

Roles 1)

Lor, P. J., & Britz, J. J. (2011). New Trends in Content Creation: Changing Responsibilities for Librarians. *Libri*, 61(1), 12–22, DOI: 10.1515/libr.2011.002

This paper addresses the changes in the role of librarians as information intermediaries due to the introduction of new forms of digital content brought about by modern information and communication technologies. The main focus is on the way in which these changes have affected the moral responsibilities of librarians. Six content trends are identified in support of this claim. These are: the growth in volume; amount of noise; sharing of content and information participation; personal space; collaboration and naive use. The ethical challenges of these six trends are discussed. Because of the unpredictability and uncontrollability of contemporary digital content, a case is made that the traditional model of retrospective responsibility, according to which responsibility is assigned based on causality, should be supplemented with a positive prospective model of responsibility according to which librarians also need to look 'forward' anticipating possible harmful impacts of modern ICTs. It is also argued, based on the open and interactive nature of new forms of content, that there should be a form of shared and distributed responsibility, which should include not only librarians, but also Internet service providers, library users, and software designers.

No FT

Roles 2)

Ferebee, S., & Davis, J. W., (2011). Persuading library use in technologically structured individuals. *Library Hi Tech*, 29(4), 586-604. DOI 10.1108/07378831111189714

Purpose – Recent neuroscience research demonstrates that individuals born after 1980 (technologically structured individuals (TSI)) differ in brain structure from individuals born before 1980 (non-technologically structured individuals (NTSI)), due to intense technology exposure from early ages. This preliminary research seeks to view persuasion through the lens of neuroscience and to apply the concepts to persuasive technology, specifically persuasive technology that can leverage the resurgent interest in library use by younger generations.

Design/methodology/approach – A descriptive, correlative, quantitative study is used to explore how TSIs and NTISs differ in their perceptions of libraries and in their responses to persuasive stimuli that might be employed to engage them in increased library use. An online survey was administered to a sample of 310 internet users between the ages of 18-70.

Findings – The study found that there are small but important differences in TSI and NTSI perceptions of libraries and librarians. Additionally, three factors emerge about TSIs that are relevant to persuasion and persuasive technology: TSIs are rapid cycle processors of audio and visual stimulus; TSIs perceive and utilize time differently than NTSIs; and immediacy is the norm for TSIs.

Research limitations/implications – Library users who do not use computers or the internet were excluded.

Practical implications – As librarians take responsibility for promoting library resources and their own expertise, **they may find their role moving from information providers to mentors who empower library users as independent researchers**. Currently a quiet place for research, the future library may become an interactive learning environment. Persuasive technology designers must consider the unique characteristics of TSIs in order to implement effective persuasive techniques.

Originality/value – This study is original in applying the neuroscience lens to persuasion, and specifically to persuasion related to library users and improved engagement and library use.

FT Available

Slightly odd article, but bold bit seems relevant.

Roles 3)

Partridge, H., Menzies, V., Lee, J., & Munro, C. (2010). The contemporary librarian: Skills, knowledge and attributes required in a world of emerging technologies. *Library & Information Science Research* 32, 265–271

Seventy-six librarians participated in a series of focus groups in support of research exploring the skills, knowledge and attributes required by the contemporary library and information professional in a world of ever changing technology. The project was funded by the Australian Learning and Teaching Council. Text mining data analysis revealed three main thematic clusters (libraries, people, jobs) and one minor thematic cluster (community). Library 2.0 was broadly viewed by participants as being about change whilst librarian 2.0 was perceived by participants as not a new creation but just about good librarian practices. Participants expressed the general belief that personality traits, not just qualifications, were critical to be a successful librarian or information worker in the future.

FT available

Roles 4)

Fox, R. (2010). Mining the digital library. *OCLC Systems & Services: International Digital Library Perspectives*, 26(4), 232-238. DOI 10.1108/10650751011087585

Purpose – This paper seeks to examine text mining as a launching point for innovative library services.

Design/methodology/approach – The paper presents a discussion of the subject.

Findings – Text mining is a relatively new field, but with the rapid increase of available digital content, the possibility of creating innovative digital library services based on lexical and semantic analysis is becoming a reality. The field of text mining is discussed, and some of the issues and challenges are explored.

Originality/value – This paper suggests ways to enhance services by leveraging existing digital content using the techniques of digital text mining. It suggests ways for improving library services based on the vast wealth of digital content that is continually growing.

FT Available

Roles 5)

Hao-Chang, S., Kuan-nien, C., Chishu, T., & Wen-Hui, T. (2011). Role changing for librarians in the new information technology era. *New Library World*, 112(7/8), 321-333. DOI 10.1108/03074801111150459

Purpose – This paper aims to show how implementing new information technology has expanded the role of librarians as educators and how this role has matched the evolution of new technology.

Design/methodology/approach – The paper looks at librarians' approaches to their role as educators and explores ways of most effectively implementing changes. By reviewing the literature and taking the old discourse around library education and information literacy, the paper reflects on the changing role of librarians in an era of greater access to technology, including Web 2.0.

Findings – Collaboration with faculty was found to be an essential feature of the most successful stories. Teaching students and faculty to use new information technologies may have become one of the major roles of librarians.

Originality/value – This paper demonstrates that the continual evolution of the web is causing a move from e-libraries to mobile libraries, and that the educational role of

the librarians must encompass this trend, and to anticipate similar future developments.

FT Available

Roles 6)

Medeiros, N. (2011). Cry not for books. *OCLC Systems & Services: International Digital Library Perspectives*, 27(2), 84-86. DOI 10.1108/10650751111135373

Purpose – This article seeks to describe physical changes occurring in libraries, changes that accentuate public spaces, technology, and comfort while minimizing the prominence of stacks.

Design/methodology/approach – The article uses features from the 2011 ALCTS Midwinter Symposium to argue in favor of user-centered changes to academic libraries.

Findings – The article suggests the decreased emphasis and number of physical books in libraries should not be seen as a death knell to libraries or librarians.

Originality/value – The article offers encouragement to librarians who are concerned about the future role of the library.

FT Available

Roles 7)

Bosanquet, L. (2010). Building relevance amidst the content revolution. *Library Management*, 31(3), 133-144. DOI 10.1108/01435121011027318

Purpose – There has been much discussion in the past two decades about the need for the library profession to change. The prophets of doom and gloom have spoken loudly about the profession's lack of relevance and the consequence of this irrelevance. Many have taken notice – marketing campaigns have been introduced, technologies put in place, measures established, etc. All these activities have made some improvements to services but the reality is that is tinkering at the edges rather than taking the giant steps that are actually needed. By investigating the profession's past this paper aims to provide some insight in how to rebuild relevance of the profession in the digital environment.

Design/methodology/approach – The challenge is to find a way in which the core skills and competencies of the profession can be shown to add value to work regardless of the context in which they are demonstrated. These skills and capabilities revolve around content; how it is created, how it used, stored, managed, accessed and utilised in order to contribute to an ever-increasing global body of knowledge. The wider environments in which people work often fail to recognise the complexities of this cycle, and the contribution that the information professional makes to keeping accessible, relevant information available from the desk top. Big decisions whether they be company acquisitions, research methodologies or clinical trials cannot be made without appropriate content. Why then are the content managers, the information professionals, under threat? Are there new skills and capabilities required by information professionals to build value in the content industry that continues to revolutionise?

Findings – Libraries need to implement a structure that will allow them to sell, deliver and communicate value. It is time to position the profession as a central player in the digitised information landscape.

Originality/value – The paper provides a high level view articulating what needs to be done for the Information Professional to take their place in the brave new information rich world.

FT Available

Roles 8)

Tanloet, P., & Tuamsuk, K. (2011). Core competencies for information professionals of Thai academic libraries in the next decade (A.D. 2010-2019). *The International Information & Library Review*, 43, 122-129

This research aimed to develop core competencies framework for information professionals of Thai academic libraries in the next decade (2010-2019). The study consisted of two phases, Phase 1- the study of opinions about the roles of Thai academic libraries and information professionals in the next decade (Tanloet & Tuamsuk, 2011) and Phase 2- the development of core competencies framework conducted by using the Delphi technique. This paper presents Phase 2 of the study. The research conceptual framework on core competencies for information professionals was synthesized and adopted from several resources including Gulati and Raina (2000), Gorman and Corbitt (2002), Abels, Jones, Latham, Magnoni, and Gard (2003), Ashcroft (2004) and University of Nebraska-Lincoln Library (2007). The subject of this small Delphi study included 21 experts from the following three groups: eight instructors of library and information science, eight administrators/practitioners of academic libraries, and five scholars who have had active roles in the library and information professionals. Data were collected in three

rounds and analyzed by using the median, mode, and inter-quartile range. Results of the study were concluded and discussed on the three following core competencies for information professionals of Thai academic libraries in the next decade. 1) The Knowledge - consists of eight areas including knowledge of the foundations of information profession, information resources, information and knowledge management, information technology, library and information services, organizational management, research and user studies, and continuing education and lifelong learning. 2) The Skills - consist of 11 skills including user services, information resource management, information technology, marketing, language and communication, team working, analytical thinking, problem solving and decision making, management and planning, teaching and training, conceptual thinking, and knowledge management skills. 3) The personal attributes - consist of seven characteristics including the leadership, service mentality, morals and professional ethics, achievement motivation, accountability, self-management and adaptability.

FT available

Roles 9)

Smith, D. (2010). Making the case for the leadership role of school librarians in technology integration. *Library Hi Tech*, 28(4), 617-631. DOI 10.1108/07378831011096277

Purpose – The purpose of this study is to determine the self-perceived impact of technology training on the transformational leadership practices of pre-service school librarians who participated in a Master's degree program in library and information studies focusing on leadership development.

Design/methodology/approach – A concurrent triangulation mixed method design was implemented using two paper-based self-administered surveys. The first survey measured transformational leadership behaviors. The second obtained demographic variables and the participants' perceptions of the skills they learned in each of the five transformational leadership dimensions.

Findings – The results indicate that the leadership curriculum taught the participants how to be transformational leaders by using technology. The participants also use technology in a way that is significantly different from other teachers in Florida. Moreover, it is important to teach practical applications for integrating technology.

Research limitations/implications – This study was limited to a cohort of 30 pre-service school library media specialists from six Florida counties.

Social implications – However, there are several practical implications. First, school library training programs can help change the perceptions of school librarians by teaching them to lead through technology integration. Next, school districts should support technology integration by developing infrastructures to support their success. Finally, project-based experiences with feedback provide the best opportunities for teaching educators how to implement technology.

Originality/value – The results provide evidence that it is possible for degree programs to train school librarians to excel as technology integration leaders. Placing emphasis on this role can help change the perceptions of school librarians. These outcomes strengthen current knowledge of the technology integration role of school librarians.

FT available

Roles 10)

Steele, K. (2010). Crisis, disaster, or gift. *The Bottom Line: Managing Library Finances*, 23(1), 29-30. DOI 10.1108/08880451011049713

Purpose – This article seeks to explore easier ways to weather the bad economy.

Design/methodology/approach – The article offers the author's views on how librarians can cope with present economic circumstances.

Findings – Money is not the only element of the librarian's job.

Originality/value – The article urges readers to look at patterns of past economies

FT Available

Roles 11)

Knapp, J. A., (2012). Plugging the "whole": Librarians as interdisciplinary facilitators. *Library Review*, 61(3), 199-214. DOI 10.1108/00242531211259328

Purpose – The purpose of this paper is to examine some of the obstacles to interdisciplinary research and examine some ways that academic librarians can help to overcome them.

Design/methodology/approach – A broad review of the literature of the social sciences was reviewed for descriptions of difficulties that interdisciplinary researchers encounter. General developments in librarianship from library literature

were then applied as a starting point for discussing ways that librarians can provide important services to interdisciplinary scholars.

Findings – Librarians, as “meta-scholars”, can provide useful services to scholars engaging in interdisciplinary research.

Social implications – Interdisciplinary research has shown great potential for problem-solving, being focused more on a problem than with disciplinary distinctions. This is a worthy area for librarians to target with their skills and services.

Originality/value – This is a discussion of ways that librarians can break into new roles and responsibilities, and simultaneously strengthen their profile at a time when some expect librarianship to fade away.

FT available

Roles 12)

Plutchak, T. S. (2012). Breaking the barriers of time and space: The dawning of the great age of librarians. *Journal of the Medical Library Association*, 100(1), 10-19. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.3163/1536-5050.100.1.004>

Purpose: This lecture, reflecting on future roles, posits the potential dawning of a “great age of librarians,” if librarians make the conceptual shift of focusing on their own skills and activities rather than on their libraries.

Discussion: In the digital age, physical libraries are becoming less relevant to the communities that they serve. Librarians, however, are more necessary than ever in helping members of their communities navigate the increasingly complex information space. To meet their social responsibilities requires that librarians seek new roles and recognize that their most important activities will take place outside of the physical library.

Conclusion: A great age of librarians is possible, but not guaranteed. We are at the very beginning of the development of a digital culture that parallels the print culture that has been dominant for five hundred years. Innovative and creative librarians have the potential to shape the development of that culture in ways that will truly serve the needs of their communities.

FT available

Roles 13)

Cooke, N. A. (2012). Professional development 2.0 for librarians: Developing an online personal learning network (PLN). *Library Hi Tech News*, 3, 1-9. DOI 10.1108/07419051211241840

No abstract, FT available

Roles 14)

Comor, D. (2010). Academic reference librarians: Getting by with a little help from our (special, public, school, law and medical librarian) friends. *Library Management*, 31(8/9), 610-620. DOI 10.1108/01435121011093388

Purpose – The purpose of this viewpoint paper is to consider how academic reference librarians might be guided by non-academic librarians as their roles shift and/or expand in a many different directions.

Design/methodology/approach – Connections between the work of academic reference librarians and the work of public, special, school, law and medical librarians are drawn. Areas where expertise can be garnered are identified.

Findings – Several relevant areas of expertise from non-academic library fields are identified as being potentially useful to academic reference librarians, depending on the priorities of their individual institutions. As an example, the public library “service response” framework is applied to the academic library setting.

Practical implications – As academic reference librarians are being asked to take on a wider range of roles on their campuses, this paper offers a possible framework for professional development.

Originality/value – The future of academic reference librarians has not been viewed in the light of adopting expertise from colleagues in other types of libraries on such a broad scale, and with a view to creating a suite of services best suited to individual environments.

FT available

Roles 15)

Broady-Preston, J. (2010). The information professional of the future: Polymath or dinosaur? *Library Management*, 31(1/2), 66-78. DOI 10.1108/01435121011013412

Purpose – The purpose of this paper is to review the contemporary theories of professionalism, together with an assessment of the complex factors resulting in a

fundamental re-examination of the nature and role of the information profession (IP) in contemporary society.

Design/methodology/approach – A combination of strong structuration and social identity theories is suggested as a suitable methodological framework for determining the meaning of “professionalism” within the context of the contemporary IP.

Findings – The future of the IP is by no means assured, and further empirical studies need to be undertaken to map the extent of change and the degree to which this is a matter of concern.

Research limitations/implications – This paper outlines a suitable methodological approach for future studies, together with a review of key factors impinging on the contemporary IP.

Originality/value – This methodological framework has been utilised in related studies of cognate professions, but not thus far applied to IP.

FT available

Roles 16)

McLeod, J. (2012). Thoughts on the opportunities for records professionals of the open access, open data agenda. *Records Management Journal*, 22(2), 92-97. DOI 10.1108/09565691211268711

Purpose – The purpose of this editorial is to highlight the potential challenges and opportunities for information and records managers of the “open access” agenda. This is becoming increasingly high profile not only in the research sector, but also the public sector as a result of a number of key drivers, namely, research funder requirements, regulatory compliance, and the demand for greater openness, transparency and accountability.

Design/methodology/approach – The article is a viewpoint informed by the findings from two recent projects directed by the author and on wider conversations and publications. It is not an in-depth analysis of the literature.

Findings – The author suggests that the increasing profile and importance of “open access” and “open data” offer new opportunities for information and records managers. They provide technical as well as people challenges and a new context in which information and records managers can apply their expertise. This will be different to the compliance agenda; it will be focused more on economic and competitor advantage.

Originality/value – The viewpoint brings together thoughts on the information and records management implications of open access and the potential value and role of records professionals. Its purpose is to stimulate debate and action.

FT available.

Roles 17)

Moghaddam, G. G. (2010). Preserving digital resources: issues and concerns from a view of librarians. *Collection Building*, 29(2), 65–69. DOI 10.1108/01604951011040152

Purpose – This paper aims to provide an overview of the challenges imposed on libraries by the presence of digital resources.

Design/methodology/approach – The paper reviews the main challenges and key issues of digital archiving from the point of view of librarians.

Findings – Information technology and the presence of the web are challenging the role of librarians in preserving library materials for future generations. Preserving digital resources is not going to be the same as preserving traditional resources and is absolutely a new responsibility for digital librarians. They are facing many new issues and concerns in digital preservation. These issues can be divided into three areas: technical issues, organisational issues and legal issues.

Originality/value – The paper provides insights into the current issues and challenges in digital archiving.

FT available

Roles 18)

Wang, M. (2011). *Library 2.011 Worldwide Virtual Conference, "The Future of Libraries in the Digital Age", Nov 2-4, 2011*. DOI: 10.1108/07419051111202637

No abstract

FT available

Roles 19)

Thomas, J. (2011). Future-proofing: the academic library's role in e-research support. *Library Management*, 32(1/2), 37-47. DOI 10.1108/01435121111102566

Purpose – The aim of this case study is to describe a project created to enhance e-research support activities within an Australian university. Within the university sector, e-research support activities are becoming more sophisticated due to increased research activity and funding both nationally and internationally.

Design/methodology/approach – The paper case studies a project undertaken within an academic library to increase its capacity to offer e-research support to the research community. The university's research community and research support staff are key players in this project.

Findings – The outcomes of the project have been successfully achieved. However, the project work should continue and ideally become core business in order to keep pace with developments in e-research. The continual skills development of the university's researchers and research support staff in e-research is imperative in the university becoming a competitive research institution.

Research limitations/implications – Although a single case study, the work has been contextualised within the national research agenda and benchmarked with other universities conducting similar activities.

Practical implications – The paper describes a project model that can be adapted within an academic library without requiring external or specialist skills. It is also scalable and can be applied at a divisional or broader level.

Originality/value – The paper highlights the current drivers for research investment in Australia and provides a model for how universities can leverage this investment and contribute towards successful e-research activity.

FT available

Roles 20)

Oyelude, A. A., & Bamigbola, A. A. (2012). Libraries as the gate: "ways" and "keepers" in the knowledge environment. *Library Hi Tech News*, 8, 7-10. DOI 10.1108/07419051211287615

Purpose – This paper examines whether the library is a gateway to knowledge, or a gatekeeper in the digital knowledge environment. **Design/methodology/approach** –

An online opinion survey was carried out using the LinkedIn social media. Findings – Half (50 per cent) of the respondents regarded the library as both gateway and gatekeeper; 47 per cent as gateway; and 1 per cent as gatekeeper. Challenges to the library functioning in either of the roles were those of technology use in serving their clientele. Research limitations/implications – The implication for librarians and libraries in the perceived blend of the two roles of gateway and gatekeeper is significant. Future research could find out the effect...

FT available

Roles 21)

Brewerton, A. (2012). Re-Skilling for Research: Investigating the Needs of Researchers and How Library Staff Can Best Support Them. *New Review of Academic Librarianship*, 18, 96–110. DOI: 10.1080/13614533.2012.665718

In 2010, Research Libraries UK (RLUK) established a project to map the information needs of researchers onto tasks to be undertaken by subject librarians. This was to understand the skills sets required of staff now and in the future and to assess the training needs of existing and new professionals. The project is described in the context of the changing research environment in the UK Higher Education sector. Part of the background to this was an investigation into subject librarian job descriptions, which is explored in this article. The scope and methodology of the RLUK project is described along with key findings. A “researcher life cycle” approach was used to identify researcher information needs. The study showed areas of current activity by subject librarians to support researchers, areas of limited engagement, and areas of potential “next step” activity. It also investigated skills sets required for current and future services and highlighted gaps that will need to be addressed both locally and profession-wide. The project report, Re-skilling for Research, provides tools that can be used for training needs-analysis, building blocks to create job descriptions and person specifications for specialist researcher support roles, plus examples of current good practice in research service provision.

FT available

Roles 22)

Loesch, M. F. (2010). Librarian as Professor: A Dynamic New Role Model. *Education Libraries*, 33(1), 31-37.

Abstract: The 21st century information explosion provided widespread technological innovation and ease of access to information, and due to the 21st century emphasis on digital collections and electronic resources, libraries around the world are facing

an uncertain future. This naturally causes librarians to re-evaluate their professional role, but perhaps academic librarians are best prepared for the future due to their co-existing role as professors. Essentially they have always been teaching, but now they must conquer the disparaging image and status treatment to which they have been subjected and evolve their profession by joining their teaching faculty colleagues in classrooms on college and university campuses worldwide.

No FT available, but included as reflects other articles on similar topic (i.e. academic librarians becoming faculty members / lecturers / collaboration with depts. For teaching

etc..

Roles 23)

Porter, J. (2011). Folksonomies in the library: their impact on user experience, and their implications for the work of librarians. *Australian Library Journal*, 60(3), 248-255.

Folksonomies ('bottom-up', user-generated categorisations) are an integral part of 'Web 2.0' technologies, and have been employed in a wide variety of online contexts, including businesses (such as Amazon), social networking sites, photo and music sharing, blogs, and OPAC 'discovery layers'. These unstructured knowledge organisation systems will also have an important role in future Semantic Web ontologies. Despite many shortcomings, the use of tags and folksonomies has become standard practice in indexing the Social Web. This conceptual paper poses four questions: 1. How have folksonomies been incorporated into libraries? 2. Does the use of tag clouds and folksonomies add value to the user's experience of the library catalogue? 3. Is it possible for folksonomies to supplant traditional 'top-down' taxonomies? 4. What implications does the use of folksonomies have for the work of librarians? These are addressed through reference to the literature, as well as surveying examples of folksonomies in library catalogues.

No FT

Roles 24)

Lewis, S. et al. (2011). Employers' Perspectives on Future Roles and Skills Requirements for Australian Health Librarians. *Evidence Based Library and Information Practice*, 6(4), 57-71.

Objective – This study, which comprises one stage of a larger project (ALIA/HLA

Workforce and Education Research Project), aimed to discover employers' views on how (or whether) health librarians assist in achieving the mission-critical goals of their organizations; how health librarians contribute to the organization now and into the future; and what are the current and future skills requirements of health librarians.

Methods – Each member of the project group approached between one and five individuals known to them to generate a convenience sample of 22 employers of health librarians. There were 15 semi-structured interviews conducted between October and November 2010 with employers in the hospital, academic, government, private, consumer health and not-for-profit sectors. The interview schedule was sent to each interviewee prior to the interview so that they had time to consider their responses. The researchers wrote up the interview notes using the interview schedule and submitted them to the principal researcher, who combined the data into one document. Content analysis of the data was used to identify major themes.

Results – Employers expressed a clear sense of respect for the roles and responsibilities of library staff in their organizations. Areas of practice such as education and training, scientific research and clinical support were highlighted as critical for the future. Current areas of practice such as using technology and systems to manage information, providing information services to meet user needs and management of health information resources in a range of formats were identified as remaining highly relevant for the future. There was potential for health librarians to play a more active and strategic role in their organizations, and to repackage their traditional skill sets for anticipated future roles. Interpersonal skills and the role of health librarians as the interface between clinicians and information technology were also identified as critical for the future.

Conclusions – Interviews with employers provided valuable insights into the current and future roles and skills requirements of health librarians in Australia, enriching the findings of the earlier stages of the research project. The next step is to work with the stakeholder groups in this project and use the research project's findings as the evidence base on which to develop a structured, modular education framework comprising a postgraduate qualification in health librarianship and a continuing professional development structure supporting a three-year cycle of certification and revalidation.

FT available

There were a number of similar articles specifically about health / medical librarians in the future

Roles 25)

Kamau Maina, C. (2012). Traditional knowledge management and preservation: Intersections with Library and Information Science. *The International Information & Library Review*, 44, 13- 27.

The African proverb “When an elder dies, a library burns down” clearly sums up the importance of traditional knowledge preservation and cultural continuity, which the study found to be a key need and concern amongst First Nations communities in Ontario, Canada. To follow-up on elders’ suggestions that libraries are potential custodians of traditional knowledge, this paper explores how traditional knowledge preservation intersects with Library and Information Science (LIS) practices of knowledge classification, organization, and dissemination and establishes the various challenges that this intersection poses to these LIS practices. The paper concludes that libraries and other information institutions need to re-examine and reconstruct themselves in ways that take into account non-western epistemologies and worldviews and develop much needed cultural competency in order to undertake traditional knowledge custodianship.

FT available

Roles 26)

Kebede, G. (2010). Knowledge management: An information science perspective. *International Journal of Information Management* 30, 416–424

Knowledge management (KM) is an emerging field of specialization in a number of professions, including Information Science (IS). The different professions are contributing to and influencing the developments in KM in their own ways. However, it is argued here that IS is not contributing to the advancement of KM as much as it should for a number of apparent reasons. The main purpose of the paper is to call on the members of the IS profession to take a more proactive and visible role in advancing KM by showing that KM is a natural and long-awaited development in IS and that a number of circumstances have made KM to be an area of emphasis in IS whose time has come. The paper also aims at contributing towards achieving a consensus among IS professionals on conceptualization, goals, and scope of KM in IS. The recommendations of the paper focus on how the profession could proactively be involved in advancing KM.

FT Available