December 2010

Issues in Vendor/Library Relations-Print

Bob Nardini
Coutts Information Services, bnardinia@couttsinfo.com

Follow this and additional works at: https://docs.lib.purdue.edu/atg

Part of the Library and Information Science Commons

Recommended Citation
DOI: https://doi.org/10.7771/2380-176X.5715

This document has been made available through Purdue e-Pubs, a service of the Purdue University Libraries. Please contact epubs@purdue.edu for additional information.
I’m sure it won’t be too much longer before those of us who do not only read books but don’t own a digital reading device and so read them in print will be having to explain ourselves constantly, since we’ll have come to seem a little curious if not completely odd. While we’re not at that point yet, I might as well get going and start to think now about how I’ll talk about print when that day does come.

I’m not anti-eBook, anti-online, none of that. In fact in my day job I spend a good deal of time trying to make it easier for our customers to buy more eBooks, so that their patrons use more eBooks, so that our customers will buy want to buy more… and so on. And I certainly spend my share of time online, both at work and otherwise, and know all about the pleasures of Websurfing, whether aimless or purposeful.

I’ll probably buy a reading device one day. But an early adopter I am not, never was, not for microwave ovens when they came in so long ago, and not since for cell phones or smart phones, not for digital cameras, not for DVDs, not for GPS devices, not for iPods, not for much of anything.

I don’t say all of that proudly or due to some matter of principle. Usually I do get around to trying out these things, eventually. I’m just not in a hurry. In the case of reading devices and eBooks, for example, first I’d like to read more of the printed books on that section of my bookshelf where I line up the books I haven’t gotten to yet, the “still have to read” area.

I do fall behind on them. It may take me a few months, a year, well, maybe ten years before I finally open one I placed on the shelf, usually with high anticipation. In the meantime other books come along and some of them jump the line. A couple of weeks ago I finished a book about the jazz pianist Thelonius Monk that had been sitting on the “to read” shelf for what must have been close to that ten years. I thought often about reading it — enjoyed the book when I finally did — but even over those years on the shelf it was a small pleasure many times over just to notice it now and again, and to think about reading it.

I’ve kept the Monk book, for now, but don’t keep every book I read. I used to, but that got out of hand. I have hauled many boxes of my own and my kids’ (grown now) books to the public library, have sold what I could to local bookdealers, and for years have thought twice before buying a book in the first place. Today I just keep the ones I particularly liked. My bookshelves are crowded, but no longer ridiculous with books squeezed in on top of other books or somehow into spots not quite wide enough, or stored in boxes in some closet or basement.

So despite having hauled them around during my twenties, my thirties, likely longer than that as I moved from one address to another across several states and one province, in and out of a series of apartments, flats, and houses, I don’t believe I any longer own, for example, a single book I read in college as an undergraduate. I can remember a few of those books, but if the copies I owned still exist at all, they’re on someone else’s bookshelf, not on mine.

The book I do still own and have owned the longest, as I survey things, is one I read in graduate school, Simple Justice, a history of the famous 1954 Supreme Court case on school desegregation, Brown v. Board of Education. The author was Richard Kluger, a former journalist who, while an editor at Simon & Schuster, couldn’t find an author willing to write about the case and researched and wrote the book himself. He began the work in 1968, according to his Website, and Simple Justice came out in 1976. The book was a National Book Award nominee. Kluger won the Pulitzer Prize for another he wrote, later on.

I read the book in the fall of 1980, when I had just begun an M.A. program in History at the University of Virginia. It was assigned reading in a class — or “colloquium,” as Virginia listed the course, on twentieth-century American history. I can still remember our first session, when the professor, white-haired, toward the end of his career, introduced himself to about fifteen of us, all brand new grad students, as we sat at desks arranged in a square, with one side of the square open.

That’s where he sat, giving us our reading list. He wore a tie not quite secured at the neck, and a rumpled seersucker jacket. He told us he was from Alabama, that one day he’d write a book about “what happened to his people.” He told us his Ph.D. was from Northwestern University and that he’d written a biography of John W. Davis, whom I had never heard of. (Davis was the Democratic nominee for president in 1924, the loser to Calvin Coolidge.) He’d also written a biography of Theodore Roosevelt. In fact he had something about him of Roosevelt, or “TR” as he would usually say, with powerful shoulders and chest, glasses somewhat incongruous to his physical bearing, and a gruff but not really unfriendly manner. He told us he reviewed books for The New Republic, and that he had another book in the works, with Oxford University Press.

It was all a bit intimidating. But, exhilarating too, as we students settled into Charlottesville to begin this new phase of our lives. I had a sparsely furnished apartment on the edge of campus. I didn’t believe the apartment had a bookshelf, not one that I can remember anyway. I drove all the way from Toronto in a rented van and had left my larger possessions in my parents’ basement in upstate New York. In Charlottesville I kept my books in piles, taller...
For example, I highlighted page 116, where Kluger recorded, in the course of writing about the social background to the case, that when the Lincoln Memorial was dedicated, black people had to stand in a special section, far away from the platform and across a road. But I really didn’t write much in the book, since Simple Justice wasn’t a dense scholarly work where you had to take a lot of notes to make sense of it. Instead, it was a narrative, the kind to which the words “sweeping” or “magisterial” are sometimes applied. I am sure I was too engaged with Kluger’s story to bother with note-taking.

“From the start,” he wrote in his first sentence, “the United States aspired to far more than its own survival.” From there he told the story of how our nation was brought closer to its aspirations, in the area of race relations where it had fallen so far short, thanks, and against all odds, to a group of families in Topeka, and to a corps of black attorneys led by Thurgood Marshall who, beyond winning their own personal battles for dignity, brought the Topeka cases forward and changed the course of American history. On the book’s back cover, review excerpts from The Nation, New York Times, and Harvard Law Review attested to an “extraordinary research effort,” a “thought-provoking work,” and a “definitive account.” Simple Justice is still in print, in a 2004 edition which Random House brought out on the 50th anniversary of the case.

I’ll probably never read the book again, but I’m glad I kept it on my bookshelf all these years. I think when we read a book that’s meant to be a “thought-provoking work,” and a “definitive account,” it’s a narrative, the kind to which the words “sweeping” or “magisterial” are sometimes applied. I am sure I was too engaged with Kluger’s story to bother with note-taking.

When I spot my blue copy of Simple Justice, I might recall what an heroic achievement Brown v. Board of Education was. Or, what an heroic achievement the book itself was, on Richard Kluger’s part. Or, I might remember Charlottesville in 1980, or my apartment, or what grad school was like, or where I went from there. I am sure at some point not far off it will be more rule than exception that even a book like Kluger’s will be experienced as an eBook. If I had read Simple Justice that way, though, I can’t help wondering how much harder it would be, today, to remember anything at all.

---

Acquisitions Archaeology — Competing Interests

Column Editor: Jesse Holden (Coordinator of Technical Services, Millersville University) <jesse.holden@millersville.edu>

After wandering around ATG volumes 2 and 3 in search of CD-ROMs, I was forced to arrive at the conclusion that the trail, though not stone cold, had indeed grown faint. I found signs throughout the volumes that CD-ROMs were still insinuating themselves in the background, but for the most part it was business as usual. This actually surprised me. One vendor — Compact Cambridge — informs us, for example, that databases distributed on CD-ROMs are “revolutionizing information access” and are a technology “winning overwhelming approval from patrons and library personnel alike.”! In another instance, conversation is “dominated” by talk of electronic publishing! — and in this pre-Web world, CD-ROMs are obviously a significant component of this emerging e-publishing regime. Discourse about CD-ROMs, though, is not so “revolutionary” or “overwhelming” that it dominates the broader discourse of publishing, vending, and acquisitions.

So after a strong start, CD-ROMs have somewhat faded into the background as the 1990s start to unfold. Presumably, we are in the process of moving from revolution to workflow. As practicality starts to temper potentiality, CDs fade from the literature. This is probably not such a daring conjecture, but as far as I need to mention appendix, notes, bibliography, and index — it must have taken me a little while to explain, in search of CD-ROMs, I was forced to arrive at the conclusion that the trail, though not stone cold, had indeed grown faint. I found signs throughout the volumes that CD-ROMs were still insinuating themselves in the background, but for the most part it was business as usual. This actually surprised me. One vendor — Compact Cambridge — informs us, for example, that databases distributed on CD-ROMs are “revolutionizing information access” and are a technology “winning overwhelming approval from patrons and library personnel alike.”! In another instance, conversation is “dominated” by talk of electronic publishing! — and in this pre-Web world, CD-ROMs are obviously a significant component of this emerging e-publishing regime. Discourse about CD-ROMs, though, is not so “revolutionary” or “overwhelming” that it dominates the broader discourse of publishing, vending, and acquisitions.

The changing nature of information is clear: the changing nature of information is clear: the Internet. At the same time (and on the same page), “the United States aspired to far more than its own survival.” From there he told the story of how our nation was brought closer to its aspirations, in the area of race relations where it had fallen so far short, thanks, and against all odds, to a group of families in Topeka, and to a corps of black attorneys led by Thurgood Marshall who, beyond winning their own personal battles for dignity, brought the Topeka cases forward and changed the course of American history. On the book’s back cover, review excerpts from The Nation, New York Times, and Harvard Law Review attested to an “extraordinary research effort,” a “thought-provoking work,” and a “definitive account.” Simple Justice is still in print, in a 2004 edition which Random House brought out on the 50th anniversary of the case.

When I finally recover the trail, it is in the middle of Volume 4 (June 1992, to be exact). The changing times are perhaps best shown in the new look for ATG in this volume — something very close to its present look. After several years of evolution and refinement, the graphic header is very similar to the one we see today. It has left behind its newsletter roots and embraced a format immediately recognizable as a professional journal.

Keeping in mind the possible — and entirely unexpected — relationship between the development of CD-ROMs and the emerging functionality of the Internet, the fact that CD-ROMs are taking off in parallel with the Internet is a curious coincidence indeed. Here in June 1992, it is “Rumored” on the front page that Blackwell will start providing title and TOC service through the Internet. At the same time (and on the same page), it is likewise rumored that EBSCO has released a new Serials Directory on CD. The changing nature of information is clear: the discussion of “full text online to take the place of hardcopy was under much discussion” at a recent conference.

Sandra K. Paul’s column addresses “Multimedia Chaos” — especially that brought about by CD-ROMs! It is strange to see this inherently erupting onto the acquisitions scene once again. Beneath the relatively placid waters (placid but not still, of course), complications with and around CDs have been multiplying. Paul traces...