2002

If Rumors Were Horses

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Surviving the Era of Digital Media

by Edward Colleran (Director, Publisher Relations, Copyright Clearance Center, Inc.)
<ecolleran@copyright.com>

Imagine awakening after a 10-year slumber and surveying the library around you. At first glance, everything might look the same. Books and magazines are still on the shelves and library patrons are still asking questions, taking out books and returning them late. But, in fact, the library world (and publishing, too!) has irrevocably and fundamentally changed over the last decade. The Internet has facilitated the spread of knowledge beyond anyone’s imagining, with self-service research within the grasp of anyone with a computer and an Internet connection. On the other hand, the Internet (and the quality and ease of digital reproduction) has launched an unprecedented assault on copyright, the prime bulwark of intellectual property. For better or worse, the era of digital media has begun and there is no turning back.

If Rumors Were Horses

The awesome David Goodman <dgoodman@phoenix.Princeton.EDU> (where does he get the time to do all he does?) now has a dual position. As well as Visiting Research Scholar in the Library, he is now Associate Professor in the Palmer School of Library and Information Science of Long Island University. And what’s he working on in his spare time? At Princeton, he is working on improving access to electronic resources and on use studies. At LIU, he will be teaching courses on academic libraries, serials, and science reference, as well as the introductory course in the program (his favorite, he says).

And speaking of Princeton, heard from Juliette Arnhem <jarnheim@Princeton.EDU> who hopes to make it to the Conference. Juliette and her husband have put their house in New Jersey on the market. They are moving to guess where? Charleston, S.C.! And, if you look at the pictures of the new College of Charleston Library on Calhoun Street as it is going up (you’ll see a lot when you’re here in November), you can even see her house! Go to http://www.cofe.edu/%7Ellibrary/addlestone/progress/sept.html. Juliette’s place is viewable from the “Third Floor Level Slab placement—3D” in the Sept. 2002 update. The house (white with black slate roof) is just at the edge of the trees to the right, almost to the edge of the photo.

This Charleston Conference Issue is guest edited by Ed Colleran <ecolleran@copyright.com> of the Copyright Clearance Center who is also beginning a new column with this issue, “Desperately Seeking Copyright” (see p.89). This month’s installment is on DOI, very relevant to many of the papers in this issue.

Ingenta pic has just announced a series of changes designed to provide a solid operational base to support further growth for Ingenta’s activities as it continued on page 6
Hello all! It has rained the entire month of September and most of October here in Charleston. This is good since we need the rain and also maybe it won’t rain during the Conference! Also, this has given me much time to be indoors with the computer and *ATG* instead of outside getting my hands dirty trying to garden.

This issue is guest edited by Ed Colleran of the Copyright Clearance Center and includes articles from Ed himself, John Cox, Corilee Christou, Gail Dykstra, and Ann Okerson. As Ann Okerson says in her essay, “Nighttime Musings of a Sleepless Librarian,” “It’s an exhilarating time to be a librarian!” We also have Trends in Book Pricing for the year ending June 30, 2002 by Tom Loughran, a response to Allison Mays’ embargo ravings in the June issue by Ian Jacobs and David Bull, *Texas Trails* by Thomas Leonhardt, and *Library Statistics Standard* by Bob Molyneux and that’s just the tip of the iceberg. *ATG’s* Special Report on Libraries in the Cybergate continues. Eleanor Cook talks about Spam, and two people approach the book in the electronic age — Bryan Carson in Legally Speaking and Rick Anderson in In My Humble But Correct Opinion. The Rick Lugg and Ruth Fischer interviews enlighten our knowledge of SFX (Ex Libris) and WebBridge (Innovative Interfaces). A lengthy interview by Jim Mowry with Karen Hunter adds more to ponder and also brings back memories of the third year of *ATG* (June, 1991, v.3#3, pp.36-37) when we interviewed Karen after Elsevier had just bought Pergamon! Whew! The times, they sure have changed!

It’s still raining outside and my daughter Ileana has come home for fall break. At least: some things remain constant! See y’all in Charleston!

Yr. Ed. 🌧️

**Letters to the Editor:**

Send letters to <strauchh@earthlink.net>, phone or fax 843-723-3536, or snail mail: *Against the Grain*, MSC 98, The Citadel, Charleston, SC 29409. You can also send a letter to the editor from the *ATG* Homepage at <http://www.against-the-grain.com>.

**Dear Editor:**

I just want to let you know that Papa Lyman is still alive and well and working away, I have been so busy that I haven’t finished a column lately. I want to let you and all my friends know that I am working on a “Papa” which will talk about university presses and many of the personnel changes that have taken place lately. Don’t give up on me! See you all in Charleston.

Sincerely, Lyman W. Newlin (Book Trade Counselor) <broadwater@wnyi.net>

*Editor’s note: Isn’t Lyman amazing! I am so looking forward to seeing him and his wife Evy in Charleston later this month! Let’s all encourage him to keep writing! See you soon, Lyman. — KS*

**AGAINT THE GRAIN DEADLINES**

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**Rumors**

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moves into profitability. Following a Board review of its business structure to assess what is now required to support the Company going forward, the following changes have been approved: Board changes, including the appointment of a new Chief Operating Officer, a new Finance Director and a change in internal reporting lines; a major reorganization of the Company’s customer-facing operation; the raising of £1.14 million in cash, mainly from the group’s Directors, to fund the above changes. Board changes — Simon Dessain will move into the role of Chief Operating Officer immediately and assume day-to-day operating responsibility for all the revenue-generating and customer-facing activities of the Company in addition to his current responsibilities for the technology function. He will be responsible for implementing a simplified operational structure which will provide a solid platform for sustainable profit growth and will continue to report to Mark Rowse, Chief Executive. William Finlay has been appointed Finance Director beginning 1st October 2002. William has had financial responsibility for businesses in both the journals publishing and the software services industries, including appointments at Misys plc, Berlitz and most recently as European Director of Finance at US-quoted Interwoven, Inc. David Callcott left the Company on 30th September. As a result of the consolidation of the Company’s activities into one reporting line, Andrea Keyhani has resigned from the Board and will be leaving the Company on 31st December 2002. Mark Rowse, states: “Andrea Keyhani has made a huge contribution to developing Ingenta’s business over the last two years and I accepted her resignation with great regret. Similarly I will be sorry to lose David Callcott after three and a half years as a member of Ingenta’s team.” — Reorganization — The Company’s customer-facing operations will be re-focused around two sites, Oxford in the UK and Boston in the US, continued on page 8

<http://www.against-the-grain.com>

Well, the effervescent Lynda Fuller Clendenning <lfclende@indiana.edu> has moved to Indiana University Libraries where she is Head of the Acquisitions Division (monograph, serial, and electronic resource acquisition). She says she is happy to be working in acquisitions again! Pretty exciting!

And, speaking of working in Acquisitions, I am looking forward to the upcoming panel Where Have All the Acquisitions Librarians Gone (second installment) featuring Heidi Hoerman <hoerman@vm.sc.edu>, Digby Sales <digby@stitlib.uta.edu>, Trisha Davis <davis.115@osu.edu> and Eleanor Cook <cookel@conrad.appstate.edu>.

Keep your eyes peeled for all the Library Science Students at the 2002 Charleston Conference! Bob Molyneux <drdata@molyneux.com> has several students working as interns at the Conference — Joey Gainey, Lisa Hudgins, Mary E. Massey and two others attending Susan Bankson and Jean-Mark Sens.

And — speaking of Library Science Students — Heidi Hoerman (above) is bringing her ENTIRE SERIALS CLASS to the Conference. Here are their names — John Breitmeyer, Adam Burton, Thomas (Kell) Carpenter, David Eason, Karen Emmons, Joseph (Joe) Gainey (he’s going to be an intern — see above), Lawryn Henderson, Judith Lantz, Mark Leach, Mary (Tinker) Massey (another intern, see above), Stephanie Owen, Helene Tremblay, Derek Wilmott, and Susan Wynne. This is fabulous! All of us must make a point of making these students feel welcome—Say hello!

And speaking of effervescent — Have you all heard Jack Montgomery’s <jack.montgomery@wku.edu> new CD “Onward to Avalon”? Like WOW! “Onward to Avalon” is a musical journey into the realms of folklore, myth, and spirituality. It was recorded in Nashville during 2001-2002 in collaboration with some of Jack’s dear friends and fine musicians. This project also includes the members of "Lost River" (see http://www.lostriver.net/) with whom Jack plays music in Bowling Green. “Lost River” has been performing together for over a year at various local festivals, clubs, and parties and offer a new and inventive blend of Celtic and traditional folk music. I’ve never told anyone this, but it was my dream to have one of my two kids be a great opera singer (like Luciano Pavarotti or Kiri Te Kanawa, no less!) and I would be the Mom who would follow them all over the world cheering them on and listening to great music. Anyway, it turns out that neither of my fabulous kids is very musical after all. But now I know a real live performing musician! Wow!

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IN MEMORIAM — FRANK CLASQUIN — (1915-2002)

“With the deepest sorrow we inform you about the death of Frank Clasquin, the founder and first director (1900-2000) of our Moscow office. Frank passed away Sep 25, 2002, in US, of complications from heart disease. Long before Frank came to Russia in 1990, he was well known in the library and publisher community worldwide as a successful and innovative leader of The Faxon Co (USA). He joined Faxon in 1963 in the position of vice-president and CEO and stayed in that position until his retirement in 1980 running the company together with his brother-in-law Albert Davis, the owner of Faxon. During these years Faxon had increased its turnover 100 times and became a worldwide leader in the subscription business. In 1980 Frank retired, but 10 years later in 1990 he was asked by his successor, Richard Rowe, to accept a very special mission — come to Russia and establish a subscription business. It was the time of Gorbachev and all the world was enthusiastic about quick changes in the Russian political life. Initially, Frank was supposed to spend six months in Russia and after this the local staff would continue, supported by the new political regime and contributing to the integration of Russia into the world community. But the reality became more complicated and diverse; therefore, Frank spent 12 years in Russia, going through many fights and challenges, but he was rewarded by love, friendship and loyalty. To tell the story of Frank’s years in Russia can take a good size book — and probably some day such a book will be published, as Frank left a detailed diary. He kept saying that he was amazed himself at how a small group of people could break a state monopoly. It really was almost impossible (sounds like the name of famous American movie: Mission — Impossible), because until 1990 the distribution of foreign literature in Russia was an exclusive right of the state, mainly for political reasons, and state bodies, responsible for this distribution, were not happy at all about Frank’s coming to Russia. Then the Moscow office started in 1990, having two people on the staff, step by step building new relations with the library community based on trust and mutual respect. By the time the Moscow office joined Swets in September, 1994, with other European offices of Faxon, it had nine employees, a core group of loyal clients and real life experience of surviving during the putsch of 1991 and political disorder in 1993. But life was preparing more surprises. After successful years 1995-1997, the bank crisis of 1998 caused a tremendous decrease in the Russian economy and it took the talent, strategic view and great optimism of Frank to keep the office, the clients and the staff. Just one episode to mention — during the winter of 1998-1999 there was no heat and water in the office building and the employees (including Frank) were working in coats at temperatures of 10 degrees C and sometimes could not start their computers. Frank, fully supported by his team, not only saved the office during the crisis, but achieved constant progress during the next years. In December, 2000, he had returned as publisher of the Moscow office, but stayed connected with his colleagues and friends, sharing with them his business and life experience. In spite of all mentioned (and even more not mentioned) challenges, Frank always considered his 12 years in Russia as a very happy time in his life. He was proud about doing something unique, of real historical value. Russia became his second motherland, and he believed in the bright future of this country. In one of his interviews to a Russian newspaper Frank said: "In Moscow I dream about Boston, and in Boston I dream about Moscow.” He became well recognized in the Russian library community for his professionalism, honesty and deep respect for the people. He trusted and published many articles and reviews in the press and TV. Whatever: Frank was doing, he was radiating energy and inspiration — we will miss it. But most of all we will miss his very special kindness, his friendly and charming smile, his wisdom and unique personality. We thank him again and again for being with us.”

The Board (from Swets).

Here is the information regarding the Memorial Service. — “Frank F. Clasquin of Dedham, Massachusetts, died on September 24 in Jackson, Tennessee. A memorial service was held Saturday, October 26, at 2 p.m. at Evangelical Lutheran Bethlehem Church, 5 Cliffside Road, Roslindale, MA. In lieu of flowers, the family requests that donations be made to Evangelical Lutheran Church, PO Box R, Roslindale, MA 02131, or Ursuline Academy, 65 Lower St., Dedham, MA 02026.”

<http://www.against-the-grain.com>
And, to top it all off, "Lost River" will perform (I hope!) during the Charleston Conference on Thursday night, October 31, at the Gibbes Art Gallery! Be there or be square.

And you can buy "Onward to Avalon" (see above) online at CD Baby or of course, you can buy it from Jack! However, Jack says that buying it online will help him get established in the Web market and the price is the same! (Gads! what shameless promotion!) Here's the address:

http://www.cdbaby.com/cd/jackmongomery

Latest update: hot off the press! The Louisville PBS station did a feature on "Lost River," Jack, and the CD on an edition of their FY Artists program "Mixed Media." Took two hours to tape a ten minute segment. Whew!

The fabulous duo of Judy Lee <jlee@emisphere.com> and husband Barry Lee <directorieswhiz@aol.com> were just at the National Directory Conference. Hope they will be in Charleston too!

Linda Beebe (Senior Director, PsyclINFO, APA) read the Rumor last month about her (see ATG, June, p. 14) and writes that she will definitely be in Charleston in November and she will be happy to discuss PsyCArticles with whoever wants to talk about it.

Word is that Eric Albright <eric.albright@tufts.edu> once of Duke University Medical Center Library and Charleston Conference attendee, is now Library Director, Tufts University Health Sciences Library in Boston. Congratulations, Eric!

And, what an idiot! I forgot to tell y'all that the wonderful Sherry Thompson <innerwisdomyoga@hotmail.com>, once Vice President of Library Services at Majors left as of August 2, 2002. You'll remember that ATG interviewed Sherry back in April of 1996 (v.8#2, p.30 ff). Sherry recently (December 2001/January 2002) wrote an article in Miriam Gilbert's <mgilbert2@aol.com> e-book issue entitled Health Science eContent Distribution: The Challenges and Opportunities (Volume: 13, Issue: 6, Section: Features, Page: 34). After over eighteen years of developing library services for the medical library marketplace, Sherry has decided to transition her love of Yoga from an avocation into a new business venture. Sherry is excited about this opportunity and says it is her "dream come true.


But, not to fear, the wonderful Nicki Carter <ncarter@majors.com>, who has been at Majors 12 years, has been promoted and has taken over immediately as Manager of Library Services. Nicki began her career at Majors in 1989 as an Accounts Payable Specialist and later as an Account Specialist in the Journals Division. In the 90s, she worked in the Marketing Department and then moved to Library Services over the Approval Plan in 1998. Nicki became responsible for the Continuations Department in 2001. Nicki's new duties will combine her existing responsibilities with travel to visit customers in order to understand their future needs and how Majors can continue to provide invaluable services for the library marketplace.

And, speaking of the Conference, Bruce Heterich's <bruce@jstor.org> youngest daughter is having her first birthday during the conference so he is trying to balance his commitments to the profession with his commitments to his family. Anyway, he won't be here for part of the Conference to attend his daughter's first birthday. I guess that's okay! Happy Birthday to your daughter, Bruce! And speaking of daughters, Rick Anderson <rickand@unr.edu> will not be in Charleston either this year because it's his daughter's birthday as well! Well, Happy Birthday to all and to all a great day! But read his IMHBCO in this issue, p. 60. It's about books. Go figure!

And, speaking of books, I am wondering how Barnes & Noble stays in business if books are on the way out. Is it just the fancy coffee and food? Why is it that B & N and other bookstores look like libraries used to look before libraries went digital?

And speaking of books, the awesome Bob Molyneux (read his Devil's Advocate this issue, p. 85) recently told me about http://www.googlejigata.com. Have you ever visited this Website? It's where you can put two warning signs or words together and see which one wins in the word war. I recently put in books versus journals and guess which word won? Books with 66, 100,000 results versus journals with 28,000,000 results. Books even beat serials!

Speaking of the Conference, Jay Askuvich <askuvich@midwests3.com> (ask him how many daughters have graduated from UC Santa Barbara) will definitely be there and Cindy Human will be coming as well. The fabulous Cindy is the new Southeast Representative for Midwest Library Service! Hooray, Cindy and see you soon!


The Association of Learned and Professional Society Publishers (ALPSP) has awarded Heather Joseph, President and COO of BioOne (http://wwwBioOne.org), the 2002 ALPSP Award for Service to Not-for-Profit Publishing. Joseph's "commitment and enthusiasm have been outstanding and inspiring," said Sally Morris, President of ALPSP. "BioOne's success is largely due to the drive of Heather Joseph." The award stated that BioOne has provided the platform for small not-for-profit publishers to collaborate with libraries and other scientific communities, providing cost-effective access to scholarly information. ALPSP's Service to Not-for-Profit Publishing Award, judged by a panel of independent experts who evaluated nominations. Last year's award was given to SPARC, BioOne, the Web-based aggregation of research in the biological, ecological and environmental sciences, includes the full texts of 55 journals from 44 scientific societies and institutions, such as the Journal of Mammalogy and Photochemistry, and Photobiology. As with all BioOne content, journals are fully linked, both within the collection and to a variety of external sources. BioOne is also in the process of producing e-books to be published in partnership with the American Society of Plant Biologists. Heather Joseph joined BioOne in July 2000. Before that, she was Director of Publishing for the American Society for Cell Biology and was also with the Society for Neuroscience. http://www.alpasp.org.

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<http://www.against-the-grain.com>
Communications Librarian at UC-Irvine in addition to everything else she has going. But she likes it!

Heard from Stuart Urwin (Information Strategy and Information Management, Stora Vastergatan 45, SE-271 35 Ystad, Sweden) the other day who tells me that the 2003 edition of the Renaissance Library Calendar features 12 of the most beautiful old libraries in the world, dating from 1570 to 1926. Chetham’s Library in Manchester, UK is one of the 12, as selected from nominations by information professionals all over the world. Its Reading Room has been chosen as the image for the calendar’s cover. Founded in 1653, Chetham’s Library is regarded as the oldest surviving public library in continuous use in English-speaking countries. It celebrates its 350th anniversary in 2003. The other 11 libraries featured in the calendar, in full color, are from Australia, Austria, France, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, the UK and the USA. Each library photo is accompanied by a brief history and a description of items of special interest. They include Redwood Library and Athenaeum, in Newport, Rhode Island, the oldest lending library in the USA, dating from 1747; two wonderful old abbey libraries in Austria — Altenburg and Kremsmünster; and the magnificent Long Room in Trinity College Library, Dublin. The calendar is published by ISIM in Sweden. Copies can be obtained at their Website at http://www.renais-sance-library.com or at the address above. And, I just went to this Website and found a testimonial from the splendidfier Mark Herrick <herrimg@exchange.winthrop.edu> of Winthrop University Library who has done all the Cyberage papers in the last issue of ATG (v.14/4, p.42-59) and this issue, see pp. 32-60.

And speaking of splendidfiers — Barbara Dean <BDeam@co.arlington.va.us> writes to let us know that she will not be at the 2002 Charleston Conference. Shame on you, Barbara! She says that the Conference conflicts with the CARL Users’ Group Meeting but I would put it the other way around. The Users’ Group conflicts with the Charleston Conference! Anyway, Barbara is speaking at the Users’ Group meeting so I guess she has an excuse. We’ll miss you, Barbara!

And the astute Kasia Staszik (Serials Supervisor, Technical Services, U. of California, Riverside) wrote to see if there was a publication schedule for Against the Grain. Her September issue of ATG was later than she thought it should be. The publication schedule is usually on page six of the current issue of ATG, but the September issue was mailed in mid September, a week late. Glad you are looking for our Against the Grain and hope you have received September by now!

In the past month (August 2002), six public library systems have signed a contract with Innovative Interfaces: Carver County Library System, Denton Public Library System, Lakeland Library Cooperative, Thousand Oaks Public Library, Greene County Public Library, and Cuyahoga County Public Library. http://www.iii.com/

Also the California State University, Northridge has chosen to install the Millennium library automation system. Currently, Innovative systems are installed in fourteen of the twenty-three California State Universities. The third largest library in the California State University system, CSU Northridge’s Delmar E. Oviatt Library serves a student population of over 30,000. The library houses a 1.2 million volume collection with 3 million microforms, 4,300 periodicals, and a variety of other formats. The library provides extensive electronic databases, full-text journals, books, and services through its Web presence. http://www.iii.com/

Ingram Customer Systems, Inc. has entered into a new data alliance with the American Booksellers Association, Inc. that will provide many Ingram customers with the same data that the ABA uses to create and update its Book Buyer’s Handbook. In return for providing Ingram with the records from the ABA Book Buyer’s Handbook, the ABA will gain access to the Ingram bibliographic database of more than 2.9 million records, including title annotations, cover images, and publisher marketing information. ABA members will be able to access Ingram’s information through the ABA’s Website, http://www.BookSense.com. Founded in 1900, the American Booksellers Association is a not-for-profit organization devoted to meeting the needs of its core members—inde- pendently owned bookstores with retail storefront locations through advocacy, education, research, and information dissemination. The ABA actively supports free speech, literacy, and programs that encourage reading. The ABA is headquartered in Tarrytown, New York and is located on the Web at http://www.bookweb.org.

Did you see the article in the Chronicle of Higher Education the other day (October 3, 2002). “Students and Faculty Members Turn to Online Library Materials Before Printed Ones, Study Finds” by Scott Carlson. The study which was conducted by Otsell for the Digital Library Federation was reported on by the inimitable Leigh Watson Healy who supervised the study. Here are some of the findings: 97 percent of respondents used print books and journals for their work while 88% used online abstracts and indexes. Online databases were used by 92 percent, e-journals were used by 57 percent, and e-books by a paltry 18 percent. The article is available online at this address: http://chronicle.com/free/2002/10/2002010031.html. The results of the study will appear on the continued on page 16.

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CD by Jack Montgomery

“...takes you on this journey to a place where myths are real.” Pag Paulie on www.cdbaby.com

Rumors
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Council on Library and Information Resources’ Website within a month.

Warner Bros. and Alexander Street Press, LLC have signed an agreement for Alexander Street to publish more than 80 major Warner Bros. film scripts. The scripts will appear as part of American Film Scripts Online. The database is the largest collection of film scripts ever published, the only electronic collection, and the only authoritative and legal online source for the scripts. Many of the 1,000 titles in American Film Scripts Online have never been published before. The Warner Bros. scripts include many of the most memorable films of the twentieth century, including Casablanca, The Wizard of Oz, A Star is Born, Rebel Without a Cause, Singin’ in the Rain, A Night at the Opera, Woman of the Year, Ben Hur and North by Northwest. Every script will be indexed to allow searching by a combination of up to forty indexed search features, including bibliographic details about directors and writers, production details, scene details, character details, biographies, and more. The fullest of every script will appear as well. James Neal, Vice President for Information Services and University Librarian at Columbia University, one of the libraries that purchased American Film Scripts Online, said that the database will be “an invaluable resource for teaching and research at North American colleges and universities.” Film Studies has developed an important area of scholarship, and films are increasingly used as tools for instruction in many fields of study.”

Was talking to the truly wonderful and oh so smart Deanna Astle at info@usl.edu (Associate Director for Collections, East Carolina University) the other day. Deana has bought a house in North Carolina and is setting into her job. She is very happy and is headlining down for her annual trip to Myrtle Beach and the Charleston Conference!

Well, around this time of year, I get ready to change my name. Library has been especially bad since, first, my email systems (both at home and at work crashed big time) and second, I have been on vacation a lot of the summer so I have a lot of backlogged email that I may never get through all of even if I got it. So, if you’ve sent me an email and I haven’t answered you, it’s not you, it’s me. If you have the patience, send me another email and give me a second chance at email! Thanks!

Was talking to Sever Bordeleau (University of New Mexico) at sborde@unm.edu on the phone the other day as he was heading to vacation in San Francisco. He told me he loves the humidity, in fact he has spent a lot of time in Savannah. I haven’t met a lot of people who love humidity, but I guess different strokes and all that. Anyway, Sever has still been avidly working away on And They Were There reports and sent several on his way out of town. So be sure and read And They Were There, this issue, p. 81.

This one’s about ARLIS by the indefatigable Nina Stephenson at nstephen@umn.edu.

Speaking of UNM, guess who is the new director there? The always-smiling and happy Camilla Alire. Congratulations, Camilla!

This is from NY Times Direct, October 7, 2002, and PrivateEquityOnline.com. Goldman Sachs is holding an auction for Kluer Academic Publishing (KAP). Expected to participate are buyout firms, Candover and Cinven as well as trade buyers Taylor & Francis and John Wiley. The business which is being sold by Wolters Kluwer’s Media Group to reduce debt and finance Wolters Kluver’s other investments in legal, tax and healthcare publications, is expected to be valued at around 300 million Euros by analysts. http://www.privateequityonline.com/TopStory.asp?id=3108&srType=1.

And speaking of Taylor & Francis and acquisitions, Taylor & Francis Books, Inc. has acquired the publishing business and assets of Fitzroy Dearborn Publishers which specializes in publishing reference materials in the social sciences, humanities, business, and the sciences, with some 25 new books a year. The backlist is approximately 350 titles. Most of the titles will be integrated into the Routledge Reference publishing division in New York. LexisNexis Group and Anderson Publishing Company, Cincinnati, have recently announced a definitive merger agreement between the two companies. The deal is part of a continuing effort by LexisNexis to further enhance its comprehensive and authoritative product line, especially for legal professionals practicing in small firms. Anderson is the market-leading publisher of Page’s Ohio Revised Code Annotated and authoritative secondary analytical information. Ohio is among the top ten U.S. markets for legal research services with approximately 34,000 attorneys and nine law schools. The acquisition also will strengthen LexisNexis print and online materials for Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana and Michigan lawyers. The boards of directors of Anderson and of Reed Elsevier Group plc, the parent to LexisNexis Group, have approved the $21 million shareholder buyout, which is now subject to a vote of approval by Anderson shareholders, including shares held in an employee stock ownership plan (ESOP) trust. The companies expect the sale will be completed by Oct. 31. According to the agreement, Anderson would become a wholly owned subsidiary of Matthew Bender & Co., another publishing member of the LexisNexis Group. The company’s publishing operations will remain in Cincinnati, where the company employs 77 people. Anderson Publishing was founded in 1887 by William Harvey Anderson. The company specializes in four major areas of publishing: legal research publications for states; legal research publications by topic; law school publications by topic and criminal justice publications by topic. Its premier titles include Page’s Ohio Revised Code Annotated and Anderson’s Ohio Civil Practice with Forms.

And all this law talk reminds me of Bill Hannay at billhannay@schiffhardin.com — the fabulous, globe-trotting attorney who has key-noted many a Charleston Conference. What’s new? Bill will be in Charleston for the Conference and he IS speaking during the Rump Session! Here’s his topic — The Market Power of Publishers.

ACRL has appointed Dr. Susan K. Martin, who retired last year as University Librarian at Georgetown University, to be part-time visiting program officer for scholarly communications. Martin is president of SKM Associates, Inc., a consulting firm specializing in library management, development and technologies. In this new role, Martin will work on the creation of tools to assist librarians in all types of academic libraries as they deal with the changing structures of scholarly communication. She will serve as an advocate for academic libraries, and will work with other library and scholarly organizations to address the issues raised by these changes and their impacts on libraries. Within ACRL, she will provide staff support for the Scholarly Communications Committee and the Scholarly Communication Discussion Group.


ProQuest Company’s (NYSE: PQE) Information and Learning Unit has announced a limited exclusive agreement with Palgrave Macmillan Ltd. that will bring the fullest of 11 academic journals to the company’s periodicals databases. The agreement allows ProQuest to distribute the journal content to educational institutions, libraries, and other markets around the world. Some titles are to be added to

<http://www.against-the-grain.com>
Digital Rights Management:
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It may well be that the administrative burden both publishers and librarians face in negotiating licenses — a burden that is often out of all proportion to the value of the transaction — will decline if we adopt some of the newer content management technologies. Because of publishers’ justifiable concerns about illicit use of their content, DRM is seen both by publishers and by librarians as a way of policing and of preventing, instead of an enabling technology. Our appreciation of the opportunities it provides has lagged well behind the capabilities it puts in our hands.

At the heart of DRM technology is a method of encryption that allows the publisher to control in great detail specifically how users can access the content. DRM provides permanent protection. Even after the article or other product has been distributed, access to the content can still be controlled. DRM enables a content owner to:
- distribute newsletters, journals or reports in a secure digital format to a defined readership or closed user group;
- control and monitor access to sensitive business information such as legal documents, financial data, proofs, media information and corporate intelligence; and
- offer value-added membership services, secure in the knowledge that only members have access.

The early entrants into this market offered large scale, complicated and expensive products inappropriate to small- and medium-sized publishers. Newer products are really end-to-end publishing services, such as Sealed Media in the UK and Aries, based in the USA and Germany. Aries has been adopted by Karger. Sealed Media technology has been adopted by ProQuest, which enabled ProQuest to secure a license to include the Harvard Business Review in its aggregated databases.

These content management or digital publishing systems can be integrated with a publisher’s production and distribution systems or configured and enhanced for use by specific industries. One UK-based company, Webgeneries, has specifically targeted scholarly publishers with a product called dotEncrypt. DotEncrypt enables publishers to distribute content such as journals, other types of documents, images, and even music in exchange for payment or consumer information, as the publisher sees fit. DotEncrypt is based on Sealed Media’s technology. It can accommodate up to 3,500 different rules at the same time but it has been configured and priced for small publishers as well as large, starting at less than $100 per month.

This sort of digital publishing system provides a host of benefits, including:
- a gateway for processing and collecting payments;
- a content management system controlled and implemented by the publisher;
- secure online distribution;
- the ability to apply different prices or rules to viewing, downloading or printing for different categories of users;
- the ability to operate different business models simultaneously;
- a fully integrated reporting function;
- the ability to offer added value to subscribers and other closed user groups;
- the potential to increase revenues by applying multiple access rules for each piece of content;
- the ability to adapt pricing after the content has been released, and
- a full text “preview” capability enabling consumers to “try before they buy.”

What these new systems enable us to do is implement different usage rights for different prices and to distinguish readily between different types of users: members, individuals, libraries and library consortia. The publisher sets the rules in the system and the machine does the rest. Detailed written agreements on usage terms become redundant.

The Curse of the Plug-in

The major obstacle to a wider implementation of this sort of content management software is the requirement to download a plug-in similar to the Adobe Acrobat Reader. We all curse plug-ins. We tolerate the Acrobat Reader because it is essential to access most literature now available online. But requiring librarians to install a plug-in restricting access to online content goes a bit too far. This poses a marketing and PR problem because publishers would have to persuade their library colleagues that it opens the door to new and cost-effective ways of doing business. It would be better if no plug-in were required. Lacking a less intrusive option, however, we need some standardized way to pre-load such a plug-in with Netscape or Internet Explorer. It is unfortunately clear that we are nowhere near that stage yet.

The Downside for Libraries

In a survey of readers commissioned by Ingenta presented at a seminar in London in September: 2001, a number of important issues about the ways readers use the literature were revealed:
- Only 16 per cent of readers use library premises to access electronic resources;
- Only 1/5 of readers consider libraries as the primary source for accessing online journals compared to more than 4/5 for print media;
- Document requests overlap subscriptions to a significant extent. Institutional subscribers appear to generate more document requests than non-subscribers, allaying fears that document delivery services will adversely affecting subscriptions; and
- A quarter of the readers surveyed paid for articles personally with credit card. Whether or not this is reimbursed from employers, the high percentage of individual payments is very significant. The use of credit cards indicates the importance of convenience for the reader. Whatever the institutional arrangements, a significant proportion of readers found them to be incomplete or simply inconvenient at the time.

If libraries are regarded as being less central to meeting the information needs of readers than they were in the print environment, publishers and vendors are in trouble as well. The defensiveness and antagonism shown by some librarians to both publishers and vendors — it has shown: itself at NASIG in the past few years — is wholly out of place. There are too many rewards from positive cooperation, for example, in developing archives for e-content, creating standards for metadata and trying new business models, to allow our differences to impede progress toward furthering the spread of knowledge.

At the same time, it is in publishers’ interests to become less dependent on academic and research libraries as the sole source of revenue. Publishers should pursue innovative opportunities such as selling journal articles or book chapters “by the drink,” and licensing content to aggregators and re-publishers; the latter can reach markets that would never buy publications directly. The end result: a wider readership and new revenues which help keep down journal subscription prices.

It’s Still a Publishing Business

It is very easy for us to become mesmerised by the technology and daunted by the organisational and commercial challenges that the Internet has laid before us. Nevertheless, the fundamentals of publishing — making products out of ideas, managing quality control, reaching users and generating the revenue necessary to enable publishers to meet the needs of the communities they serve in the future — remain largely unchanged.

We inhabit a very conservative community. We need to take risks in trying out new pricing models. In short, we need to look at and beyond the horizon. The real challenge is to ourselves.
Nighttime Musings of a Sleepless Librarian

by Ann Okerson (Yale University, Associate University Librarian) <ann.okerson@yale.edu>

I probably do not lie awake at night worrying about my job any more than the next person does, but when I do, I talk to myself about our digital futures. The reason for the wee-hours (those hours when problems are magnified) worry is that I’m no longer certain just what we mean by the term “digital libraries.” Are we ever going to “get there” or have we been living in them for years?

Does the term “digital library” mean that all of our collections will someday be digital? Will readers be able to have the full experience of a contemporary library (and more besides) without going near one of our wonderful library buildings? Probably not, for the range of activities of analog media cannot be readily dislodged. Types of library use may change and digital artifacts may take more and more of the time and attention of librarians and users, but traditional collections will continue to grow and be used for decades if not centuries to come. Indeed, some of the changes happening around us serve to reinforce traditional structures. That is, without thinking, it is easy to imagine libraries as places for paper books and to imagine that if paper books fade in use and importance, the places will similarly shrink in importance. But these places have long been ones where people go to work; they are quiet and organized, with effective support systems (librarians, for example, where colleagues or fellow students can be found with whom to share at least a cup of coffee or a hallway conversation and perhaps a more structured collaborative and intensive working period.

By the above demanding definition, we are not “there” yet. Yet, if we think about libraries more flexibly, we have been “there,” i.e., in digital libraries, for some time. The advent of online public catalogs and e-journals has already revolutionized work for both librarians and users. One cannot help but be reminded of Anthony Appiah’s statement in his essay “Realizing the Virtual Library:” “The library I never go to is one of the most important places in my life.” Even the print materials that we now use in libraries are organized and accessed and approached through digital forms, and many are digital-only resources.

So we are in transition, and perhaps we always will be. What is important, what is urgent for the next few years? When I get to that point in the early-morning hours, it is pretty clear that there is much to think about, and I will be awake for some time, possibly in somewhat of a fretful mode.

We all have our own lists of night-time freer, and my list is probably a lot like that of many other librarians with similar responsibilities. We all are juggling resources to meet an ever-increasing demand for a rapidly increasing body of books, journals, and e-resources. It appears to be one of the many virtues of our economics that library budgets tend to grow with inflation (more, or a little too often, less), at the same time as the growth in output of the publishing and information industries is driven by forces that make it unlikely that supply will grow as modestly. In an odd sort of way, it is the modesty of demand — the limited time and attention our readers can bring to bear on their work — that helps to keep the growth of reader needs somewhere in line with the growth of library resources.

Once I have finished (temporarily) fretting about resources, I can turn to some nagging worries. For example, just now one very small online product, at least as measured by number of users and cost to the library, is giving many academic libraries headaches because its entire worthy, not-for-profit European producer is naively insisting on provisions of its license that most American libraries cannot sign. Rights and license issues are significant niggles, even as together we all have made a great deal of progress in the last five years building publisher/library relations to the point where it is possible to make a lot of workable agreements for users. There are technological glitches as well as we try to make sure that older resources work well with the most recent computer systems and vice versa. For example, which browser is our campus technology service currently supporting and which online resources will crash that browser? Confusedly, I used to become much more exercised about niggling things than I do these days. Partly, my newfound tranquility stems from the naturalization of e-resources into the library; so those librarians who are responsible for identifying, acquiring, and supporting the resources at a management level see more and more digital library staff ready, able, and eager to handle the daily operational issues as part of their jobs.

If I did have a list of wee-hours digital resources issues posted on a sticky-note, that note would have half a dozen small items on it, but the capitalized logo across the top would be pretty simple:

It’s The Users, Stupid!

I hasten to add that that note would be addressed to myself! Lying awake at night — this is the awful truth — I am mostly worrying that we librarians may have lost track of that one, that we may have gotten too preoccupied by the technology and the process, i.e., the niggling little things. Of course it would be gratifying to think that I am ahead of my time in conceiving such a brilliant strategic principle as focus on the readers, whereas in fact, I am probably running as fast as I can to catch up with everybody else who realized that straightforward principle before I did.

Ten years ago, it was enticing to imagining the e-future. Five years ago, it was exhilarating to grab our tools and pitch in to building it. Now all of us librarians are putting down the tools for a break, taking a deep breath, and looking around to see what it is we are doing and why for whom. And the measure of our success is principally in the effect we have on the user community. What is it readers need? Why do they use library resources? What problems do they face? Those are the strategic questions of today. Those strategic questions would have us ponder, in the right way, the appropriate mix of traditional and digital resources. There is no prescriptive answer to what library users ought to want, but there are abundant instances of what actual individuals do want and why they use libraries. Returning to the user as the focus of our choices is a way to control and direct what could otherwise be superabundant energy going in too many directions, without supporting resources for all those directions.

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What I write here may be seen as conservative. And if it were true that library users are habit-driven, conservative, and fearful of change, it might well be the case. No such stereotype, however, accurately captures the real variety of extremely intelligent and resourceful people who make up our communities. Comparatively few users are as conservative as we all at 300-year-old academic libraries like to say that they are.

But — the most traditional thing about library management is the thing that offers the antidote to any excess conservatism. That is, librarians are custodians of the past, but they think constantly about the future. For custodianship is worthless unless it anticipates future developments — opportunities as well as risks. Librarians have always bought for their collections with one eye to the present readers’ needs and a second eye to the future needs of readers who will come in place of the ones now here. It is our — librarians’ — job to make sure we find a sustainable and responsible level of collecting that will make our collection valuable twenty or fifty years from today. There is no science to implementing that sense of responsibility; it is an art we have long ago mastered.

In a world of transition from all-analog to a blend of analog and digital materials, it is exactly that same conservative sense of responsibility that will keep librarians most alert to creating collections of the future as well as present value. The art of building collections that serve the present and the future: that is the art we need to transfer, apply, rein- vigrate, and cherish. If serving our present and future readers is the most difficult thing about dealing with digital resources, it is also the one that our traditional library skills leave us feeling most qualified to handle.

And there in my two a.m. reverie is where I can finally fall asleep.

ATG Special Report: Part II — Libraries In The Cyberage

by Mark Y. Herring (Dean of Library Services, Dacus Library, Winthrop University) <herringm@winthrop.edu>

The forums covered here include the conclusion of Clancy’s article favoring library filters. Essentially, Clancy’s argument is that the disadvantages of filtering are far fewer than those of not filtering. Clancy claims, first of all, that filtering does not impinge upon the First Amendment because it has never protected obscenity and/or pornography. Secondly, she argues that the dangers of unfiltered Internet access pose such grave risks to others that the unfiltered choice is unconscionable.

Libraries In The Cyberage — Filtering, Censorship and the First Amendment: Libraries at the Crossroads

by Carol A. Clancy, Esq. (Senior Counsel, National Law Center for Children and Families) http://www.nationallawcenter.org

Filtering Adult Internet Access Closes Library Door to Sexual Exploitation.

In New York v. Ferber, the United States Supreme Court stated that:

[The distribution network for child pornography must be closed if the production of material which requires the sexual exploitation of children is to be effectively controlled.]

Today, the Internet constitutes a major part of the “distribution network” for child pornography. The Library should use filtering technology to close access by adults to all Internet based child pornography distribution networks.

After a rash of incidents involving individuals using public libraries to download child pornography, the pedophile-monitoring group “PedoWatch.org” made allegations that “on-line pedophiles” were telling each other to use public libraries to download child pornography. PedoWatch director Julie Posey stated:

Basically what happens out there is that pedophiles on the Internet “network” together. It is much like just about any other interest that a person may have. There are mailing lists, message boards, chat rooms and multitudes of other resources that they use. When a particular pedophile finds that the Library is a safe secure place to view and download pornography, he shares this information with others with his same interests that he comes in contact with.

Some libraries won’t allow downloading so that information is passed on too. Remember that before there can be child pornography in the first place, there has to be a perpetrator and a victim. I have seen cases where pedophiles on the Internet use the Library to talk with children and eventually lure them to have a face-to-face meeting. These children are then molested, photos taken and further exploited when he sends the child’s pictures to massers on the Internet.

The development of computer technology has made the instant, electronic transfer of child pornography in many cases virtually undetectable by present law enforcement techniques, and made it invisible to Library management and staff. Today the entire contents of an illegal adult bookstore can be stored in and transmitted through computer networks. The technical expertise and resources of Internet-based criminals currently far surpasses that of federal and state law enforcement, and that of any Public Library. Internet filters use to screen and block adult access to proscribed materials, can help close the doors of the Public Library to the distribution network for child pornography, and can help deter the creation of “secondary effects” related to the regular and continuous dissemination of sexually explicit pornographic materials. In order for the law to be effective, law enforcement agencies need the support of all public entities — including the Public Library.

Internet Filter Use Advances Important Library Goals.

The “effectiveness” of filter technology has vastly improved since the United States Supreme Court first discussed and indicated support for “user-based software technology” in rendering the Reno v. ACLU decision. The implementation of user-based Internet filtering technology directly and materially advances:

1. The goal of preventing minors from...<http://www.against-the-grain.com>