



# Prospek E-Buku di kalangan para pengguna

*Tema 5 - Pengurusan Sumber Elektronik: Strategi Promosi dan Penawaran Sumber Elektronik*

Susan Ooi – General Manager, Access  
Dunia Sdn Bhd



## Agenda

- Introduction of eBooks
- Benefits of eBook vs Print
- Types of eBooks
- Various eBooks models
- eBooks Trends in Asia
- Digitization of eBooks/Resources



## eBook is defined as...

- An **electronic book** (also **e-book**, **digital book**) is a text and image-based publication in digital form produced on, published by, and readable on computers or other digital devices. <sup>[1]</sup> Sometimes the equivalent of a conventional printed [book](#), e-books can also be born digital. The Oxford Dictionary of English defines the e-book as "an electronic version of a printed book,"<sup>[2]</sup> but e-books can and do exist without any printed equivalent. E-books are usually read on dedicated [hardware](#) devices known as e-Readers or e-book devices. Personal computers and some cell phones can also be used to read e-books.



## Benefits of eBooks to Print

- Searchable
  - Unlimited content/s and collections
  - Multi-discipline
- Multi-campuses or branches access
  - With unlimited access and remote authentication (simultaneously access)
- Broaden Research scope (coverage)
  - Searchable Index & Abstract Services
  - Narrow to subject field
- Link to Full Text
  - Via Full Text, Crossref, DDS, Inter-library Loan
  - Subscribed, Perpetual, Archive, Open Access



- Access to information quicker
  - Eliminate shipping and delivery time
- Limitation on physical space
  - Storing print materials
- Integrates with existing ILS/digital resources
  - MARC records
  - Z39.50, OpenURL compliance
- Usage Report
  - Measurable; justification; accountability



## Media of eBooks

- Computers or Notebooks
  - Academics
  - Reference
  - TextBooks
- eBook Reader
  - Kindle, Sony Reader, Samsung, Hanwang, iPad, Smart Phones, etc



## Types of eBooks Access Model

- Licensing Model
  - Perpetual
    - Pick and Choose
    - Subject or Full Collection
  - Subscription
- B2B/eCommerce
- Telecommunications/Mobile companies
- Purchase via Kiosk



## Technology – A Driving Force

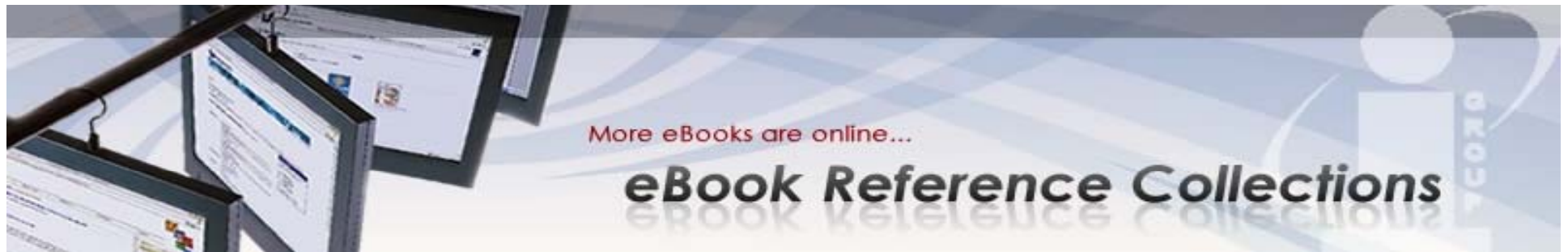
- **How many iPads sold in a single month?**
  - *1 million, twice the first month's sales of the iPhone.*
- **How many Google searches are currently conducted each month?**
  - *31 billion! In 2006 there were 2.7 billion.*
- **How many text messages are sent and received each day?**
  - *More than the total population of the planet!*
  - *There are more iPhones and Blackberries in the world than there are people in the UK.*
- **How many registered users are on MySpace?**
  - *Over 200 million.*
  - *If MySpace were a country, it would be the 5<sup>th</sup> largest in the world.*
- **How many internet devices were there in 2008?**
  - *1 billion; up from 1,000 in 1984*
  - *Mobile devices will be the world's primary gateway to the Internet by 2020.*







**More and more libraries digitizing their materials  
to make available to the world...**



## **In Asia and Australasia,**

- Australia universities libraries were some of the first few eBooks adopters in early 2000s and has seen increased collections between 2008-2010...
- In 2005, Hong Kong (JULAC) starts to purchase eBooks for all Univs (JULAC members)
- Taiwan, TEBNET was formed in 2001 and completed first eBooks purchase in 2002. Then follow by forming of TAEBC in 2007, more English books were purchased
- Singapore has also seen purchasing eBooks in early 2000s from both NLB and universities...



**In this issue**

- [What to withdraw: print collections management in the wake of digitization](#)
- [Harvard, National Library of China embark on digitization project](#)
- [Mobile search of IEEE Xplore digital library](#)
- [RMIT Publishing presents the Informit Health Collection](#)
- [Cybrarian Ventures to promote reading in Dubai](#)
- [Scopus sole citation provider of the Australian Research Council](#)
- [EU Bookshop Digital Library goes live](#)
- [China leads all nations in publication of chemical patents says CAS](#)
- [Read write and highlight with enTourage eDGe™](#)
- [Yale library gets grant to create virtual gallery of Islamic manuscripts](#)

## Harvard, National Library of China embark on digitization project

One of the most extensive collections of rare Chinese books outside of China will be digitized and made freely available to scholars worldwide as part of a six year cooperative project between Harvard College Library (HCL) and the National Library of China (NLC).

Nancy Cline, the Roy E. Larsen Librarian of Harvard College, and Dr. Furui Zhan, Director of the National Library, formally signed an agreement detailing the project on Friday, 9 October in the Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Rooms in Widener Library.

"We are pleased to engage in this important collaboration with our colleagues from the National Library of China," said Nancy Cline, the Roy E. Larsen Librarian of Harvard College. "Dr. Zhan's commitment to ensuring that these rare materials become an important part of the digital future will have a significant impact on scholarship."

Among the largest cooperative projects of its kind ever undertaken between China and US libraries, the project will digitize Harvard-Yenching Library's entire 51,500 volume Chinese rare book collection. One of the libraries which make up the Harvard College Library system, Harvard-Yenching is the largest university library for East Asian research in the Western world. When completed, the project



An item from the Harvard-Yenching Chinese rare book collection which will be digitized as part of the landmark project.

The digitization work will be performed by HCL Imaging Services group in its state-of-the-art lab in Widener Library where staff members have been working to design new



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# Yale library gets grant to create virtual gallery of Islamic manuscripts

Yale University Library and the University of London's School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS) have received a joint grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) and the Joint Information Systems Committee (JISC) in the United Kingdom to create a virtual gallery of Islamic manuscripts.

The project, which will be known as the Yale-SOAS Islamic Manuscript Gallery, will improve access to trans-Atlantic collections of manuscripts and manuscript catalogues and dictionaries held by Yale and SOAS, creating a digital archive that will be accessible to researchers in the fields of Arabic and Middle Eastern Studies. This one-year grant of approximately USD240,000 continues the Yale Library's current Arabic digitization efforts, which have been in development since 2001.

Yale University Librarian Alice Prochaska said, "Yale and SOAS are committed to supporting scholarship on the Middle East by making our rich and unique collections available to researchers and students around the world. This robust digital partnership will also act as a model for other institutions and repositories."



 Other News

- [New York Public Library and Kirtas Technologies make 500,000 public domain books available to the world](#)
- [World Scientific takes Shanghai Century's Developing China series global](#)
- [China's research output more than doubled since 2004](#)
- [India's scientific research output increases eighty percent since 2000](#)
- [Wiley-Blackwell and Semantico offer online medicines guide](#)
- [globalEDGE Database of International Business Statistics](#)
- [Store AIP journal articles to iPhones](#)
- [Knowledge and discovery in Dalian](#)
- [HathiTrust offers full text search of millions of](#)

## New York Public Library and Kirtas Technologies make 500,000 public domain books available to the world

Readers and researchers looking for hard-to-find books now have the opportunity to dip into the collections of one of the world's most comprehensive libraries to purchase digitized copies of public domain titles. Through their Digitize-on-Demand program, Kirtas Technologies has partnered with The New York Public Library to make 500,000 public domain works from the Library's collections available to anyone, anywhere.

"New technology has allowed the Library to greatly expand access to its collections," said Paul LeClerc, President of The New York Public Library. "Now, for the first time, library users are able to order copies of specific items from our vast public domain collections that are useful to them. Additionally the program creates a digital legacy for future users of the same item and a revenue stream to support our operations. We are very pleased to participate in a program that is so beneficial to everyone involved."

Using existing information from NYPL's catalog records, Kirtas will make the library's public domain books available for sale through its retail site before they are ever digitized. Customers can search for a desired title on [www.kirtasbooks.com](http://www.kirtasbooks.com) and place an order for that book. When the order is placed, only then is it pulled from the

Whether patrons are looking for a title about a president such as, *Memories of President Lincoln*, by Walt Whitman or by a president—*African Game Trails*; An account of the African wanderings of an American hunter-naturalist, by Theodore Roosevelt - The New York Public Library is the place to turn. Collections available on Kirtasbooks.com are from NYPL's General Research Division and include books from the local and U.S. history, genealogy, humanities and social sciences collections. Titles include several 19th century cookbooks, a first print edition of *Casey at the Plate* by Ernest Thayer, *The Origin of the Werewolf Superstition* (1909) by Caroline Taylor, and a first edition version of Herman Melville's *Moby Dick* from 1851.

"The New York Public Library is an iconic institution that represents strength, history and knowledge," said Kirtas Founder and CEO Lotfi Belkhir. "We're honored to be partnering with them to help make their collections available to the world."

Kirtas currently has 13 partnerships with universities and public libraries to make special collections available for sale online. Virtually any library with a modern records database and valuable collections can participate in the Digitize-on-Demand program.

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- [HathiTrust offers full text search of millions of](#)

## HathiTrust offers full text search of millions of digitized books and journals

A year after its launch by 25 leading U.S. research libraries, HathiTrust Digital Library announces a service that will transform how researchers use the more than 1.6 billion pages (4.6 million volumes) in its collections.

The breakthrough allows for full text searching capabilities across the entire library. Researchers can now search public domain and in-copyright works by keyword or phrase.

Based on open source Solr/Lucene technology, the service expands on an experimental search of public domain volumes introduced in November 2008. Full text search will continue to be supported across the repository as it grows at a rate of hundreds of thousands of volumes every month.

"The HathiTrust partners are pleased to offer a search service that helps mine this growing body of authoritative library materials," said John Wilkin, HathiTrust Executive Director and associate university librarian at the University of Michigan. "HathiTrust continues to distinguish itself with its reliability and with its efforts to broaden the availability of digitized library collections in the flow of scholarly discourse. We see this valuable discovery service as one in a series of major steps HathiTrust is taking to shed light on this vast body of material."

In combination with the HathiTrust Digital Library's carefully curated bibliographic data, the new functionality allows researchers to more efficiently locate items relevant to their research. It also lays the foundation for future services such as full text search with faceted browsing, advanced search 'more like this' options, and tools that can be used in computational research.

The effort to provide full text searching capabilities across the repository has yielded valuable benchmarking data, methods, and code to the broader large scale search community, said Wilkin.

The HathiTrust partners are committed to developing the repository and its services to meet the long-term needs of their academic communities, and offer a unique resource to the Web for scholarship and research.

[HathiTrust](#) is a collaboration of the thirteen universities of the Committee on Institutional Cooperation, the University of California system, and the University of Virginia, and currently includes digitized volumes from the University of Michigan, University of California, Indiana University, and the University of Wisconsin.

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## Digitised Straits Times from 1845 to 1982

The National Library of Singapore has launched NewspaperSG, an online service for accessing the library's electronic archives of Singapore and Malaya newspapers.

Through NewspaperSG, library users now have access to over 548,000 pages of searchable text of the Digitised Straits Times (1845-1982) and microfilms of some 200 Singapore and Malaya newspapers that are housed at the Lee Kong Chian Reference Library.

Users who access the collection through the multimedia stations at NLB's island wide network of libraries will be able to search, view and print from The Straits Times digitise collection. Offsite users will also be able to access the website and view the articles but limited to the first 50 words of each full text article.

The second round of digitization has started for issues published from 1983 to 2006. For more information, visit [NewspaperSG](#) website.

 In this issue

- [To be Number One](#)
- [Australia's biggest collaborative library store](#)
- [Academic library adoptions of the Summon™ service spread around the world](#)
- [An Awfully Big Adventure: Strathclyde's Digital Library Plan](#)
- [Library Associations release guide to Google Book Search amended agreement](#)
- [JISC helps to bring Islamic resources online for the first time](#)
- [New UN online scheme allows free academic journal access to poorest nations](#)
- [Li Ka Shing Library Hosts IFLA-ALP Librarian for Training Attachment](#)
- [WorldWideScience.org: China's participation expands access to global](#)

## JISC helps to bring Islamic resources online for the first time

Two of the oldest known copies of the Qur'an recently became available to researchers and scholars across the world as part of a major project to digitise one of the richest collections of Eastern manuscripts.

The two Qur'ans, one of which may date from the 7th century A.D, are part of the priceless Mingana Collection, which is housed by the University of Birmingham.

The University's Special Collections department has painstakingly digitised more than 10,000 pages from the collection. As well as the Qur'ans the documents now online include unique illustrated manuscripts from the 16th century and early Arabic poetry. The project has been generously supported by JISC and The Edward Cadbury Charitable Trust.

Dr Peter Robinson from the Department of Theology, who has led the project, comments: "We're delighted that for the first time some of the oldest and rarest Arabic manuscripts will be available for the public and scholars to view and enjoy.

"The Qur'ans are astonishing; one (number 1572) may date from within a century of the death of the prophet Mohammed. This would make it one of the oldest copies of


The Mingana Collection is unique, spanning more than 3 manuscripts in 11 languages across nearly 1,000 years of history. The team is now intending to continue the project complete the digitising of the 3,000 texts that make up the collection.

Another key part of the project is the Virtual Manuscript Room, which aims to make the manuscripts accessible to scholars and the general public across the world. This is done by embedding information about individual pages and passages of text.

By making searching for information far easier and more effective the Birmingham team hope that scholars will be able to comment on the works, add them to other websites and share them with the world. "We sometimes have very little information about the history of individual documents we want to share them and get opinions and input from across the globe."

Dr Robinson adds: "We don't want these fabulous documents to be a static archive that is hard to access and use. A collection like Mingana ought to be viewed, commented on and added to. Technology provides an ideal opportunity to create an archive like that." See these unique treasures [here](#).



 In this issue

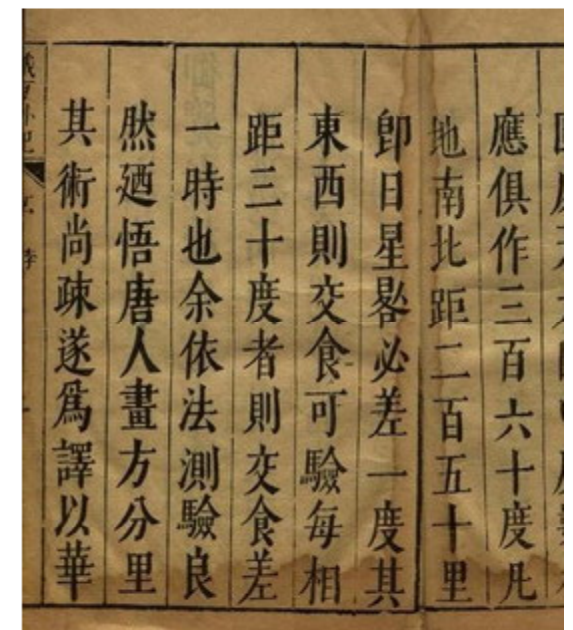
- [Library associations ask judge to assert vigorous oversight of proposed Google Book Search settlement](#)
- [UNESCO, U.S. Library of Congress and partners launch World Digital Library](#)
- [Wind power to operate campus library](#)
- [We Need Publishing](#)
- [Standards for Datasets and Data Tables](#)
- [Annual internet survey by the Center for the Digital Future finds large increases in use of online newspapers](#)
- [MIT faculty open access to their scholarly articles](#)
- [CAS launches free web-based resource Common Chemistry for general public](#)
- [Pao Yue-kong Library Week gets a second life](#)

## UNESCO, U.S. Library of Congress and partners launch World Digital Library


UNESCO and 32 partner institutions on 21 April launched the World Digital Library, a website that features unique cultural materials from libraries and archives from around the world. The site includes manuscripts, maps, rare books, films, sound recordings, prints and photographs. It provides unrestricted public access, free of charge, to this material.

The launch took place at UNESCO Headquarters at an event co-hosted by UNESCO Director-General Koichiro Matsuura and U.S. Librarian of Congress James H. Billington. Directors of the partner institutions were on hand to present the project to ambassadors, ministers, delegates, and special guests attending the semi-annual meeting of UNESCO's Executive Board.

Mr Billington first proposed the creation of a World Digital Library (WDL) to UNESCO in 2005, remarking that such a project could "have the salutary effect of bringing people together by celebrating the depth and uniqueness of different cultures in a single global undertaking." Mr Matsuura welcomed the proposal as a "great initiative that will help to bridge the knowledge divide, promote mutual understanding and foster cultural and linguistic diversity." In addition to promoting international understanding, the project aims to expand the volume and variety of cultural content on the internet, provide resources for educators, scholars, and general audiences, and narrow the digital divide within and between countries by building



Chronicle of Foreign Lands, 1623, an explanatory text accompanying Matteo Ricci's world map of 1571.

 **In this issue**
**Feeling unappreciated,  
over-worked and  
underpaid?**

Then perhaps give the ARL Annual Salary Survey a miss. It shows that in 2007-8 salaries outperformed inflation. The median professional salary in the US and Canada was USD62,000, a 3.7 percent increase over the previous year. Women are still paid less than men though and the report suggests this may persist. **More results on page [Here](#).**

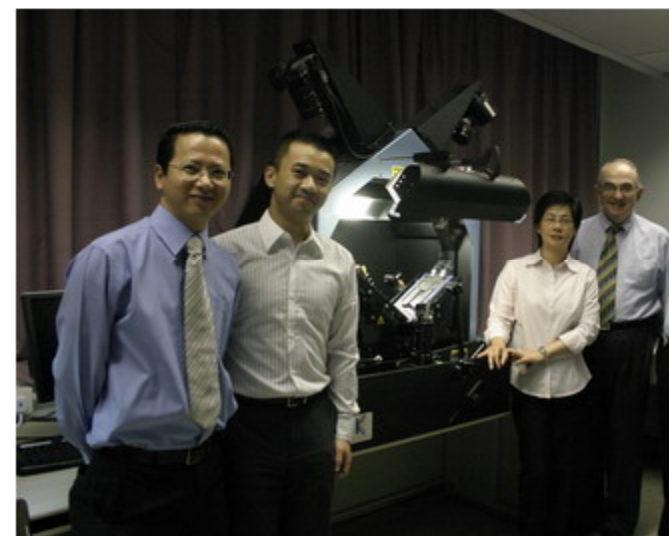
**All that research, but what  
about the data?**

Behind every research paper is data. Sometimes mountains of

## HKUL digitizes its rare book collections

The University of Hong Kong Libraries (HKUL) has begun digitization of three of its unique, rare collections. The Libraries' Hankow, Morrison and Chater Collections are home to rare, out-of-copyright books in English about China.

"Hankow was an early Treaty Port in central China where Wuhan is," says University Librarian Dr. Anthony Ferguson speaking to ACCESS. "The British founded the Hankow Club in 1878 to provide amenities to the foreign communities in Hankow. The Hankow Club Library contained recreational reading and other materials, but it was foremost a collection about China for foreigners living in and visiting the Treaty Port. When the Treaty Port system started to fall apart and Westerners began to disperse, the need for the collection declined. At that time, in the late 1920s, the Hankow Club decided to sell it. The 'China' collection was purchased by the University of Hong Kong for HKD25,000 in 1932. It's a fine collection of nearly 3,000 volumes."



From left: Walter Chow and Kevin Au of iGroup HK, Edith C Tony Ferguson and Dr. Wan Yiu Chuen of HKUL



## Updating e-Resources to Malaysian Libraries

- Digitization of print materials
- Collaborations of Universities thesis or materials
- A common platform yet maintaining it's brand
- Using iSearch to federate all contents
- Utilizing existing Distribution channels to market Malaysian content to overseas
- Translation from English to multiple language and vice versa



## Early Adopters of ebooks in Malaysia

- In 2002, Malaysian libraries have started adopting ebooks as part of collection
- First library using eBooks was Open University of Malaysia in June 2002
- Follow by Universiti Malaya and Universiti Sains Malaysia, later part of the year
- Some colleges and new universities, also starting to adopt since 2003 onwards (lack of funds and space)
- During mid to later part of 2000s, more universities libraries start purchasing ebooks with perpetual license

[Previous Page](#)

🔍 Search Results for title : "Malaysia" AND title : " " - 4526 document(s) found.

Results per-page: [10](#) | [25](#) | [50](#) |[Logout](#)

Results 1 - 25 of 4526 Page 1 of 182

[1](#) [Next](#)

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1. Mohd. Jonit Mohd. Johari. "[1944-satu Perbandingan Kesan Dua Pendekatan Pengajaran Imbuhan Bahasa Malaysia Untuk Murid-murid Bukan Melayu Kelas Peralihan / Mohd. Jonit Bin Mohd. Johari](#)" Dissertation (M.Ed.) , 1983.

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2. Shay,briana Lenore. "[and There I Found Myself More Truly And More Strange" : Narratives Of Return In Contemporary Malaysian And Singaporean Literature / Briana Lenore Shay.](#)" Dissertation (M.A.(Eng.Lit)) , 2002.

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3. Edris Bin Aden. "[what Are The Factors That Influence Experiences Of Job Satisfaction In Malaysian Working Mothers With Children Who Are Currently Resident In The Uk?](#)" M.Sc. N/A, 2008.  
[Abstract](#)

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4. Siti Suhaila Mohd Yusoff. "[24 Hours Ambulatory Blood Pressure Monitoring Among Hypertensive Patients Attending Family Medicine Clinic Hospital Universiti Sains Malaysia Kelantan / By Siti Suhaila Mohd Yusoff](#)" MASTER USM, 2009.

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5. Lau,chee Kwong. "[A Case Study Of Finance Companies In Malaysia / Lau Chee Kwong.](#)" Dissertation (M.B.A.) , 1999.

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6. Khatipah Abdul Ghani. "[A Case Study Of The Pragmatic Skills Of A Young Malaysian Child With Hunter's Syndrome / Khatipah Binti Abdul Ghani.](#)" Dissertation (M.F.S.I.) , 2003.

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7. Siti Aisah Shamsuddin. "[A Case Study Of The Surface Energy Budget In Malaysia / Siti Aisah Binti Shamsuddin.](#)" Dissertation (M.Phil) , 1999.

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8. Baharin Salim @ Abdullah. "[A Comparative Analysis Of Conventional Banking System And Islamic Banking System In Malaysia In Relation To Loan Repayments / Baharin Bin Salim @ Abdullah.](#)" Dissertation (M.B.A.) , 2000.

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9. Kamaruzaman Noordin. "[A Comparative Analysis Of Conventional Insurance And Islamic Insurance \(takaful\) In Malaysia : An Emphasis On Pricing Issues / Kamaruzaman Bin Noordin.](#)" Dissertation (M.B.A.) , 2001.

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10. Tan,seng Khee. "[A Comparative Analysis Of Service Quality At Tenaga Nasional Berhad And Pos Malaysia One-stop Payment Centres / By Tan Seng Khee.](#)" Dissertation (M.B.A.) , 1996.

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11. Roslina Br. Ahmad. "[A Comparative Study How Effective Students Placement Within The Uk And Malaysia](#)" Thesis (M. Sc.)-Sheffield Halam University Universiti Teknologi MARA, 1999.

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12. Atabekov,burkhon. "[A Comparative Study Of Corporate Disclosure Practices In Malaysia And Uzbekistan : Pharmaceutical Industry / Burkhon Atabekov.](#)" Dissertation (M.B.A.(Acc.)) , 2003.



# Universities/Publishers Brand name

**Publisher  
Branded**



A screenshot of a web browser displaying the SIAM website. The browser window title is 'iKnowledge[eBook] - Mozilla Firefox' and the address bar shows 'http://www.igpublish.com/SIAM-ebook/main.nsp'. The website header includes 'COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS' and navigation links like 'Search', 'Browse Catalogue', and 'Search History'. A search bar is present with options for 'Title', 'Contents', 'All Fields', 'Author', and 'Chapter Name'. Below the search bar is a 'Featured Titles' section with several book covers, including 'A Course in Mathematical Biology' and 'The Politics of Our Selves'. The footer contains the copyright notice 'Copyright © 2007 IGI Global. All Rights Reserved.'.



[Help](#)
[Logout](#)

Keyword : thesis
 

[Home](#)

Simple
  Advanced
  Refine Search
  Resource
  History
  Detail

# iSearch (Federated Search)

**Search Status**

3/3 resources completed

**Selections**

[View Selected Records](#)

**Results Per Page**

10
  25
  50
  100

**Results Sorting**

None
  Resource Name
  Title
  Year

Asc [A-Z]
  Desc [Z-A]

**Clustering**

- Politics of Urban Regional Development(10)
- Cultural History to the History of Society(8)
- Explaining Emotions(6)
- Blood Relations(5)
- Reflections on Urban Segregation(4)
- Commodity and Propriety(3)
- Contest for Knowledge(3)
- Early(3)
- Great Planning Disasters(3)
- Lives in the Law(3)
- People(3)
- Reservists Bear the Burden of Iraq(3)
- U S (3)
- Works of John Dryden(3)
- Budget Deficits(2)
- Deadlock of Democracy in Brazil(2)
- Lawyering(2)
- Nobility and Preeminence of the Female Sex(2)
- Organisms(2)
- P 190(2)
- P 212(2)
- P 98(2)
- Promises(2)
- Tax Rate(2)
- Vanishing Water of the Eastern U S (2)
- Other Topics(7)

**Search result for : (thesis):keyword**

Detail
  Brief

Results 1 - 10 from 75 retrieved, about 7,074 results found

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

- 1  [Blood relations: christian and jew in the merchant of venice / P.159](#)  
**University of Chicago eBooks**  
 Mahomet ( l. 1545) temporarily invokes fears of a Turkish- Jewish alliance by confl ating Jew with Muslim; for that habitual conflation, see Burton, who adduces Mercadorus to support his **thesis** that the softening of Elizaba-than attitudes toward Turks produced a compensatory hardening of attitudes toward Jews ( Traffi c and Turning, 196 [ 206, 219 [ 21). But Three Ladies does not
- 2  [Blood relations: christian and jew in the merchant of venice / P.163](#)  
**University of Chicago eBooks**  
 rejection of Haller's **thesis** appeared to have become the new orthodoxy. But there have been some recent quali fications of that orthodoxy. In Forms of Nationhood Helgerson rejects Haller's **thesis** but nonetheless concedes that Foxe grants England a quite extraordinary place in the universal scheme ( 263). Loades similarly rejects the elect nation's **thesis** but agrees that Foxe had
- 3  [Blood relations: christian and jew in the merchant of venice / P.180](#)  
**University of Chicago eBooks**  
 Friedman's **thesis** is anticipated by Yerushal-mi's elegant essay on the emergence of racial anti-Semitism in early modern Spain and modern Germany, both of them societies characterized by the rapid assimilation of Jews ( Assimilation and Racial Anti- Semitism, esp. 17 [ 18); and it is supported by Netanyahu's massive work on the racialist motivations of the Spanish Inquisition,
- 4  [Blood relations: christian and jew in the merchant of venice / P.193](#)  
**University of Chicago eBooks**  
 of difference between Jew and gentile even in this address to a Jewish woman. The **thesis** of Shapiro's chapter on circumcision [ The Pound of Flesh [ is that an occluded threat of circumcision informs Shylock's desire to cut a pound of Antonio's flesh ( Shakespeare and the Jews, 114); he notes not only the signs that contemporary English were in a variety of
- 5  [Blood relations: christian and jew in the merchant of venice / P.199](#)  
**University of Chicago eBooks**  
 apply the distinction between inner and outer to the caskets and so discovers that Gilded tombs do worms infold ( 2.7.69); Aragon prides himself on his capacity to pry to the interior ( 2.9.27) but misjudges his own desert; and Bassanio talks his way toward the right casket by citing many instances of the **thesis** that the outward shows [ may] be least themselves
- 6  [The contest for knowledge: debates over women's learning in eighteenth-century italy / P.40](#)  
**University of Chicago eBooks**  
 institutional authority, beginning per haps in 1678, when the thirty- two- year- old Paduan aristocrat Elena Cornaro Piscopia ( 1646 [ 84) became the first woman to receive a university degree. More than twenty thousand spectators, including native and foreign politi-cal and ecclesiastical leaders, heard her defend her **thesis** in philosophy and saw her admitted into the rarefied, hitherto wholly mascu
- 7  [The contest for knowledge: debates over women's learning in eighteenth-century italy / P.136](#)  
**University of Chicago eBooks**  
 from Martello, including Anton Maria Salvini ( 1653 [ 1729), a poet, translator, and professor of classics at the University of Florence. Salvini wrote several discourses on the question of women's virtue and education, one of which he dedicated to Savini de Rossi, arguing against the antiquated **thesis**, which would continually reappear over the entire eighteenth cen- tury, that literary stud
- 8  [The contest for knowledge: debates over women's learning in eighteenth-century italy / P.139](#)  
**University of Chicago eBooks**  
 composed a powerful, rational rebuttal founded on the actual life experiences of contemporary women and men, as opposed to the myths, social customs, ancient humorism, and irrational fears on which Volpi built his **thesis** against women's learning. Esperienza was the foundational principle of the new science and philosophy [ it signified the content of an individual's life as
- 9  [Declamation on the nobility and preeminence of the female sex / P.46](#)  
**University of Chicago eBooks**  
 , and so that becomes his **thesis**. Agrippa succeeded in getting everyone's
- 10  [Declamation on the nobility and preeminence of the female sex / P.101](#)  
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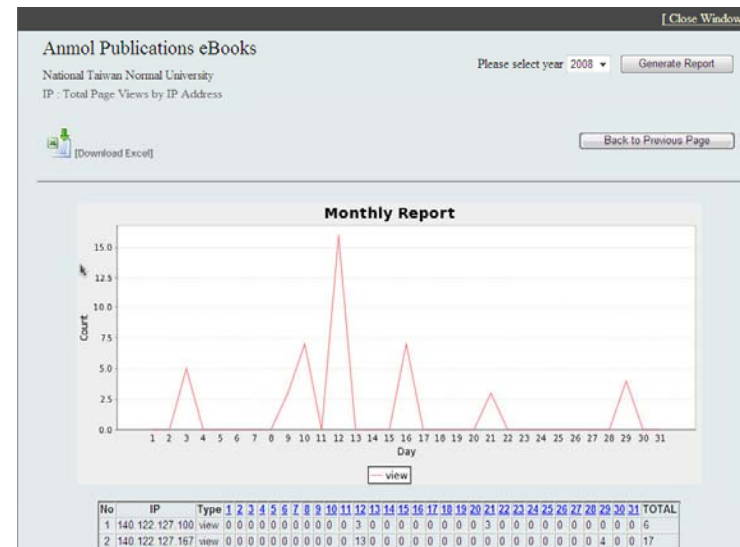
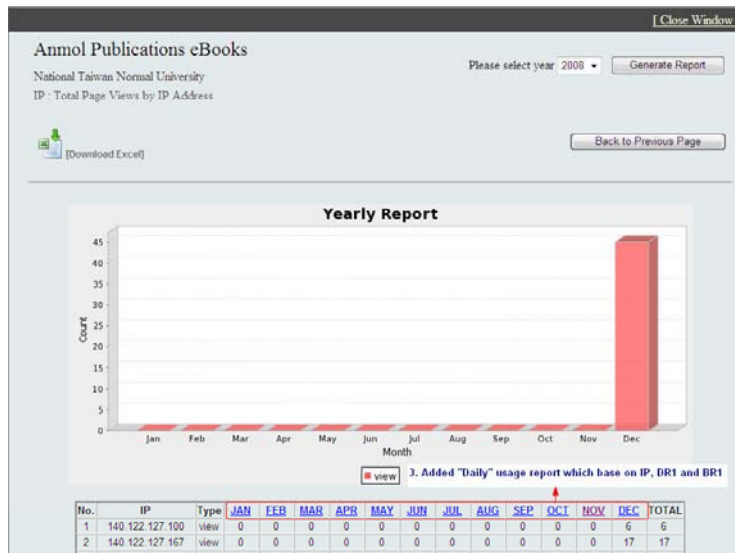
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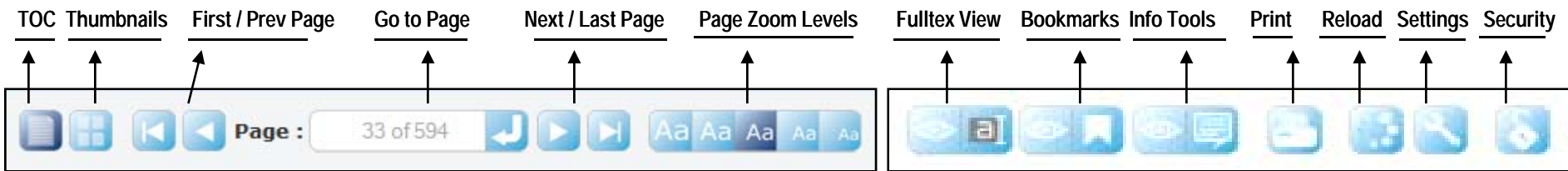
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9. How range is displayed. Triggered by timing pulses from synchronizer, linear increase in vertical deflection voltage produces range sweep. Video output of receiver intensifies beam, producing target blip. (Strong video spikes are leakage of transmitted pulse through duplexer.)

10. Cockpit of a fighter/attack aircraft. Radar display is in upper right side of instrument panel. Combining glass for head-up display is in center of windscreen. Stored map for navigation is projected on display at lower center.

Each timing pulse from the synchronizer triggers the generation of a linearly increasing voltage that causes the beam to trace a vertical path from the bottom of the display to the top. Since the start of each trace is thus synchronized with the transmission of a radar pulse, if a target echo is received, the distance from the start of the trace to the point at which the target blip appears will correspond to the round-trip transit time for the echo, hence to the target's range. For this reason the trace is called the *range trace* and the vertical motion of the beam, the *range sweep*.

Meanwhile, the azimuth signal from the antenna is used to control the horizontal position of the range trace, and the elevation signal may be used to control the vertical position of a marker on the edge of the display, where an elevation scale is provided.

As the antenna executes its search scan, the range trace sweeps back and forth across the display in unison with the azimuth scan of the antenna. Each time the antenna beam sweeps across a target, a blip appears on the range trace, providing the operator with a plot of the range versus the azimuth of the target. (The typical location of the displays in a cockpit is shown in Fig. 10.)

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CHAPTER 2 Approaches To Implementation

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*Molecular Principles of Fungal Pathogenesis*  
Edited by Joseph Heitman et al.  
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Chapter 1

**Fungal Molecular Pathogenesis:  
What Can It Do and Why Do We Need It?**

JOHN R. PERFECT AND ARTURO CASADEVALL

Human fungal diseases are largely a 20th- and 21st-century phenomenon. Most systemic fungal diseases were described in the early 1900s at a time when the pathogenic potential of certain endemic fungi was first recognized. Two medical developments in the mid-1900s resulted in a major increase in the number of fungal diseases: the clinical use of corticosteroids and the discovery of antibacterial drugs. However, it has been in the last two decades that fungal diseases have come to the forefront of medical practice. As potent antibacterial agents were widely administered in empirical fashion and a variety of foreign body devices were inserted into critically ill patients, these patients became susceptible to fungal diseases. In fact, with medical advances in the management of cancers with chemotherapy and antibodies and the management of organ transplantations with potent immunosuppressive agents, an unintended consequence has been a dramatic rise in the number of individuals with impaired immunity at risk for yeast- and mold-related diseases. Furthermore, advances in surgery and the increasing use of prosthetic devices inside the host are also associated with increased risk for fungal diseases. These nosocomial developments in invasive mycoses were

resistance to invasive mycoses and solutions for their management continue to evolve.

During the last two decades, when the incidence of invasive mycoses has dramatically risen, there has also been a significant revolution in the molecular biology and genetics of medically important fungi. The platform for progress in the molecular biology of fungi has been substantially built on the foundation of knowledge generated from studies of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. A significant part of our general understanding of eukaryotic molecular biology, genetics, and biochemistry has come from studies with this model organism. However, the last decade has witnessed a significant change in research emphasis as investigators have now begun to carry out direct molecular studies of the specific fungal pathogen. There are presently numerous scientists focused on molecular, biological, and immunological studies of *Candida albicans*, *Candida glabrata*, *Cryptococcus neoformans*, *Aspergillus fumigatus*, the dimorphic fungi (*Coccidioides*, *Histoplasma*, and *Blastomyces*), and the less common black molds (*Wangiella*). These early molecular biological strategies have now paved the road for a renaissance

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Heterothallic basidiomycete  
No silent cassettes, no Ho endonuclease

**Figure 1.** Fungal MAT locus paradigms. Selection of mating partners during the sexual cycle is directed by bipolar mating systems in a wide variety of fungi. The budding yeast *S. cerevisiae* is an ascomycete with a MAT locus of only 642 or 747 bp, encoding only one or two transcription factors. The related pathogenic ascomycete *C. albicans* contains a MAT locus over 10 times as large and, along with the components present in *S. cerevisiae*, has an additional three or four genes. In contrast, the bipolar MAT alleles of the pathogenic basidiomycete *C. neoformans* are over 140 times the size of their *S. cerevisiae* counterparts, containing more than 20 genes, many of which contribute to the sexual cycle including homeodomain transcription factors, pheromones and pheromone receptors, and other elements of the pheromone-activated MAPK cascade. The drawing is not to scale.

these data indicate that some genes involved in mating play a role in virulence, but they do not yet explain how or why MAT $\alpha$  isolates are more common in the clinical setting.

The identification of MAT-specific sequences provided a unique tool to analyze the population structure of this pathogenic basidiomycete. First, analysis of a isolate enabled the identification of the STE20a gene, which showed a high degree of nucleotide divergence from its  $\alpha$  counterpart and provided the first sequence information about the heretofore unknown  $\alpha$  allele of MAT (76). However, the power to discriminate between a and  $\alpha$  strains on a purely molecular level allowed an even greater potential: these sequences could be used to search for the elusive phenomenon of mating in the more pathogenic and clinically significant serotype A (var. *grubii*).

While earlier mating studies had identified multiple  $\alpha$  and  $\alpha$  isolates capable of undergoing sexual reproduction from the less virulent serotype D, only  $\alpha$  isolates of serotype A had ever been identified, despite large-scale efforts by several research groups.

The STE20a and STE20 $\alpha$  gene sequences provided an indispensable tool to identify var. *grubii* MATa strains, irrespective of their ability to mate. In a large-scale screen of >1,000 serotype A isolates, a single MATa clinical isolate designated 125.91 was found, originating in cerebrospinal fluid isolated from an AIDS patient with cryptococcal meningitis in Tanzania (76). However, this strain was unable to mate with the serotype A and D reference strains H99 and JEC21.

Evidence to support the existence of fertile MATa serotype A strains was found from an unexpected

CHAPTER 2 • EVOLUTION OF FUNGAL VIRULENCE 17

source. Artificial diploid isolates created in the laboratory had revealed thermal dimorphism: at 37°C, serotype D  $\alpha/\alpha$  diploid isolates could be generated that grow stably in the yeast form (108). On transfer to mating conditions (25°C, growth on V8), these strains undergo a dimorphic transition from budding yeast to the hyphal form and complete the sexual cycle. Similar observations held with clinical AD

evidence of a recombining population structure, indicating that mating may still occur in the environment, a heretofore unproven step in the environmental life cycle of this pathogen. Together, these data suggest that while a isolates of the most successful pathogenic clade (serotype A) exist, current sampling indicates that they appear to be largely geographically restricted to sub-Saharan Africa (79).

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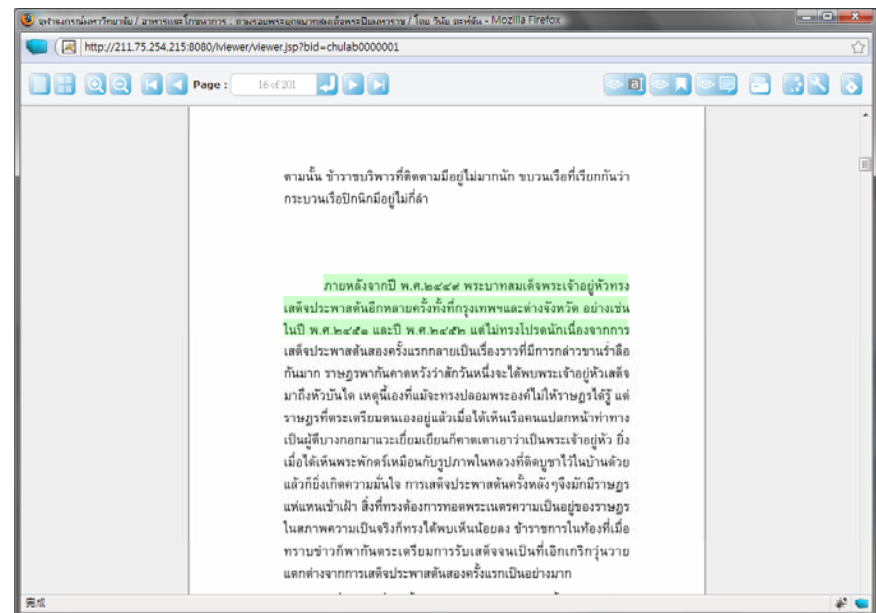
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C in ( 3.40) is called the initial chirp, and ( 3.40) is referred to as a chirped. Gaussian input pulse. The term " chirp" seems to have come from radar and refers to a change frequency or pitch across the pulse. That is, for example, and so using the transform ( 3.36) is. Feeding this into ( 3.35) ...



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**Early impact**

One of the important features of the scientific program at the center was its emphasis on computing. Early in its existence, MRC acquired a large computer as one of its research instruments, and this helped it to have a significant impact and influence on the establishment of a genuine applied mathematics program. During the recent World War II years, a considerable impetus had been given to applied mathematics in general, and more specifically to some topics of mathematical physics, including continuum dynamics, classical electrodynamics, theories of elasticity and plasticity, and fluid mechanics. Certainly these topics were reflected in the scope of work of the center from the beginning. Partly due to wartime experience and partly due to the natural outgrowth of normal industrial development, there was an increasing reliance on automation and control procedures. These methods naturally generated needs for automatic electromechanical or electronic computing. Other technical advances that provided evidence for similar needs were modern radar, fire control, and television techniques. These technological phenomena pointed naturally toward the requirement for large-scale, high-speed automatic computing and for the design of computing machines that would offer such performance.

Two directions of inquiry motivated the program in numerical analysis: the identification of mathematical needs for high-speed, automatic computing, and the identification of characteristics of computing devices that would be effective in various phases of mathematical analysis. Early on, the center assembled experts and organized symposia that effectively addressed some of the relevant technical issues. Many promising technical trends started to emerge. These included the numerical solution of problems in continuum physics, approximation and spline theory, and more generally, a sound framework based on applied functional analysis for convergence and error analysis of numerical procedures.

Experiences of war also pointed to the significance of statistical methods and of the problems those methods could address. There was then no single statistics department at the University

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location patterns.

The second category of association-rule based approaches are transaction-free. In other words, no explicit transactions are generated for the purpose of mining co-location patterns. The **event centric model** [13, 19] falls into this category and is relevant to applications like ecology, where many types of **Boolean** spatial features exist. Ecologists are interested in finding subsets of features likely to occur in a neighborhood around instances of given subsets of event types. The event centric model yields a definition of one prevalence measure without the need for generating transactions. However, the event centric model is only for spatial point objects; there is no natural extension of this model to extended spatial objects (e.g. polygons and line strings).

In this paper, we generalize the concept of co-location patterns to extended spatial data objects and provide a more general transaction-free co-location mining model by using the notion of buffer, a some of specified distance around spatial objects. This buffer-based model integrates the best features of the event centric model and can identify co-location patterns over extended spatial objects. Furthermore, this paper presents two pruning approaches, namely a prevalence-based pruning approach and a geometric filter-and-refine approach. The geometric filter can reduce a large number of expensive geometric intersection operations, thus saving a lot of computation costs. As demonstrated by our experiments on a real data set (the roadmap

point objects as well as extended spatial objects, such as line strings and polygons.

**2.1 Basic Concepts of the Buffer-based Model**

To facilitate our discussion, we first present some basic concepts of the buffer-based model.

**DEFINITION 2.1.** A co-location pattern is a set of spatial features with the prevalence measure of this set greater than a user-specified minimum prevalence threshold. A co-location rule is of the form:  $C_1 \rightarrow C_2(s, cp)$  where  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  are co-locations,  $s$  is a number representing the prevalence measure and  $cp$  is a number measuring the interestingness of the rule.

A prevalence measure describes statistical significance of a co-location pattern while interestingness measures how useful or actionable a co-location pattern is.

Figure 3: A Buffer-based Neighborhood Illustration.

**DEFINITION 2.2.**  $N(p)$ , the size- $d$  Euclidean neighbor-