Library Connection Newsletter

Libraries

Fall 2000

Fall 2000

Syracuse Univesity Library

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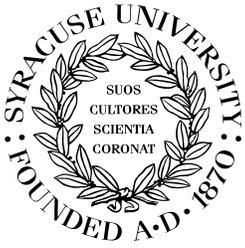
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FROM THE ASSOCIATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN

From Print to Digital: E-Journals in the Library

THE LIBRARY this fall will provide new access to more than 1,000 electronic journals, primarily in the sciences. As part of this arrangement, in January 2001 we will discontinue our existing print subscriptions to about 250 of these journals. The result will be University access, at no increase in cost, to many journals we did not previously have. All the digital journals will be available at all hours of the day and night to members of the University on campus, at home, or anywhere in the world. From some publishers we will no longer receive paper copies of the journals to which we already subscribed, but the cost of gaining access to the additional 750 journals will be no more than what we've already been paying for the fewer print journals.

How can we receive so many more science journals without paying more? In this report we will describe the agreement we have reached, and also discuss the benefits of e-journals, the challenges they pose, and the evolution of e-journal publishing.

THE NEW E-JOURNAL ARRANGEMENTS

Two factors have made possible the new e-journal arrangements: the Library's participation in a consortium of other libraries to increase our purchasing power, and the desire of science publishers to get out of the print business. The New England Research

Libraries consortium includes all eight Ivy League institutions, along with other libraries at Syracuse and the universities of Connecticut, Rochester, and Notre Dame.

This year we have negotiated agreements with Academic Press, Kluwer Publishing, and Blackwell Science. The terms allow any consortium member to have electronic access to journals subscribed to by any other member, or to the publisher's entire catalog— at a cost no greater than what each institution has paid for its own print subscriptions. We will no longer receive printed copies of these journals. Nevertheless, Syracuse, with about 250 print subscriptions from the three publishers, will gain access, at no additional cost, to more than 1,000 journals subscribed to by the consortium. From Academic Press we currently have 70 print subscriptions. But in the electronic environment we will soon have access—again, at no extra cost—to the remaining 200 titles in the Academic Press catalog, an arrangement that will nearly triple our holdings of journals produced by an important science publisher. In this way we will regain access to many titles that had to be canceled in the past.

Electronic publishing has become more and more financially attractive. Electronic journals have been around since at least the early 1990s, and most major journal publishers today, whether commercial or nonprofit, provide access to their scholarly journals over the web. Preliminary studies based on
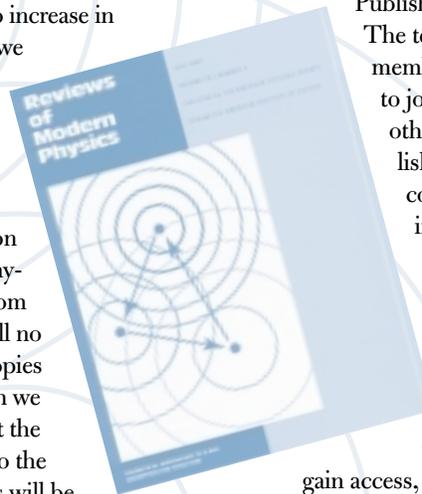
Association of Research Libraries statistics indicate that more than 50 percent of current Western European and North American commercial journals in major academic libraries in the United States are now available electronically. In the disciplines of science, technology, and medicine (STM), this figure stands closer to 90 percent and may well reach 100 percent within five years.

THE FOLLOWING E-JOURNALS are available through the Library now. The most efficient way to access them is to use the Library's online catalog, SUMMIT, and search by title. A URL link within the record will lead you to the desired e-journal. These titles can also be accessed through the Library's e-journals web page (see below):

• **Project Muse:** The full text of more than 50 print journals in the humanities and social sciences, with a variety of searching and printing options. See the databases holdings page (*http://libwww.syr.edu/research/ej/index.html*) for the full list of journal titles, volumes, and issues currently online.

• **JSTOR (Journal Storage):** An archive of scholarly publications in mathematics, science, and the social sciences, providing full-text articles online. (It is not available from the SUNY Environmental Science and Forestry campus.)

• **Institute of Physics (IOP):** Full-text and table of contents service to selected physics electronic journals.

• **Reed-Elsevier:** Access to "Elsevier Web Editions," a 12-month rolling access to those Reed-Elsevier titles for which we have a print subscription.

• **ACM Digital Library:** Complete indexing of all Association for Computing Machinery journals, newsletters, and conference proceedings since 1985 and the full text of articles since 1991.

• **MathSciNet:** Access to more than 55 years of mathematical reviews and current mathematical publications from 1940 to the present. Both bibliographic data and review texts are available from 1980 to the present.

The following are available now, but are not yet in the Library's SUMMIT catalog. Through the fall, as the electronic versions of these journals are cataloged, the Library will provide access via its database page on the web, under the "E-Journals" link, *http://libwww.syr.edu/research/ej*.

• **Academic Press:** Electronic access to all 270 Academic Press e-journals.
• **Kluwer:** Electronic access to all 580 Kluwer e-journals.
• **Blackwell Science:** Electronic access to all 208 Blackwell Science titles.

Such major STM publishers as Academic Press report they would prefer to be out of the print business altogether in five years. They regard e-journals as the easiest, most timely, and most profitable way to publish scholarly communications. This radical change in publishing has come about for a variety of reasons. First, distribution of journals over the web is far cheaper and more efficient than handling and mailing print copies via the mail. Second, as the costs of distribution over the web decrease, publishers can maintain or even increase their revenues while adding value to their products.

Publishers have now unbundled print and electronic subscriptions so that libraries can subscribe to one or the other or both. Print remains the "standard" price. Gaining electronic access to a print subscription generally adds a 10- to 20-percent surcharge to the print price. On the other hand, many publishers offer considerable discounts for e-access only, ranging from 10 percent in the case of Academic Press to only 2.5 percent in the case of Reed-Elsevier. Some publishers, such as Kluwer and Blackwell Science, offer no discount and the price remains the same. But e-access alone is never more expensive than print.

There are compelling reasons to gain access to journals in electronic form. Unlike print journals, e-journals are available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, from desktops in offices, labs, dorms, or off-campus anywhere in the networked world. Further, multiple users can access the same content simultaneously. Faculty can access relevant articles from e-journals while teaching, or provide links to specific articles from their course web pages, instead of sending students to the Library reserves desk. Many publishers allow interlibrary loan of e-articles, thus strengthening partnerships among sister institutions. Syracuse University Library users or affiliates who need journal literature "from a distance" will be assured access equal to those on campus. There are no processing, shelving, binding, or repair costs for electronic journals. Lost or stolen volumes cease to be a problem. Finally, the Library can save space in the stacks as fewer print volumes occupy dwindling shelf space.

Our decision to favor discounted e-journals over print was made in consultation with the faculty. This past spring all faculty received a Library "white paper," which requested input on the proposed plan, and we explained our proposal in many science department faculty meetings and elsewhere on campus. The response was almost entirely positive. Accordingly, the Library has begun to replace a small group of print journals with electronic versions. This process will continue in carefully managed steps over several years, at first in the sciences and in other disciplines where currency of information is most crucial. We will take every step in consultation with faculty and other key users.

For the e-journal transition to begin in January 2001, we reviewed each e-journal contract carefully. We reached good terms with Academic, Kluwer, and Blackwell Science. However, the Library's negotiations with Reed-Elsevier on its ScienceDirect package of 1,100 online journals have yet to conclude. Though Reed-Elsevier offered an excellent financial package, it insisted on a cancellation cap during the three-year term of

the contract. If we had signed that contract, we would have been unable for three years to cancel any high-priced Reed-Elsevier journals—and many are priced well above $3,000 per year with some in the $10,000 range. The University's journal costs rise at roughly 10 percent a year, while the Library's acquisitions budget rises by only 5 percent. The Reed-Elsevier agreement might have forced us to cancel society and small-press journals, which are indispensable in many fields, in order to make up the inevitable budget shortfall. Negotiations over the cancellation cap continue and may be more successful next year. Our three-year license agreements with Academic and Kluwer, and our one-year contract with Blackwell Science, were less problematic and carried fewer potential pitfalls. The Library gained access to the entire catalog of journals for all three of these publishers, not just those titles to which we currently subscribe.

CHANGES IN SCHOLARLY PUBLISHING

In the past, libraries with print subscriptions to journals actually owned the material outright, and bound journal volumes still make up much of our collections. But in the digital market, libraries often cannot purchase the material as they did with print; instead, they gain access to "content" (e.g., the online journal) through site licenses. These licenses may vary in detail from publisher to publisher, but their central feature is that they primarily provide access to content, not necessarily ownership. Indeed, since many licenses are signed through consortial deals involving multiple institutions of higher learning, we may see a time when major academic libraries such as Syracuse cease to "own" digital content and instead share it with sister institutions. The library consortium OhioLink, for example, provides most academic institutions in Ohio with access to a wide variety of digital content, including extensive e-journal packages, which no single institution actually owns. The consortium is becoming the conduit for access.

E-journal proliferation has changed how academic libraries do business. Since the Second World War, a group of vendors has played a broker's role between library acquisition departments and journal publishers. Rather than dealing with hundreds of small and large journal publishers, libraries achieved economies by using these vendors as intermediaries to manage all facets of the exchange, from invoicing to replacing lost copies. With the advent of e-journals, academic libraries for the first time in a generation began direct contract negotiations with publishers. At first these negotiations were uniformly difficult because neither side understood the needs and the culture of the other. Publishers failed to understand, for example, that libraries must allow "fair use," and that access must be by institutional

Challenges of E-Journal Access

• The Library must help prepare faculty, staff, and students for this gradual but inevitable change.
Library Action: Publicize the e-journal project and open a dialogue on relevant issues with all stakeholders.

• Information technology support issues must be worked out across campus as our e-journal collection grows.
Library Action: Provide support from the Library's Information Systems Department; work with Computing and Media Services (CMS) and department computer support staff on issues and recommendations.

• The Library must enhance its user education and bibliographic instruction programs to reach all faculty, staff, and students.
Library Action: Expand bibliographic instruction and faculty/student outreach, ensuring information literacy to all stakeholders; assist faculty to make full pedagogical use of electronic resources in their classrooms.

• Assure better access to good printers that provide high-quality copies of needed articles.
Library Action: Upgrade all Library printers as needed; work with CMS and other departments on minimum printer standards to provide good-quality print on demand.

• Raise issues regarding copyright in the electronic environment.
Library Action: The Library will continue to disseminate information to the University on copyright and intellectual property issues.

• Currently, no "fail-safe" archive exists for the preponderance of electronic full texts.
Library Action: The Library will work vigorously with national and international partners to find lasting solutions.

Internet address, not individual passwords. Libraries had their own short-sightedness, failing to understand the market needs of publishers and their fears of copyright infringement.

Now, after five years of sometimes contentious negotiations, the parties have reached mutual understanding. New licensing guidelines spell out the needs and access restrictions of scholarly publishers and academic libraries. Publishers now understand the unique requirements of academic libraries, just as we understand the financial and copyright concerns of publishers.

PUBLISHERS AND E-JOURNALS

Commercial, academic, and society publishers provide electronic access to their publications in different ways. Commercial publishers have led the way in digitizing their content, in part because they have had the necessary capital for research and development. They have built robust servers and complex search engines that can provide easy access to their journals. Certainly in the sciences most major publishers provide online versions of their journals.

Except for a few academic e-publishers, such as Oxford University Press and the University of Chicago, institutions of higher learning have provided e-content through partnerships with funding agencies or sister institutions. Such web-based sites as Highwire Press at Stanford University and Project MUSE at Johns Hopkins are examples. In each case, the hosting university provides the server for storage and dissemination of e-journals from an eclectic group of publishers.

Society publishers, too, have entered the e-journals arena, but more slowly. Only a few have succeeded in providing multi-user access at the institutional level. The American Chemical Society and the Institute of Physics may be the best examples. The Library provides access to the e-journals of both. But many smaller scholarly societies have yet to find a way to provide site license access to their publications while maintaining their membership. Since many societies rely solely on their membership and operate on a shoestring budget, they fear that offering their journals electronically via site licenses to campuses nationwide would automatically cause them to lose members.

To circumvent this outcome, society publishers have begun to offer direct free electronic access to the print journal at no additional cost to members. Society members are given a password for access, thus restricting access by others. For this reason, the Library does not currently have extensive access to society journals on the web.

There are still other new models for providing access to scholarly journals. The Mellon Foundation initiated a project to address the thorny issue of creating a stable, bibliographically integrated, technology-independent archive of print journals. Their JSTOR (Journal STORage) project provides electronic access to the backfiles of hundreds of archived e-journals (Syracuse is a subscriber). Its admirable goals include the following:

- Building a reliable and comprehensive archive of important scholarly journal literature;
- Dramatically improving access to these journals;
- Helping fill gaps in existing library collections of journal backfiles;
- Addressing such preservation issues as mutilated pages and long-term deterioration of paper;
- Reducing long-term capital and operating costs associated with the shelving, storage, and care of journal collections;
- Assisting scholarly associations and publishers in making the transition to electronic modes of publication; and
- Studying the impact of electronic access on the use of these scholarly materials.

Already many of the abstracting and indexing products provided to our patrons by the Library from our current databases web page have direct links from citations to many online journal articles. This convenience will increase pressure from users to expand the Library's e-journal content. We welcome the opportunity, but it will come at a cost.

THE ARCHIVING CHALLENGE

As print collections dwindle under the financial pressures exerted upon academic libraries to go electronic, we must face this question: What guarantees that these digital documents will become a permanent part of the human record? Currently there is no guarantee, and that is troubling indeed. It does not take long for a "current" technology to become obsolete. The Library already houses extensive material in a variety of formats, such as wax cylinders and eight-track tapes, whose playback mechanisms are outmoded or in disrepair. When this happens, the original content is, in effect, lost. So it will be with e-journals on the web if the stakeholders in scholarly communication do not act soon. How long before the web evolves to a point where it will become obsolete, superseded by some newer transmission mechanism? When that happens, what will happen to web-based PDF journals? We have no ready answer to date.

The challenge ahead for Syracuse University Library is to manage the transfer to electronic access in incremental steps while taking part in the national effort to find electronic archiving solutions. With the involvement of leading academic institutions, the government, the business sector, and, critically, such private funding agencies as the Mellon Foundation, there may be movement toward concrete results. Most publishers now guarantee an archive, but in the past their track record has not been impressive. An enduring archive must be achieved through collaboration with all the stakeholders in the scholarly communication process. Syracuse University Library is dedicated to being a player in this important endeavor.

CONCLUSION

The digital revolution is changing how scholars conduct their business. But technology should in no way abrogate the Library's purpose: to build and organize enduring, accessible collections while providing expert services that promote scholarship, learning, and discovery. The Library believes that expanding access to journal literature via the web accomplishes this purpose. Many issues remain, but we believe that the expansion of our journal holdings in the electronic environment is key to our future success. The University must move toward wider access to electronic journals because the benefits far outweigh the disadvantages in a trend that is gaining momentum among peer institutions. The Library welcomes faculty and student communication—we want to hear from you. To learn more about our E-Journals Project, contact the author at 315-443-2977 or by e-mail: *pmcdonal@library.syr.edu*.

—Peter McDonald
Associate University Librarian for Collection Development

Roy Simmons Jr. Now President of Library Associates

Roy Simmons Jr.

IN MAY ROY SIMMONS JR. became president of Library Associates. He brings to that role the sociability and gusto of a sportsman, the sensibility of an artist, and the arcane knowledge of a book collector. In fact, Simmons coached lacrosse at Syracuse for 40 years before retiring in 1998; he is an artist whose works are displayed in museums and galleries throughout the country; and he collects books, especially books on art.

It was the love of books that attracted him to Library Associates several years ago. In 1996 he joined the board of trustees, and since then he has been generous with books, financial support, and good ideas. In May, when the Library Associates Spring Luncheon speaker's flight to Syracuse was canceled, Simmons, as the new president, gave an impromptu speech that made an occasion out of the luncheon. "We are delighted to have Roy as the new president of Library Associates," says University Librarian Peter Graham. According to Mark Weimer, who is secretary-treasurer of Library Associates as well as curator of Special Collections, Roy Simmons Jr. is himself a "rare treasure."

Simmons draws a parallel between the Library Associates and the Stickmen's Club. "They're people who love lacrosse, and they're there to raise funds for us and do special projects," he says. "As lacrosse coach, if I needed something, I'd lean on them." Library Associates love books and libraries. Simmons would like to make the group "more of an arm of the Library, a resource to make it even better. When something important comes up and it's timely, the Library should be able to depend on the group for support. I'd also like Associates to be more involved with the community and more visible."

Many people ask Simmons about his seemingly double life as athlete and artist. "There is a correlation between the two," he says. "Both athletes and artists need sensitivity, coordination, understanding, and empathy. Both must be able to control their medi-

um and get the best out of it—and both are very competitive. And whether you're an athlete or an artist, you belong to the public. You're subject to criticism and scrutiny. You take your chances, whether by stepping on the field, performing in front of an audience, or showing your painting in a gallery."

Simmons's love of art—like so much in his life—began at Syracuse University. In the late 1940s he saw an exhibition of the works of Ivan Mestrovic in Archbold Gymnasium. "I was mesmerized by the heroism of the work—and of the man." Mestrovic, a world-renowned artist and a Croatian refugee, was artist-in-residence and professor of sculpture at SU from 1947 to 1955. Simmons lived a block from Mestrovic's home. "I'd go to his studio on Waverly Avenue and watch him work, although I wasn't a pupil. He left before I became a freshman," says Simmons, who majored in sculpture at SU and studied with a former student of Mestrovic, Ellen Nims.

For Simmons, book collecting went hand in hand with art. "I went on a quest to acquire books by artists I admired. I became fascinated by pre-Inca textiles and West African art, and I studied them by buying books." He spent time in Peru and in Africa, including Senegal, Ivory Coast, Togo, and Mali. Last year he visited carving villages in Mali to learn certain carving techniques and to teach locals about contemporary finishes. "I realized I could be completely absorbed by these things and I had to back off," he says.

Fortunately for Library Associates, Simmons has lots of energy to spare. For his part, being president of this group is a way to stay connected to SU. "I grew up in the shadow of the University," he says. "My father [Roy Simmons Sr.] worked here for 45 years. I graduated from here, played here, coached and taught here. I want to see if I can contribute in some other way to the University I love."

Recent Acquisitions

Gwen Grant Mellon, cofounder of Hôpital Albert Schweitzer in Haiti, and Terry Keenan, special collections librarian, sign an agreement whereby the hospital's records will be held by Syracuse University Library.
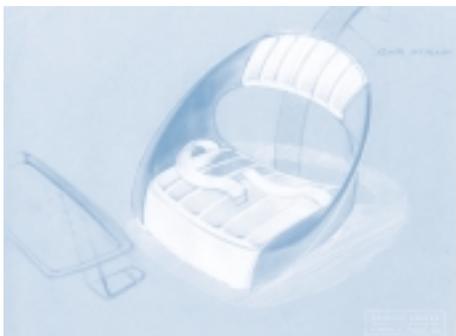
Industrial designer Ray Spilman designed this child car seat, ca. 1967.

RECORDS OF THE HÔPITAL ALBERT SCHWEITZER

Syracuse University Library's Albert Schweitzer holdings were increased substantially by the addition of the records of the Hôpital Albert Schweitzer (HAS), of Deschapelles, Haiti. Founded in 1956 by Gwen Grant Mellon and her late husband, Larrimer Mellon, the still-thriving hospital serves 265,000 people living in a 600-square-mile area.

In May, after some years of careful negotiation with representatives of the hospital's Grant Foundation, Terry Keenan, special collections librarian, went to New York City to meet with Gwen Mellon, who was there to receive the Brooke Astor Award from Rockefeller University for women's contributions to science. In New York they finalized the agreement.

When fully processed, the records will give researchers unique opportunities to explore health care issues in the third world, political and social issues in the region's poorest nation, and the successful application of Albert Schweitzer's spiritual philosophy of "reverence for life" in the latter half of the 20th century.

CENTRAL NEW YORK COALITION FOR ADULT AND CONTINUING EDUCATION (CNY-CACE) PAPERS

This May the Library received the first installment of the records of CNY-CACE (Coalition for Adult and Continuing Education), based on a donor agreement signed in November 1999. These materials add to the more than 50 unique collections in the Alexander N. Charters Library of Resources for Educators of Adults, the largest and most significant collection of such historical documents in the world.

CNY-CACE has a distinguished history of coordinating projects and programs in the increasingly complex and important world of continuing education. The organization brings together a variety of local adult education organizations, such as Syracuse University, Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation, Cornell Cooperative Extension, the Onondaga Historical Association, and RLS Career Service. The collection will provide researchers with the opportunity to examine adult education practiced at the grass-roots level.

RAY SPILMAN PAPERS

This June Raymond Spilman, industrial designer, died at the age of 89. His papers have been coming to Special Collections since 1979 and now the final addition to those holdings has been made. Spillman was a contemporary of Russel Wright, Arthur Pulos, Tucker Madawick, and Dave Chapman—all of whose papers reside at SU. His generation was responsible for the professionalization of the field.

Spilman will be remembered for his popular commercial designs, such as the Pringles potato chips can, Cosco plastic modular furniture for children, and his Char-Broil outdoor cooking devices. Fellow designers and researchers into the history of design will remember his great oral history project, funded by the Smithsonian and the National Endowment for the Arts, in which he interviewed dozens of designers about their work and the process of design. All the tapes and most of the transcripts for the tapes are part of the Spilman Papers.

Successfully designed products do not make it to the market by chance. All the vagaries of the process, from initial drawings and doodles to meetings and contracts with clients and engineers, are captured in the industrial design papers here. The spirit and creative sources for the revolution in design that put mid-century American products on the global market are captured in the interviews that Spilman conducted with virtually every major designer in the country. His rich and varied collection will not only support the design programs at SU, but provide years of new material for art and social historians.

# Commercials from Diamond Collection Included in Exhibition

ON JULY 21, 2000, the Museum of Television & Radio opened an exhibition of presidential campaign commercials at its New York and Los Angeles locations. The museum is collaborating with the Center for the Study of Popular Television at the S.I. Newhouse School of Public Communications, and with Syracuse University Library, which holds the Edwin Diamond Collection of Political Advertising and Commercials. Two staff members from the museum spent three days in the Library's Media Services Department last winter previewing more than 60 commercials before making selections for the exhibition.

Titled *Madison Avenue Goes to Washington: The History of Presidential Campaign Advertising*, the 90-minute video is "a compendium of the most memorable and historically significant presidential commercials created from 1952 through 1996 for 12 general elections." Tim Russert, moderator of *Meet the Press* and an NBC news correspondent, is the narrator.

Several commercials from the Library's Edwin Diamond collection are included, along with others from the museum's own collection. The exhibition brochure notes that the video "traces the evolution of presidential advertising from crudely produced, hastily-thrown-together novelty items featuring candidates in stilted studio shots, to intricately researched, rigorously tested spots featuring state-of-the-art production and marketing techniques."

The exhibition continues through November 12.
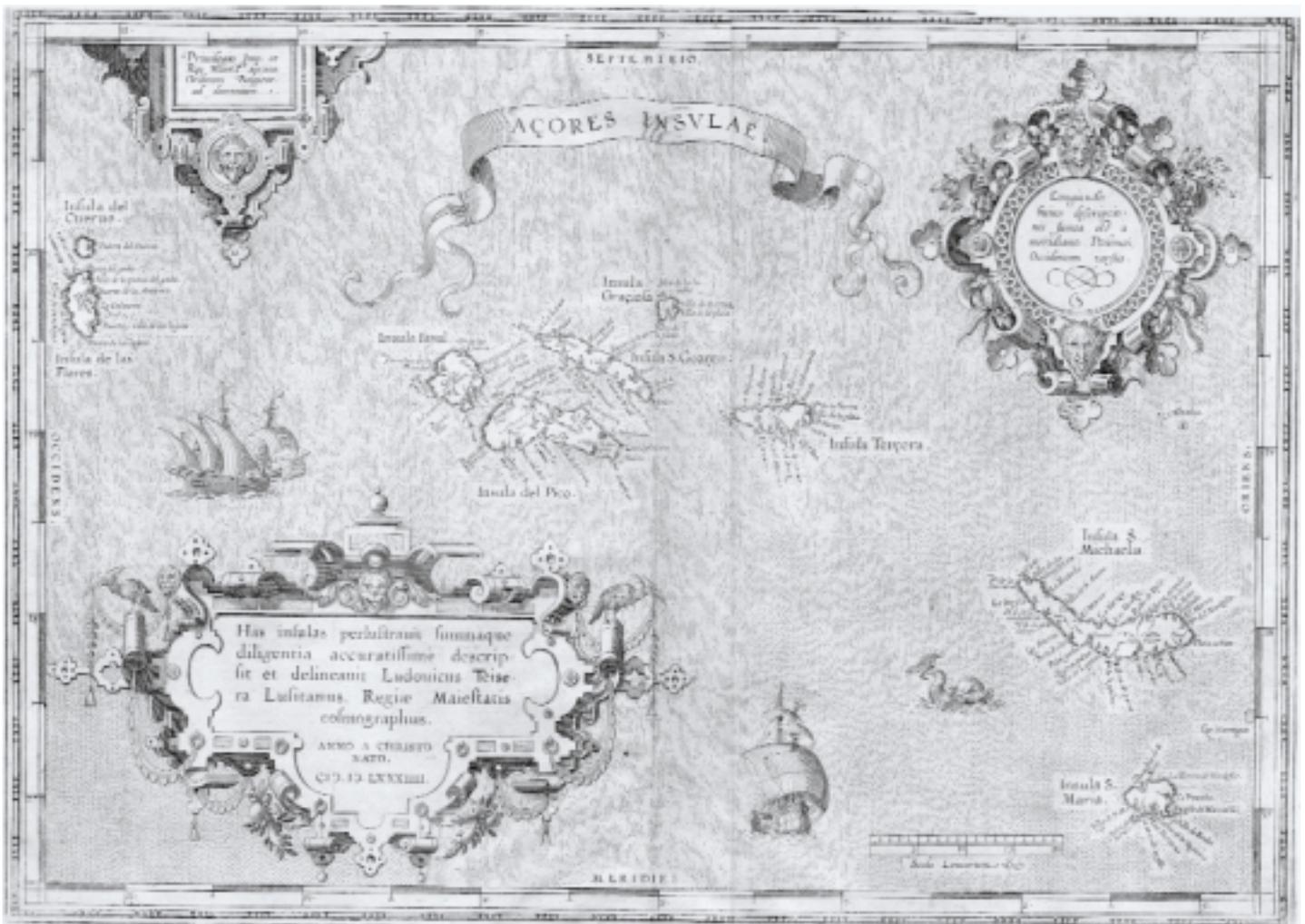
In 1570, Abraham Ortelius (1527-1598) issued the Western world's first regularly produced atlas, *Theatrum orbis terrarum*. The above map of the Azores Islands appears in the 1584 edition. This map and many others will be on display in the E.S. Bird Library from mid-October through early January in an exhibition titled *Where in the World Are the Words? Maps and Society*.

Geographic Information Systems

GIS PLANNING

For much of the past year, the Library has been planning a new Geographic Information Systems (GIS) service to be situated in the Maps and Government Information Department on the third floor of Bird Library. An increasingly popular method of analysis, GIS is no longer used only by geographers and geologists. Any academic discipline can benefit from appropriate use of GIS. Many SU faculty and students have already started using it, and many more are planning to do so now that GIS software is readily available and GIS courses are being offered on campus. As the Library expands its digital holdings and services and as patron demand grows, it is logical for the Library to expand its GIS service.

WHAT IS GIS?

A complete GIS system includes hardware, software, data, trained users, and the skills needed to analyze and interpret data. GIS combines the capabilities of a database with the visual power of mapping software. Any object that can be "geocoded," or referenced spatially, can be analyzed using GIS. Users can create attractive publication-quality maps and link together such objects as charts, tables, photographs, or drawings.

GIS combines layers of information about a map location (such as a city) or a feature (such as a mountain or building). Users decide which layers to use, turning them on or off depending upon the information need. Examples of layers, or themes, could include tax parcels, streets, voter precincts, libraries, schools, zoning, floodplains, wetlands, wards, parks, building permits, and historic districts.

All available data about each map feature are stored in a GIS database and linked to that feature on the map. For example, data about a shopping mall might include such attributes as the mall name, its size, its type, a list of tenants, the number of available spaces, and the names of its anchor stores. Since GIS links features to attributes, users can access attributes for any map feature or locate any feature from its attributes in a table. Output can be in the form of tables, spreadsheets, reports, or maps.

SOME GIS HISTORY

In the 1950s urban planners used clear Mylar sheets to layer themes on a base map. This precursor to GIS was a complex and time-consuming process because the maps had to be updated frequently and redrawn. In the 1980s governments and public utilities, using powerful computers, dramatically increased their use of GIS. In the 1990s the PC desktop and the graphical user interface made GIS software widely accessible—though not very affordable—to ordinary citizens. The release of TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing)—developed by the Census Bureau for the 1990 census—was a milestone. For the first time the general public could obtain digital boundary files (representing locations) on a CD. Using GIS on a PC, anyone could combine such files with various data sets to create digital maps. Since then, the government and private industry have provided even more user-friendly boundary files, and the use of GIS has steadily increased.

HOW IS GIS USED?

Exciting examples of GIS use abound. Biologists may use it to graphically display changes in animal population in specific habitats. The FDIC uses GIS to monitor discriminatory practices by tracking mortgage-lending patterns in specific neighborhoods. Public safety officials use GIS to determine where to establish disaster assistance units after a flood. Universities partner with communities to create web-based civic networks, locating everything from bike paths to toxic waste sites. Archaeologists model prehistoric land settlement patterns. City planners use GIS to identify parcels that will be affected by specific development plans, e.g., a new mall or highway.

Universities and museums use GIS to help conserve works of art. For example, the University of Fine Arts in Romania uses GIS to restore a medieval wall mural. Areas of the painted mural are digitized and mapped onto a coordinate grid. Each color is then given its own layer or overlay in the GIS. Data are then entered to document critical areas describing the conditions and possible methods of restoration for each layer. Related information about each layer, such as documents and photographs, can be attached to the database so a complete history of the mural's restoration process can be made available in one document.

One particularly useful and user-friendly GIS application is the web interface created by GIS analysts at the Delaware Department of Labor. The site brings

together important data for workers. Themes include business location, transportation, and child care. Users key in their home or work address to generate a custom map showing child care centers, schools, businesses, and training facilities within a three-mile or smaller radius. In addition, they receive detailed point-to-point directions, and bus routes, and stops.

WHAT IS THE ROLE OF THE ACADEMIC LIBRARY?

In addition to providing appropriate hardware and software, the Library functions as the campus data depository. We can identify, find, and streamline access to the data sets needed by our students and other researchers. Along with such groups as the New York State GIS Data Sharing Cooperative, the CUGIR service at Cornell, and the Alexandria Digital Library, Syracuse University Library plans to make more data available on the web. Integral to sharing is describing; thus part of our task is to create the metadata necessary to make such files searchable and useful to others, following standards outlined in the Federal Geographic Data Committee's National Spatial Data Infrastructure.

RECENT CHANGES IN MGI

A new MGI department head was appointed on October 1, 1999, a new Maps/GIS Librarian in June 2000, and a new department staff supervisor in July. Construction on the GIS lab and other office and patron space began in April 2000. The MGI Department plans to offer GIS services some time in the fall 2000 semester.

The new maps/GIS librarian, John Olson, brings significant experience with maps to this position. He previously worked as assistant map librarian at the Borchert Map Library, University of Minnesota, which was an early participant in the Association of Research Libraries GIS Literacy Project. He will oversee and coordinate the GIS lab and its services.

THE GIS SERVICE

Six high-end GIS workstations will have ample temporary and portable data storage capability and Internet access. They will be equipped with zip drives, and DVD-ROM drives. Other equipment will include a writeable CD-ROM drive, two ledger-sized scanners, a large digitizing tablet, a large color plotter, and medium-format color and letter-sized black and white laser printers. Software will support basic and advanced mapping for all academic and research uses of GIS. Lab software will be similar to packages used in GIS classes on campus.

The Library is arranging a campus-wide site license with GIS software vendor ESRI for access to ArcInfo, ArcView, and associated products. Peter McDonald, associate university librarian for collection development, is negotiating this $25,000 annual agreement in which the Library is supporting half the cost and a coalition of campus partners the other half.

During lab hours basic assistance will be available to users, including orientation to available software and equipment. Patrons may schedule appointments with designated staff for introductory training as well as help in determining their data needs, retrieving data, and identifying additional commercial, or public domain resources. The lab is located near the reference service and the collections of print and digital maps and government CD-ROMs.

GIS instruction will become part of the Library's user education program. Librarians will not duplicate the academic course instruction already offered on campus, but will complement it. We will tailor GIS instruction to specific classes or assignments, and partner with appropriate subject librarians and faculty. Our lab and our instruction efforts will ease pressure on departmental labs used by faculty for instruction and by the students in those classes.

Web sites for resources or organizations mentioned in this article:

City of Ithaca GIS
http://www.ithacamaps.org/

Delaware Department of Labor
http://www.delawareworks.com/

SU Library GIS Resources
http://libwww.syr.edu/information/mgi/gis.htm

ESRI
http://www.esri.com

New York State GIS Clearinghouse
http://www.nysgis.state.ny.us/

Cornell University Geospatial Information Repository (CUGIR)
http://cugir.mannlib.cornell.edu/index.html

"Preserving Medieval Art with GIS,"
ArcNews (Spring 2000): 19.

The City of Ithaca, New York, provides one of the best examples of GIS on the web. This image is the result of a search for a specific street address. Users can view and search by sidewalk data, tree information, topography, property boundaries, fire hydrant locations, date of sale, building locations on lots, voting district, census neighborhood, street names, and more. For color images (which show more detail) visit the City of Ithaca GIS site:
http://www.ithacamaps.org/.

New Resources

HOW CAN I FIND A COPY OF THE POEM THAT COMPARES A BROKEN HEART TO A BROKEN EGG BY POE'S CONTEMPORARY THOMAS HOLLEY CHIVERS?

LITERATURE ONLINE: LION

Literature Online (LION) was added to the SUMMIT collection of databases about a year ago. LION encompasses a large number of resources, including author biographies and bibliographies, citations to literary scholarship, entire literary works, and links to literary resources on the Web. LION provides the full text of more than 290,000 works of English and American poetry, drama, and prose. New literary works are continually being input. One of the database's most valuable features is the access it provides to ABELL: Annual Bibliography of English Language and Literature, previously available only as an annual print index (Ref Z 2011 .M69). LION also includes LIFT: Literary Journals in Full Text, which provides the text of articles in thirty selected journals, such as *English Literature in Transition*, *Raritan*, *Prairie Schooner*, and *New England Review*.

To find LION go to the SU Library's home page (*http://libwww.syr.edu*). Click on "Databases." At the Databases Main Menu, click on "L," and select "Literature Online" from the alphabetically arranged menu. (Note: Because it includes the text of many long works, *LION* is sometimes slow to load. If possible, do *LION* searching in the morning.)

How does LION compare with SUMMIT's other literary databases? Like LION's ABELL, the databases Arts & Humanities Search, Humanities Abstracts, and MLA International Bibliography provide bibliographic references to articles on literary topics. SUMMIT presently provides two full-text literary databases. Women Writers Online provides the works of pre-Victorian women writers; the Gale Literary Databases provide articles in *Dictionary of Literary Biography* and *Contemporary Authors* (biographical/bibliographic studies of individual writers) and in *Contemporary Literary Criticism Select* (a compilation of critical essays about literary works by authors who are either living or who died after 1960). Among SUMMIT's literary databases, LION is unique in providing both secondary sources and the full text of literary works.

There is surprisingly little overlap between the MLA International Bibliography and ABELL: Annual Bibliography of English Language and Literature. Like the latter, ABELL provides citations to articles on the English language; literatures in English; manuscript and textual studies; and the customs, beliefs, song, dance, and material culture of the English-speaking world. However, literary researchers who wish to be comprehensive should search both MLA and ABELL. ABELL is superior to the MLA in its coverage of British and continental scholarship. ABELL provides references to book reviews, lacking in MLA. The MLA database goes back to 1963, ABELL to 1920.

LION can help researchers locate literary web resources. It also provides access to web sites to researchers with the following sorts of questions: 1) What Internet resources exist on John Milton? 2) How do I find an electronic discussion list on African American literature? 3) Is there an electronic edition of *Beowulf*?

One does not have to know the author and title of a literary work to locate it in LION. LION's full-text collection of literary works may be accessed not only by title and author's name, but by gender, ethnicity, and nationality of author; literary movement; key word or phrase; dates; or genre. For example: 1) Did any 19th-century female African American poets write about slavery? 2) How can I find a copy of the poem that compares a broken heart to a broken egg by Poe's contemporary Thomas Holley Chivers? 3) Were any ballad operas written about beggars? 4) Where does the line "Look on my works, ye Mighty, and despair!" come from?

In conclusion, though many American literary researchers are in the habit of consulting the MLA Bibliography exclusively, anyone compiling a working bibliography of secondary sources on a literary topic should consult LION as well. LION's full-text capabilities are a tremendous boon to researchers needing to track down quotations and poems. Finally, LION's collection of poetry, plays, and prose works yields rare works not in the Library's book collection.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ASIAN STUDIES: BAS

Since 1941 the print version of Bibliography of Asian Studies (BAS) has been the most important record of research and scholarly literature on Asia in Western languages. Last year the Library joined 180 other academic institutions nationally and internationally by subscribing to BAS online.

The online version, which is updated quarterly, contains 420,000 references to books, journal articles, chapters in edited volumes, conference proceedings, anthologies, festschriften, etc., published from 1971 to the present day. It encompasses the contents of

the annual printed volumes of the BAS from 1971 to 1991, as well as the full text of all articles published from 1992 to 1999 in the 130 most-used journals of Asian studies.

According to Gurnek Singh, head of the Library's South Asia Unit, the BAS covers more Asian studies journals than any other bibliography, including MLA, Sociological Abstracts, Historical Abstracts, and Arts and Humanities Citation Index. He says, "BAS online is *the* bibliography for scholars of Asia in general and of South Asia in particular."

Entries are accessible by subject, country, journal title, or via keyword searches. Users can browse or search across the 20 years of the bibliography, based on the information contained in the citations and the subject headings used in the printed BAS. Citations can easily be printed or downloaded.

To access BAS online, start with SU Library's home page (*http://libwww.syr.edu*). Click on "Catalog/Databases." At the Databases Main Menu, click on "B" and select "Bibliography of Asian Studies." Search BAS via keyword or browse by subject, journal title, or country. Alternatively, one can access BAS by doing a keyword search on SUMMIT for "Bibliography of Asian Studies." Click on that entry in the resulting list; then, at the bottom of the page that opens, click "Electronic Version" to go directly to BAS online.

For further information, contact Gurnek Singh, 548 E.S. Bird Library, 315-443-4677, or *gxsingh@library.syr.edu*.

NEW ART REFERENCE SET ACQUIRED

Benezit, Emmanuel
Dictionnaire critique et documentaire des peintres, sculpteurs, dessinateurs et graveurs.
Paris: Grund, 1999. (14 vols.) Fine Arts Reference (fourth floor E.S. Bird Library) N40.B47 1999

The Fine Arts Department of Syracuse University Library has acquired the latest edition of one of the standard biographical dictionaries of artists and designers. "Benezit," as it is referred to by scholars, librarians, and collectors, first appeared in 1911 as a single volume that, under the editorship of Emmanuel Benezit, was expanded to three volumes in the 1920s and published in Paris by Grund. A second edition of eight volumes was issued between 1948 and 1955. Until now, the 1976 edition of 7,500 pages

in 10 volumes was standard in most academic and museum art reference collections.

The 1999 edition has been expanded to 14 volumes and 13,000 pages. This publication is not just an updating, but in many cases a reworking of the original articles. For this latest edition, which has been 10 years in production, information was extracted from recent monographs, periodical articles, exhibition catalogs, critical reviews, and auction house records. The data consulted were

current through 1998. Special emphasis was given to adding artists from the contemporary period. The dictionary now includes 200,000 biographies.

Although published entirely in French, it is written in such a way that it can be easily understood by those with only a basic understanding of the language. To enhance readability, the pages have been given a new layout. Each entry is made up of the following: heading (name of artist, dates and locations of birth and death, the time period of their work, nationality, media, and subject matter); the article; a facsimile of the artist's signature(s) or monogram; brief bibliography; museum listings; and prices of works from public auctions.

Volume one includes charts comparing monetary values from 1901 through 1997, including a translation into U.S. dollars.

In addition to this latest version of Benezit, the Library also owns the sets from 1948 to 1955 and from 1976. At present, no electronic version of the dictionary has been published.

Art students and copyists in the Louvre Gallery, Paris, woodblock engraving by Winslow Homer, from *Harper's Weekly*, 11 January 1868.

Library Offers New, Subject-Related Web Pages

Subject specialists, also known as "selectors" within the Library, are developing more efficient ways to connect students and faculty with the information they need. Over the summer the selectors worked on new subject-related web pages, each of which gathers hyperlinks to a multiplicity of resources in a given subject. Some of the links are to materials held by the Library:

    Print resources
    Electronic resources
    E-journals
    Library request forms
    Instructional materials, online tutorials

Other links point users to pertinent Internet resources at other sites and institutions:

    Professional associations
    Metasites
    Government information
    Career and employment
    Discussion groups
    Search engines

To find information on a specific subject, such as chemistry or linguistics, go to the Library Bibliographers and Subject Specialists page (*http://libwww.syr.edu/information/admin/librarians.htm*) and click on that subject.

That page can also be found from the Library's home page (*http://libwww.syr.edu*). Click on "General Information," then "Subject Librarians."