



THE **Library**

News from the Syracuse University Library

C O N N E C T I O N

FROM THE
UNIVERSITY
LIBRARIAN



The Public Library of Science (PLOS) is an example of a new open-access initiative. "PLOS is a nonprofit scientific publishing venture that provides scientists with high-quality, high-profile journals in which to publish their work, while making the full contents freely available online, with no charges for access and no restrictions on subsequent redistribution or use." (From the PLOS web site; image courtesy of PLOS.)

Open Access to Scholarship— New Opportunities for the University

New ideas are fermenting in the scholarly communication world. Terms such as open access, institutional and disciplinary repositories, and self-archiving are common currency today, not only on campuses but also in major scholarly journals, such as *Nature*, and at scholarly organizations, such as the American Council of Learned Societies. Scholars, researchers, and faculty are bubbling with ideas for using networked technologies to increase the speed and ease of communicating research results while decreasing costs. Syracuse University can play a leadership role in these new developments. In this issue, we propose two ways to do so.

The idea of open access is at the heart of the new ferment. Open access, in the academic networked world, refers to scholarly work made available for education and research at no cost to the reader, with a presumption that the work was created with no expectation of direct monetary return (as is the case with most scholarly work).

OBSTACLES TO ACCESS

Such an arrangement contrasts to the predominant publishing mode, which requires libraries to buy expensive subscriptions to journals, and thus to pay for access to what scholars have contributed to those journals for free.

Most scholars are now familiar with the crisis in journals: libraries are spending three times as much as 15 years ago for fewer journals (see chart, p. 2) and, consequently, are buying many fewer books. Mergers and acquisitions among publishers have reduced the 13 major STM (Science, Technology, Medicine) publishers of five years ago to only seven now, and their announced annual profit rates are in

the 20 to 35 percent range. Increasingly, libraries are only able to license—rather than purchase—journal content, which further restricts scholarly use. Large publishers are also pushing libraries into bundling agreements so that, as library budgets tighten, they are forced to cancel individual journals from smaller publishers.

New copyright legislation has put constraints on fair use. Publishers have worked with the entertainment industry to limit the "right of first sale," which lets the purchaser of a book lend it or give it away. This right is no longer available at all for digital information. Database legislation is being introduced to make facts protected by law!

OPEN-ACCESS PUBLICATION

Open access is a mode of publishing in which authors retain control over the copyright of their work, while making it freely available to the widest possible readership. Authors can transfer to publishers the rights to post on the web or to publish first in a journal, and can also retain the right to post work themselves, use it as they see fit, and retain control over its integrity. (If an author seeks financial gain from a work, she or he remains free to negotiate those rights with a publisher, as now.)

The intent is to provide information free to readers; however, there are some costs. Models have been proposed that put the costs at the front end, rather like page charges. The Wellcome Institute and the Howard Hughes Medical Institute have already committed to paying the up-front charges for their staff's contributions to open-access journals and to disciplinary repositories. These charges cover necessary administrative and technology costs.

OUR VISION

Our vision of Syracuse University Library—its people, services, collections, and facilities—is of a nationally significant research library that understands the needs of its users and has actively developed the resources and methods to meet those needs now and in the future.

Goal 7.1: Information Technology Implementation for Optimum User Access

Ensure proactive application of the information technologies required to create, integrate, organize, and customize online services and information resources in all formats.

Targets for Transformation, the Library's strategic plan (revised July 2002)

Currently, there are more than 500 open-access journals. A recent, well-publicized example is PLoS Biology, published by the Public Library of Science. Others include some supported by the Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition (SPARC, of which the Library is a paying member), such as Documenta Mathematica and New Journal of Physics.

INSTITUTIONAL REPOSITORIES

Other open-access implementations include institutional and disciplinary repositories. The best known of the latter is the arXiv.org e-Print service, for preprints in high-energy physics and related disciplines, formerly at Los Alamos, and now hosted by Cornell University. BioMed Central publishes more than 50 online journals in biology and medicine, and provides open access on the web.

M.I.T. and the University of Southampton have each created open-source institutional repository software, now in use at dozens of universities around the U.S., from CalTech to Hofstra, and around the world (see the Open Archives Initiative URL for links to many of them). M.I.T.'s DSpace hosts research and teaching material from its own faculty, allowing researchers to select access levels to items they contribute (Southampton's EPrints is similar, but more discipline-based).

An institutional repository highlights the serious academic accomplishments of the institution: research and teaching tools are collocated in one place for all to see. Of equal importance, an institutional archive contributes to a new global system of distributed, interoperable repositories, helping to change the model of scholarly communication.

The growth of repositories has been accompanied by the development of harvesting tools—tools that let a scholar search over the aggregate of institutional archives using one command, rather like Google, but with better results. The convergence of possibilities

means that the present costly and constraining publishing model can be changed for the benefit of all scholars and students, and with a net reduction in cost of dissemination.

WHAT CAN WE DO HERE?

What role does Syracuse University want to play in shaping the future of research dissemination?

First of all, we need to talk about the new publishing models. Reasonable questions arise concerning peer review, effects on promotion and tenure, the relative status of major disciplinary journals and the new open-access journals, faculty retention of intellectual property rights, costs (to whom?), and disturbing the existing publishing model, which has taken centuries to build.

What about long-term digital preservation? What does it mean to make institutions, instead of publishers and scholarly societies, responsible for scholarly output? Are multiple solutions possible? Faculty must feel comfortable with new modes if they are to have any chance of success.

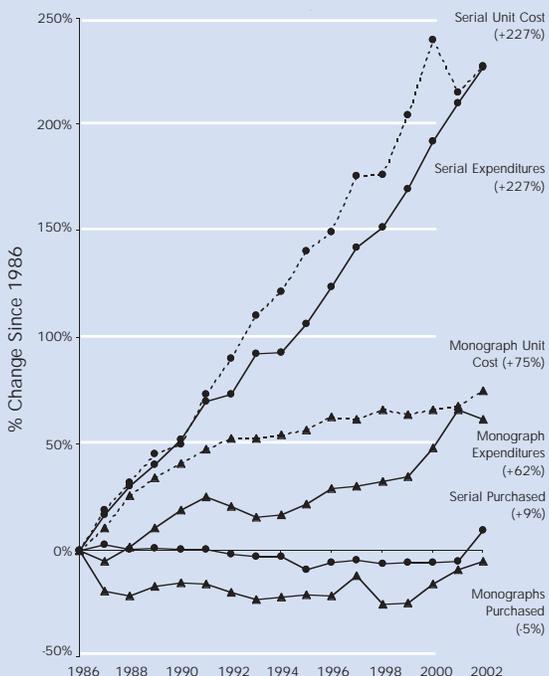
We in the Library have particular skills and knowledge to bring to these discussions. SU's Computing and Media Services will contribute its skills and knowledge to building the infrastructure. SU Press, the University Art Collection, and University Archives can bring important resources to the digital table. The college deans and the University administration should be involved from the beginning, which we believe should be soon.

It may now be time for SU faculty to join in supporting the open-access journal movement. To that end, the Library proposes for the next three years to subsidize the publication charges for articles by SU faculty published in open-access journals and disciplinary repositories. There is much to be worked out, and we look forward to discussions among faculty and the departments most affected on such questions as these: What defines an open-access journal? Should subventions be faculty-based or article-based? What limits can or should there be? What should the budget model eventually be? The Library will initiate forums and discussions during the spring 2004 semester. Interested faculty may contact Peter McDonald, associate University librarian for collection development, at x2977 or apmc-dona@syr.edu.

—Peter S. Graham
University Librarian

Graph 2

Monograph and Serial Costs in ARL Libraries, 1986-2002



Source: ARL Statistics 2001-02, Association of Research Libraries, Washington, D.C.

New Initiatives in Open Access

Visit these web sites to learn more about open access:

Budapest Open-Access Initiative (BOAI) is a statement of principle, strategy, and commitment to making research articles in all academic fields publicly available on the Internet. The initiative has been endorsed by a growing number of researchers, universities, laboratories, libraries, foundations, journals, publishers, learned societies, and scholars from around the world. The BOAI recommends using two complementary strategies: self-archiving in institutional/disciplinary repositories and open-access journals. <http://www.soros.org/openaccess/>

SPARC (Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition) is actively promoting both open-access journals and the development of institutional repositories. Developed by the research library community—including SU Library—SPARC has a number of open-access partners, including Algebraic and Geometric Topology, Documenta Mathematica, eScholarship, Geometry & Topology, and Journal of Insect Science. <http://www.arl.org/sparc>

Public Library of Science (PLoS) began as a grassroots initiative, signed by more than 30,000 scientists, to encourage publishers to deposit their journals in central archives, such as PubMed Central, within six months of publication. Having generated only modest response from publishers, the leaders of the PLoS are developing their own set of open-access journals (PLoS Biology has just appeared). <http://www.publiclibraryofscience.org/>

Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities is an October 2003 statement of many European research organizations (e.g., CNRS, Max Planck Society). It supports open access, encourages scholars to so publish, and encourages experiments in funding and support. <http://www.zim.mpg.de/openaccess-berlin/berlindeclaration.html>

Open Archives Initiative (OAI, supported by NSF and the Digital Library Federation) develops and promotes interoperability standards that aim to facilitate the efficient dissemination of content. The OAI has its roots in an effort to enhance access to e-print archives as a means of increasing the availability of scholarly communication. The fundamental technological framework and standards that are developing to support this work are, however, independent of both the type of content offered and the economic mechanisms surrounding that content. They promise to have much broader relevance in opening up access to a range of digital materials. OAI is committed to exploring and enabling this new and broader range of applications. <http://www.openarchives.org>

Oxford University Press has partnered with Oxford's Library to provide an institutional e-print archive with online access to articles by Oxford University-based authors, free of charge to researchers across the globe. <http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/>

Bibliography on Open Access

Here are citations and links to much more information about open access, repositories, and new modes of scholarly communication.

The Open Archives Initiative link above will lead to a list of more than 400 existing repositories. Some of the better known among them are the following:

Dspace at M.I.T. (<https://dspace.mit.edu/index.jsp>)

Collection of Digital Archives (CODA) at CalTech (<http://library.caltech.edu/digital/>)

Eprints.org, at the University of Southampton, is home source for over 100 repositories.

A directory of more than 500 open-access journals may be found at <http://www.doaj.org/>.

A registry of institutional repositories and open archives may be found at <http://gita.grainger.uiuc.edu/registry/>.

Extensive further information and bibliography on open access issues may be found on the Library Open Access web page at libwww.syr.edu/publications/openaccess.

E. S. Bird Library, First Floor: The Vision

Think of a central gathering place where all members of the campus community meet to explore and exchange ideas, a cultural home that invites you to get comfortable and stay awhile. This is the Library's vision for the first floor of our largest facility, E.S. Bird Library. Based on the recommendations of a Library team, the University's Office of Design and Construction is preparing to redesign the first floor accordingly.

In keeping with the Library's 2000-05 strategic plan, we are "transforming the Library's physical space to create a more welcoming, aesthetically pleasing, comfortable, and functional environment [and] developing a highly user-centered culture that guides the actions of the Library staff and informs all Library policies, procedures, and decisions." Where to begin?

THE FIRST-FLOOR ASSESSMENT

Last summer the Library began by forming a team to examine the layout, use, aesthetics, and accessibility of services and collections on the E.S. Bird Library first floor. With plans for an expanded and renovated E.S. Bird Library building apparently on hold, the team was asked to recommend specific ways to improve diversity of use, access to services, navigation and user awareness, aesthetics, and conveniences. In 2002 they examined the facility, observed use patterns, surveyed Library users and non-users, and interviewed members of the SU and library communities.

The team agreed with many users that the first floor of E.S. Bird Library is institutional, cramped, uncomfortable, lacking in desirable conveniences, and out of step with current building design trends. Topping the list of issues cited by students and faculty alike were the following: need for quiet and comfortable study space, desire for a coffee shop, need for spaces for work groups and teaching, and more access to computers. (See the First-Floor Assessment Team's final report on the web at libwww.syr.edu/information/strategic-plan/progressreports/firstfloor/index.html.)

These findings echo vice chancellor Deborah A. Freund's 2001 campuswide needs assessment, as stated in the Academic Plan:

"When we compare ourselves to other major private research universities, it is clear that we are operating with a severe space deficit—in classrooms, laboratories, studios, offices, and student activity and support space of all kinds. Almost all departments, schools, and colleges have less space for each student and faculty member than their counterparts elsewhere. But equally important to our understanding of space is its role in the creation of intellectual community [emphasis added]. Many faculty and students do not have adequate space for intellectual discussions, dramatic and musical performances, lecture series and symposia, scientific laboratories, or practical small-group pedagogy and instruction. We must remedy this to continue to create the kind of experiences that will stimulate our students and faculty."



Vassar College: study area near the reference desk and the collections. Photo used with permission.

**UNDERPINNING
OUR VISION OF THE
REVITALIZED FIRST FLOOR
IS THE CONCEPT OF
OPENNESS—OPEN SPACES,
UNOBSTRUCTED SIGHT
LINES, AND FREE-FLOWING
TRAFFIC PATTERNS.**



Emory University: new books display in a passageway. The other side of the passageway has the same design. Photo used with permission.

A VIBRANT CENTER

The Library can and should provide such spaces. Once thought of as unapproachable repositories of human knowledge, academic libraries are becoming vibrant centers where the intellectual and the social lives of a university intersect. The SU campus lacks any other central location where faculty members and students from every discipline can gather formally or informally to exchange ideas. This is the kind of socialization that tends to nurture learning. The Library can be such a place for Syracuse. By improving our physical environment, we can, as associate vice chancellor Mike Flusche suggests in his “Intentional Campus” presentation, enrich the educational experience for students, faculty, and staff.

Underpinning our vision of the revitalized first floor is the concept of openness—open spaces, unobstructed sight lines, and free-flowing traffic patterns. The construction of a glass wall in the late 1980s, which created a separate area for late-night study without compromising the security of the Library proper, met a significant student need. However, it is now time to expand beyond the limitations of that approach. We envision the entire first floor as accessible to SU students, faculty, and staff, even during the wee hours, with appropriate measures in place to provide a safe, secure environment and to prevent unauthorized access to other parts of the building. Creative placement of furnishings and a variety of service areas and amenities can allow quiet study and research to coexist with groupwork, conversation, and community activities.

The team found that the five points of their charge (diversity of use, access to services, navigation and user awareness, aesthetics, and conveniences) were inextricably intertwined. The first floor already encompasses study and research areas, meeting rooms, office space, service desks, and amenities including vending machines. However, the current configuration of the floor presents a barrier to expansion. In addition to being unattractive and uncomfortable, the floor’s physical design and layout obstruct users’ awareness of what is available. Service desks are oversized, ill positioned, and redundant. We must make this space conspicuously user-centered. Staff offices and work areas can be relocated to other parts of the building, and new services and conveniences can occupy the space. Users, not offices, will be near the windows.

What might a “new” first floor include?

A coffee shop can be a lively gathering place. Cornell’s Libe Café in the Olin Library is set at the crossroads of the campus and is highly popular with faculty, students, and staff (see photo at <http://www.library.cornell.edu/ckuref/renovation/olin.html>). Rochester Institute of Technology’s Java Wally’s, a decidedly nontraditional library space, also serves as a high-tech reading room (see photo at <http://wally.rit.edu/java/wally/>).

Special events space will host such Library and University programs as the Fine Arts Special Events Series, the History of the Book Seminar, Library Associates lectures, and the Syracuse Symposium. The Academic Plan

Marist College: study tables with reference stacks beyond and to the right. Wireless computer connections are embedded in the light fixtures. Photo used with permission.



states, “Students, faculty, and staff must have even more opportunities to engage in intellectual discourse through lectures and symposia. Current offerings are limited by the lack of space to hold large lectures.” The Library’s special events space can address this issue.

Exhibit space to highlight student and faculty work or library collections and services will provide the campus with a new catalyst for thought and discussion. Walls can be filled with displays of artwork and publications. Free-standing exhibit cases can bring scholarly interpretation and discourse to bear on the Library’s treasures. (See photo of new book display from Emory University, p. 5.)

Reading rooms that are traditional in purpose and even in appearance can be equipped with the latest lighting and computing technology to enhance study and research. (See photo of reading room at Marist College, above.)

Classrooms will meet a variety of purposes, including lectures, workshops, and computer labs.

Signage, bulletin boards, and information kiosks will direct users to services, activities, and other vital information both within and outside of the Library.

Service areas will enable users to borrow books and to gain assistance with their research and information needs. These areas should remain a core element of the first floor. When service areas are consolidated in a central space, they will be easier for users to find. Self-service options, such as do-it-yourself book checkout stations, will further reduce space needs.

The course and timeframe for implementing our ambitious plan will be determined in the next few months. Nevertheless, preliminary discussions with key campus personnel are cause for cautious optimism that the first of several phases of renovation to E.S. Bird Library’s first floor could begin as soon as next fall. We anticipate that first-floor renovations will be co-funded by Syracuse University budgets and gifts from private sources. We also expect that the size and scope of the project will grow in wonderful and exciting ways based on our success in identifying and securing funds from individual donors, corporations, and foundations.

Use of E.S. Bird Library has been increasing. As we add such new services as our Geographic Information Systems laboratory and our Digital Imaging Services Center, and as we enhance our existing services to better meet the study, teaching, and research needs of the SU community, these numbers will continue to climb. The redesign of the first floor is just one step toward a broader vision for the Syracuse University Library—its people, services, collections, and facilities. We are “a nationally significant research library that understands the needs of its users and has actively developed the resources and methods to meet those needs now and in the future.” (Targets for Transformation: A Strategic Plan for the Syracuse University Library, 2000-2005)

—Lisa E. Moeckel
Head, Research and Information
Services Division

New Virtual Reference Books

RECENT ACQUISITIONS

Need a quick biography of Meredith Monk, an English translation of porte-parapluies, or perhaps a definition of a Koch curve? Answers to these and many other reference questions can be at your computer whenever you need them.

Syracuse University Library now provides access to the following:

- Xreferplus, a web database consisting of more than 150 reference books from many publishers (e.g., Blackwell Publishers, Cambridge University Press, HarperCollins, Routledge). The contents encompass numerous subject areas (e.g., art, health, history, politics, technology), each with a number of useful titles (e.g., *The American Heritage Stedman's Medical Dictionary*, *Who's Who in Gay and Lesbian History*, *Encyclopedia of the European Union*, and *Dictionary of Communications Technology*). This database also allows you to search terms across titles and/or subject or within individual works.

To access either of these databases, go to the Library's web page (<http://libwww.syr.edu>), select "Databases," and then use the "Databases by Title" list.

For assistance or more information, contact the Reference Department at E.S. Bird Library (315-443-4083 or libref@syr.edu) or your library liaison.

—Elaine Coppola
Librarian, Reference Department

NATURE ONLINE

The Library now provides access to the weekly publication *Nature*, in electronic format, along with the electronic backfile going back to 1987. Biology, earth sciences, and

Oxford Reference Online

Oxford Reference Online is a web database from Oxford University Press that provides virtual access to more than 100 dictionaries and reference books published by Oxford University Press. You can search individual titles (e.g., *A Dictionary of Political Biography*, *The Concise Oxford Companion to African American Literature*, *A Dictionary of Statistics*) or you may search terms across titles and/or subject areas (e.g., art and architecture, economics and business, modern languages, politics and social sciences, religion and philosophy, science).

geography faculty are particularly delighted to finally have online access to this important journal, which is one of the most highly ranked and widely read scholarly journals. *Nature* is also the primary source of important news in the natural sciences, and it is widely read by faculty and students from a variety of other departments. The electronic version of *Nature* is available at least one week before we receive the corresponding print issue, to which the Science and Technology Library will continue to subscribe. To access the electronic version, go to the online catalog, search by "Journal Title," and type "Nature Online."

—Elizabeth Wallace
Associate Librarian, Geology Library

Our Special Collections in Print

Stig Bjorkman. *Joyce Carol Oates*. Stockholm: Alfabeta Anamma, 2003.

Swedish literary critic Stig Bjorkman was so inspired by a 2001 interview of novelist Joyce Carol Oates '60, which he heard on Swedish radio, that he decided to compile a book of interviews with the novelist in which she speaks about her life and work. Bjorkman assembled a considerable number of interviews with Oates that had appeared in print over the previous three decades. During a visit to the Special Collections Research Center (SCRC) at E.S. Bird Library in March 2003, Bjorkman discovered more than 20 audiocassettes of radio interviews that had been conducted with Oates as each

of her novels was published. The Library's Media Services duplicated the cassettes, enabling Bjorkman to transcribe them for inclusion in the volume.

The publication of *Joyce Carol Oates* marks the second appearance of a critical study of Oates by a Swedish author. It was preceded by *Literary Marriages* by Monica Loeb (Bern: Peter Lang, 2001), who also profited from a research visit and contact with the Special Collections Research Center.

Betsy Fahlman. *The Cowboy's Dream: the Mythic Life and Art of Lon Megargee*. Wickenburg, Arizona: Desert Caballeros Western Museum, 2003.

SCRC OFFERS A SIGNIFICANT BODY OF ORIGINAL MATERIALS ON A WIDE SPECTRUM OF 20TH CENTURY RADICALISM

This exhibition catalog features the work of American artist Lon Megargee (1863-1960), known as “Arizona’s original cowboy artist.” While conducting research for the exhibition, Betsy Fahlman, a professor at the University of Arizona, contacted SCRC in search of Megargee images. As it happened, SCRC had just begun a project to identify cover artists of periodicals contained in the archives of pulp publisher Street & Smith. Prompted by Fahlman’s query, SCRC staff turned their attention to Western Story Magazine, for which Megargee had been a cover artist. As a result, 20 cover images from the periodical were reproduced in Fahlman’s catalog.

William J. Gabler. Frank Wayland Higgins: New York’s “Forgotten Governor.” Allegany, N. Y.: Citizen Printing House, 2002.

William Gabler has written the first monograph to document the governorship of Frank Wayland Higgins (1905-1906), the only New York governor from the western part of the state in the 20th century. As part of his research, Gabler consulted the Frank Wayland Higgins and Horace White Papers, as well as the correspondence of Levi P. Morton and Elihu Root, all of which are housed in SCRC. The publication includes five political cartoons, a news clipping from Higgins’s scrapbooks, and three photographic reproductions, one of them the cover image. The monograph originally served as Gabler’s master’s thesis at St. Bonaventure University.

Andrew Hemingway. Artists on the Left: American Artists and the Communist Movement, 1926-1956. New Haven: Yale University Press, 2002.

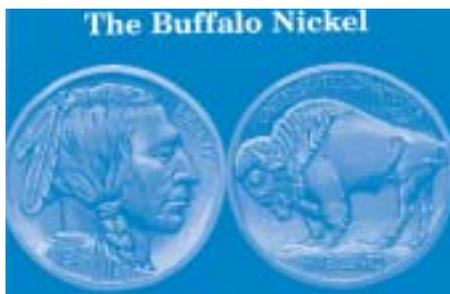
A reader in the history of art at University College, London, Andrew

Hemingway visited SCRC in 1997 and continued his work over the next few years with long-distance support from our staff. Hemingway cites his use of SCRC manuscript collections of Aaron Bohrod, William Gropper, Abraham Harriton, Jacob Lawrence, Louis Lozowick, Edward Millman, Philip Reisman, Anthony Toney, and Clifford Wight, many of whom participated in the First American Artists’ Congress, held in New York City in 1936, and contributed art work to the New Masses, a left-leaning political and cultural magazine. Photographic images from the papers of Edward Millman, Abraham Harriton, and Anthony Toney appear in the book. Complementing the SCRC manuscript holdings on American artists from the 1930s through the 1950s are the collections of a number of literary radicals of the period, including Arna W. Bontemps, Erskine Caldwell, Lillian B. Gilkes, Horace Gregory, Granville Hicks, Harry Roskolenko, and John Spivak. Together with the manuscript collections of Imamu Amiri Baraka, Ted Berrigan, Diane DiPrima, Marguerite Harris, and the Grove Press, SCRC offers a significant body of original materials on a wide spectrum of 20th century radicalism.

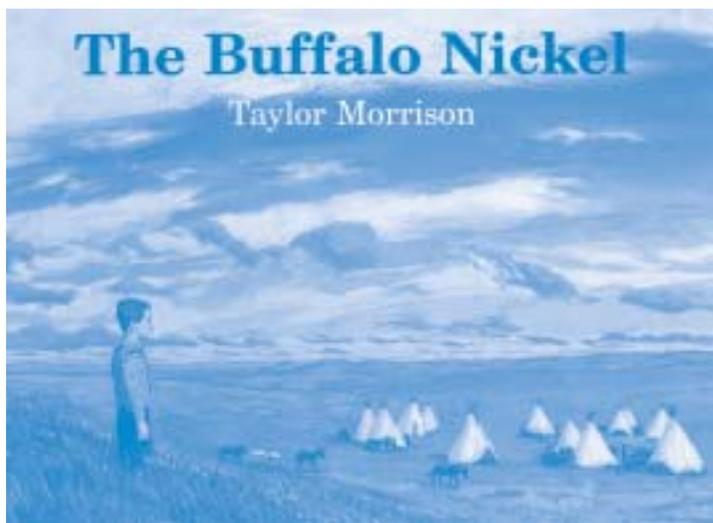
Taylor Morrison. The Buffalo Nickel. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 2002.

Taylor Morrison is one of a number of children’s authors to have visited SCRC. In 2000 he spent three days in our reading room, working with the manuscript collection of American sculptor and medal designer James Earle Fraser (1876-1953), creator of the buffalo nickel and the monumental End of Trail, a depiction of a bowed, weary, but still noble, warrior-brave on a horse.

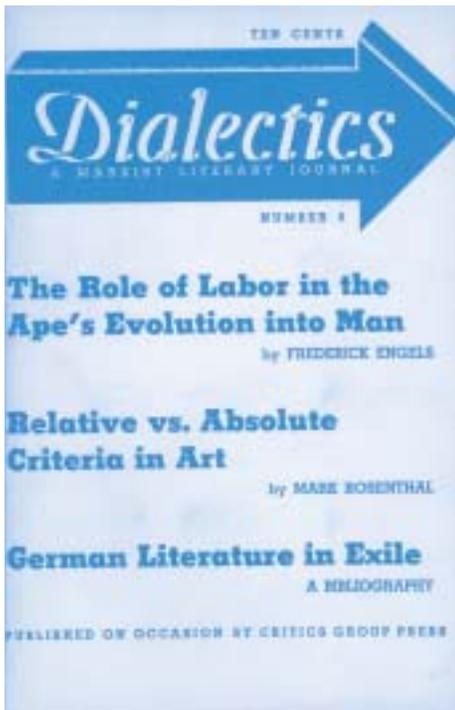
Extending to 57 linear feet and including



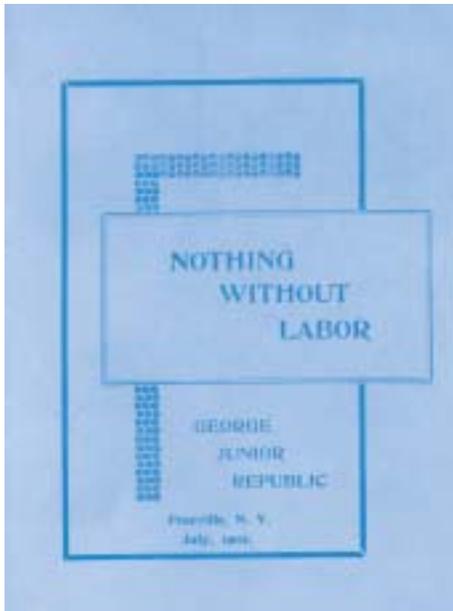
The papers of American sculptor James Earle Fraser (1876-1953), who designed the buffalo nickel, reside in the Special Collections Research Center.



In writing this children’s book, Taylor Morrison studied the James Earle Fraser Papers in the Special Collections Research Center.



Periodical published by the Critics Group, a 1930s alliance of Marxist intellectuals. The Special Collections Research Center has particular strengths in 1930s radicalism.



Pamphlet on prison reform from the Osborne Family Papers in the Special Collections Research Center.

correspondence, original artwork, and photographs, the collection also contains documentation on the sculpture of his wife, Laura Gardin Fraser. In addition to letters from Alexander Calder, Daniel Chester French, Charles Dana Gibson, and Augustus St. Gaudens, the James Earle and Laura Gardin Fraser Papers feature more than 200 letters from the couple's friend, poet Edwin Arlington Robinson.

Other sculptors whose papers are located in SCRC include Doris Caesar, Harriet Whitney Frishmuth, Chaim Gross, John Rood, Heinz Warneke, and Anna Hyatt Huntington, whose *Yawning Tiger* stretches atop the SCRC card catalog, and whose *Diana the Huntress* graces the landing on the second floor. Among other prominent works in the SCRC collections are children's books that have been written about the lives of Margaret Bourke-White, Marguerite Higgins, and Jacob Lawrence.

—Kathleen Manwaring
Manuscripts Supervisor

FROM PRISON REFORM TO 1930S MARXISM: SCRC IMPROVES ACCESS TO MANUSCRIPTS

With the help of Library cataloging staff, SCRC has been improving access to printed materials, particularly serials runs, among the manuscript collections.

The Osborne Family Papers have yielded an especially rich group of titles relating to prison reform, including pamphlets and programs of the George Junior Republic, an early support system for the education and training of youthful offenders, as well as news bulletins of the National Society of Penal Information (later the Osborne Association) from the 1920s through the early 1940s. In addition, three student notebooks of Lithgow Osborne, third son of Thomas Mott Osborne, recently came as a donation from his granddaughter, Elizabeth E. Osborne of Rhode Island. Lithgow Osborne was United States Ambassador to Norway and New York State Conservation Commissioner. The bulk of his papers are included among the Osborne Family Papers.

An assortment of publications relating to the Critics Group has recently been cataloged and added to the collections. This 1930s alliance of Marxist intellectuals published a periodical, *Dialectics*, and a series of twelve monographs on the application of Marxist

principles to the interpretation of world literature, art, and music. As literary editor for *New Masses* and author of *The Great Tradition*, Granville Hicks was an early contributor to the formulation of Marxist critical theory in the United States. A review of the Granville Hicks Papers yielded three issues of *Dialectics* and as many Critics Group monographs. These have been supplemented by recent purchases to complete the runs of these important primary resources.

—Kathleen Manwaring
Manuscripts Supervisor

SCRC AT LUBIN HOUSE

As a guest of the Joseph I. Lubin House Second Wednesdays Series, Special Collections Research Center (SCRC) director Christian Dupont will give a talk on Wednesday evening, March 10, 2004. As part of his presentation, "From the Medieval Manuscripts to Margaret Bourke-White: The Special Collections Research Center at Syracuse University Library," Dupont will show selected artifacts from SCRC collections, including Books of Hours and vintage photographs taken by Bourke-White. He will talk about how such artifacts are introduced to students in class presentations, how they are used by scholars, and how they are made accessible to all through exhibitions and on the web. (Attendance is by special invitation only; for more information, contact Anne Auchincloss at 212-826-1449.)

SCRC HOSTS FACULTY SOCIAL

On Tuesday, April 6, 2004 from 5 to 7 p.m., the Special Collections Research Center will host a Faculty Social event, "Much Ado About Everything: An Evening at the Special Collections Research Center." Center staff will show selected highlights from the collections and talk with faculty about how the center can support teaching and research.

For further information on this and other upcoming Faculty Social programs, visit <http://provost.syr.edu/faculty/events.as>.

The Faculty Social Project is an endeavor of the Faculty Social Planning Committee and is sponsored by the Office of Academic Affairs. It is aimed at providing an opportunity for faculty members across campus to build a greater sense of community by planning activities at which they can come together in a relaxed social atmosphere to meet with colleagues.

Library Selectors and Subject Specialists

The following librarians serve as liaisons to academic departments. They assist in building library collections and providing library user education and other services to support Syracuse University's teaching and research mission. They welcome suggestions for acquisitions, comments about the Library's collections, and questions about access to materials not in the Syracuse University Library. Members of the Syracuse University community may also contact Peter McDonald, associate University librarian for collection development (apmcdona@syr.edu; x2573), with questions, comments, or suggestions regarding the Syracuse University Library collections. For questions about gifts to the Library, contact Nancy Cohen (njcohen@syr.edu; x5531). Note: The phone numbers listed below are Syracuse University campus extensions. When calling from off campus, dial 315-443-[extension].

SUBJECTS

Africa	Bonnie Ryan	x4674	bcryan@syr.edu
African American Studies	Bonnie Ryan	x4674	bcryan@syr.edu
Aging/Gerontology	Adina Mulliken	x9519	amullike@syr.edu
American Literature	Wendy Bousfield	x9520	wbbousfi@syr.edu
Anthropology	Bonnie Ryan	x4674	bcryan@syr.edu
Architecture	Barbara Opar	x2905	baopar@syr.edu
Art	Randy Bond	x3539	ribond@syr.edu
Art, Applied & Decorative	Randy Bond	x3539	ribond@syr.edu
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New to the Library Staff

Gregory J. Griffin, senior director of development, joined the Library staff on September 2, 2003. As the Library's first development officer, he is building on our network of friends and well-wishers while implementing a comprehensive plan to secure leadership, major, and annual gifts in support of Library and University goals. Griffin reports to the University Librarian and sits on the Administrative Committee, the Library's senior management group. He also works closely with the University's Division of Institutional Advancement.

Griffin comes to SU from St. Lawrence University in Canton, New York, where he was director of alumni and parent programs. Before that, he was associate director of annual giving at Alfred University, district director of the Tarrytown Muscular Dystrophy Association, and seminar director for the Syracuse-based Central New York



Gregory Griffin, senior director of development for the Syracuse University Library.

Business Journal. Griffin has a B.A. degree in English writing and government from St. Lawrence University and an M.B.A. degree from Alfred University.

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

Paul Bertalan, President

Peter S. Graham, Executive Director and University Librarian

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