

4-1-2000

## Spring 2000

Syracuse University Library

Follow this and additional works at: [http://surface.syr.edu/lib\\_newsletter](http://surface.syr.edu/lib_newsletter)



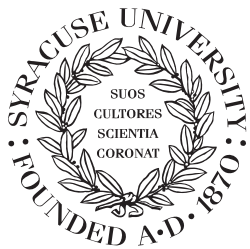
Part of the [Library and Information Science Commons](#)

---

### Recommended Citation

Syracuse University Library, "Spring 2000" (2000). *Library Connection Newsletter*. Paper 7.  
[http://surface.syr.edu/lib\\_newsletter/7](http://surface.syr.edu/lib_newsletter/7)

This Newsletter is brought to you for free and open access by the Library at SURFACE. It has been accepted for inclusion in Library Connection Newsletter by an authorized administrator of SURFACE. For more information, please contact [surface@syr.edu](mailto:surface@syr.edu).



# THE Library

News from the Syracuse University Library

C O N N E C T I O N

## COPYRIGHT AND ACCESS IN THE DIGITAL AGE

## Who Owns It Anyway?

**IMAGINE, IF YOU WILL**, a company hiring top-notch researchers to do critically important work in a multimillion-dollar laboratory and then, inexplicably, relinquishing all claims to the intellectual property (IP) of that very work. One would think the company mad, especially if other businesses profited handsomely on the hard won IP that this hypothetical company produced. Yet this is precisely what universities do every day, in every department, with almost every scholarly article written by faculty.

In its recent “Report on Institutional Intellectual Property Policies,” the Association of American Universities (AAU) reaffirmed that the core mission of a research university is to create, preserve, and disseminate knowledge through teaching and research. What was perhaps most striking about this document was that it acknowledged for the first time the impact of new media technologies on intellectual property. It urged that “on the basis of these new technologies, the university should own the intellectual property that is created [and should] support the creation of digital content.”

With the advent of desktop publishing and the web, the academy today has ample resources to retain, organize, and provide access to its own intellectual property. Why then do we find ourselves in the current journals crisis where faculty relinquish copyright only to have their own universities buy back this information at exorbitant costs? Indeed, the cost of scholarly journals has risen 142 percent over the past 11 years. Research libraries have had to scramble to purchase the fruits of faculty research at prohibitive costs and with diminishing success.

The dilemma is only in part about rising journal costs, high as they are; it is also about who owns the IP of research communication in the first place. If universities and, by exten-

sion, their own faculty, retained copyright within the academy and became partners in the publication enterprise, libraries would be in a far stronger position to negotiate better terms of purchase on their behalf. We see this already being effected in such joint-publishing ventures as the Publisher Partnership Program of the Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition (SPARC), which has produced, at reasonable price, numerous joint-venture journals, including *Evolutionary Ecology Research* and *PhysChemComm*.

Recent advances in technology have produced radical shifts in the ability to reproduce, distribute, control, and publish information. With access to a networked computer, anyone can become a publisher with worldwide reach. As a consequence, new models of access to information are emerging in a variety of fields. For example, among physicists everywhere, the free, web-based e-print server known as ArXiv.org (formerly lanl-xxx) has become the most widely used resource for timely articles on matters pertaining to physics and higher mathematics. Copyright, per se, is not an issue since posting material to ArXiv.org implies that authors retain rights to their intellectual property in terms of its content (under the 1976 Copyright Act), but relinquish any claim to financial reimbursement. Unfettered access and no restrictions on reproduction are thus implied when posting material to the server. For physicists and information providers everywhere it's a win-win situation. Although some ArXiv.org articles get published later in peer-reviewed journals, it is interesting to note that, to date, not a single major commercial publisher—not even Reed-Elsevier, which strictly prohibits any pre-print distribution prior to its own publication—has chosen to object.

Courtesy of the National Initiative for a Networked Cultural Heritage (NINCH)

The physics model is not one that would necessarily work in all disciplines, but other new publication models are emerging in the social, physical, and life sciences. Consider the recent advent of BioOne, the product of an innovative collaboration among scientific societies, academe, and the commercial sector. BioOne is being developed and offered as a nonprofit venture through the combined efforts of SPARC, the American Institute of Biological Sciences (AIBS), the Big 12 Plus Libraries Consortium, the University of

Copyright policies have always balanced the opposing interests of creators of intellectual works on the one hand and, on the other, the right of use by a diverse public. Two hundred years ago, the drafters of the Constitution acknowledged the importance of intellectual property in Article 1 of the U.S. Constitution. In the Constitution's phraseology this acknowledgment served "to promote science and the useful arts." The drafters' concern was clearly to protect intellectual property, but they balanced this concern with a sense that access to it was important to an informed citizenry. All subsequent legislation in the United States has built on that acknowledgment.

## ROBUST INTERNET TECHNOLOGIES

have, over the past decade, raised new questions about intellectual property rights. For starters, unlike traditional pedagogy where a professor gives a classroom lecture and assigns readings, distance education (DE) course content tends to be repackaged and "fixed" in a variety of networked media such as video, web-html, and online course packs. These DE media, in turn, are often cobbled together from multiple sources, some of them previously copyrighted. It is here that things get murky, since ownership and the ability to purvey these media over DE networks often skirts copyright law. Section 107 of the 1976 Copyright Act specifically grants the public fair use of copyrighted material. Indeed, the "fair use" section of the 1976 law remains to this day the bedrock of library borrowing privileges and of classroom use. But since DE course content has an ambiguous clientele, is often repackaged for profit, can be accessed over the network, and thus stretches the boundaries of fair use, it has come under increasing scrutiny for copyright infringement. (At the same time, many faculty have legitimate interests in their own intellectual property rights over courses they participate in creating. There is a lively debate beginning on this topic within universities.)

New solutions are being applied to these sorts of time-honored copyright problems. Much of DE content centers on access to digital images. One attempt to break the log-jam presently stifling educational use of these images is the Academic Image Cooperative (AIC), a project sponsored by the Digital Library Federation (DLF). As the AIC web site states: "The long-range goals of this project include 1) creating a shared, web-based image repository for use by art historians and other scholars...and 2) fostering the develop-

## Brief Summaries of Recent Copyright Legislation

All current United States copyright law is based on the 1976 Copyright Act, which provided, under Sections 106 and 107, the "fair use" clauses under which libraries currently operate. However, since this landmark legislation, Congress has passed several bills that deal with issues raised by digital works.

**The Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA)** was passed in the closing days of the 105th Congress in fall 1998. Somewhat more restrictive than the 1976 law, its primary aim, as one lawyer commented, is to protect "investment," not to reward "creativity." One of the cornerstones of the DMCA prohibits the "circumvention" of any effective "technological protection measure" (i.e., a password or form of encryption) used by a copyright holder to restrict access to its material. Section 108 of the new law clarifies "fair use" and reproduction issues pertaining to preservation and distance education.

It also establishes a mechanism for avoiding copyright infringement liability based upon the storage of infringing information on any online service provider's systems. It addresses the misuse of "information location tools" and hyperlinks, as long as the provider acts "expeditiously to remove or disable access to" infringing material identified in a formal notice by the copyright holder.

The law addresses distance education by charging the Register of Copyrights to report to Congress on ways "to promote distance education through digital technologies."

**The Sonny Bono Copyright Term Extension Act.** A popular bill among commercial IP holders, the term extension act automatically extends the copyright term for all protected works to life of the author plus 70 years, and 95 years for works made for hire, adding 20 years to the existing limit. To their credit, libraries and universities won a hard-fought, limited exception to use works in the last 20 years of protection. The exception permits use for purposes of preservation, scholarship, or research if the work is not subject to normal commercial exploitation or is not available at a reasonable price.

Kansas, and Allen Press (see BioOne discussion on p. 9) Apparently there is room for faculty to work with their respective universities, professional societies, and such library organizations as SPARC to form new publishing ventures that will enable academia to retain copyright on campus or at the very least keep it in the nonprofit sector. Though copyright is different from patents, universities have a precedent in the ubiquitous practice of retaining patent rights within the institution. These patents earned U.S. universities \$574 million in royalties in 1998 alone.

ment of a community-based service to which individuals and institutions may contribute content while also freely exploiting the service for their own educational uses.” The hallmark of such projects is that they are *collaborative partnerships*, in this case among the DLF, a variety of stakeholder universities, the Mellon Foundation, and the College Art Association (copyright is not an issue, for the content of the AIC site is made up of subscriber “donations”). Access is implied, even encouraged, by the image donors of the archive. The photographer is given attribution, but the images themselves are free for educational use and scholarly distribution.

These collaborative advances are encouraging. Even so, the bulk of intellectual property continues to reside in the private sector, which is not about to relinquish its rights or revenue streams. In the past, the permission to borrow, copy, or photograph depended on surprisingly complex and, at times, conflicting elements of law, public policy, economics, and technology. These elements existed in complementary though sometimes rowdy balance. The arrival of digital technologies has reinvigorated the debate about IP by appearing to shift the balance in favor of the user/consumer. Because digitized information can be copied endlessly and inexpensively, because it can be reproduced faithfully to the last byte, and since it can be embedded in new works seamlessly, information providers today feel particularly vulnerable. With a few keystrokes, digital information can be sent anywhere in the world. The balance between public good and private interest, which has lasted in fragile compliance for almost 200 years, suddenly has the potential to come apart.

**PUBLISHERS AND OTHER** copyright owners, particularly such large multinational entertainment corporations as Disney and Time-Warner, have sought redress through radical changes in national and international intellectual property law. Most striking among these efforts have been the movements to limit access to information except through licensing, thus sidestepping copyright entirely in favor of contract relationships. For example, there are proposed revisions to the Uniform Commercial Code of the 50 states to make shrink-wrap and click-through licenses legally binding, even if the consumer cannot examine them beforehand. Most threatening, from a scholarly point of view, is proposed federal legislation that would allow factual content itself to be pro-

prietary, including such facts as chemical compounds and address lists, as well as basketball scores and stock quotations.

One response has been the National Research Council’s 1999 report, “Digital Dilemma: Intellectual Property in the Information Age,” highlighting a variety of perspectives on copyright among major stakeholders. The report argues that “new business models and new technologies to protect intellectual property . . . are likely to be far more effective mechanisms than major legislative changes” for protecting electronic information in the new millennium.

The private sector today seems more interested in protecting its revenue streams produced by copyrighted material than in

## Copyright Web Sites

*ALA Office for Information Technology Policy—Copyright.* From the American Library Association, a site filled with links to important copyright sites and analyses of current legislation: [www.ala.org/oitp/copyright.html](http://www.ala.org/oitp/copyright.html).

*Digital Dilemma: Intellectual Property: Synopsis and Views on the Study by the National Research Council’s Committee on Intellectual Property Rights and the Emerging Information Infrastructure.* By Henry M. Gladney. IBM Almaden Research Center: [www.dlib.org/dlib/december99/12gladney.html](http://www.dlib.org/dlib/december99/12gladney.html).

*Copyright & Fair Use.* By Stanford University Library, with links to dozens of articles and copyright sites worldwide: [fairuse.stanford.edu/](http://fairuse.stanford.edu/).

*Copyright, Digital Data, and Fair Use In Digital Networked Environments.* By Pamela Samuelson, professor of law, University of Pittsburgh Law School. Looks at copyright in the digital arena and some of the possible outcomes given different policy decisions (1994): [www.droit.umontreal.ca/crdp/en/equipres/technologie/conferences/ae/samuelson.html](http://www.droit.umontreal.ca/crdp/en/equipres/technologie/conferences/ae/samuelson.html).

*The Digital Millennium Copyright Act: Highlights of New Copyright Provision Establishing Limitation of Liability for Online Service Providers.* By the law offices of Lutzker & Lutzker for the American Library Association, Washington office. Excellent summary of the salient DMCA issues: [www.ala.org/washoff/osp.html](http://www.ala.org/washoff/osp.html).

retaining constant control over specific “copies” per se. Site licensing of digital information is a good example—thousands of people can access copyrighted information as long as the institution to which the users belong pays a lump sum to a vendor for licensed usage. Indeed, most of the databases provided to faculty, staff, and students by Syracuse University Library are obtained through site license agreements providing access from anywhere for a fixed fee. While this “anywhere access” is highly convenient, we no longer actually own anything. The access is through contract, and the “fair use” concept plays no part. The information often cannot be used in the classroom nor can it be copied and sent to others. The digital revolu-

The digital revolution has made information increasingly less 'an artifact to be kept' and more 'an event to be experienced.'

---

tion has made information increasingly less “an artifact to be kept” and more “an event to be experienced” (Randall Davis, MIT, 1998).

It is this restrictive trend that the National Research Council sought to explore with its report. Given how widespread our networks are, it asked: should the “copy” be taken out of copyright? After all, in the digital environment, accessing data means duplicating it. When we view a web page, information is automatically downloaded from one machine to another. As a result of this ubiquitous activity so many copies are now routinely made that applying the 1976 Copyright Law is made impossible—technology in effect has made minor criminals of us all. The 1998 Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA) recognized that the very essence of computer networks implies some form of copying information, and Internet service providers were specifically exempted from liability. Though the NRC report urged that “copy” rights be supplanted by revenue protection (e.g., “business models”) in the new Internet economy, libraries in general remain wary of the notion of rights being defined by the marketplace.

Critics have responded to the NRC report by claiming it did not go far enough in specifically discouraging new efforts to redraft national copyright legislation. However, the report did ask legislators to delay any wholesale overhauling of intellectual property laws until markets had ample time to adjust to new models of doing business and sufficient research on the issues

had been conducted.

Of particular concern to the NRC—and to free speech advocates as well—was the DMCA provisions pertaining to anti-circumvention. Lawmakers had addressed the perceived problem of rogue programmers (i.e., hackers) creating software to circumvent the limitations on access encrypted into digital products. Both the DMCA and the 1998 Sonny Bono Copyright Term Extension Law, enacted following years of complex and oftentimes contentious debates, favor the producers of intellectual property over users.

The World Trade Organization has earmarked intellectual property issues as a priority, and each session of Congress sees new legislation affecting intellectual property. The thrust of recent international and national legislation, driven primarily by the interests of major entertainment industries and publishers, has given rise to concerns that the balance between creators and users is being shifted dramatically to favor the IP owners, with consequent curtailing of easy scholarly communication.

While there are no easy solutions to these problems, faculty and librarians need to be vigilant and vocal in examining both state and federal legislation. And we must work more closely and more proactively in partnership with our professional societies, with amenable publishers, and with public interest organizations to create new modes of information distribution and access that will best serve the free flow of scholarly communication to faculty and students.

—Peter McDonald, *Associate University Librarian for Collection Development*

## Library to Plan Strategy

**THE LIBRARY HAS BEGUN** a strategic planning process to enhance its effectiveness within the University’s intellectual and cultural life. The plan will provide a foundation for the transforming of Library services, technology, collections, and infrastructure to meet the evolving needs and demands of teaching, research, and scholarly communication.

According to University Librarian Peter Graham, Library planning is necessary “to shape our University’s future information services and environment.” The Library’s strategic plan will commence by identifying the Library’s core values within the context of the University’s—those essential, basic beliefs that govern decisions both large and

small. The strategic plan will also revise our mission statement to reflect current University needs, set out important short- and long-term goals we should have, and suggest initiatives we should take to achieve those goals.

The planning process will serve several purposes. Most important, it will establish the Library’s direction as it moves into the 21st century. In addition it will develop among Library staff a shared sense of purpose and mission and will inform decision-making within the Library, as these decisions will be based on commonly held values and a shared sense of purpose. Finally, the plan will propose concrete goals to focus our efforts and measure our success, and will

# The Library as a Partner in Program and Curriculum Planning

enable action within a larger context known and understood by all.

The Library's strategic planning process began in July 1999 with a three-day Library management team retreat. At the retreat the team focused on gaining an understanding of the steps of the planning process and then worked on several steps in particular: identifying aspirations, making planning assumptions, and doing an environmental scan.

In October the University Librarian appointed the Strategic Planning Steering Committee charged with engaging the Library and its constituents in the planning process and drafting a strategic plan. Through Library staff town meetings; focus groups with faculty, staff, and students; site visits to other libraries; and broad consulta-

tion with the SU and library communities, the committee expects to complete its work by May 2000.

Members of the committee include Bobbi Gwilt (chair), head, Monographs Department; Martha Hanson, preservation administrator; Kelley Lasher, serials assistant; Peter McDonald, associate University librarian for collection development; Pamela McLaughlin, head, Electronic Resources and Document Delivery; Lisa Moeckel, head, Research and Information Services Division; Suzanne Preate, reference librarian; and Susan Spencer, Science and Technology Library circulation supervisor. Questions, communications, and submissions may be addressed to the chair at 315-443-9773 ([rgwilt@library.syr.edu](mailto:rgwilt@library.syr.edu)).

**HOW DOES THE LIBRARY** keep informed of new programs and changes in curriculum? How can we best support a new course with the right digital and print materials for students?

This can be accomplished when the dialogue between the Library and departments is nurtured on both ends: by the regular outreach of selectors to departments on the one hand, and the willingness of faculty, on the other, to share needs and concerns with their respective Library selectors. We wish to see the Library excel as a center of learning and discovery at the University, and this dialogue is a key to our success.

The Library encourages our selectors to make outreach to the faculty a cornerstone of their professional activities. It is important to us to be kept abreast of changes planned for new department programs or faculty teaching initiatives. A good example of this two-way dialogue occurred when the Religion Department hired a new professor of Islamic studies, an entirely new area of programmatic focus for the University and for the Library. The department contacted the Library during its planning process, giving the Library time (and in this case, welcome funds) to support this new curriculum in time for its inauguration last fall. The contrasting case has occurred—a faculty member hired to develop a curriculum in which the Library has never collected—and through lack of communication, support for the new program at the beginning of the semester became difficult for students, faculty, and Library staff

alike. It is our intent to avoid such problems as much as possible.

It is for this reason that we emphasize outreach to the faculty by the selectors on our Library staff. Faculty also have an important role to play by letting the Library know what they need for their own courses. This can be accomplished by direct communication with the Library (through our selectors—see the insert in this issue) and by submission of new course or course-revision proposals to the Senate Curriculum Committee.

The Library is represented on the Curriculum Committee, but if we hear about new courses only at that stage it is often too late to give effective advice. In fact, prior consultation with the appropriate subject librarian is part of the committee's approval process. The librarian can determine whether the requisite library resources are currently available or whether we must expand the collection with appropriate acquisitions (or whether, in some cases, we may not be able to). An added benefit is that we often are able to suggest new print and digital resources to supplement their requests. The Library's assessment of its available resources may be of use to the Curriculum Committee as it evaluates the proposals before it.

The Library is the University's information gateway, actively connecting people to a universe of knowledge. Our service role is strengthened when we are able to accomplish this mission in partnership with faculty on behalf of their curricular programs.

## SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

## Recent Gifts and Acquisitions

*The following gifts and acquisitions are counted as part of Syracuse University's Commitment to Learning Campaign.*

**ROBERT JENSEN**, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences and professor of geography, and Nansie Jensen recently presented to the Library a rare 18th-century atlas compiled by Abbe Grenet (b. ca. 1750), titled *Atlas portatif général pour servir à l'intelligence des auteurs classiques* (Paris: Chez Jean, 1779-1790). Containing 91 maps by

cartographer Rigobert Bonne (1727-1794), the *Atlas portatif* is valuable not only for its contemporary maps of regions, countries, and continents, but also for the "Atlas ancien et moderne, ou géographie comparée," which presents earlier cartographic views of the world that had been discarded by the end of the 18th century. While

other editions of this atlas containing fewer maps are held by five other American libraries, this more complete atlas is held only at this library thanks to the generosity of the Jensens.

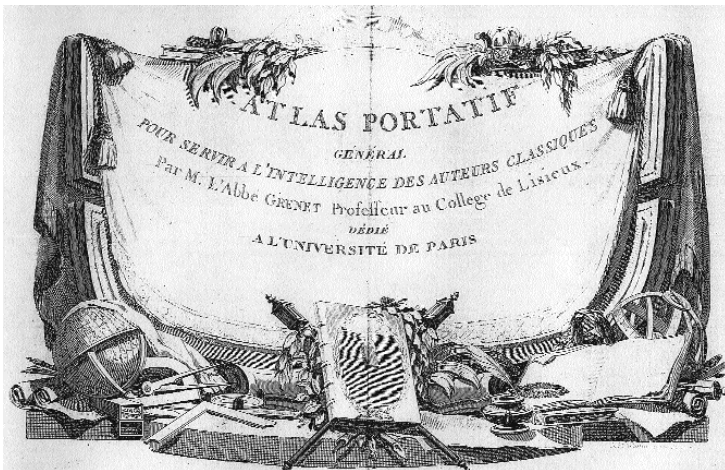
**ARNOLD KIVELSON RECENTLY** presented the Library with an outstanding collection of 30 books published by the Limited Editions Club between 1981 and 1998. The books, given in memory of his wife, Clare Frieman Kivelson (SU '47), include important works of literature illustrated by contemporary artists. Among the books are: Jorge Luis Borges' *Ficciones* (1984), with silk screens by Sol Lewitt; Aragon's *Le paysan de Paris* (1994), illustrated by Henri Cartier-Bresson; Maya Angelou's *Our Grandmothers* (1994), with lithographs by John Biggers; Frank O'Hara's

*Poems* (1988), with lithographs by Willem de Kooning; Joseph Mitchell's *The Bottom of the Harbor* (1991), with photogravures by Berenice Abbott; Rimbaud's *A Season in Hell* (1986), with photogravures by Robert Mapplethorpe; and John Hersey's *Hiroshima* (1983), with silk screens by Jacob Lawrence. A number of these books are currently on display in the Library's Spector Room.

**CHARLOTTE HILLSBERG**, a Library Associates board member, donated 21 Roycroft imprints. These were added to the Library's rare book collection in memory of her husband, Philip S. Hillsberg. Over the years the Library has acquired examples of the work of Roycroft Press. The new volumes significantly enhance the collection, which includes biographical sketches by Elbert Hubbard of great musicians, orators, philosophers, writers, businessmen, and statesmen. Hubbard's work in East Aurora marked the American manifestation of the William Morris-inspired arts and crafts movement in bookmaking.

**THE MEDIA SERVICES DEPARTMENT** received a television archive collection from Bob Klein, a Syracuse University alumnus who owns a production company, Klein &. The collection consists of approximately 800 U-matic videocassettes containing primarily TV promo and promo graphics. Some are of the 10-, 30-, or 60-second type, and some are generic, such as introductions for "Saturday Night at the Movies" and specific television shows.

**WITH FUNDS** from Library Associates and the Adah C. Blackman Endowment, the Library recently acquired the first two books published by Kat Ran Press, a private press with deep roots at Syracuse University. Founded in 1997 by Michael Russem, Kat Ran Press launched its imprint with a "Syracuse tour de force" in 1998 with the publication of Tracey Knapp's *Match in a Bottle: Poems; Drawings by Kurt Gohde*. The book is the result of a collaboration among a poet, an artist, and various craftspeople, all with ties to Syracuse. Russem and Tracey



Title page from an 18th-century atlas presented to the Library by Dean Robert and Nansie Jensen.

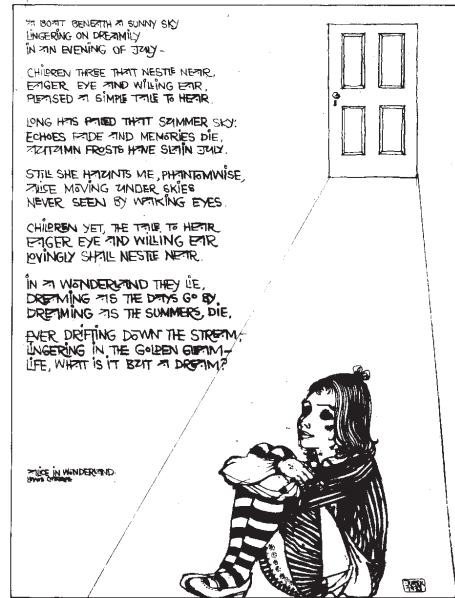
Knapp are recent graduates of Syracuse University, and Kurt Gohde, the illustrator, taught in the University's College of Visual and Performing Arts Foundation Program. The book was typeset and bound by Michael and Winifred Bixler of Skaneateles and is limited to 65 copies.

In 1998 Russem also published the work of Julia Alvarez. The book, titled *Seven Trees*, is a series of autobiographical poems, illustrated with lithographs by Sara Eichner and limited to 50 copies. Both Alvarez and Eichner are Syracuse University graduates and, as with the Russem's first book, this beautiful volume was typeset by the Bixlers of Skaneateles.

**THE LIBRARY ACQUIRED** a run of the old comic *Life* (New York), volume 1 (1883) to volume 103 (1936). *Life* (1883-1936) was a weekly magazine concerned with social and political matters. According to the dealer's description of the periodical, *Life* "stood for 'all things American,' as would be expected of a magazine founded by Protestant sons of Harvard.... Each issue was profusely illustrated, with full-page cover and center-spread cartoons. Its artists specialized in a refined pen and ink style epitomized by Charles Dana Gibson's 'Gibson Girl', which cemented *Life*'s standing as an institution in the 1890s. Founders and important contributors during the early

years represented in this run include J.A. Mitchell, John Kendrick Bangs, F.G. Attwood, Harry McVickar, W.A. Rogers, E.W. Kemble, Palmer Cox, and C. Gray-Parker." The series was purchased with funds from the Adah C. Blackman, William C. Petty, and William P. Tolley endowment funds.

**THE LIBRARY PURCHASED** eight original drawings by the Scottish artist Jurek Putter. These drawings, made in the early 1970s to illustrate Lewis Carroll's *Alice in Wonderland*, were added to the Library's Lewis Carroll collection. When Kay Rossman amassed that large collection, which she donated to the Library in 1996, she focused on gathering as many illustrators' treatments of *Alice* as possible. Jurek's illustrations are the first Scottish additions to the collection. Five of the drawings were purchased through a donation from Roy Simmons, a Library Associates board member. The other three were acquired through Library Associates funds.



Scottish artist Jurek Putter's illustration of Alice.

## In Memoriam



Diane Casey

**DIANE CASEY**, president of Syracuse University Library Associates, died on December 4, 1999, after a valiant struggle with cancer. She had been president for a year and a half, on the board

for several years before that, and a member since the mid-1980s. She will be remembered for her creative and always pragmatic ideas and her commitment to this Library

and University. She acquired four degrees here: A.B., M.L.S., M.A., and Ph.D. She taught history at Le Moyne College, at University College of Syracuse University, and at Tompkins Cortland Community College, where she was associate professor of history. A colleague there called her "one of the brightest stars" she ever knew. Her friend and former professor, Antje Lemke, observed: "Diane combined a love of history with a keen interest in libraries, which she saw as the repositories of history." Reflecting the importance of Library Associates to Diane Casey, many contributions to the organization have been made in her memory.



# Syracuse University to Help Create E-Book Repository

**A CONSORTIUM OF LIBRARIES** from the Northeast region, including Syracuse University Library, has successfully submitted a \$42,000 grant proposal to the Mellon Foundation to examine the feasibility of creating an e-book repository of collective holdings. The project began late last year in response to the meteoric rise of the commercial e-publisher netLibrary and its aggressive marketing of its online titles to academic libraries nationwide. These academic libraries decided that they must participate in creating this emergent technology and not sit passively on the sidelines. Without immediate action on behalf of libraries, e-books might become as expensive as commercial electronic journals.

Last year research libraries of eight universities—Syracuse, Columbia, Connecticut, Cornell, Harvard, New York, Massachusetts, and Yale—met with the Mellon Foundation at Yale University in New Haven, Connecticut. The roundtable discussions led to a consensus that these libraries would work with Mellon to craft a new approach to e-book creation. The group decided to use reserve lists as the basis of a feasibility study.

Mellon's library liaison Don Waters (who spoke at SU's Teaching Tools Conference last October) made it clear that the key to the success of any proposal would

be a guarantee that any books identified for scanning into e-books were ones having frequent use and pedagogic importance. Titles on undergraduate reserves were deemed the most logical titles for inclusion. The group also agreed to focus on American studies. Titles in that field would complement the already existing image database called *The Making of America* and the e-journal literature in the humanities of Project Muse of the Johns Hopkins University Press, forming a coherent textual and image-based repository of material important to North American universities.

The actual proposal to Mellon was written by librarians Ann Okerson of Yale, Peter McDonald of Syracuse, and Ross Atkinson of Cornell. The proposal outlines a two-staged process. Stage one will be a study of the collective reserve lists of the eight institutions. These lists will be analyzed for overlap, major publishers, and other data. Armed with this data and a list of titles, projected to be almost 10,000 in number, the consortium will then move to stage two: getting major publishers interested in digitizing the books on the lists.

The Mellon Foundation announced the success of this grant submission. The project will begin immediately and run through January 1, 2001.

# New Interlibrary Loan System

**USERS OF SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY** interlibrary loan/document delivery (ILL/DD) service should notice that the process of borrowing materials from other libraries is now easier: There are no paper forms to fill out. The Library licensed and, on February 14, 2000, unveiled an online system called ILLiad to streamline the ordering, tracking, and delivering of interlibrary loan materials.

Users need to complete a one-time registration form with their first request (such personal information as name, address, and password is securely stored in ILLiad and can be updated by the user whenever necessary). Using a standard web browser, users can then place requests, check the status of previous requests, renew materials, and communicate with the ILL/DD office without

ever having to visit the Library. ILLiad also offers electronic delivery of articles via the web, which will be implemented soon.

In addition, dedicated terminals will initially be available in the E.S. Bird and Science and Technology libraries to introduce the University community to ILLiad and to encourage registration, which is simple. In addition to basic contact information, users only need their campus address, e-mail address, and SU I.D. number.

Introductory assistance in using ILLiad is available from any public service desk. Questions or comments may be directed to Pamela McLaughlin, head of Electronic Resources and Document Delivery, at 315-443-9788 or via e-mail at [pwmclaug@library.syr.edu](mailto:pwmclaug@library.syr.edu).

# More on “Scholarly Journals in Crisis”

**IN THE LAST ISSUE** of the *Connection* we spoke of the crisis in scholarly publishing arising from the high costs of journals and publishers’ shifting priorities and approaches. As the lead article in this issue discusses, the movement from purchase to licensing has profound implications, including cost, for researchers and students.

We also spoke of the need to initiate new models of publishing. BioOne, a recent initiative in which Syracuse University is a participant, is an example. It is a joint project of the American Institute of Biological Sciences (AIBS), the Big 12 Plus Libraries Consortium, the University of Kansas, and Allen Press. It is being promoted by the Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition, of which the Syracuse University Library is a member. (SPARC is one of the many consortial organizations to which SUL belongs, with the aim of reducing costs.) SPARC already has successfully initiated several all-digital journals, such as *PhysChemComm* (Royal Society of Chemistry), *Internet Journal of Chemistry*, and *New Journal of Physics* (Institute of Physics and German Physical Society), with the aim of promoting new scholarly communication vehicles to compete with traditional publisher-driven and costly mechanisms.

BioOne takes the concept a step further by providing up-front capital to help a number of existing biology journals make the transition from print to digital. The result will be a uniquely valuable aggregation of the full texts of high-impact bioscience research journals.

Most of these titles are published by small, undercapitalized societies and, until now, have been available only in print form.

BioOne will provide integrated, cost-effective access to a thoroughly hyperlinked resource of interrelated journals focused on biological, ecological, and environmental sciences.

Initially, SPARC targeted BioOne to include about 50 peer-reviewed journals that are self-published by AIBS member societies. Collectively these represent a core resource for a university like ours that supports undergraduate and advanced biology and related studies.

The average cost of these journals is under \$200 each. Many of these societies are being approached by commercial publishers offering to create digital versions, but commercially published society titles in this field typically cost many times more than those self-published by the societies. BioOne offers a solution that ensures these journals will survive and be reasonably priced. It also offers a springboard for reclaiming the initiative in scientific publishing.

The Syracuse University Library, along with 117 other subscribers, invested several thousand dollars up front, in advance of receipt of these digital publications (we will receive 115 percent credit on this investment). The Library also provided, with matching funds from the Office of the Vice Chancellor and Provost, several thousand additional dollars to assure the success of this enterprise; Syracuse University is one of a small group of official sponsors who have gone this extra mile. There is some slight risk in this advance investment of acquisitions funds, but we believe that the payoff is well worth it. The BioOne web page is at [www.bioone.org/](http://www.bioone.org/), and we in the Library welcome your questions and comments.

## Exhibition Features Harlem Renaissance Writer



Arna Bontemps, ca. 1929.

The Library’s current exhibition, on the first and sixth floors of E.S. Bird Library, is titled, “Arna Bontemps and Friends: Chroniclers and Makers of Black History.” The exhibition celebrates the life of Bontemps, the poet, novelist, biographer, author of children’s books, playwright, lyricist, and chronicler of African American history. On display are Bontemps letters, photographs, and manuscript pages from the mid-1930s, along with materials related to writers Countee Cullen and Langston Hughes, composer W. C. Handy, artist Jacob Lawrence, and photographer Carl Van Vechten.

# New Digital Resources

To access any of the web-based electronic databases described in this section, go to the Library's home page (<http://libwww.syr.edu/>), click on "Catalog/Databases," click on "Databases Main Menu," then select the database by title, subject, or vendor.

## CURRENT RESEARCH @ SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY

The Library is offering a new tool for accessing Syracuse University theses and dissertations online. *Current Research @ Syracuse University* is a digital library of SU dissertations and theses provided by University Microfilms International. Through this site, users can:

- search citations and abstracts of dissertations and theses submitted by SU and published in UMI's *Dissertation Abstracts* database;
- view 24-page previews of dissertations and theses published from 1997 forward; and
- download the full text of SU dissertations and theses published from 1997 forward (downloaded copies are free for SU users).

Through this web site, users from other institutions can browse the list of participating institutions, link to the site of their choice, and:

- search citations and abstracts of dissertations and theses submitted by that institution from 1997 forward;
- view 24-page previews of dissertations and theses published from 1997 forward; and
- order the full text of dissertations and theses published from 1997 forward.

Questions or comments about this resource can be directed to Pamela McLaughlin, head of Electronic Resources and Document Delivery, at 315-443-9788 or via e-mail at [pwmclaug@library.syr.edu](mailto:pwmclaug@library.syr.edu).

## DISCLOSURE GLOBAL ACCESS

One of the Library's most useful new business and management reference sources is *Disclosure Global Access*. This database contains an abundance of numbers, reports, and spreadsheets in two categories, one pertaining to publicly held companies in the United States and the other to companies around the world. In this database one finds financial reports that companies must file with their governmental agencies.

There are three important files of articles. First is the "Business and Industry" file, providing business information from more than 1,000 trade and business publications covering events in more than 190 countries around the world. More than 70 percent of this information is full text. Second is the "Business and Management Practices" file, which focuses on sources that deal with management issues or business methodology from a practical management approach. Finally, the "Tablebase" file provides access to tabular information on companies, industries, products, countries, and markets. Tables are derived from statistical annuals, trade associations, governmental agencies, etc.

Charts and graphs are available for each company. Charts on earnings, dividends, and other financial performance help clarify the underlying financial data.

There are many reasons one might use this source. For example, reports that Disclosure Corporation compiled can help faculty and staff understand their TIAA-CREF statements. Those of us who advise students on job and career options might consider sending students to *Global Access* as well. It helps them understand the intricacies of the modern workplace in the 21st century.

*Disclosure Global Access* is available through the Library home page ([libwww.syr.edu](http://libwww.syr.edu)). The database is readily available on campus from within the Library as well from any office or computer cluster. Students, faculty, and staff can also access it from off campus by following the directions on the Library home page for using the proxy server.

## ARTBIBLIOGRAPHIES MODERN ON THE WEB

The Library recently added a new online database in the fine arts: *ARTbibliographies Modern on the Web*. Previously the Library subscribed to this publication in its print and CD-ROM formats.

*ARTbibliographies Modern* contains citations and abstracts for journal articles, books, essays, exhibition catalogs, dissertations, and exhibition reviews in modern and contemporary art. Indexing began in 1972 and up until 1988 covered both 19th- and 20th-century art. Since 1998 emphasis has been given to art going back to late 19th-century Impressionism.

The bibliography covers artists and art movements from around the world. Indexed topics include art history, art criticism,

design, photography (from 1839 to the present), graphic art, fine arts, art theory, and crafts. *ARTbibliographies Modern* is especially useful for locating information on avant-garde art forms and media. Each year approximately 13,000 new entries are added to the database. Multiple indexing is used for each entry to improve access for researchers.

The *ARTbibliographies Modern* web site includes a list of indexed periodicals. The search engine allows searches by keyword, subject/artist, author/editor, title/translation, document type, journal name, publisher/university, gallery, and publication date. These may be searched individually or in combination. Six search categories have browsing capabilities.

There is an extensive help file explaining the many features of the database. Online help for searching strategies is available from [webcontent@abc-clio.com](mailto:webcontent@abc-clio.com). You also may contact the Fine Arts Department in Bird Library via e-mail at [artdesk1@syr.edu](mailto:artdesk1@syr.edu) or by telephone at 315-443-2440.

## TWO AFRICAN AMERICAN DATABASES

The *African American Biographical Database*, produced by Chadwyck-Healey, contains biographical sketches of thousands of African Americans. Included, for example, are African American activists, business people, former slaves, performing artists, educators, lawyers, physicians, writers, church leaders, homemakers, religious workers, government workers, athletes, farmers, scientists, and factory workers. Their lives reflect the black American experience during the past 200 years.

The initial content of the database came from Chadwyck-Healey's *Black Biographical Dictionaries 1790-1950*. Additional content is drawn from other dictionaries and published reference sources, obituary files, slave narrative collections, and Internet sites. The database is updated bimonthly. It can be accessed through the Library home page.

*Black Studies on Disc* is a CD-ROM database containing an annual index to books, articles, and visual materials on African Americans. The database can be found under "CD-ROM Networks" on the public workstations in Bird Library. Eventually it will be available in the Martin Luther King Jr. Library on campus as well.

## CURRENT INDEX TO STATISTICS EXTENDED DATABASE

The *Current Index to Statistics Extended Database (CISED)* is the online version of the *Current Index to Statistics*. A joint venture of the American Statistical Association and the Institute of Mathematical Statistics, the database is now available via the Internet for SU and ESF students, faculty, and staff. *CISED* indexes research in statistics and related fields,

including geography, biology, psychology, econometrics, and sociology. Although there is some overlap with *Mathematical*

*Reviews*, much of the material is unique.

*CISED* is relevant to many science and social science disciplines. Researchers can find information on the geographic information system, computational finance and economics, parallel processing in statistical computation, bootstrap tests, ecological studies, population studies, and genome scanning, just to name a few.

Coverage for the most part begins with 1974 and continues to the present. *CISED* indexes 106 core journals in statistics and selectively indexes about 900 additional periodicals as well as books, proceedings, and electronic sources. The database is updated annually.

One may access *CISED* through the Library's "Database Main Menu" page or by going to the Mathematics Subject page at [web.syr.edu/~mdecarlo/mathlibr.htm](http://web.syr.edu/~mdecarlo/mathlibr.htm). A searcher may choose to stay with the basic query page or to go to an annotated page giving explanations of the search fields.

Questions or problems may be referred to Mary DeCarlo at [mmdecarl@library.syr.edu](mailto:mmdecarl@library.syr.edu).

**Current Index to Statistics**

Author(s)  Enter at least one of Author or Subject

Subject(s)

Limit by Years  through  Optional: Enter first and/or last search year in format yyyy

Search from  Journals  Books  Proceedings  E-Journals  Computer Readables Optional: Deselect unwanted types of publications

Return in

Maximum Number  None (return counts only)  20  50  100  200 [Questions and Suggestions](#)  
[Back to Introduction](#)  
[See query page for novice users](#)

No. of Matches: 70

Article[mewk:esco:lu:1998:  
Author = (Mooker, William O. and Escobar, Luis A. and Lu, C. Joseph),  
Title = (Accelerated Degradation Tests: (M)odeling and Analysis),  
Year = 1998,  
Journal = (Technometrics),  
Volume = 40

Current Index to Statistics Extended Database Query Page

# Upcoming Events

*Library Associates Program*

## **SMALL PRESSES AND THE SURVIVAL OF NEW WRITING IN AMERICA**

**Hayden Carruth, poet and editor**

April 13, 2000  
Thursday, 4 p.m.  
1916 Room, Bird Library

*Library Associates Spring Luncheon*

## **THE MAGIC OF MANUSCRIPTS**

**Robert Phillips,  
John and Rebecca Moores Scholar  
University of Houston**

May 19, 2000  
Friday, noon  
Goldstein Student Center  
South Campus

*The Library Connection* provides the University community with information about Library collections, services, and activities. The newsletter is supported by Syracuse University Library Associates.

Syracuse University Library Associates  
Executive Committee:  
Peter S. Graham, *Executive Director and University Librarian*  
T.B.A., *President*  
David Tatham, *Vice President*  
Mark F. Weimer, *Executive Secretary-Treasurer*

Edited by Mary Beth Hinton. Designed by Amy McVey. Contributors include George Abbott, Kannan AMR, Randy Bond, Carl Braun, Mary DeCarlo, Peter Graham, Bobbi Gwilt, Terry Keenan, Peter McDonald, Pamela McLaughlin, Lisa Moeckel, Lee Murray, Bonnie Ryan, Peter Verheyen, and Mark Weimer.

Send comments about *The Library Connection* to Mary Beth Hinton at  
600 Bird Library  
Syracuse University  
Syracuse, New York 13244-2010  
Telephone 315-443-2697  
E-mail [mbhinton@library.syr.edu](mailto:mbhinton@library.syr.edu)

If you wish to be added to our mailing list, or to receive information about Library Associates, contact Lillian Davis at the above address and telephone.

**Hayden Carruth** will speak on April 13, 2000, at 4 p.m. in the 1916 Room of Bird Library. A Syracuse University professor emeritus of English, Carruth is well known in this community. Among other awards, in 1996 he won the National Book Award for his collection *Scrambled Eggs and Whiskey*. He has published more than 20 books. Noted for his breadth of linguistic and formal resources, he has been hailed as a master of the art by other poets as varied as Adrienne Rich and Galway Kinnell. Carruth was editor of *Poetry* magazine in 1947 and subsequently editor of *Harper's* and advisory editor of *The Hudson Review*. He will speak on the role of small presses and little magazines in keeping poetry alive. In this rare public appearance he will respond to questions, rather than lecture.

## **CORRECTION**

In the Fall 1999 *Library Connection* Telesphorus of Cosenza, author of an apocalyptic work, was mistakenly identified as Telesphorus, Bishop of Rome from 125 to 136. In fact our author was the 14th-century hermit and prophet.

NONPROFIT ORG  
US POSTAGE  
PAID  
SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY  
SYRACUSE NY

Syracuse University Library  
600 E.S. Bird Library  
Syracuse NY 13244-2010