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<th><strong>Title</strong></th>
<th>Evolution or revolution: Libraries at the turning point!</th>
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<td><strong>Author(s)</strong></td>
<td>Sidorko, PE</td>
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<td><strong>Citation</strong></td>
<td>Elsevier Library Connect Seminar, Xi’an, China, 7-10 June, 2009.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Rights</strong></td>
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Evolution or revolution: Libraries at the turning point!
进化还是革新：图书馆的转折点

Peter E. Sidorko
The University of Hong Kong
8 June 2009
Outline
概要

1. Introducing HKU Libraries
   香港大学图书馆简介

2. Changing users: Digital natives and beyond
   转变中的读者：数位及超时代的新世代

3. A New scholarship environment
   新的学术环境

4. Evolving collections, people and spaces
   进化的馆藏、人与空间

5. But how do we get there?
   如何到达彼岸？

6. Key trends for a 21st Century Academic Library
   二十一世纪学术图书馆的主要趋势
1 Introducing HKU Libraries

香港大学图书馆简介
• **Evolved from the Hong Kong College of Medicine, founded in 1887**
  前身为1887年建立的香港医学院

• **Founded 1912**
  于1912年奠基

• **Multidisciplinary/comprehensive - undergraduate & postgraduate**
  多元化及综合化的学科供本科生及研究生选择
• 22,000 students (Government & self funded)
  22,000 名学生(由政府资助及自费)
• 111,000 students (Continuing education school)
  111,000 名学生 (持续教育学校)
• Ranked 26th in the world’s top universities (THES, 2008).
  世界排名第26位〈2008年世界大学排行榜〉
• Ranked No 1 University in Asia (Quacquarelli Symonds Survey, May, 2009)
  亚洲排名第一 (Quacquarelli Symonds Survey, May, 2009)
Main Building -- the Library 1915
The Library today
今日的图书馆

• 1 Main Library (arts, architecture, humanities, science and technology, social sciences)
  1 所总馆 (文学、建筑、人文、科技、及社会科学)

• 6 branches (Dental, Education, Law, Medical, Music and Chinese)
  6 所分馆 (牙科、教育、法律、医学、音乐及中文)

• ca 230 staff including 32 professionals
  约230名员工，包括32名专业馆员
Content

• 2.64 million physical volumes
  二百六十四万册纸本书
• 1.57 million e-books
  一百五十柒万册电子书
• 52,841 e-journal subscriptions
  订购了五万二仟八百四十一册电子期刊
• 639 databases
  六百三十九个数据库
• Locally created databases
  自建数据库
The HKUL Digital Initiatives, through its digitization projects, has opened up online access to local collections originally in print format. The first HKUL Digital Initiative, ExamBase, was launched in 1996 and other projects of scholarly interests were subsequently introduced. More digital projects are being developed to provide continuous access to digital content and services.

HKUL Digital Initiatives

- Basic Law Drafting History Online
- Beijing Historical Geography Database
- China Through Western Eyes
- Chinese Collectanea in Japanese Libraries
- Community Health Projects
- Digital Editions from HKU Press
- e-Video
- Electronic Gallery of HKU
- ExamBase
- Fung Ping Shan Library Rare Book Catalogue
- Historical Laws of Hong Kong Online
- HKU Scholars Hub
- Hong Kong and the West until 1860
- Hong Kong Government Reports Online (1853-1941)
- Hong Kong Journals Online
- Hong Kong Listed Company Papers Online
- Hong Kong Newspaper Clippings Online
- Hong Kong Oral History Archives
- Hong Kong Stock Market Archives and Artifacts Collection
- Hong Kong Tourism Board Collection
- Hong Kong Table of Contents Database
- Hong Kong University Theses Online
- The Last Governor Online
- Sun Yat-sen in Hong Kong
- Translations from Chinese
- Union Catalogue of Overseas Chinese Collection in HKU and JU
- 華僑華人研究書目庫

HKU Libraries

Warning: Licences prohibit excessive download.
Budget Shift towards ER

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<th>Electronic</th>
<th>Serials</th>
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<td>12%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>29%</td>
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Budget Shift towards Electronic
经费运用趋向电子资源

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<th>Year</th>
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<td>01/02</td>
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<tr>
<td>08/09</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/10</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Services and usage

服務及用途

• 100,085 registered users including 46,891 alumni
  100,085登记用户，包括46,891名校友
• 1.9 million physical volumes re-shelved last year (1.3 million checked out)
  去年重上架的纸本书数目达一百九十万册(借出一百三十万册)
• 193 million hits on our website last year
  去年本馆网页有一亿九仟三百万的登入记录
• E-resources accessed 2.2 million times
  电子资源使用量达二百二十万次
• 14,000+ enrollments in our information skills classes
  报读信息技巧课程的读者达14,000以上人次
• Answered 40,000+ reference questions including 2,881 sent in by email
  回答了40,000个以上的参考咨询查询，包括2,881个电邮查询
• 24,124 sqm
  24,124平方米
Major challenges
重要挑战

• Lack of collections space. Annually have to store 90,000+ volumes in remote storage (Hingwai and Main Storage)
缺乏储存馆藏的空间。每年需将90,000册以上的书籍储存至离校存仓 (兴伟及总存仓)

• Lack of library resources fund budget increases. Annually in deficit situation. Relying upon rapidly dwindling carry over funds from previous years.
购书经费没有增加。年复一年的赤字。依赖早年携带下来的经费，而这笔经费正在迅速缩减

• Insufficient overall funding for the Libraries once our carry over funds are exhausted
当早年携带下来的经费耗尽后，图书馆整体经费将出现短缺
Major challenges
重要挑战

• Complications related to our moving from print to digital world
  由纸本迈向数字化的复杂性

• Need for better trained library staff (now have 32 professionals –
  down from 44 seven years ago)
  需要更完善的人才培训(专业馆员由7年前的44名缩减至现时的32名)

• Introducing RFID
  引进无线射频识别设备技术
2 Changing users: Digital natives and beyond

转变中的读者：数位及超时代的新世代
Digital natives
數位新世代

- over 10,000 hours playing videogames
  玩电脑游戏超过10,000小时
- over 200,000 emails and instant messages sent and received;
  收取或寄出超过200,000封电邮或即时消息
- over 10,000 hours talking on digital cell phones;
  在数字电话交谈超过10,000个小时
- over 20,000 hours watching TV (a high percentage fast speed MTV),
  观看电视超过20,000小时(主要为高速音乐电视网)
- over 500,000 commercials seen—all before the kids leave college.
  观看广告片超过500,000条 — 均在孩子们离开大学前
- And, maybe, at the very most, 5,000 hours of book reading.
  以及，或许，顶多5,000小时的阅读时间

Where do you start your information search?
你从哪里开始搜寻信息？

College 大学生
• Search engines 搜寻器(72%)
• Library web site 图书馆网站(2%)

Everybody 所有人
• Search engines 搜寻器 (84%)
• Library web site 图书馆网站(1%)
Perceptions and habits
观念与习惯

• **Quality and quantity** of information are top determinants of a satisfactory information search. Search engines are rated higher than librarians.

信息的质量与数量是令人满意的信息搜寻的主要决定因子。搜寻器被看成比图书馆员更重要。

• The criterion selected by most information consumers to evaluate electronic resources is that the *information is worthwhile*. *Free is a close second.* *Speed has less impact.*

大多数信息客户选择电子资源的准则是信息要有价值。免费是第二准则。而速度则较为次要。

• Respondents *do not trust* purchased information more than free information.

回应者不相信购买的信息多于免费信息。
Perceptions and habits
观念与习惯

• Library users like to *self-serve*. Most respondents do not seek assistance when using library resources.

  图书馆读者喜欢自助服务。大多数回应者使用图书馆资源时不会寻求协助。

• The survey results are generally *consistent across the geographic regions* surveyed.

  调查结果普遍地持续跨越受调查的地理区域。
Libraries

• Are **used less and people read less** since they began using the Internet.
  
  自从开始使用互联网后，读者减少阅读，图书馆使用量降低

• **Borrowing print books** is the library service used most.

  借阅纸本书是使用最多的图书馆服务

• **“Books” is the library brand.** There is no runner-up.

  「图书」是图书馆的商标。没有亚军存在。

• Most information consumers **are not aware of, nor do they use, most libraries’ electronic information resources.**

  大多数信息客户并不知悉或不会使用大部分的电子资源
Libraries

• **College students have the highest rate of library use and broadest use of library resources, both physical and electronic.**

无论是纸本或电子资源，图书馆的使用量以大学生为最大，而且使用的资源最广泛。

• **Only 10 percent of college students indicated that their library’s collection fulfilled their information needs after accessing the library Web site from a search engine.**

仅一成的大学生表示以搜寻器查阅他们的图书馆网站能满足他们的信息需要。

• **Library in community. Most agree library is a place to learn.**

图书馆在社区中的作用。大多数人同意图书馆是一个学习的地方。
Alternatives to libraries
图书馆的取替者

• **Self-service. They use personal knowledge and common sense to judge if electronic information is trustworthy. They cross-reference other sites to validate their findings.**

自助服务。他们用个人的知识及基本常识去判断电子资源是否可靠。

• **Ninety percent of respondents are satisfied with their most recent search for information using a search engine (quality and quantity).**

九成回应者满意他们最近用搜寻器所作的信息搜寻 (在质与量方面)
Alternatives to libraries

图书馆的取替者

- People trust what they find using search engines. They also trust information from libraries. They trust them about the same.

人们相信他们利用搜寻器找到的信息。他们也相信从图书馆找到的信息。他们对两者持同样的信任。

- Search engines fit the information consumer’s lifestyle better than physical or online libraries.

搜寻器比实体或网上图书馆更适合信息客户的生活模式。
Library anxiety
图书馆忧虑症

• When I first entered the library, I was terrified. I didn’t know where anything was located or even who to ask to get some help. It was like being in a foreign country and unable to speak the language. (p.162)

当我第一次踏进图书馆，我感到害怕。我不知道甚么书放哪里，也不知道可向谁求助。仿似人在异乡，言语不通。

Library anxiety
图书馆忧虑症

Library avoidance + Procrastination
逃避图书馆 + 拖延探访图书馆

= Academic underachievement
低学术成就
3 A New scholarship environment
新的学术环境
2003 OCLC Environmental Scan: Pattern Recognition
2003 OCLC 的环境透视：认清前景趋势

“provides a high-level view of the information landscape, intended both to inform and stimulate discussion about future strategic directions”
「就信息状况发表深入的见解，以期让读者了解未来策略的方向并激发这方面的讨论」

• Research & learning (Political) landscape
研究和教学〈政治〉状况
• Social landscape
社会状况
• Economic landscape
经济状况
• Technology landscape
技术状况

http://www.oclc.org/reports/escan/
The Horizon Report
(NMC & EDUCAUSE)

“seeks to identify and describe emerging technologies likely to have a large impact on teaching, learning, or creative expression within higher education.”

http://www.nmc.org/horizon/
Key trends: 2007
主要趋势：2007

• User-Created Content
用户制作内容
• Social Networking
社交网络
• Mobile Phones
手提电话
• Virtual Worlds
虚拟世界
• The New Scholarship and Emerging Forms of Publication
新学术及新兴的出版方式
• Massively Multiplayer Educational Gaming
大型多用户教育游戏
Key trends: 2009
主要趋势：2009

- Globalization affect the way we work, collaborate, and communicate.
  全球化会影响我们工作、合作及沟通的方式
- Collective intelligence.
  群体智慧
- Games as learning tools.
  以游戏作学习工具
- Visualization tools making information more meaningful.
  可视化工具令信息更有意义
- Mobile phones unprecedented innovation, driven by global competition.
  在全球竞争驱动下产生的前所未有的手提电话创新科技
Critical challenges
重要挑戰

• Growing need for formal instruction in key new skills, including information literacy, visual literacy, and technological literacy.
   在新技术上，正规指导的需要增加，包括信息素养、视觉素养及科技素养
• Students are different, educational material is not.
   学生是不同了，但教育材料并无不同
• Significant shifts in scholarship and research, and there is a need for innovation and leadership at all levels of the academy.
   学术及研究上有显著变动，而且在学术的所有层面均有创新及提高领导力的需要
• Need to measure and prove through formal assessment that our students are learning.
   有需要通过正式地评估学生所学作量度及证明
• Growing expectation to make use of and to deliver services, content, and media to mobile devices.
   将服务、内容及媒体传送到流动装置以便利用的期望正在增加
Scholarly Information Practices in the Online Environment

网络环境的学术信息实务

- Reports on “the state of knowledge on scholarly information behavior”
  「学术信息行为上的知识状态」报告
- “And how they differ among disciplines”
  「在不同的范畴中有何差异」
- Identifies “directions and … priorities for development of digital information services”
  找出「方向及……数字信息服务发展的优次序」

The five core scholarly activities and their primitives

五种核心学术活动及他们的本体

1. Searching 搜寻
   1.1 Direct searching 直接搜寻
   1.2 Chaining 链接
   1.3 Browsing 浏览
   1.4 Probing 探针
   1.5 Accessing 存取
2. Collecting 收集
   2.1 Gathering 搜集
   2.2 Organizing 组织
3. Reading 阅读
   3.1 Scanning 扫描
   3.2 Assessing 评估
   3.3 Rereading 再读
4. Writing 写作
   4.1 Assembling 汇编
   4.2 Co-authoring 合作
   4.3 Disseminating 宣传
5. Collaborating 合作
   5.1 Coordinating 协调
   5.2 Networking 网络
   5.3 Consulting 顾问
6. Cross-cutting Primitives 剪接原稿
   6.1 Monitoring 监控
   6.2 Notetaking 笔记
   6.3 Translating 翻译
   6.4 Data Practices 资料实务
4 Evolving collections, people and spaces
进化的馆藏、人与空间

Books are for use, Every reader his book, Every book his reader, Save the time of the reader, The library is a growing organism.

书尽其用，读者有其书，书有其读者，节省读者时间，
图书馆是成长的有机体

(S.R. Ranganathan)
Evolving collections
进化的馆藏

• Books, journals, microforms, audiovisual etc,
• e-everything
• Print vs digital
• Open Access
• Institutional repositories
• Research data
• Interoperability
• Digital preservation
• Mass digitization

书籍、期刊、缩微印刷品、视听馆藏等
任何电子馆藏
纸本与数位馆藏
开放存取
机构典藏
研究数据
互操作性
数位保存
大规模数字化
Evoking collections
進化的館藏

- Collaborations – collecting and creating 合作－收集及建立
- Print on demand 隨選打印
- Learning focus 學習重點
- Technology based services 以技術为基础的服务
- Speed 速度
- Access 查閱
- Funding 经费
- Space utilization 空间运用
- Remote archives, etc etc 遥距館藏
Defining the profession
专业的定义

• Stereotyped but changing
  己定型的但正在转变
• Passionate but about different things
  对不同的事情有热诚
• Homogeneous or maybe not
  相似的又或是不相似的
• Value of formal library education
  正规图书馆教育的价值
• Books are for use, Every reader his book, Every book his reader, Save the time of the reader, The library is a growing organism.
  书尽其用，读者有其书，书有其读者，节省读者时间，图书馆是成长的有机体 (Ranganathan)
Re-defining the profession
专业的重新定义

• “. . . the librarian of the future . . . will be expected to be quite a versatile creature . . . able to imagine futures and work towards them.”

「……未来的图书馆员……将会是相当多才多艺的人才…… 具有预测及迈向未来的能力。」

Re-defining the profession

Skills
• Interpersonal
• Communication (listening, writing, presenting)
• Financial management
• Spatial design
• Team working
• Team building
• Negotiating
• Customer orientation
• Cultural awareness
• Political awareness, etc

技巧
• 人际关系
• 沟通(聆听、书写、表达)
• 财政管理
• 空间设计
• 团队工作
• 团队建立
• 谈判
• 顾客主导
• 文化意识
• 政治意识等
Re-defining the profession
专业的重新定义

Characteristics
• Initiative
• Empathy,
• Adaptability
• Persuasive
• Personable
• Creative
• Entrepreneurial
• Passionate
• Trustworthy
• Intelligent (on multiple levels), etc.

特征
• 主动性
• 同理心
• 适应能力
• 说服能力
• 外表得体
• 有创意
• 有企业精神
• 有热诚
• 可靠
• 智慧 (在不同层面)，等等
Multiple intelligences
多种智商

- Intellectual (IQ) 智商
- Emotional (EQ) 智商
- IQ gets you the job, EQ makes you successful
  智商令你找到工作，情商令你成功
  Emotional intelligence is twice as important as all other factors for success in jobs at all levels.
  情商的重要性是所有层面工作的其它成功因素的两倍。
  90% of the difference between outstanding leaders and average leaders is due to emotional intelligence.
  杰出领导与一般领导的九成区别在于情商
  - Daniel Goleman
- Adversity (AQ) 逆境智商
Five components of emotional intelligence
情商的五種因素

- Self-awareness  
- Self-regulation  
- Motivation (to achieve)  
- Empathy  
- Social skills  
  (friendliness with a purpose)
Emotional Intelligence (EI)
情緒智商

• “The workplace is changing, and changing fast. It is no longer just how smart we are, by our professional training and expertise, which determines success in careers. Today, more than ever, personal qualities like initiative, empathy, adaptability and persuasiveness feature prominently. Whatever the career, understanding how to cultivate these capabilities is essential for success.”

“工作的地方正在转变，而且是快速地转变。事业成功已不单只取决于我们的专业培训及专业知识，或我们有多精明。今天，比从前更需要的是个人的质素，比如主动性，同理心，适应能力及说服能力更显重要。无论任何职业，明白如何培养这些能力才是成功之道”

Tey Tsun Hang, Emotional Intelligence and Careers, CDTL Brief, March 1999, Vol. 2 No. 1
http://www.cdtl.nus.edu.sg/brief/v2n1/sec3.htm
Emotional competence and EQ
情绪能力及情绪智商

- **Personal competencies** determine how we manage ourselves.
  个人能力决定我们如何管理自己
  - self-awareness 自我意识
  - self-regulation 自我管制
  - motivation 自我激励

- **Social competencies** determine how well we handle relationships.
  社交能力决定我们如何处理关系
  - empathy 同理心
  - social skills 社交技巧

- When measured together they determine our EQ
  一起量度时它们将决定我们的情绪智商
• emotional competencies can be cultivated with the right practice. Unlike IQ, they can improve tremendously throughout life ... emotional intelligence tends to increase as we learn to be more aware of our moods, to handle distressing emotions better, to listen and empathise. In the new workplace, with its emphasis on flexibility, teams and a strong customer orientation, this crucial set of emotional competencies is becoming increasingly essential for excellence in every job.

情绪能力可透过练习培养。与智商不一样，它们可在一生中大幅度地增加……当我们学会更了解自己的心情去减低情绪压力，学会聆听及理解别人的时候，情绪智商就会增加。在强调弹性、团队及注重顾客服务的新工作环境，这些决定性的情绪能力对于追求卓越就变得越来越重要。

Adversity Quotient (AQ)
逆境商数

• The ability to thrive in the face of adversity
在逆境中成功的能力
• The measure of how an individual perceives and deals with challenges
量度个人如何接受和面对挑战
• People with high AQ levels:
逆境商数高者
  – Take greater responsibility to fix problems
    承担更大的责任解决问题
  – Do not blame others for their setbacks
    不会因自己的失败而埋怨他人
  – Feel that the problems they face are limited in scope
    觉得他们面对的问题只在有限的范围
  – Feel the problems they face can be dealt with quickly
    觉得他们面对的问题很快会得到解决
Adversity Quotient (AQ)
逆境商数

• Like IQ, AQ levels can be measured
  像智商一样，逆境商数也可量度
• AQ levels can be improved simply by awareness
  逆境商数可纯粹透过自我意识而增加
• Awareness can help in developing employees to their full potential.
  自我意识可帮助员工尽量发挥潜能
Library spaces

图书馆空间

Bodleian Library entrance, Oxford.
http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Bodleian20040124CopyrightKaihsuTai.jpg

The Sistine Hall of the Vatican Library
Library as place and space
图书馆作为场所及空间

• “Clever, creative and modern are three words that can be used to describe libraries around the world nowadays”
智慧型、富创意及现代化是用于描述当今全球图书馆的三组词汇

Library as place and space
圖書館作場所及空間

- Comments from respondents provide clear directions for physical libraries: be clean, bright, comfortable, warm and well-lit; be staffed by friendly people; have hours that fit their lifestyles; and advertise services. Find ways to get material to people, rather than making them come to the library.

回应者的意见给实体图书馆提供了清晰的方向：清洁、明亮、舒适、温暖及灯火通明；工作人员友善；开放时间与他们的生活模式配合；以及让读者知晓服务。与其令读者来图书馆，不如寻找方法把数据带给他们。
Reference Counter designed in the early 80s’ that restricts interaction between librarians and users

八十年代初期设计的咨询柜台限制了馆员和读者之间的互动
Group discussion rooms are not equipped to facilitate group presentation or discussion.

小组讨论室没有作小组简报及讨论的装置
Trying to avoid intrusion by collaborative spaces, individual users tend to create private learning space and obstruct fire routes/facilities in some locations. 为了避免受共享空间打扰，个别读者倾向制造个人学习空间，因而妨碍某些地方的走火通道及设施。
New library spaces: why?
新的图书馆空间：为甚么

- Changing student/user behaviour 转变中的学生/读者行为
  - Multitasking, always connected, group-work, interactive, experiential, digitally literate
    处理多重任务、常常互相联系、团队工作、互动、从经验出发的、具数字化素养
- Decreasing library entry statistics 进图书馆的人数不断下降
- Rapidly evolving technologies 迅速进化的技术
- Seismic shift in pedagogical practices 因地震而引起的教学方法
  - Collaborative project work, cooperative and supportive, younger students (HK), international student body, encouraging discovery, greater skills emphasis, etc.
    协作项目工作、合作与支持、年轻的学生（香港）、国际学生团体、鼓励探索、更多地强调技巧，等等
Learning Commons: Innovative spaces for student-centred learning

The heart of the new CENTENNIAL CAMPUS is the central learning commons: a dynamic teaching and learning environment with the inherent flexibility required for the 21st century student.

Learning Commons: A Global Phenomenon

The term "commons" refers to a wide range of diverse spaces that are shared, communal, and collective. These spaces are often associated with the idea of a common area or a public place where people gather to learn, collaborate, and socialize. The concept of the Learning Commons has been adopted in many universities around the world, providing a space where students can come together to study, collaborate, and engage in various learning activities.

Learning Commons: A Green Revolution

The Learning Commons is not just a physical space but also a metaphor for a transformation in the way we think about teaching and learning. It is a space that encourages active learning, peer-to-peer interaction, and the integration of technology to enhance the learning experience. The Learning Commons is designed to be a hub for innovation and creativity, fostering a culture of collaboration and critical thinking.

Learning Commons: A Sustainability Initiative

The Learning Commons is also a commitment to sustainability. It incorporates sustainable design principles, such as energy-efficient lighting, water conservation, and the use of recycled materials. The space is designed to be a model of sustainability, demonstrating to students and the broader community the importance of environmental responsibility.

Learning Commons: A Global Community

The Learning Commons is a space that promotes global connectivity and collaboration. It is designed to be a gateway for students to connect with others from around the world, fostering a sense of community and global citizenship. The Learning Commons is a testament to the power of learning communities, where ideas and knowledge are exchanged, and new horizons are explored.
## HKU Centennial Campus Learning Commons Preliminary Plan

### Knowledge Group Brief 2006 vs. Proposed Brief 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Knowledge Group Brief 2006</th>
<th>Proposed Brief 2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Capacity/Area</td>
<td>Area %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SELF LEARNING</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self Study Area: Quiet Study, Reading and Lounge Areas, Faculty Commons</td>
<td>450 seats</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Space with fixed Computer</td>
<td>150 seats</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>INFORMAL LEARNING IN GROUPS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work Tables: Capacity: 6 &amp; 4</td>
<td>460 seats</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diner Booths: Capacity: 6</td>
<td>60 seats</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FORMAL LEARNING IN GROUPS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tutorial Rooms: Capacity: 25 &amp; 12</td>
<td>430 seats</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-Classrooms: Capacity: 50 &amp; 25</td>
<td>300 seats</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theatres: Capacity: 50</td>
<td>150 seats</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SUPPORT FACILITIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entrance: Lobby, Exhibition Space &amp; Open Area for debates and performances</td>
<td>220 sm</td>
<td>300 sm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Help Desks: Information, Rotational Service Provider &amp; Computer User Help Desks</td>
<td>90 sm</td>
<td>90 sm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support Offices: Backup Offices, Office for Director &amp; Office for full time Staffs</td>
<td>60 sm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-Media Centre</td>
<td>80 seats</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English/ Writing Centre, CAUT, HKU Press</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Resources: Copy Binding Centre, Special Study Rooms &amp; Consultation Areas</td>
<td>230 sm</td>
<td>110 sm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lounge for Staff</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilities: Copy Machines, Printers, Email Stand Up Terminals, Lockers, etc.</td>
<td>170 sm</td>
<td>120 sm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HKU Centennial Campus Learning Commons Preliminary Plan
Level 1

960sm
HKU Centennial Campus Learning Commons Preliminary Plan
Level 2

3560sm
HKU Centennial Campus Learning Commons Preliminary Plan
Level 3

3100sm
Lounge and Casual Seating
Study Areas
Group Study Booths
Group Study Rooms for 12 and 20 persons
Learning Commons – Assisted Learning Facilities 630sm

- Writing Labs
- Multi-Media Room
- Help Desk
- Resource Centre
Cafe

Exhibition and Event Area

Help Desk

Support Facilities

Laptop Lockers
NEW HKU MAIN LIBRARY FOOD AND DRINK POLICY:
Six-Month Trial 1/7/08 - 31/12/08

GREEN
- LOW VOICE
- FOOD ALLOWED
- DRINKS ALLOWED

YELLOW
- SILENCE
- NO EATING
- DRINKS ALLOWED

RED
- SILENCE
- NO EATING
- WATER ONLY

FLOOR GUIDE TO
NEW FOOD AND DRINK POLICY
OLD WING

NEW WING

6/F
Chinese Rare Book Room

5/F
Hiu Ying Shing Library

4/F
Special Collections Library

3/F
Special Collections Library

2/F
Special Collections Library

1/F
Special Collections Library

6/F
Student Learning Centre
Photos from a recent trip to Australia and New Zealand by HKU staff
Open Planned Computer Study Areas
Group Study Rooms

Queensland
Open Plan Group Study Areas
Casual Study Areas

Otago
Casual Study Areas

Queensland
Casual Study Areas
Individual Study Spaces
Individual Study Spaces
Otago
Otago
Otago
Queensland
5 But how do we get there?
如何到达彼岸？
Organisations and change
组织与转变

An organisation:
组织
• is a formal group of people with one or more shared goals
  是由具有一个或以上共同目标的群众组成的正规团体
• Is a social arrangement for achieving controlled performance in pursuit of collective goals
  是一个社会环境以求在追求集体目标的过程中达到固定绩效

  • (Huczynski and Buchanan, 2001, p.7)
Organisations are:

- People
- Achievement
- Power
- Leadership
- Formal and informal
- About survival (healthy & successful)
- Evolution
- Cultural
Management is doing things right;
Leadership is doing the right things

管理是正确地做事
领导是做正确的事

Drucker/Bennis
Defining “leadership”
领导的定义

• The quality of leadership, more than any other single factor, determines the success or failure of an organization. (Fiedler & Chemers Improving Leadership Effectiveness)
领导技术的质量比起其它因素更能决定一个机构的成功或失败。

• A new leader has to be able to change an organization that is dreamless, soulless and visionless ... someone's got to make a wake up call. (Warren Bennis)
一名新的领导人员必须有能力去改变一个没有梦想、没有灵魂和愿景的机构……得有人去唤醒这一切。

• The only real training for leadership is leadership. (Anthony Jay)
最实际的领导技术培训就是领导工作

• You do not lead by hitting people over the head — that’s assault, not leadership. (Dwight D. Eisenhower)
你不会用敲打别人脑袋的方式去领导 — 那是攻击，不是领导。


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Leadership versus Management</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>领导相对于管理</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Management</th>
<th>Leadership</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Creating an agenda</td>
<td>Planning and budgeting</td>
<td>Establishing direction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>建立日程</td>
<td>计划及预算</td>
<td>建立方向</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developing human resources</td>
<td>Organization and staffing</td>
<td>Aligning people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>发展人力资源</td>
<td>组织及员工</td>
<td>团结群众</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Execution</td>
<td>Controlling and problem solving</td>
<td>Motivating and inspiring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>实行</td>
<td>控制及解决问题</td>
<td>激励</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome</td>
<td>Predictable outcome</td>
<td>Dramatic change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>结果</td>
<td>可预测的结果</td>
<td>戏剧性的转变</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

John Kotter “A Force for Change”
Organizational change tools
组织转变的工具

• Total Quality Management (TQM) 整体质量管理
• Benchmarking 基准评核
• Six sigma 六个标准偏差
• Balanced scorecard 平衡分卡
• Business Process Re-engineering (BPR) 业务流程重组
• Strategic planning 策略规划
• Scenario planning 情境规划
• Remote environment analysis (PETS) 远程环境分析
• SWOT analysis 强弱机危分析
• Change models, eg Kotter, Leading Change 转变模式
Why is change so difficult?
为甚么转变如此困难？

• Deeply personal responses
个人反应强烈

• One size does not fit all
一种规格并不是处处适用

转变，死亡与临终

• Change as “loss”
震惊、拒绝、孤立、愤怒、希望、消沉、接受

http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/mcb/014/1995/00000024/0000002/art00001

• Cultural issues (Traditions, values, rituals, affiliations, how we do things to succeed, power brokers).
文化因素〈传统、价值、仪式、关系、达到成功的方法、政治掮客〉
• Change is nonlinear; there is often no clearly defined beginning or end.
  转变是非线性的；通常没有清晰定义的开始或结束
• Effective change interweaves multiple improvement efforts
  有效的转变与多方面的努力改善密切结合
• Change is top-down and bottom-up.
  转变是由上而下的
• Organizational change has an important personal dimension
  组织转变是个人导向的
• Measurement is key to successful and sustainable change.
  量度是成功及持续转变要素
  — (Moran & Brightman, 2000,
  html/Output/Published/EmeraldFullTextArticle/Pdf/0860120203.pdf)
The Role of Culture
文化的角色
Edgar Schein

- Explains irrational aspects of groups and organizations
  解释团队及组织的非理性的方面
- Leaders create culture and cultures determine who will be a leader.
  领导创造文化而文化决定谁是领导
- Great leaders must perceive the functional and dysfunctional elements of existing culture.
  杰出的领导人必须接受良好的及不良的存在文化
- If leaders do not perceive cultures in which they are embedded, those cultures will manage them.
  若领导不能领会其自己所扎根的文化，他们将会受制于文化。
Making change happen
使转变发生
John Kotter

• Preparation
  1. Urgency
  2. Coalition
  3. Vision and strategy
  4. Communication

• Action
  5. Empowerment
  6. Wins
  7. Consolidate

• Grounding
  8. Anchored!
6. Key trends for a 21st Century Academic Library

二十一世纪学术图书馆的主要趋势
Key trends for a 21\textsuperscript{st} Century Academic Library*
二十一世纪学术图书馆的主要趋势

- **Customization and personalization**
  个人化及客制化
- **Delivering content, services anywhere, anytime**
  内容发送，随时随地的服务
- **Demand for self-service**
  自助服务的需求
- **Constant change, and innovative and hybrid approaches and structures**
  持续不断的转变，具创意及复合性的方法及架构
- **Successful graduates and productive faculty as key measures of success (RoI)**
  以成功的毕业生及有生产力的学系作为衡量成功的基准（投资回报率）
• Expanding social environments
  不断扩展的社会环境
• Culture of assessment and accountability
  评估文化及责任文化
• Need to market content and services and to raise their awareness and availability
  需要把内容与服务宣传推广以及提高其知悉度及可获得性
• Collaboration at all levels
  与所有层面的合作
• Competition for funding, for collections, for staff, for donors, for political attention and for visibility
  为资金、馆藏、人力资源、捐款人、政治注意力及知名度而竞争

To improve is to change; to be perfect is to change often

要进步就必须求变；
要完美则更须不断求变

Winston Churchill

Thank you
谢谢！