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Professional associations representing librarians and information professionals around the world play an important advocacy and leadership role in promoting the librarian profession and enhancing the visibility of librarians around the world. By: The Invisible Librarian, 2016Gregory J. Boyle, ... Gerald Matthews, in Personality Measurements and Socio-Psychological Structures, 2015Profesal Associations such as the American Association for Educational Research and the American Psychological Association, and the Association of Psychological Sciences have an assessment straight forward in their publications and conferences and ongoing continuing education proposals, and is working diligently to provide best practices and ethical guidelines for the use of psychological tests. Educational and psychological testing standards (AERA, APA, NCME, 1999) are regularly updated in light of new knowledge (cf. Boyle, 1987). These efforts were further supported by the International Test Commission (ICC); the first sentence on the ITC web page states that it is an association of national psychological associations, test commissions, publishers and other organizations committed to promoting effective testing and evaluation policies, as well as the proper development, evaluation and use of educational and psychological tools. (ITC Catalogue, 2001, www.intestcom.org) Aoife Lawton, at The Invisible Librarian, 2016Prophetic associations representing librarians and information professionals around the world, play an important advocacy and leadership role in promoting the profession of librarian and improving the visibility of librarians in the world. Part of improving the visibility of the profession is by explaining to the general public what it is, what librarians are doing and what value libraries offer them. ALA is running a campaign for U.S. libraries with the support of the ALA Library Champions campaign. Previous ALA campaigns, such as the @your Library, have been successfully adopted by other associations, such as the Brazilian Association of Federation Librarians (FEBAB). The Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals (CILIP), the equivalent of ALA in the UK, is a member of the Speak Up for Libraries movement and has a whole section of its website dedicated to advocacy, awards and projects. It supports advocacy for all types of library and information professionals in many different settings. Like other library associations, CILIP is particularly active in the election years, and 2015 will be a busy year for their Election Hours campaign. The International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IPPLA) has made an online learning program accessible to members, which includes an outreach module called Libraries in the Agenda and Module, data to support advocacy. IFLA also has a school library outreach kit available online. In 2013, IFLA conducted a survey of responses from 300 librarians around the world. The results were summarized and it was recognized that nine best practices strategies were effective for successful partnership advocacy. They are available on their website. In the United States, the Association of Medical Libraries (MLA) recognized the challenges faced by health librarians and introduced several programmes to address these problems. Hospital librarians in the U.S. have faced significant challenges over the past decade. The MLA reflects the changing status and trends in U.S. hospital libraries in accordance with the recommendation of the Vital Pathways Task Force. The results are alarming. In 2013, data reported that 25% of reported changes were positive or neutral, while 75% were negative (Association of Medical Library, 2013). In response, SLA is conducting awareness campaigns to assist hospital librarians (e.g. ROI) and other resources available on their website. MLA has a benchmarking network that is useful for comparative analysis, management decisions and research. The MLA has standards for hospital librarians, which are invaluable for hospital librarians stating their case. The MLA has the option for international membership, which is highly recommended for any health librarian, no matter what country they work in. In Europe, as well as specialized associations such as the European Association of Health Information and Libraries (EAHIL), which advocate for the library business in the medical sciences, the European Bureau of Library, Information and Documentary Associations (EBLIDA) lists lobbying of European libraries as the main activity. EBLIDA plans to establish an online knowledge and information center to help librarians promote access to the information community for all. It lobbies libraries and other information sectors for European and international institutions. It also supports national member

Bureau of Library, Information and Documentary Associations (EBLIDA) lists lobbying of European libraries as the main activity. EBLIDA plans to establish an online knowledge and information center to help librarians promote access to the information community for all. It lobbies libraries and other information sectors for European and international institutions. It also supports national member organizations. The Australian Library and Information Association (ALIA), which represents librarians and information workers in Australia, provides details on its website on the propaganda campaigns that have been underway since 2012. In 2015, the FAIR campaign focused on freedom of access to information and resources. Similarly, the Association of Libraries and Information of New York (LIANS) is actively working with Parliament on any issues that may affect the value communities received from libraries in all sectors. The Pakistan Library Association has a clear related to the goals and objectives of their constitution: the development and improvement of library services, library professionals and the library industry itself in order to enhance their social image and ensure respectful survival in society (Pakistan Library Association, 2013). In Africa The African Library and Information Associations and Institutions (AfLIA) was established in 2013 with one of its goals to put the library and information profession on national and continental agendas. Despite the codes of ethics and constitutional instruments governing library associations, they are not immune from criticism for not promoting library works and for not being responsible when it comes to taking active measures to support the profession. The Canadian Library Association has been criticized for its lack of support for librarians (Lockhart, 2012). Many library associations have developed entire sections of their websites for advocacy; There are seasons that are dedicated to library business, events to celebrate library business and awards to promote and recognize the profession. Library associations have developed standards to enhance professionalism in the field of library business and increase the rate of growth. For a short list of library associations, please refer to table 47. Table 47. Professional associations representing libraries and librarians My year founded The Ministry of Foreign Exchange pages/references Countries/continent The International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) 1927 IFLA is an international organization of library and information associations, institutions and librarians in the communities they serve around the world. //www.ifla.org/ES/book/export/html/8688 ALL American Library (ALA) 1876 To provide leadership in development, promoting and improving library and information services and the librarian profession to enhance learning and access information for all. //www.ala.org/aasl/advocacy The Library Association (MLA) 1898 The MLA is organized exclusively for scientific and educational purposes and is dedicated to supporting research in the medical sciences, education and care of patients. MLA promotes excellence in the professional achievements and leadership of the Library of Medical Sciences and Information Professionals to improve the quality of health, education and research. Libraries Association 1909 Special Libraries Association promotes and strengthens its members through training, advocacy and networking initiatives. Institute of Library and Professionals (CILIP) 2002 (Former Library Association 1977) has teamed up with the Institute of Information Scientists 1958 CILIP to support the implementation of this vision. Be a leading voice for the information, library and knowledge of practitioners working in defense provide unity through shared values and develop skills and excellence. Superiority. The Library Association (SLA) 1937 We believe that every student has the right to effectively provide the school library. SLA стремится поддерживать всех, кто связан со школьными библиотеками, содействие высококачественным возможностям чтения и обучения для всех. Ireland African Library and Information Associations and Institutions (AfLIA) 2013 Это доверенный африканский голос для библиотечного и информационного сообщества и обеспечивает равный доступ к информации и знаниям для всех. Ассоциации по информации и документации (EBLIDA) 1992 EBLIDA лоббируют защиту и продвижение интересов библиотечного, архивного и информационного секторов и специалистов в Европе, главным образом следя за политической повесткой дня Европейской комиссии. <3> Библиотечная и информационная ассоциация (ALIA) 1937 ALIA является национальной профессиональной ассоциацией австралийской библиотечной и информационной системы. and Information Association of New Zealand (LI-A) 1910 Powered by our members, LIANZA обеспечивает сильное лидерство, возможности роста и сообщество практики для поддержки предоставления качественных библиотечных и информационных услуг общим по всей Новой Зеландии. Zelandia Pakistan Library Association 1957 To обеспечить лидерство и выступать в качестве коллективного голоса и выступать за продвижение библиотек в стране. .html Pakistan Brazilian Federation Librarians Association (FEBAB) Бразилия Канадская библиотечная ассоциация (CLA) 1946 CLA является национальным голосом канадских библиотечных сообществ. and Template/CM/HTMLDisplay.cfm и ContentID в быстро трансформируют китайскую высокотехнологичную промышленность и рынок, 2008 Профессиональные и торговые ассоциации являются важными формами нормативных институтов. Savan (1989: 179) defines professions as groups that apply special knowledge in the service of the client. The profession is also self-regulated by the Code of Ethics (Claypool, Fetyko and Pearson, 1990) and is characterized by its role as the moral community (Camenisch, 1983). These codes require members to adhere to higher standards of conduct than the law requires (Backoff and Martin 1991) to help make professional standards visible (Frankel, 1989) and to act as a means of ensuring that members are competent, have integrity, and maintain and enforce high standards (Ward et al., 1993). In addition to persuading outside parties to be honest in the profession, codes play an important role in forcing members to question their values (Meyer, 1987). Chinese professional associations institutions in the field of cyber control, it seems to have peculiar and unusual features. The Government-backed Internet Society of China (ISC), which was established in May 2001 and has more than 130 members, is a good example. ISC is sponsored by network access operators, Internet providers, facility manufacturers and research institutes. 1 IsC education can be seen as part of Beijing's manipulation strategy, i.e. targeted and opportunistic attempts to co-opt, influence or control institutional pressures and assessments (Oliver, 1991: 157). To increase their influence, organizations such as the ISC may try to persuade organizational entities to join the organization or its board of directors (Oliver, 1991: 157). THE ISC, for example, has asked internet companies to sign a voluntary commitment of self-discipline to China's internet industry, which obliges them to investigate and block websites with politically and culturally sensitive content. By March 2002, more than 120 Internet portals had signed this commitment (Stout, 2002). The obligation obliges the signatories not to disseminate information that could threaten state security or social stability (Economist, 2002a). The activities of the ISC are radically different from professional associations associated with e-business in the West. For example, in December 2003, the Mobile Marketing Association of the United Kingdom published its Code of Conduct, which states at what time of day mobile marketers can target consumers (Balmond, 2003). Similarly, in the United States, in early 2001, technology industry lobbyists and consumer and civil liberties activists, including the American Civil Library Association, the Electronic Privacy Information Center, and the Consumer Federation of America, circulated a letter to members of Congress and the President calling for a stronger set of privacy rules (Benson and Simpson, 2001). While these measures are designed to protect consumer privacy, the ISC's actions have contributed to the government's interests. For example, Hu Tsicheng, chairman of the ICG, has identified internet crime to include actions contrary to the interests of the Chinese government (Crampton, 2006). Previous studies have shown that authoritarian regimes tend to inhibit the growth of civil organizations characterized by equal, voluntary norms and norms of participation (Putnam, 1993; Un, 2006). Howard (2003: 11-12, 62) noted that in the former Eastern Bloc, participation in voluntary associations in post-communist societies is much lower than in old democracies. In general, in Asian societies, such organizations are considered in family, authoritarian terms, not in terms of voluntary, supposedly horizontal associations (Chandler, 1996). In China, small-group groups with special and non-governmental organizations (Li, Lin and Xia, 2004), and these groups have little opportunity to influence the development of national policies (Su and Yang, 2000) and to transform the structure and practices of local companies (Shen, 2005). To better understand the organization's organizations in Internet governance measures, we can draw a parallel with Chinese nationalism. Pei (2003) identified several aspects of nationalism, including sources and foundations. From the source's point of view, he argues that some nationalism is a product of grassroots voluntarism (e.g. American nationalism), while some are encouraged by the government elites and promoted by the apparatus of the state (police, military, state media). Chinese nationalism is seen as a state-sponsored and attempt to fill the ideological vacuum left by the weakening of socialism (Christensen, 1996; Oxenberg, 1997; Southman, 2001). To put things in context, organizations involved in cyber-control measures do not manifest themselves with self-in-place sets of motives, as was the case with the U.S. chemical industry's response to ecology (Hoffman, 1999). Three other key factors strongly suggest that regulatory institutions associated with cyber-control in China tend to be involved in government-oriented activities rather than self-in-a-minded sets of motivations (Hoffman, 1999). First, as noted above, the deep consolidation of the state in the economy raises the interesting possibility that the government may play a decisive role (Pei, 2006). Second, for China to succeed, e-business organizations need to make room for government employees and high-ranking government officials (Sikorski and Menkhoff, 1999; Einhorn, Webb and Engardio, 2000). It is important to note that most Internet rules are only guidelines and do not represent formal laws (Shie, 2004). Thus, the regulatory vacuum makes it important to have good relationships with government officials. Thus, it is important for organizations involved in electronic business to take into account the interests of the state. Thirdly, the concepts of customer service and confidentiality, which are the focus of most professional associations associated with e-business in democratic regimes, are not well developed in authoritarian regimes. Terrill (2005) goes even further, arguing that because China remains an authoritarian state, we can't know what the Chinese people want. Thus, organizations involved in the electronic business in China face little or no pressure from customer service and privacy. Yvonne de Grandbois, Service and Information Specialist, 2016 Many Professional Associations add Special Interest Groups Service Science (SIGS), conferences and journals related to Service Science. Some examples include the SIG (SERVSIG) Services of the American Marketing Association; Institute of Operating Research and Management Sciences (INFORM), which has a section on the science of service; College of Service Operations of the Company of Manufacturing and (POMS), which has held 12 international research symposiums on best practices in service management; IT Services Management Forum (ITSMF), an internationally recognized forum for IT service management professionals around the world; and the Association of Technology Services Industry (TSIA), which provides benchmarking and research, research, networks and learning opportunities. Charles. Nemet J.D., Ph.D., LL. M, in Private Security and Law (Fourth Edition), 2012 Bridge of professional associations, groups, think tanks and institutions emphasize the essentiality of cooperation between the public and private sectors. Most of them will make unequivocal recommendations about the sensitivity of close cooperation on a similar purpose and cause. The National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, in its report to the Task Force on Private Security, urges significant cooperation and close cooperation. The report concludes that over the past decade, resources allocated to both public law enforcement and the private security sector have increased as awareness of the need to increase crime prevention and control has increased. National leaders called on all individuals, institutions and businesses to join forces with the criminal justice system to prevent crime. While closer cooperation between private security and public law enforcement offers special opportunities to improve crime prevention, these relationships are often ignored, ignored or restrained. Recently, however, the potential of these meaningful working relationships between law enforcement and private security has been recognized. 76 In the side of the theoretical problems that practical, pragmatic considerations justify and even force the policy of interaction. As this work has delved into complex legal and political issues related to private security, there is one striking, repetitive observation that, despite all the requirements for differences in public and private security, the difference between the two entities is indeed very small. Thus, the limitations and fluctuations of a single target are largely the result of hyperbole and exaggerated positions. The National Advisory Committee produced specific standards, strongly encouraging cooperation, mutual respect and regular interaction. The report, stated as a specific goal, recommends: Goal 6.1: The policy of interaction Effective interaction between the private security industry and law enforcement is a prerequisite for successful crime prevention and is heavily dependent on published clear and clear policies developed by their administrators. Policies should be developed to provide guidance for the relevant agencies to make changes. 77 Goal 6.2: The survey and communication with private security law enforcement agencies should be conducted to survey and maintain the current register of those security industry components that operate in the jurisdiction of agencies and appoint At least one HR officer for the most effective work with them. 78 Goal 6.3: Policies and procedures for law enforcement and the private security industry, should develop policies and procedures covering delineating the work functions of law enforcement officers and private security officers.

operate in the jurisdictions of agencies and appoint At least one HR officer for the most effective work with them.78Goal 6.3: Policies and proceduresFor law enforcement and the private security industry for the most efficient operation within the same jurisdiction, should develop policies and procedures covering:a) delineating the work functions of law enforcement officers and private security officers;b) continuous security; (b) continuous security; Sharing information and (c) Joint Action between law enforcement and the private security industry.79Goal 6.4: Multi-level training of law enforcement officers on private security issues Should be a multi-level training program for state law enforcement officers, including but not limited to:1.The role and mission of the private security industry;2.Legal status and services provided by private service companies;3.Sharing information, reporting on crimes and joint actions with industry; I4. Orientation in Technical and Operational Procedures.80Goal 6.5: The error of identification of private security personnel, terms, oral representations and visual elements that cause the public to err on the part of private security personnel for law enforcement officers must be eliminated; Security employers must ensure that their personnel and equipment are easily distinguished from government law enforcement officers and equipment.81Goal 6.6: The state regulation of private security, uniforms, equipment and positions of Itugo State must develop rules covering the use and wear of a private form of security, equipment, company names and personnel names that do not contradict those used by law enforcement agencies within the state.82Goal 6.7 : Administrators of law enforcement agencies must provide to provide enforcement personnel and personnel names that do not contradict those used by law enforcement agencies within the state.82Goal 6.7 : Administrators of law enforcement agencies must provide to provide enforcement and personnel names that do not contradict those used by law enforcement agencies within the state.82Goal 6.7 : Administrators of law enforcement agencies must provide to provide enforcement and personnel names that do not contradict those used by law enforcement agencies within the state.82Goalal 6.7 : Administrators of law enforcement must provide to provide enforcement. to ensure that the secondary employment of state law enforcement officers in the private security industry does not create a conflict of interest and that public resources are not used for private purposes.83Goal 6.8: Law Enforcement Officer Employment as a Security ManagerNo a law enforcement officer must be the director or head of a private security operation, Where such a union creates a conflict of interest.84Goal 6.9 : Private Investigatory WorkLaw law enforcement officers should be strictly prohibited from carrying out any investigative work.85National Advisory Committee approaches the dilemma on several fronts. First, in order to ensure the conditions for cooperation between the public and private sectors, it promotes continuous and regular interaction and calls for the establishment of a liaison officer and other committees to facilitate exchanges between public and private factions. The Committee also urges the elimination of all situations of conflict of interest, particularly in terms of part-time and industrial participation where there may be either an actual or perceived conflict. Finally, the committee, insisting on mutual respect and imitation of each other's objectives and responsibilities, reminds the private sector that it cannot be a copycat of police officers and should not keep himself away, whether in form, badge or other as acting under the authority of the state or municipality where it is located. Such actions contribute to potential abuse and cause confusion in the public eye. The Private Sector Office often provides its business expertise when assessing specific security procedures, such as Look: Hallcrest Report I accept the fact that private security got its head together and found its purpose in life. Its recommendations now insist on a more active and active role in the elimination, prevention and detection of crime in society. Some of the following recommendations point to this philosophical direction: Private security must be involved in the prevention of crime in communities.86Private security should be involved in the development of the Institute of Economic Crimes.87Private security should be needed through its associations to develop data on crime losses and information.88Private industrial security firms should formulate employee awareness programs and specific corporate business policies, business ethics, and crime.89Party security issues should be involved in strategic planning, alternative policing mechanisms, And the transfer of individual police activities to the private sector.90Particted security should provide the resources necessary to develop the Private Security Resources Institute.91 Private security must establish standard industrial classifications.92 Private security must have full access to criminal histories.93 Private security must be allowed to achieve identity through uniforms and appropriate advertising.94 Private security must be allowed to achieve identity through uniforms. The capacity to transfer its technology to the public sector should be developed.95-Private Security should support efforts to standardize skills, educational training, and the certification.96 Private Security should provide educational opportunities for public law enforcement officers.97Partichichenmeary security should establish a task force of police and private security personnel for various purposes.98As proposed earlier, these recommendations call for greater participation in crime prevention, deterrence and detention than traditionally expected. Private security as an industry can no longer rely on isolation from either the government's regulatory process or public scrutiny. As the role of private security expands, both legally and socially, new responsibilities and obligations need to be addressed. Given the high level of public dissatisfaction with the work of public police systems, the private police should consider the increased demands as a sign of confidence. The overall complexity of the world makes it likely that security is here to stay and prosper. The world has shrunk and most industries now face global competition. Businesses are not only concerned about ethics and an internal environment, but also need to to deal with the values of a dynamic global market. Huge new technology in communications is putting enormous pressure on businesses to protect their data and the assets that go through these technologies. 99 Public Police, with its many limitations and difficulties, can only envy the private police police from professional associations, think tanks and other groups, the future of the private sector will be closely linked to THE activities of DHS. From its early days, when it was called the Office of National Security, the National Security Strategy, states that the role of private security and state law enforcement in the planning and detection of terrorism should have been a close partnership. 101 Federal counterterrorism spending from 9/11 triples.102 ... Estimates of private sector direct spending on security improvements range from \$10 billion to \$127 billion. 103 presidential decrees after 9/11 have repeatedly encouraged cooperation between the two sectors of infrastructure, critical cybercrime, incident response and maritime health policy and policy.104 The Justice Department's Bureau of Justice calls for a public-private partnership. A successful partnership requires 12 core components: Common Goals Common Tasks,Knowledge of the Capabilities of Participating Agencies and MissionsClearly Defined Projected OutcomesEducation for All Participants Tangible Goal Clearly Identified LeadersOperational PlanningAgreement of All Partners on How the Partnership Will ActMutual Commitment to Providing Necessary Resources Assessment and Accountability105DHS officially encourages this kind of mechanism. Throughout DHS's policy is a constant recognition that it cannot go alone and that it needs daily private sector cooperation. As part of its Office of Policy, the Ministry of Health has established the Private Sector Office, whose main objective is: Involving individual enterprises, trade associations and other non-governmental organizations in the development of dialogue with the department; advising the Secretary on forward-looking policies and regulations, and in many cases on their economic impact; Promoting public-private partnerships and best practices to improve the national security of the country; and promote departmental policies to the private sector. Propaganda from both sectors is critical to the success of partner partners, although DHS appears to be expecting the first public sector initiative. Visit the private sector office of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) in Formoso, inside the Major East Asian Collections, 2017As for professional associations, I am a member of the European Association of Synological Librarians (EASL), 4, but to be honest, for personal reasons, I rarely participate in their annual meetings. However, I am very concerned about their annual reports, which are an important source of my professional information on the East Asian library. Until 2000, the Association of Francaise czaires and documentaries en sinology discussed many common issues of library management. Although many issues have not reached consensus, such as the Pinyin ligature problem, such discussion of special circumstances (managing information about Chinese libraries in the French cultural environment) in the management of the library is absolutely necessary. Since the creation of the national DocAsie in France in 2007, I have been one of the founders of this association. While the annual association meetings are not just focusing on the Chinese language, the broader Asian context continues to enrich my professional knowledge in every way. Charles. Nemet J.D., Ph.D., LL. M, in Private Security and Law (Fourth Edition), 2012This industry professional associations and groups have played a role in providing educational services. The Certified Protection Professional (CPP) program carefully checks those who wish appointments. The following topics include: Emergency PlanningLegal AspectsSafety of Personnel Protection of Sensitive InformationSafety Of Sensitive InformationSafety ManagementSubstance AbusePrevention of LossLinkBank SecurityComputer SecurityDepartment of DefenseEducational Institutions Production Utilities and Housing Retail Safety Transportation and Cargo Security Telecommunications117Jon C. Paul, Director of Security Services of a large hospital, applauds the appointment of the CPP. The designation of CPP is a hallmark of excellence in our profession - a fact that is recognized in our industry and is becoming increasingly recognized by the organizations we serve. 118 The American Bankers Association awards a certified Financial Services Safety Specialist (CFSSP) to those who pass an exam covering banking practice. Other continuing education programs, training seminars and other advanced research are provided by a wide range of professional associations and groups whose addresses and phone numbers are listed in the 2:CPP app Chris Hertig advises busy security operatives that even web education is now readily available. These new programs are taking correspondence courses one step further. There's a Certified Protection Officer (CPO) and Security Oversight Programs of the International Foundation for Protection Officers (IFPO) of Bellingham, Washington, and Calgary, Canada, Hertig said. In addition, the Carrollton, Texas-based Professional Television Safety Network offers videotapes of the series. The U.S. Department of Defense offers distance training for its facility security managers. And firms such as the Institute of Defensive Tactics in Albuquerque, New Mexico, offer video training and criticism in areas such as personal defense. Universities offering criminal justice and safety programs can also have independent remote studies.119S all points of view - academically, legally and industrially - have a major push to improve education and training. This is to realize the importance of training for security professionals and the public in general. The main aim of training is to improve the quality of training and to make it more effective. The main aim of training is to improve the quality of training and to make it more effective.

and training. The industry and its recognize the need to enhance their image as a professional profession and the parallel need to improve educational requirements. CPP's Lonnie Buckels understands the relationship between and professionalism: The appointment of a professional must be earned. For example, look at the medical profession. For decades, medicine has been considered to be part of black art. In some parts of the world it still exists. However, after years of hard work, coupled with painfully slow technical advances, practitioners are well-deserved professionals. We have made steady progress in our quest for professional appointments in the security industry. But we have to continue this progress and be patient - professionalism takes time. File, in the International Encyclopedia of Education (Third Edition), 2010 Major professional associations in preschool education are the National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC), with the membership of general educators, and the Division of Early Childhood (DEC) of the Council of Exceptional Children, with the membership of special educators. Initial training standards in both associations include a focus on cooperation. For example, NAEYC standards state that under the original license, candidates must demonstrate understanding and basic skills of interdisciplinary cooperation (NAEYC, 2001: 25). It says little about what this entails, except that candidates should be able to participate in interdisciplinary groups, especially in terms of the care of children with special needs. Similarly, DEC standards include cooperation; components include practices with families as well as with other professionals and institutions. In addition, the skills of providing advice are named, but not a clearer definition (DEC, 2008). Thus, it is clear that both major professional organizations for early childhood caregivers will have the value of joint practice. Those who train staff still need to properly identify the skills and approaches that lead to cooperation and enable them to work. West and Cannon (1988) provided early work on the basic competencies required of consultants - a role that is often seen as collaborative (although expert models can also be used). Based on this work, File and Kontos (1998) conducted an assessment of the needs of special educators moving from a direct service role to counseling in programs for young children. They found that the needs identified by special teachers included knowledge of consultation processes (e.g., stages/phases of understanding, understanding of the contradictions between consultation approaches and situational needs, implementing strategies to enhance the possibilities for change), and strategies for both conflict resolution and joint problem-solving. These areas are largely the same as the heart of interdisciplinary collaboration. Meanwhile, both special teachers and general teachers believe that they bring strengths to their willingness to learn and strive for professional development and in the form of their enthusiastic views. Rich (2002) offered a list of early childhood childhood criteria incorporation. They were benchmarking key components of File and Kontos (e.g. conflict resolution, problem solving, continuous improvement). In addition, several procedural points were identified in these indicators, including information on roles and responsibilities, the development of communication strategies and the development of collaboration plans. Rich also identified some important positions on collaboration, including the exchange of skills, talents and resources; and be responsive to new ideas and open to change. While there seems to be some perception in this area of what cooperation is, it implies and requires new aspects of cooperation. As Rich explained, this also entails cooperation between disciplines and settings for planning, using and evaluating integrated or technological interventions and collaborating/advising with each other to integrate specialized interventions and services into everyday life and natural environments (p. 8). Collaborative groups have challenges, including what may be several perspectives on how the groups actually work. While it is difficult to reduce human interaction to a list of skills and traits, continued work in this area of research can help determine what is important for achieving cooperation. Katherine Arnott Smith, at the Meeting of Health Information Needs Outside Health, 2015 Major Professional Association in the United States focusing on medical information and its provision of MLA. The MLA Consumer and Patient Information Services Section, then CAPHIS, has been clearly disseminating consumer health information for years. CAPHIS notes an important distinction between providing consumer health information and educating patients: Consumer Health Information (CI) is information on medical and medical topics provided in response to requests from the public, including patients and their families. In addition to information on symptoms, diagnosis and treatment of diseases, CHI includes information on health promotion, preventive medicine, determinants of health and access to the health system. Patient training is a planned activity initiated by a health professional, which aims to spread knowledge, attitudes and skills with the specific purpose of changing behaviour, improving the appropriateness of therapy and thus improving health. CHI and patient training intersect in practice, as patient behavior can change as a result of medical information materials. The education of patients and CI often differ in terms of the adjustment in which the process takes place, rather than in terms of subject matter. THE CAPHIS Task Force (1996, p. 238) At this stage, a note on terminology is required. Consumer health information a phrase that seemed to become popular in the United States through various consumer empowerment movements in the late 1960s. It encodes both its policy and the appointed doctors, not nurses, not health workers of any kind; but consumers, the general public, including, but not limited to patients - in its name. The phrase did not appear in the library literature - until 1978, with the publication of Goodchild (1978), but whether there are four times this year, three times used to index articles about the same health information service. Google NGram Viewer (allows Google Books search corpus. The incipit search for the phrase information about the health of consumers does not show a record of the phrase in the corpus until 1967. Since the main focus of this chapter is on professional literature published between 1970 and 1994 to avoid confusion in quoting old works, the author uses the phrase medical information from that moment on. CAPHIS distinguishes the

Google Books search corpus. The insensitive search for the phrase information about the health of consumers does not show a record of the phrase in the case until 1967. Since the main focus of this chapter is on professional literature published between 1879 and 1994 to avoid confusion in quoting old works, the author uses the phrase medical information from that moment on. CAPHIS distinguishes the provision of medical information to the public from the training of patients in the general population - a large group as will be discussed later, which includes, but not only for patients. The fact that a distinction must be made is indicative of two important truths. First, you do not need to take the role of the patient to seek medical information. Second, the role of the librarian/information profession in providing medical information does not depend on whether the information seeker is a patient. In general: patients are not a prerequisite for this process. The general public, then, is an amorphous class of people. It consists not only of patients, but also of their families, their friends, their caregivers, and those who do not have a real disease, but to seek information in any case for various reasons: homework; Curiosity; and self-education. People have long been attracted to medical information. One of the clues that the public appetite is timeless is the fact that every generation of librarians publish about it is considered a trend. This recognition has been going on for a very long time. In 1921, Physician John Farlow told the MLA: A growing number of people are taking a greater and greater interest in medicine and health ... we cannot fail to notice the very keen public interest in topics that were not so long ago supposed to be the monopoly of the medical profession (p.3). Stein and Lucioli (1958) wrote about public libraries inundated by the recent stream of popular health books (p. 2110). Morrison (1976) wrote by chance, two years before the phrase consumer health information appeared in her professional reading that we know that many people are looking for information about health these days (p. 5). Cormier refers to the increased demand (1978, p. 2051) in the same year that Ellen Gartenfeld, a twentieth-century pioneer in expanding access to medical information, complained that even the Library of Medical Sciences is being asked to add materials to their collections, they don't know how to evaluate the estimate And in 1993, a year before the World Wide Web changed everything, Longen could say with certainty, Large public libraries actively disseminate health information to patrons (p. 165). Discussion of libraries providing medical information to the public also often appears in literature for decades before the Internet, framed as apologetic, defense, or both. The use of public libraries as places for medical information was clearly presented by the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association in June 1909 at their annual meeting in Atlantic City. The House of Delegates of the American Medical Association passed a resolution: ask women doctors of the American Medical Association to take the lead ... act through women's clubs, mothers' associations and other similar bodies to disseminate accurate information concerning these issues to the population. Fishbein (1947, p. 999) Surgeon Dr. Rosalie Slaughter Morton introduced this 1909 resolution - what Morton herself later called the first organized movement in history (Morton, 1937, p. 165) - to provide general disease prevention through specific public education. The work of this committee included not only the production of health bibliography, 8 pages of health and hygiene lists, but also the printing and placement of these bibliography in public libraries and the distribution of bibliography at the annual meeting of the public librarian. The Library of Dayton, Ohio, was apparently the only library that actually followed this plan; Librarians asked representatives of the AMA committee working through the District Medical Society to monitor medical books purchased for the public library: Best for civil, home, personal and social care... for men, women, parents, boys and girls. (Committee for the Education of Women in Public Health, American Medical Association, 1912, p. 62). Frankenberger (1936) also called on the American Association of Social Hygiene to promote a broader and more direct education in social hygiene materials (264), working through the library mechanism, adding that a useful side benefit would be to keep the library staff educated and informed about social hygiene. He also referred to the preventive effects of reading about sexual health on sexually transmitted morbidity (264). One of the first records of medical libraries in action is an article by librarian physician K.D. Spivak, published in his own journal *Medical Libraries* in January 1899. Spivak listed 120 medical libraries in the United States, of which 45 were public libraries. So the question of who uses was asked almost from the beginning. Doctors are always Users. To a lesser extent, patients are also more obliquely described as sick people under the supervision of doctors (Brother Ignatius, 1941; Wallis, 1949). But writers tend to call the public or the worldly public Beginnings (Cormier, 1978; Frankenberger, 1936; Garrison, 1921; Getchell, 1898; Loomis, 1926; Richardson and McCombs, 1929; Shores, 1954; Wire, 1902; Weier, 1930). The public was also present in libraries from the very beginning. Getchell, writing about the Worcester Medical Library, reported that the public library gave room to the city's medical community in 1893: The Medical Society extended to the public still free of italics mine - CAS the use of its books that can now be taken from the building by any public library card holder under some lenient restrictions. Getchell (1898, p. 35) The consequences of Getchell's remark were that the public had access to the books until 1893, but could not take them home. The letter to the editor of the medical libraries in 1898 came from a doctor who was also a member of the Indianapolis School Commissioners' Board of Commissioners and wanted to establish a public medical library. He also hints that it would be more beneficial for both students and the profession to have various small collections of medical literature, united in one and accessible to the general public. Sloan (1898, p. 45) Miles (1983) reports that in the early years of the Surgeon's Library (now the National Library of Medicine; between 1895 and 1912), the library received requests from lay people as well as physicians, although Miles unfortunately did not specify from whom the questions were asked. Of course, it is difficult to imagine a doctor asking a librarian, Were the microbes transferred by postage stamps? though they might well have asked, What was known about the painful

Library (now the National Library of Medicine; between 1895 and 1913), the Library received requests from lay people as well as physicians, although Miles unfortunately did not specify from whom the questions were asked. Of course, it is difficult to imagine a doctor asking a librarian, Were the microbes transferred by postage stamps? though they might well have asked, What was known about the painful fear of thunderstorms? (p. 203). But in the end, no librarian can really distinguish the profession simply from the subject of the patron: Public librarians participate in patient education every day, but we don't call it because we never know when our patrons are patients.' Morrison (1976, p.5) or, as M.S. Averill put it right in the Journal of Consumer Health Medical Self-Care: If you're not a medical worker, so to speak. This helps the librarian understand your needs (Averill, 1980, p. 39). The public has demonstrated gender differences. Carolyn Ulrich of the New York Public Library was careful to point out men and women in public places (1920), but Elliott and Barrier at the beginning of the study could report that 70% of those surveyed seeking medical information were women, 30% of men, and that more than a third of women were of childbearing age (1983). More interesting and more illustrative of the potential scope and depth of use of medical information are those writers who were more specific with regard to public service instructions. Ballard (1927) describes a theater patron in search of medical information with the air of all the day's work: I come from the Enemy, said the man as he entered my office this afternoon, and I was rather surprised and indignant for a moment until he finished by saying: plays at the Hollis Theatre ... He was the leading man of the company (p. 18). Estelle Estelle to write about users of medical science libraries, used the well-established taxonom of users of medical information: scientists, engineers and technicians (1974, p. 69). Mildred Langner in the same special issue of Library Trends classified nursery as professional or non-professional (1974, p. 15). Pupils have always been mentioned as users of medical information since high school (Chambers, 1955; Loomis, 1926; Monahan, 1955; Van Hoesen, 1948) through Junior College (Brodman, 1974); School of Dietetics (Loomis, 1926; Monahan, 1955); and college (Chambers, 1955; Monahan, 1955). Non-patient, non-medical professionals are also repeated as users of medical information: lawyers are mentioned several times (Chambers, 1955; Hawkins, 1963; Langner, 1974; Monahan, 1955), and social workers (Langner, 1974; Radmacher, 1963); Journalists (Chambers, 1955; Langner, 1974; Weeks, 1934); Writers, Editors and Writers (Chambers, 1955; Cole, 1963; Radmacher, 1963); geologists (Chambers, 1955); Engineers (Chambers, 1955; Langner, 1974); metallurgists, scientists, film-radio-television producers, businessmen, undertakers and mortics, businessmen, taxidermists, architects, translators, book exchangers and book exchangers, musicians and music teachers, advertising people, illustrators, police, sportsmen, beauticians and taxi drivers (Chambers, 1955); clergy (Langner, 1974); and employees of government agencies, insurance companies, trucking agencies, industries, the FBI and the Drug Enforcement Administration (Monahan, 1954). Barely mentioned in this historical laundry list are three categories of users, which were later considered very significant in the literature on the health of consumers of the 21st century: housewives (recognized exactly once, Chambers, 1955); caregivers identified by Langner in 1974 (those who wish to study any specific diseases because they themselves or some of their families are suffering from my Italian disease - CAS p. 15); and, oddly enough, librarians, presumably librarians using library collections rather than their own (Chambers, 1955). However, Florence Van Hoesen's Public Library Reference Study (1948, but data collected in 1937-1938) broke the issue-demand for professional groups and found housewives fourth in category. In the field of science and technology, Van Hohen's findings are distinguished by the presence of unprofessional job classifications. Although science and technology is not entirely synonymous with medical issues, we know that these questions have been asked; for example, a qualified trader wanted a formula for feeding babies (p. 83). Table 3.1 shows the diversity of professional groups represented in Van Hohen's data in descending order of frequency set in major libraries. Table 3.1. Total questions asked by members of various professional groups, Category science and technology (Van Hoesen, issueaMain libraryBranch librariesProfessional17110Skilled librariesProfessional17110Skilled Stenographers2310Shopkeepers, sellers218Unarmed workers177In the famous profession173Farmers22Clearly, there were very few people living who could not imagine themselves as someone as potential users of medical information. Thus, the scope of their possible interests is equally potentially wide. The oldest major source of reference questions that the author was able to identify was a reference journal maintained by the Cincinnati And Hamilton County Public Library, Ohio, which records telephone questions posed to librarians in the Useful Arts Room between December 1915 and August 1920. While librarians don't log personal information about callers, it's not hard to distinguish between consumers, patients and their caregivers in these examples: Has a library book telling how to cook for sick people? (January 29, 1916) What are the names of some of the noted doctors who discovered important things? (October 14, 1916) Has a library trained nurse? (January 17, 1917) What is Ward K in a general hospital? (July 2, 1917) Recipe of an old remedy for cough or pepper syrup (January 3, 1918) Title of the book on pruning windows, one on a diet and one about the origin of gypsies (February 14, 1918) Is there a contagious list in the library received daily for the past year? (March 8, 1918) Average Height for a Girl 22 (August 29, 1918) Has the library of Dr. Gunn's family doctor? (January 25, 1919) Spell Migraine (November 14, 1919) Has dr. James Kelly's library of highway health? (January 22, 1920) Has Robinson's library book on sexual hygiene for girls? (June 1, 1920) There is a well-explained gap in the record for the month during the global influenza pandemic of 1918. The library was closed from October to November of the same year. However, once it was opened again, librarians wrote down this question: What to use to fumigate books after the flu? (January 7, 1919). Writers usually refer to medical subjects as the most popular with the public or not. Ulrich (1920) defined her most frequent requests as books about prospective motherhood, followed by marriage preparation and then sex hygiene for teenagers; one would hope that the patrons were looking for these books in reverse order. Loomis (1926) may hint at this particular topic when she argues that many institutions popularize knowledge of medicine, and we should welcome every chance to put a pit with a good, useful brand of this literature (p. 35). Shores, in the second edition of his reference text for library students, called for an increase in the collection of work on socialized and preventive medicine based on expected demand (1939, p. 331-332). Van Hohen's study (1948) found that in industry libraries, within the broader category of science and technology, medical terms and topics were the most common topic. Van Hoesen examples of questions in this group diets for cardiovascular disease, recovery from childhood paralysis, hay fever, and life expectancy. Eakin, Jackson and Hannigan (1980) (1980) state and medical library staff in this city also found that more health-related questions from the public were asked in the Houston Public Library's Science and Technology section than in the medical library: 361 (62%) of the public. 221 (38%) during a simultaneous four-week period (p. 222). Five per cent of the issues related to the public library in the science and technology departments were related to health. Public demand appears to have been present in both library settings. In fact, the typical public user in both places was looking for information about specific diseases, procedures, drugs or diets (p. 222), proportions that differ little in the research literature of consumer health until now. Public interest was partly driven by the media. Ulrich, for example, saw a direct link between social hygiene broadcasts and requests for articles about VD (1920). Naturally, the health of the population has always been a motivation, but Bay in 1924 somewhat defensively reported that this is not the only motivation: It is not only that people come with symptoms of

literature of consumer health and how public interest was partly driven by the medical sector, for example, saw a connection between social hygiene broadcasts and requests for advice about TB (2002). Naturally, the health of the population has always been a motivation, but Bay in 1951 somewhat cleverly reported that this is not the only motivation. It is not only that people come with symptoms of blood pressure, but also that they want to inform themselves about the conditions and issues that can really be judged by the average intelligence (original Italian - CAS) (p. 13). Bay continued, Problems in midwifery arise daily... The need for patient-related information appears to have been sufficiently shared on the reference desks, which Wallis in 1949 deems necessary to distinguish between those who are interested in direct self-study, acting as their own doctor in the absence or in opposition to a doctor, and many who simply want to find out for themselves the root causes of their ailments (p. 252). Wallis acknowledges that some in the public are seeking medical information to convince the doctor that they are sick; others want to test the authority of their doctors. Beeler (1955) also pointed to the role of the public as a critical consumer: He is no longer content with being given a rather pink pill for being naked; he wants to know why and why (p. 241). Decades ago, it was recognized that medical issues were a constant type of specialized information necessity. Van Hoesen's (1948) was one of the first systematic studies of reference services in public libraries on any subject, including medicine. Van Hohen was a lecturer at Syracuse University Library School for many years. Her dissertation at the University of Chicago was completed in 1948, but her background collection took place in 1937-1938, one of the few master's or doctoral dissertations, at the center center at the introduction of issues completed in Chicago in the 1930s; the reader referred to an excellent bibliography in Berelson (1949) for more. Ms. Van Hohen collected data from 15 major libraries and in 6 different urban systems - Tampa; Houston; Cincinnati; Washington, D.C.; Los Angeles; and Boston for 1 week in winter winter 1937; she surveyed Houston and Boston for the second week of next winter. All of this gave 3,596 questions, which Van Heezen then classified using the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) modification. The science and technology class in which medicine is grouped was ranked in the top three categories ranked in popularity in 15 of the 16 libraries studied - the exception being Los Angeles, where it was supplanted by literature. And in the industry, but not the central libraries, medical terms and topics were the most popular in scientific and technical topics, followed by agriculture. Medical terms and topics were the fifth most popular sub-flood of all questions in one week, regardless of the category DDC, set in the central libraries (topics in order were: Biography: 205 questions; Education, 115; Geography, 74; Laws, 61; Medical Terms and Topics, 52 questions). In the libraries of branches it was the sixth most popular: Biography, 188; Geography, 102; History, USA, 58; History, 48; Poems, songs, hymns, 44; Medical terms and topics, 28 questions (Van Hoesen, 1948, p. 53). The director of the new Halsted1 Consumer Health Library, described by Poisson (1983), reported that in May 1982, the director of the public library stated that there had always been quite a large number of health issues, which was one of the motivations for the construction and organization of their public library network for consumer health (Poisson, 1983, p. 109). Marshall, Seward and Dilworth (1991) conducted the first systematic study of consumer health information needs in Canadian public libraries. These authors found that 8% of reference questions are related to health information. The study of Devdney, Marshall and Thiamia (1991) gave an oft-quoted share of 10%. Finally, with the World Wide Web just around the corner, Sullivan, Schoppman, and Redman's background study at the University of Michigan's Public Academic Medical Centers Library (1991) identified the categories of users most in need of research services. It was a category called unaffiliated public, which asked 32% of all reference questions during the study period and more questions related to research than any other type of user, including health care providers. It was the type of library for which research-related issues are relevant because the general population served by the library of an academic medical center, such as Michigan, is a clinical and student researcher. But since the state university is tax-supported and open to the non-clinical public, the general public has admission, and will bring their issues to the table. The discussions below address the issues this poses to information providers in different library settings. Nir Kshetri, in a rapidly transforming High Technology Industry and Market, 2008Savan (1989:179) defines professions as groups that apply special knowledge in customer service. The profession is also self-regulated by the Code of Ethics of Ethics Fetiko and Pearson, 1990; Cohen and Pant, 1991) and characterized by its role as a moral community (Camenisch, 1983). These codes require members to adhere to higher standards of conduct than the law requires (Backoff and Martin 1991), help to make professional norms visible (Frankel, 1989) and act as a means of ensuring that members are competent, integrity and supportive and enforce high standards (Ward et al., 1993). In addition to persuading outside parties to be honest in the profession, codes play an important role in forcing members to question their values (Meyer, 1987). In China, professional e-business associations are more government-oriented and less consumer-oriented than in the West. Among the many examples of professional associations that engage in e-business are particularly revealing: the Government-backed Internet Society of China (ISC). ISC was formed in May 2001 with more than 130 members and is sponsored by network access operators, Internet providers (providers), facility manufacturers and research institutes.² ISC has asked Internet companies to sign a voluntary commitment to self-discipline for China's Internet industry, which obliges them to investigate and block websites that have politically sensitive content. In March 2002, the ICC circulated a commitment signed by more than 120 Internet portals (Stout, 2002). The obligation obliges the signatories not to disseminate information that could threaten state security or social stability (Economist, 2002a). On a more mundane plane, consider the following recent statement from Hu Tschan, Chairman of the ISC: It may not be popular everywhere to say this, but I think it is important for the government to monitor and police the Internet (Crampton, 2006). At a conference in Hangzhou, China's search engine executives and web portals argued that they should monitor the content and remove those undesirable to the government (McLaughlin 2005). Among foreign affiliates, this aspect is particularly evident on the Chinese site Yahoo, which selects major headlines from state newspapers as most foreign news sources about China are banned (Yee, 2001). For example, using simplified Chinese, the Economist (2002a) used Yahoo's website to search for Falun Gong; The search has received more than 180 news from the official media, but only one website - that of the anti-Falun Gong group. In 2005, Yahoo reportedly provided the government with personal email information, leading to the imprisonment of a Chinese journalist (McLaughlin 2005). Yahoo CEO Jerry Young said the decision was necessary for the company to do business in China This and other cases indicate that, as a measure of strategic isomorphism (Deephouse, 1996), many foreign companies are engaged in government-directed activities. Portals and search engines without following the promise, such as Google Google AltaVista, were blocked in China in 2002 (Singer, 2002). Subsequently, however, the Chinese authorities won agreements from technology companies including Google and Microsoft to filter and verify sensitive words (French, 2006). For example, in China Microsoft blocks bloggers from posting politically objectionable words and Google closes when a user searches for sensitive words (McLaughlin 2005). The aforementioned discussion makes it clear that the activities of the ISC are radically different from comparable professional associations of e-business in the West. For example, in December 2003, the Mobile Marketing Association of the United Kingdom published its Code of Conduct, which states at what time of day mobile marketers can target consumers (Balmond, 2003). Similarly, in the United States, in early 2001, technology industry lobbyists and consumer and civil liberties activists, including the American Civil Library Association, the Electronic Privacy Information Center, and the Consumer Federation of America, circulated a letter to members of Congress and the President calling for a stronger set of privacy rules (Benson and Simpson, 2001). While these measures are designed to protect consumer privacy, the ISC's actions have contributed to the government's interests. For example, Hu Tsicheng, chairman of the ICG, has identified internet crime to include actions contrary to the interests of the Chinese government (Crampton, 2006). At least three factors contribute to the development of professional associations engaged in government-oriented activities. First, the deep consolidation of the state in the economy means that the government can play a decisive role (Pei, 2006). For example, according to the Union Bank of Switzerland, the state accounts for at least 70 percent of the Chinese economy, compared with less than 7 percent in India (Pei, 2006). In 2001, 70 per cent of large and medium-sized corporate enterprises on the boards of directors were members of the Communist Party (Pei, 2006). The country's providers are controlled by state-owned companies (McLaughlin 2005). Second, to succeed in China, e-business organizations need to make room for government employees and high-ranking government officials (Einhorn, Webb and Engardio, 2000; Sikorsky and Menhoff, 2000). It is important to note that most Internet rules are only guidelines and do not represent formal laws

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