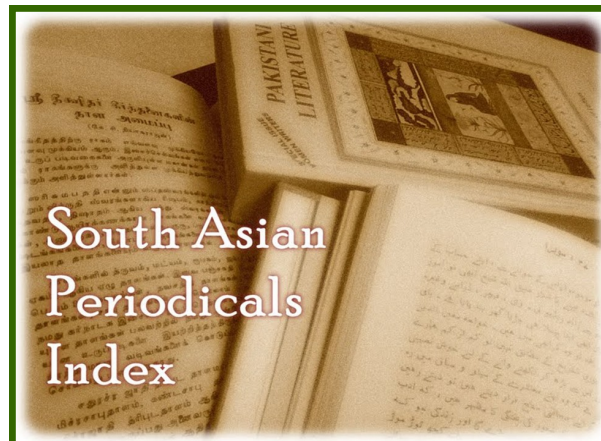
by Mary Rader, South Asia Bibliographer

Scholars in the humanities and social sciences have enjoyed and benefited from access to coordinated bibliographic tools for a long time; even though the literature on South Asia is immense, those focusing on material from and about South Asia have unfortunately not been so privileged. The periodical literature in particular has undergone little bibliographic description or subject analysis. Even when brought into large, organized research libraries in the United States (through such national efforts as the Public Law-480 Program and the subsequent Library of Congress Cooperative Acquisitions Program), South Asian serials have little or inadequate description; for all intents and purposes, the majority of South Asian serials have no secondary bibliographic tools at all.

The problem has been long recognized. Writing on the PL-480 acquisitions program in 1969, Mortimer Graves commented that “the great handicap to use, especially of the foreign language materials, is the fact they are not recorded in the generally used bibliographies and indexes... If we are to take full advantage of programs of this character [ie, PL-480], our task is to turn our attention to the provision of the supplementary instruments which will make extended use possible.”

Contemporary realities of information access and retrieval have not helped. For material still held in copyright and in non-Roman scripts, neither specialized nor mass digitization efforts provide intellectual access to the literature. The problem is only further complicated by the difficulties of limited shelving space and the impending realities of non-browseable “remote storage” at most U.S. research libraries. In sum, the majority of South Asian scholarly

material, including that already owned by and sitting in U.S. research libraries, remains hidden from the researcher. The lack of standardized South Asian secondary tools belies an inherent disparity in “area studies.” Scholars of Western Europe or even East Asia would never consider their research complete without consulting both major and minor periodicals in the languages and from the regions they study. Because of this imperative, reference tools exist to help them in their inquiries. This has not been the case for South Asian studies, both because of the dissemination of English as the scholarly language par excellence in South Asia and because the habits of Orientalist scholarship have deemphasized the importance of vernacular materials of all periods. The fact remains, however, that an enormous and largely unused scholarly corpus exists in the South Asian periodical literature, particularly that in the South Asian languages. Continuing to ignore this material can no longer be the status quo.



As a means to begin tackling the problem of insufficient bibliographic control and access, and with the financial support of the University of Wisconsin's International Institute, the Gladys Kriebel Delmas Foundation and the Digital South Asia Library, Wisconsin began a pilot project to survey the state of South Asian indexing in 2005. We created a small database, the *Guide to the Indexing of South Asian Studies Periodicals*

(<http://digicoll.library.wisc.edu/SouthAsiaIndex/>), both to identify and list local, national and international periodical publications and to research where, how, and the extent of indexing that has already been done for South Asian periodicals. To date, we have identified and entered over 10,000 current and historical periodicals into the database and have consulted almost 100 standard print and electronic reference works to assess and list the indexing coverage. While this *Guide* exists independently as a growing research and reference tool along the lines of *Ulrich's Guide to Periodical Literature*, the data also readily lends itself to informing the need for an extensive citation database.

Two concrete examples identified by the *Guide* illustrate the general problem. The *Journal of the Music Academy (Madras)* is a highly respected and frequently consulted source on the history and performance of Carnatic (South Indian classical) music and has been regularly published since the 1930s. Wisconsin's research to date shows that while the *Journal of the Music Academy* has been indexed in five sources, only one of the sources is available online, none have approached the *Journal* systematically and none provide indexing records past 1981. Looking to non-English titles, the situation is more bleak. To cite but one example, according to Wisconsin's research, the Urdu literature journal (سویرا *Saverā*) published by Mushtāq Ahmad Caudhri in Lahore, has been indexed nowhere. Recognizing this glaring gap, Wisconsin began the actual indexing of journals in 2008. Funding from the American Institute of Pakistan Studies enabled the indexing of three journals, *Khaj* (کھوج), *Pakistani literature* (سویرا *Saverā*) and further funding from the Gladys Kriebel Delmas Foundation allowed us to continue with two more, *Ceylon historical journal* and the *Journal of the Music Academy (Madras)*. The indexing captures typical information such as author, title, and source, but also attempts to

Continued on Page 4

Report: ALA Conference 2009— AAMES Program

By Chellammal Vaidyanathan, University of Miami

The AAMES program, “Asian, African, and Middle Eastern Librarians in Academic Libraries: Challenges, Expectations and Rewards,” focused on various issues related to the field of Area Studies librarianship including current economic challenges, collection development, preservation and digitization of resources, access to information, advocacy, marketing, and future trends. The panel comprised of one moderator and six speakers.

Bindu Bhatt (Columbia University) opened the session by welcoming the attendees and speakers and introduced the moderator Binh Le [Pennsylvania State University]. Binh Le introduced the program speakers to the audience.

Lauran Hartley (Columbia University) spoke on “Cooperative Projects in Area Studies Librarianship: The Tibetan Collections Experience.” In her presentation, she examined the cooperative programs for Tibetan Studies materials. With the increasing interest in Tibetan Studies in several academic institutions of the United States, she underscored that it is crucial for libraries to build, maintain, and preserve these materials for research and scholarship. Hartley also highlighted collaborative cataloging efforts, specifically the Library of Congress Delhi Office that provides catalog records for many of the libraries in the United States. The purpose of this talk is to offer examples for the consideration of other academic libraries interested in building their Area Studies collection.

The fourth presentation, “Challenges for Academic Libraries in Africa and Resolutions Sought,” by Ellen Tise (President, IFLA) focused on the challenges faced by the academic libraries in Africa. Her talk touched on various issues – access to knowledge, challenges and opportunities, collection development, funding,

resource sharing, staffing and status of librarians, and IT application. Tise explained that academic libraries in Africa are under-resourced, inadequate, and under-utilized. Moreover, there is a lack of knowledge and information in these libraries and scarcity of professionally trained librarians, which pose numerous challenges to development. She suggests that African libraries should recognize these and investigate solutions such as open access, alternative sources of information, resource sharing among institutions, creation of consortia and digital libraries, implementation of new technologies, training opportunities for library staff, etc. Further, Tise underlines the importance of African LIS architecture that would help in the development of the region.

Anchi Hoh (Library of Congress) talked about the newly launched (April 2009) World Digital Library program which is the result of collaboration between the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Library of Congress, and several archives, libraries, and academic and cultural institutions from all parts of the world. The aim of this project is to preserve the unique historical and cultural materials of the different regions of the world and to increase their online access. These primary sources are available free of charge for the general public, researchers, and educators. Content can be browsed by place, time, topic, item type, and institution. The time span covered is from 8000 BC to 2009 AD. Hoh also mentioned other initiatives by the Library of Congress – the American Memory and the Global Gateway. She described collaborations between the Library of Congress, the National Library of China, and the National Central Library of Taiwan.

The final presentation, “Collaborate or Bust: Understanding Global Resource Collection Development in the Early 21st Century,” by

David Magier (Princeton University), addressed the important issue about where we are with global resources preservation and the threat to endangered Area Studies collections. In order to serve the visible needs of researchers and faculty, he stressed that it is necessary to develop collections that would support their research and teaching needs. The current economic recession has resulted in the reduction of library human resources and the allocation of funds for building and preserving such collections. Downgrading collection development and subject expertise would endanger the Area Studies collections. Hence, Magier, underscored the necessity of investigating collaborative models and practices for building and maintaining these collections. One of the options that he suggested is sharing the subject expertise of a subject librarian between two or three different institutions. He proposed that academic institutions should investigate possible partnerships within the region and also outside the region to seek solutions to preservation issues.

The program was well received and was attended by 36 people. Several questions were posed by the attendees to the speakers and there was thought-provoking and lively discussion towards the end of the program. Several attendees requested that the program be replicated as a webcast, conference workshop, or e-learning seminar. The program created awareness about the challenges faced by Area Studies librarians and possible solutions to overcome those challenges. Most of the presentations can be accessed via <http://wikis.ala.org/acrl/index.php/AAMES> and <http://www.acrl.org/ala/mgrps/divs/acrl/events/annual09.cfm>

Harvard-Yenching Library and National Library of China Commence Collaborative Digitization Project

by La Verne Poussaint

This month (October 2009), Larsen Librarian of Harvard College Library –Nancy Cline– signed into agreement with National Library of China's Director –Furui Zhan– an international pact to convert the Harvard-Yenching Library's Chinese collection of 51,500 volumes of rare East Asian works into digitized format.

Cumulative holdings of the H-YL repository within its Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Manchu, Mongolian, Tibetan, Vietnamese, and European-language components amount to more than one million items. This Western treasure trove is in possession of Japanese Buddhist scrolls, Dongba religious and cultural manuscripts, Chinese rubbings, missionary archives, Tibetan and Mongolian Buddhist texts, and many literary rarities not available elsewhere. Indeed, Director Zhan said (in Mandarin, via a translator) at the Widener Library signing ceremony that a preliminary survey revealed that more than one-third of H-YL's titles are not held by the NLC itself.

Strengths of the HY-L Chinese resources (published in mainland China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macau, and elsewhere) are its regional gazetteers (地方志), collocation (叢書), writings of scholars (文集) of the Ming and Qing eras, rare books (from the 12th to 19th centuries), primary and secondary sources for the study of the Kuomintang (中國國民黨) revolutionary groups and the Chinese Communist Party, as well as historical research materials on modern and contemporary China, statistical yearbooks, and microforms.

This particular NLC/HCL collaboration effort, though, will be strictly devoted to the Chinese-language rare books collection (which includes scrolls and other artifacts). H-YL Librarian James Cheng verified that "the project will produce a digital file of images of the Chinese rare books at the Harvard-Yenching Library. It is not a full-text database and is not searchable [by keyword or phrase]." All originals will still be made available for on-site examination. Items will be

digitally photographed at a rate of approximately 100 pages per day, with each institution receiving its own respective hard-copied re-production to add to its physical inventory.

Over a span of six years, the project (underwritten by the NLC) will roll-out in two phases of three years. Phase One is to commence in January 2010, beginning with digitization of Song, Yuan, and Ming manuscripts. Phase Two will bring the Qing dynasty works online, anticipated to start in January 2013.

Each aged leaf, every frail page, and all delicate bindings will undergo basic condition assessment by Project Manager Sharon Li-Shiuan Yang and her access services team. Volumes in need of conservation treatment will be cared for at Harvard's Weissman Preservation Center.

While this is China's first major digitization project of Chinese rare-book collections outside of the Republic, this venture is not NLC's first foray into the offshore electronic frontier to reach researchers world-wide: following OCLC's opening of a Beijing

Continued on Page 5

Indexing South Asia cont'd

analyze subject content (using the *Library of Congress Subject Headings*), to standardize entries through authority control (*ALA/LC Romanization, LC Name Authorities* and *LCSH*) and to represent the data fields in the language of publication. To date, we have created almost 3,000 citation records over a third of which include original script entries. The first public version of the *South Asian Periodicals Index* will be available this fall from <http://uwdcc.library.wisc.edu/>. In future efforts, we hope to engage our colleagues worldwide to contribute to and participate in the *South Asian Periodicals Index*, making it a more robust and cooperative index.

Throughout these projects, there is an

ethical component that motivates our work, namely the recognition of the value of research published in South Asia and in South Asian languages. It has been too easy for scholars to ignore research published in South Asia, particularly in the "vernaculars," though most would express a desire to have consulted such sources "in an ideal world." We strive to make continued disregard of the valuable research about and from South Asia in South Asian languages, including English, increasingly uncomfortable for scholars. We hope instead to promote a global academic culture that expects of South Asianists what is expected of other area studies scholars, namely an active and meaningful engagement with scholars writing about South Asia regardless of the language of their published research. In so doing, we

hope to promote an academic environment that will no longer tolerate any excuse, be it institutional, intellectual, ethical or bibliographic, for not considering the vast periodical literature from South Asia.

Mary Rader
South Asia Bibliographer
Head, Memorial Library Collection and
Liaison Services
University of Wisconsin



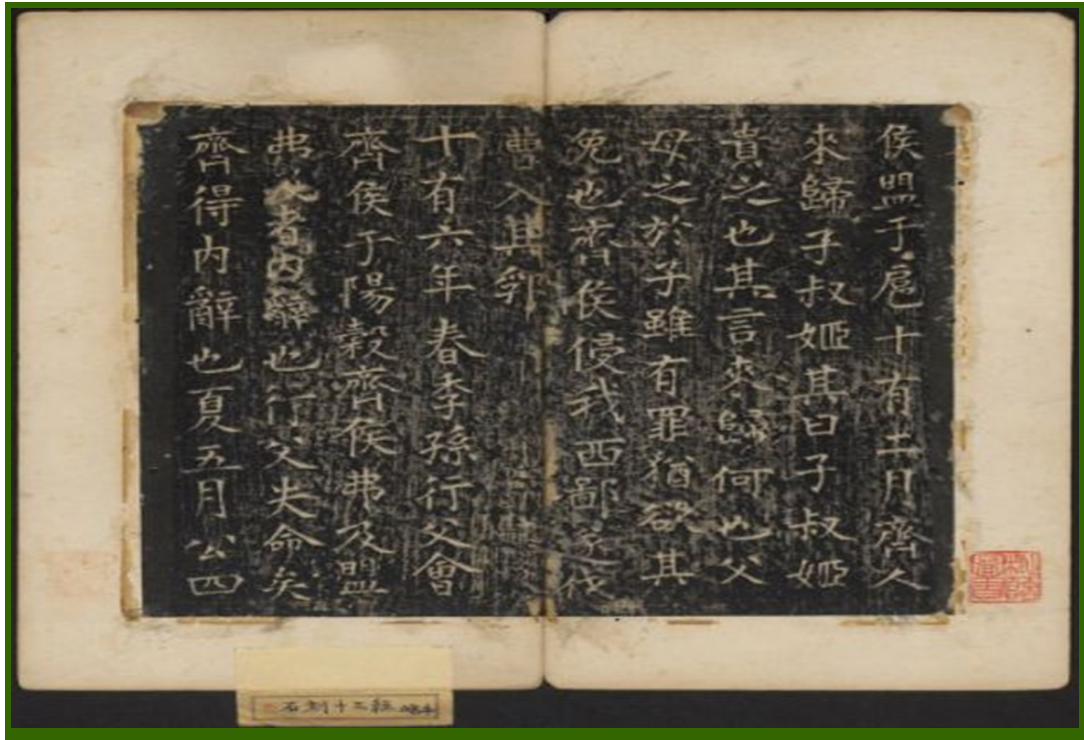
Harvard and NLC Digitization Project cont'd

office in 2007, NLC began adding its bibliographic records to the OCLC WorldCat database in 2008, after developing format-conversion software. In November 2008, the venerable Asian institution (with its remarkable, irreplaceable 23-million-volumes collection of inestimable value) scribed a Memorandum of Understanding with Columbia University's Starr East Asian Library in North America with a view towards shared exploration, exchanges of traditional materials and publishers catalogues, cross-training of library personnel, and joint provision of exhibition venues. During the same month, NLC also coalesced with the U. S. Library of Congress, agreeing to provide content to the World Digital Library. NLC has previously participated in cross-continental books-and-materials exchanges as well as translation and technical co-operative efforts with at least 1292 libraries in 117 countries or regions - those with the National Libraries of Australia, Singapore, Britain, and University of California being among its notable endeavors.

While NLC's Department for Digital Resources and Services partners with HCL's state-of-the science imaging lab staff of Widener to meet the technical challenges of this ambitious task, it will be moving towards increasing its capacity to meet the mandate of its own National Digital Library Project (in keeping with its 2005-2010 plan): that of preserving in "digital form manuscripts and books -many ancient and priceless- embodying China's history and cultural heritage" and capturing and preserving

"more ephemeral forms of today's dynamic Chinese culture: Web pages, e-journals, blogs , digital television, mobile stations, e-

first world-wide library classification standard for Chinese language



Kaicheng shi jing (Alternate Title: Chun qiu Guliang zhuan). Item Identifier: 9608565 (HOLLIS number). No date. Rubbing from stele of "Kaicheng shi jing" – a classical Confucian text written about 2000 years ago. Tang/Qing Period. Ink, paper, intaglio. Zheng Shu script style. Stele located in Xi'an bei lin, Shaanxi Province, China. Stele date: 2nd yr. of Kaicheng, Tang Dynasty (837). ©President and Fellows of Harvard College. Repository: Harvard-Yenching Library.

government networks, satellites, CDs, etc." Director Zhan is hopeful that with the expected favorable outcome of this high-end scholastic endeavor, the Chinese government will commit to the funding of more such projects.

The daunting scale and scope of this project have already engendered innovations in workflows and designing of new equipment by HCL's Imaging Services head William Comstock and his staff.

How very apropos that this novel virtual-collection production is an implementation of inspired vision of southern-China-born Cheng, head Librarian of the very academy where the similarly-pioneering Alfred Kaiming Chiu devised and established the

materials (known as the Harvard-Yenching Classification System), founded the Harvard-Yenching Institute, built three libraries, and trained new Chinese-American librarians

LaVerne L. Poussaint

Plutonic Research & Knowledge Teams Intl. [PRAKTI]

Inaugural AAMES Research Colloquium

By Binh Le, Pennsylvania State University

The inaugural AAMES Research Colloquium was held on July 11, 2009, during the annual meeting of the American Library Association in Chicago. As decided at the 2009 ALA Midwinter Conference in Denver, AAMES Research Colloquium is designed to (1) share ideas and practices that are useful to AAMES members, (2) provide a friendly yet scholarly forum for AAMES members to present papers and received constructive feedbacks on their presentations, and (3) polish scholarly conference presentation skills. Below are the papers presented at the colloquium.

Anjana H. Bhatt's paper: "Open Access E-journal Initiatives and Digital Libraries of Asian Countries," focused on the open access e-journal collections from Asian countries. The speaker also shared her experience on setting up access and working with these collections. Majed Khader and Raik Zaghlood's paper: "Palestinian Libraries from the Oslo Accord to the Present," discussed the development of Palestinian academic and public libraries in the past 15 years. Specifically, the speakers spoke on the challenges facing the Palestinians in their struggle to develop their libraries including the lingering Israeli occupation, the legacy that is shared with the rest of the Arab world, and the information technology revolution. The last paper:

"Establishing a Local Cataloging System for a Special Collection: Puerto Rican Community Library Project," by Suhua Fan, talked about a community library project which was successfully implemented at the Paseo Boricua Community Library Project in the Puerto Rican Community Center in Chicago. All participants were empowered to be researchers and practitioners in developing innovative cataloging system and procedure to meet the information needs of the community. The project also served as a service learning project, allowing graduate students in Library and Information Science to practice librarianship in a demanding and rewarding environment. All in all, the presentations were informative and useful. Unfortunately, due to the lack of time, the speakers were not able to discuss their papers in great detail during the Q&A session. (Chella Vaidyanathan, another AAMES member, submitted a paper: "Using Flickr and YouTube for Promoting Visual Literacy in Asian, African, and Middle Eastern Studies," but unable to present it because she had to attend another meeting during that time.) Some of the presentations are available on AAMES web site. It is hoped the AAMES will continue to hold the research symposium annually.

Asian, African and Middle Eastern Section Meeting Minutes

ALA Conference 2009

Members and guests introduced themselves and guests were welcomed by the Chair, Rajwant Chilana. The minutes of the 2009 Midwinter meeting were approved and a chart of the in-coming committee memberships was distributed.

Bindu Bhatt brought everyone up to date on the arrangements for the program to be presented in the afternoon. There was a discussion of how to post or publish the presentations; the consensus seemed to be that they should put them on the wiki for starters, maybe publish elsewhere later.

Adam Burling of ACRL told us that the decision had been announced in January that committee bylaws should be rewritten in the form of governance procedures. He said the changes required were relatively minor and ACRL could provide guidance.

Tara and Suhua suggested that the committee might contact schools of library and information science to recruit new members for the AAMES.

Deepa Banerjee, Editor of AAMES Newsletter, was not present to report, but Chilana noted that she had once again been successful in soliciting good articles and new items for the spring 2009 Newsletter and it had been published on schedule. Chilana encouraged all attendees to contribute reports and new items of the Newsletter.

In the light of the current economic crisis and the resulting depletion of travel and professional development funds, Triveni Kuchi asked that AAMES modify our meeting schedule and not hold a face-to-face meeting at Midwinter. The committee was encouraged by the fact that several other sections have already had successful virtual Midwinter meetings and agreed to a virtual meeting for Midwinter 2010.

Anjana Bhatt and Triveni Kuchi will set it up; Miekko Mazza offered to help. They will contact other sections that have done this and ask what worked for them.

All committee members unanimously agreed to discontinue the paper version of the AAMES Newsletter and publish the on-line version only, in order to save printing and mailing costs. This will save \$1200.00.

Triveni Kuchi asked if AAMES might want to develop an action plan which would match some specific ACRL goal as set forth in the ACRL Strategic Priorities: 2009-2013. For a project which furthers these goals we can obtain funding from ACRL.

This meeting was followed by four Research Colloquium presentations.

International Conference on Academic Libraries Attracts 700 Delegates

By R. N. Sharma

The University of Delhi, India hosted the first International Conference on Academic Libraries from October 5-8, 2009. It was a smashing success and attracted delegates from Africa, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and the Middle East. The speakers included Ellen Tise, President of IFLA; Jay Jorden, President and CEO of OCLC; David Kohl, Dean of the University Libraries; Professor Emeritus, University of Cincinnati and Editor of the Journal of Academic Librarianship; Carol Tenopir, Guru of Technology, University of Tennessee; Ann Okerson of Yale University, James O'Donnell, Provost George Town University and R N Sharma of Monmouth University and Chair of International Relations Committee, ACRL, United States. Other prominent speakers included Ursula Georgy of Germany, Hazel Woodward and Elizabeth Chapman of United Kingdom, Jens Vigen of Switzerland and Joyce Chen of Taiwan.

112 Papers and 20 Poster papers were presented during the conference. A Pre-Conference Tutorial on Virtual Reference including "Question Point" was presented by Susan McGlamery of OCLC and it also attracted a large number of delegates.

The Theme of Conference was "Globalizing Academic Libraries: Vision 2020". The speakers discussed academic libraries beyond the traditional stream digital libraries, Virtual libraries and the digital repositories and other technological changes which have made a deep impact on academic libraries.

Information literacy, stronger working relationship between libraries and teaching faculty, and the changing role of academic libraries as centers of information from the centers of books were also discussed in this important conference. The Conference was inaugurated by Ellen Tise, President of IFLA, who spoke about the change, partnership, transformation and the future of academic librarianship.

Jay Jorden, President and CEO of OCLC, spoke on the topic of "Collaboration in the Cloud – Web Scale for Libraries". He offered a vision of the cooperative network effects of services and some specific things that OCLC is doing to make such a strategy a practical consideration for libraries.

In the plenary talk, David Kohl spoke on "Towards New Understanding of the Library Mission: Vision and Implementation". He said radical changes are needed in the profession of librarianship due to the introduction of technology including active participation in the International coalition of library consortia. Availability of journal databases and book digitization of books have changed the profession for the benefit of all users. R.N. Sharma gave his Keynote address on "Technology and Academic Libraries in Developing Nations". He discussed the challenges and key issues facing academic libraries such as budget, illiteracy, leadership, software, phones and electricity.

Editor's Note

Dear AAMES Readers,

It gives me great pleasure to put together this issue of AAMES newsletter as a Chair and the Editor of the AAMES Publications Committee. This issue brings to you a very interesting article *Indexing South Asia* which discusses a creation of a small database to identify and list local, national and international periodical publications and to research where, how, and the extent of indexing that has already been done for South Asian periodicals

Another thought-provoking article *Harvard-Yenching Library and National Library of China Commence Collaborative Digitization Project* describes a collaborative effort to convert the Harvard-Yenching Library's Chinese collection of 51,500 volumes of rare East Asian works into digitized format.

This issue also includes very important program reports and meeting minutes from this year's ALA Annual Meeting in Chicago. I would like to extend a warm welcome to all of you to send in your contributions and/or join the AAMES publications committee.

Sincerely,

Deepa Banerjee
AAMES Editor, ACRL/ALA



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AAMES Members at IFLA

Two members of AAMES attended and made presentations at the World Library and Information Congress: 75th General Conference and Assembly: Libraries Create Future: Build on Cultural Heritage. The conference was held from 23-27 August, 2009, in Milan, Italy.

Liladhar Ramchadra Pendse, UCLA, presented a poster presentation titled: “Colonial Periodical Legacies in Post-colonial India and the Library as an Archival Repository.” In this paper, Pendse examines the issues of decolonization and preservation of French and Portuguese colonial periodicals of the Indian Sub-continent. The author believes that the critical discourse analysis of the reporting that we can find within the pages of these periodicals can allow us a glimpse into the world of colonial realities.

Binh P. Le, former chair of AAMES, also presented a poster presentation titled: “International Library Assistant Programs and Information Literacy of Vietnam’s Rural Communities.” In this presentation, Le highlighted the efforts by three small American-based non-profit organizations (the Global Village Foundation, the Library of Vietnam Project and the Library and Education Assistance for Vietnam or LEAF-VN) in trying to raise the level of information literacy of Vietnam’s rural populations.

Binh P. Le , The Pennsylvania State University

Liladhar Ramchadra Pendse, The University of California at Los Angeles

The AAMES Newsletter is a biannual publication of the Asian, African, Middle Eastern Section of the Association of College and Research Libraries, a division of the American Library Association
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The subscription to this newsletter is included in the ALA/ACRL/AAMES membership fee.

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