December 2014

If Rumors Were Horses

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The Great Debate: An Introduction to the 2nd Exploring Acquisitions Conference

by Robin Champieux (Vice President, Business Development, Ebook Library) <Robin.Champieux@eblib.com.com>
and Steven Carrico (Acquisitions Librarian, University of Florida Smathers Libraries, Box 117007, Gainesville, FL 32611-7007) <stecarr@uflib.ufl.edu>

Against the Grain
“Linking Publishers, Vendors and Librarians”

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ANNUAL REPORT, PLA ISSUE

Guest Editors’ Note: Rick Anderson, Sue McKnight, and Alice Keller spoke at the 2nd Exploring Acquisitions Conference held April 15-17, 2009, in Oxford, England. They have offered us the gracious opportunity to issue their own written versions of their presentations. Additional papers from the conference will be included in subsequent volumes of Against the Grain. Following are Rick Anderson’s “Managing Multiple Models of Publishing in Library Acquisitions,” a thought provoking paper on the current state of publishing models that he presented at the conference. Another excerpt is Sue McKnight’s short essay examining the very nature of a book “Is the Book Dead? Reminiscences from the Great Debate.” And finally, Alice Keller’s “The Perfect Library,” which explores the concept of the “perfect library” — its articulation in history, literature, and within the context of current technologies.

If Rumors Were Horses

Among the big topics this month is the exclusive fulltext rights licensing of content of Time, Inc. titles by EBSCO. There have been several posts to the ATG NewsChannel (www.against-the-grain.com/). Library Journal has posted a page that pulls together much of the relevant information. http://www.libraryjournal.com/article/CA6716858. html?nid=2673&source=title&rid=17202558

And we will have an interview with Patrick C. Sommers of Gale in the April ATG. Watch for it.

The second big topic regards the pricing of eBooks brought to a head, so to speak, by the unveiling of the iPad. Y’all probably know more about it than I. Anyway, Amazon pulled Macmillan titles because they would not agree to Amazon’s mandatory $9.99 eBook price. Meanwhile, Apple was allowing pricing of $12-15 per eBook distributed through its new iBookstore and readable on the iPhone or iPad. And there are more and more competitors. Seems like every other person these days has the new Google Nexus One and Google is also planning on opening a bookstore. And that’s not all by any means. The landscape changes minute-by-minute. Seems that in the short-term at least, Amazon will allow publishers to set prices for their eBooks, so gone is the $9.99 price. We have covered a lot of this on the ATG NewsChannel and I hope that you are all subscribers and reading and participating!!

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Send letters to <kstrauch@comcast.net>, phone or fax 843-723-3336, 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:

How can I get a username and password for the ATG NewsChannel? I need one.

Robin Cleveland (Student, Trident Technical College)

Dear Robin — You clearly have not visited the ATG NewsChannel Website. Simply go to http://www.against-the-grain.com/ and, IF YOU ARE A SUBSCRIBER TO THE PRINT MAGAZINE, you can sign up for a username and password. Thanks for asking! — Yr. Ed.

Rumors from page 1

While I was working on Rumors today, I got an email from Barbara Moran, Interim Dean of the UNC-Chapel Hill School of Information and Library Science. She was reporting the death of Dr. Edward G. Holley, dean and professor at the school from 1972-1995 when he retired. Dr. Holley was a generous and kind man who always had time for colleagues and students. See the obituary this issue, p.14.

And, just recently Dr. Gary Marchionini, Cary C. Boshamer Professor at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, has been appointed dean of the School of Information and Library Sciences effective April 1. A Carolina faculty member since 1998, Marchionini heads the school’s Interaction Design Laboratory and chairs its personnel committee.

Meanwhile, here at ATG international headquarters, despite power outages et al, we were working on another great issue. Our guest editors are Robin Champieux and Steven Carrico. They have put together a series of papers — by Rick Anderson, Sue McNight, and Alice Keller — from the Oxford Conference on Exploring Acquisitions. They have also contributed their very first dialog, Library Perspective, Vendor Response. We have several special reports from Karen Christensen, and Yahiaoui Zahir and his colleagues, and a report by Allen McKiel on the very first Charleston Observatory Global Survey. And while on the subject of Charleston, in this issue you will find the first installment of conference reports from the 2009 Charleston Conference courtesy of Ramune Kubilius and her reporters. Tony Ferguson discusses China and Google in his Back Talk column, and our Op Ed this time is from Michael Pelikan about technology and market share. Our interviews in this issue are courtesy of Greg Tananbaum (Catherine Mitchell of eScholarship) and Xan Arch (Jeff Dietrich of Coutts Information Services).

And there’s lots more I haven’t even mentioned here! I have to go now. Seems that it’s suddenly sunny and warm outside and I don’t want to miss the Vitamin D! Let’s hope for spring!

Much love and oh! Happy 2010! Yr. Ed.

From Your (get me out of this cold and wet!) Editor:

Have y’all been cold this winter? We in Charleston sure have!

Except for the times that I have been caught in out-of-town snow in places like Minnesota, Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, and Richmond, I can count on one hand how many times I have encountered snow. But it sure did snow in Charleston this winter — 4-6 inches depending on where you were. What a shock it has been to adapt. I have worn my winter coat this yr. Ed.

Evidently, despite power outages et al, we in Charleston sure have! Have y’all been cold this winter? We in Charleston sure have!

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AGAINST THE GRAIN DEADLINES

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2010 Events Issue Ad Reservation Camera-Ready
MLA, SLA, Book Expo April 2010 02/10/10 02/26/10
ALA Annual June 2010 03/24/10 04/12/10
Reference Publishing September 2010 06/30/10 07/21/10
Charleston Conference November 2010 08/11/10 09/01/10
ALA Midwinter Dec. 2010/Jan. 2011 10/30/10 11/10/10

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<http://www.against-the-grain.com>
The Great Debate: An Introduction...

from page 1

reacted to Kelly’s article by commenting tongue-in-cheek that, “the book revolution, which from the Renaissance on taught men and women to cherish and cultivate their individuality, threatens to end in a sparkling pod of snippets.” Aghast at Kelly’s contention that the entire author-publisher model was doomed, Updike concluded a rather irascible tirade with, “so booksellers defend your lonely forts. Keep your edges dry. Your edges are our edges.” The book convention attendees greeted Updike’s defense of the book with rousing cheers. The Great Debate audience would have cheered him as well, judging from the majority of support it gave the book both before and after the debate. However, Updike would have been surprised and likely saddened that our debate produced more converts for the book’s burial than its vitality.

That the golden era and primacy of the printed book has surely passed has been put forth by many, including the team of Burton and Ryan. As they reminded us, “news goes on but the newspaper is dead; remember Beta vs. VHS? Today it’s all about content. We put our library books in storage, away from the space we make for computers and study spaces.” If this viewpoint may seem threatening to print book devotees and to the print publishing industry, perhaps it is because the observations ring so true. New technologies have conquered the limitations of print. Supporters of Burton and Ryan gleefully described the research efficiencies, metadata, and content connections eBooks provide users, and championed portable eBook readers and handheld devices that can download and store hundreds of titles. The eBook aficionados also cited the inflexible nature and physical inferiority of print publications as compared to the electronic text.

Burton concluded “we are probably the last generation who were taught with books as the audience. Our readership learns, reads, and be archived. Recycled print is the future of the book.”

Taking the contrary and perhaps the more emotional view, others argued heatedly for the vitality of print books and observed their sales continue to climb. Ward-Perkins conceded that online content has its merits but nevertheless defended the print book, “given e-content is as good or superior in short measures; but books are superior when you have to immerse yourself into a complex relationship… if I want to find out what Thomas Paine wrote something, going online is definitely the way to go; but if I want to read Thomas Paine, I want the book… and I don’t want to interact with it or with others giving me their opinions of Paine… there’s too much of that anyway.”

Many in the audience stood to support the printed book and pecked away at the seemingly formidable eBook, noting that you cannot curl up in bed with an eBook, nor take an eBook to the bath, and that reading online is tiring to the eyes. Ward-Perkins’ defense of the book ended with the droll summation, “books are durable, you can skim through them, go back and forth, which is how people read. With eBooks you must scroll. Need I remind you, books replaced scrolls; and what is an eBook reader, but simply a glorified scroll.”

Burton and Ryan may have won the debate on a technical knockout by swaying more converts than did the team of Ward-Perkins and Fisher, but what we really learned from the many conference presentations and ensuing discussions, and from the Great Debate itself, is that regardless of our individual stance on its health or demise, the book is evolving. In hindsight, both sides of the debate emerged as victors of a sort because there are plenty of readers for both mediums, and this readership need not be mutually exclusive. Kelly summarizes the issue as such, “the least important, but most discussed, aspects of digital reading have been these contentious questions: Will we give up the highly evolved technology of ink on paper and instead read on cumbersome machines? Or will we keep reading our paperbacks on the beach? For now, the answer is yes to both.”

At Oxford, we too came to this conclusion. What we discovered at the end of our round of lively examinations and disputes is that the book is dead but it is also very much alive. If you take the stand that the book is defined by its intellectual content, not its container, then that content in electronic form is very much a book. However, what happens to this argument when you consider the recombination and linking of “snippets” that Kelly describes and the changed role of the reader? In this context, is the content still a book? If you believe that the book is defined by its container — the printed page — your beloved object may be in trouble, but this does not mean the book does not deserve our reverence and our support. At the booksellers convention, Updike stated this about printed books and their value, “for some of us, books are intrinsic to our human identity.” Thus, the Oxford debate, much like the Kelly vs. Updike quarrel, brought us to a conclusion that was summarized best by Jean-Claude Guedon from the gallery in the Oxford Union: “the book is dead, long live the book!”

Endnotes


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<http://www.against-the-grain.com>
Is the Book Dead? Reminiscences from the Great Debate at the Exploring Acquisitions Conference

by Sue McKnight (Director of Libraries and Knowledge Resources, Nottingham Trent University, The Boots Library, Goldsmith Street, Nottingham, UK) <sue.mcknight@ntu.ac.uk>

A s the adjudicator of the Conference’s Great Debate, I realised that we had experienced a completely flawed scenario! There were passionate speeches on both sides, arguing positions on whether the book is withering or withered, but we failed to define our topic.

What is a book? Does a book have to be in a print format? Is a book still a book when it is in a digital format? Is a physical book with additional digital resources available still a book? These fundamental definitional issues were not addressed in the debate. Perhaps, from the perspective that the debate was a form of entertainment, it did not matter. However, the confusion in definition helped sway the audience towards declaring the book as dead, because of the increasing use of digital resources.

However, taking a serious view of the issues, as a profession we ought to be careful how we describe information resources in the future, so that there is no confusion about what we are discussing. Declaring that the book is dead will cause angst amongst readers who enjoy print books and authors who wonder how their thoughts can be made accessible to readers — not perhaps realizing that there are books, and there are other books. It will cause angst amongst publishers who contemplate publishing models and membership are challenged with questions why libraries still need shelf space.

The Great Debate also failed to define the meaning of “dead” in relation to books. Although the debaters who won, and very handsomely I must add, claimed the “book is dead,” the audience had physical books on their persons; were reading physical books in their hotel rooms; and, were buying physical books at Blackwell’s Bookshop in Oxford. Hardly indicative that the book is dead!

The book is not dead! The book is morphing into new formats, which will increase access to some content for some people. Sometimes the older print will be preferred; sometimes a digitally-enhanced version will be a better fit for the reader’s purpose.

There are very real challenges to be addressed. The Great Debate highlighted some of these. May the debates continue! And, in retrospect, if we had defined what was meant by the term “book,” it might not have been such an interesting spectacle.

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engagement with Blackwell Book Services, he was Vice President of International Sales for YBP. His article on a demand-driven acquisitions experiment that allows patrons a choice of an eBook or print copy will appear in the next issue of the International Journal of the Book. Robin lives in Portland, Oregon, and David in Warner, New Hampshire. Both Robin and David bring a wealth of knowledge and experience in bookselling, library supply, and academic publishing. Congratulations to David and Robin! www.blog.eblib.com/

Remember when everyone in the book business had worked at one time or another for Prentice Hall? Well, you may be too young, but I sure do. Well, now, everyone in the book business seems to have worked for either Blackwell or YBP. There are exceptions, but …

Speaking of which, the indefatigable Steve Sutton <wsreads@yahoo.com> (once of … YBP!) has joined On Demand Books as Vice President, Director of University and Library Sales as of February 5, 2010. Steve will be working with the Espresso Book Machine to mention just a few of his duties. We are looking forward to our interview with On Demand Books’ CEO Dane Neller, coming soon in this space.

www.ondemandbooks.com

More Blackwell movement. Long-time bookseller Scott Alan Smith is pursuing his MLS and is enrolled at the University of Texas, Austin’s iSchool. He’s still working for Alibris, and continues to organize the Acquisitions Institute at Timberline Lodge, along with Faye Chadwell, Oregon State University, and Nancy Sligh-Gibney, University of Oregon (for Timberline, see libweb.oregonstate.edu/aitl, and note this year’s keynote speaker is Katina Strauch!). Email remains <sallan.smith@comcast.net>; snail mail to P.O. Box 7579, Austin, TX 78713. See Timberline’s ad in this issue, p.61.

Listen up! Ronald P. Leonard has been named director of the Network of Alabama Academic Libraries (NAAL), a member-governed consortium of Alabama’s public and private non-profit four-year colleges and universities, which is based in the Alabama Commission on Higher Education. Leonard comes to Alabama from Decatur, Georgia where he was marketing coordinator of DeKalb County Public Library. Previously, he worked for more than 12 years at Lyrasis, a membership cooperative for libraries. During that time he worked with libraries throughout the southeastern US as trainer, membership and marketing coordinator. Leonard began a career in library science working in the University of Kentucky’s Agriculture Library and the Center for Applied Energy Research Library, a special library affiliated with the university. He holds a Master of Science in Library Science degree from the University of Kentucky and a Bachelor of Arts degree in History from Western Kentucky University.

Surprising! The innovative creative Tom Sanville will join Lyrasis as the new Director of Licensing and Strategic Partnerships in April 2010. He will oversee all vendor licensing, programs, and strategic partnerships, including the management of the electronic resources portfolio and supervision of the implementation of database licensing and other related products and services, in support of membership needs. “Working with the Lyrasis management team and membership is a great opportunity to expand on my past experiences,” he said. “I will work creatively with the libraries and library consortia across the regions to enact even more cost effective licensing programs that expand information at sustainable costs; and promote other service and product opportunities to help Lyrasis members advance and remain vibrant information service providers to their communities.”

Tom will serve on the management team of the Member Engagement division, which oversees membership structure, member communications, and consortial licensing, as well as the product and service-consulting program. Sanville has been Executive Director of OhionLINK since July 1992. The program now serves 89 member and participating institutions with a union catalog equipped with a statewide patron-initiated borrowing system, over 100 reference and research databases, and cooperative statewide electronic centers for theses and dissertations, journals, books, and digital media. He is the 2007 recipient of the Professional Achievement Award for the Association for Specialized and Cooperative Library Agencies, a division of the American Library Association. He is active in the development of the International Coalition of Library Consortia (ICOLC), Libraries Connect Ohio, and other library organizations. Tom was formerly Vice President of Marketing for OCLC where he worked for ten years.
to rummage the site and take away any books they wanted for free.12 “Yesterday, Porsches and BMWs were parked alongside vans outside as the scavengers carried out their finds in crates and on trolleys. In an endearing display of how the British love the offer of something for nothing, someone had even come with a small trailer on the back of his car. Others were seen stacking books in prams.” This picture combines many elements of the Internet: access was unrestricted and free; you could take any and as many books as you wanted for free; the quantities were vast; it was totally self-service; there were no rules and no order. And whilst the threshold to content was lowered to an absolute minimum, disorder was increased to a maximum — and the public loved it! What does this show us? I think it explains that while for us librarians a perfect library obligatorily includes the features of order and tidiness, the public loves randomness and chaos. And it is, of course, precisely this randomness and chaos which stands out for us librarians as one of the limitations — or the benefits(?) — of the Internet.

Limitations of the Library on the Internet

But in order to get a better grasp of the limitations of the library on the Internet, I would like to reflect on two recent articles of Johanna Drucker and Robert Darnton.

Johanna Drucker, Professor of Information Studies at the University of California at Los Angeles, takes the view of a scholar in the humanities.13 Her point is that digitisation of content is not purely a technical matter of access. The online library cannot simply be created by mass digitization of printed material; what we need is a well designed digital working environment which serves the needs of scholarship. Otherwise “we will find ourselves in a future that doesn’t work, without the methods and materials essential to our undertakings.” One of the issues Drucker reflects on is the choice of copy for digitization: which version of a text should be digitized as a representative of a work? Or are there even differences between different physical items? For example, what about the copy-specific notes which can contain information of crucial importance to the future generation of scholars?

Speaking of history, it was interested to see that the awesome David Ferriero, the 10th Archivist of the U.S., is the first librarian to serve in this position. The National Archives contains ten billion items (monumental to minimise). Ferriero says, in an interview with Liane Hanson of NPR, that one of the most exciting things that he has seen there is a check for $7.2 million to purchase Alaska from the Russians.

Moving right along in history, I have been continually captured by Robert Darnton’s The Case for Books (Public Affairs, 2009). It was especially interesting to read his discussion of Nicholson Baker’s Double Fold (“A Paen to Paper,” pp. 109-129). One wonders how what libraries and librarianship are doing now with the printed and virtual record of humanity will be judged twenty-five or fifty or even a hundred years from now. Speaking of which, Robert Darnton will be one of our keynote speakers at the 2010 Charleston Conference!

A good example of such research can be seen in the work of Peter Thompson, Lecturer in Early American History at the University of Oxford. His research focuses on the marginalia in a 1649 tract “Virginia Impartially Examined,” where a single, relatively neat, seventeenth-century hand either strongly agrees or disagrees with the content of the tract.14 Most other scholars who do research on this tract will use the copy available on the Internet via Early English Books Online. But this surrogate is based on the British Library’s copy which does not contain the additional information which comprised an essential part of Thompson’s research. Indeed, Drucker is right: if all research is based on one identical digitized copy, it will lack the vibrancy which can be achieved by comparing different copies which have each undergone different treatment by past generations of readers.

This issue of quality, choice, and completeness was explored by Paul Duguid in his paper “Inheritance and loss?”15 Duguid observes several shortfalls in Google’s digitization programme. He emphasizes

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Prior to OCLC, he spent seven years in the soft drink industry including marketing positions with The Coca-Cola Company. He has a BS from the Georgia Institute of Technology and an MBA from the University of Michigan. What a guy! http://www.lyrasis.org

Got the most wonderful greeting card the other day from Bishop, Georgia. It wasn’t one of those electronic virtual thingies, it was a real card with real handwriting and typing and pictures and all that. It was from the incredibly amicable Danny Overstreet and his partner, Monica Lynch. Danny is still looking for the right job. Any employers out there?

Speaking of snail mail, got a copy of the 2007/2008 annual report of The U.S. Naval Academy’s Nimitz Library from the incredibly clever and smart Richard Hume; check out Working, Library Director/Associate Dean for Information. Knowing that my son Raymond graduated from West Point several years ago, Richard thought I’d be interested in the building of the new library at the U.S. Military Academy. The library is called Jefferson Hall in honor of the third President of the U.S. who established the Military Academy in 1802.

Speaking of the Charleston Conference, just got an email from the incredible Edna Laughrey, Edna said that a recent article in The Charleston Report by Bob Holley...
Overall, the size of the set and its “academic” subject matter will make it more appropriate for college, university, and professional libraries. However, larger public libraries where there is strong interest in environmental issues may want to consider making the commitment. At last check, both the first volume, The Spirit of Sustainability (978-1933782157, $135) and the second volume, The Business of Sustainability (978-1933782133, $135) can be ordered online.

(Sustainability is getting increasing attention in the reference literature. Greenwood’s three-volume Encyclopedia of Sustainability (2009, 978-0-313-35261-4, $265) is now available and Springer is planning the release of the ten-volume Encyclopedia of Sustainability Science and Technology for 2012. Obviously far more technical in nature and intended for large university libraries, the projected price is $8,100 and the ISBN is 978-0-387-89469-0.)

Depending on the type of library and the nature of the collection, some reference works are equally, if not more, appropriate for circulation. ABC-CLIO’s The Great Depression and the New Deal: a Thematic Encyclopedia (2010, 978-1598841541, $180) is a case in point. These two volumes focus on a discrete but seminal period of American history that, given the current economic climate, is of increasing interest to students as well as the general public.

True to its subtitle, the Encyclopedia is divided into five separate themes or “depressions” that the editors feel define the Great Depression era. Volume one treats the economic, political, and social depressions while the second volume focuses on the artistic and ethnic depressions. Although all of these themes are critical to understanding this period, the section on the Ethnic Depression is particularly valuable in focusing on the plight of African Americans and other ethnic minorities. Their story is often overshadowed by the sheer magnitude of this national crisis. This set gives it the attention that it deserves.

Regarding the structure of these individual sections, each is introduced by an informative essay that recounts the essentials, as well as providing background and context. This initial essay is then followed by individual entries that consist of biographical sketches of prominent people, discussions of relevant laws, court cases and important government actions, and articles on specific occurrences, events, films, books, and other relevant works of art.

Overall, this is an effective arrangement. The introductory essays are very helpful in providing a broad and informed narrative while the entries fill in the specifics. The approach followed by the individual authors is straightforward and factual. The set is rounded out by close to 120 pages of primary source material, a chronology, and an index which, given the thematic structure of these two volumes, is essential in pinpointing specifics.

As noted above, The Great Depression and the New Deal: a Thematic Encyclopedia could find a home in either reference or circulation, depending on need and the nature of the collection. It should also appeal to a variety of libraries including high school, public, and undergraduate. Students will find these two volumes a valuable resource for completing short assignments as well as getting a start on larger papers. At the same time, general readers will turn to them to get facts and perspective on one of the most trying and difficult eras in American history.
benefits to it all — things that you couldn’t likely learn anywhere else. For all of them, interviewing was amazingly and, in some ways, wonderfully, heuristic. Together they highlighted three major professional advantages the process had to offer.

They contended first that interviewing forces you to reexamine a host of issues that you normally wouldn’t consider. You have to think through where you are personally and professionally — where you plan to go, how you see librarianship, how you understand the issues. If there are technical advances that you need to master or key debates in the field that you need to understand, preparing for the interview makes you do both. If you are not sure where your strengths lie or how your weaknesses affect your work, getting ready for the interview will force you to find out. Indeed, the overall effects of preparing for the reckoning that an interview entails may be a bit like Dr. Johnson’s famous observation about the personal benefits of execution. “When a man knows he is to be hanged in a fortnight, it concentrates his mind wonderfully.”

Interviewing also gives one an in depth glimpse into another place. One respondent commented that you can visit with colleagues at a conference or talk with librarians over the phone, but nothing gives the depth of insight into another shop as well as an interview. You are there up front and personal, and you can see first-hand the problems and advantages of the place. Another colleague noted that only the experience of being part of an accrediting evaluation team begins to match the rare insights that an interview offers in terms of assessing either the feel or the understanding of an institution.

Finally, there is the fresh reevaluation of your current position and your current place — a realization that comes from going into an interview and stepping out of your own shoes for a season. Comparing another job, another institution, another library with your own, allows you so see benefits or drawbacks of the home turf. One colleague said that interviewing tends to cure his wanderlust — helps him to appreciate anew his current position. Another said that more often than not he comes back home with a renewed thankfulness about where he is and what he is doing. Try getting that perspective in some of your usual run-of-the-mill professional development scenarios that I mentioned earlier.

Of course, no matter how compelling job interviewing may seem or what advantages it may offer, it isn’t for everyone. It all depends on where you are in your career and in your life. For many of you, stepping out of our routine, planning for an interview may be completely out of the question. You like what you do. You sense you are effective where you are and you have no intention of leaving. I admire that sort of robust self-awareness and resolute contentment, provided neither are a disguise for complacency or a cloak for stagnation.

Moreover, you may have no interest whatsoever in the host of the jobs that are offered. That is understandable, and it is completely acceptable. Indeed, don’t go for an interview unless you are reasonably sure you want the position. Interview only for what you want or what you think you want. Anything less is at best ingenuous and at worst dishonest.

Given all of that, if you still have legitimate reasons to seek another job and you have genuine opportunity to explore a position, by all means go for it. Seize the day, attempt to get an interview, and give it your best shot. Win or lose, land a job offer or come away convinced the search committee wished you had never applied, you are bound to gain much from the process.

On something of a personal and concluding note, I also find that going in for an interview can work as something of a catharsis. The perspectives gleaned, the skills honed, the insight gained function as an elixir. They serve as a balm. Like Ishmael’s view of going to sea in the opening pages of Moby Dick, interviewing can help alleviate one’s professional doldrums.

“Whenever I find myself growing grim about the mouth, whenever it is a damp, drizzly November in my soul; whenever I find myself involuntarily pausing before the coffin warehouses, and bringing up the rear of every funeral I meet…then I account it high time to get to sea as soon as I can.”

With no sea at hand and being a landsman of sorts, I do the next best thing in such a situation. I account it high time to get to a job interview as soon as I can.

Rumors

One of our reference librarians sent out this very nifty tool for finding acronyms. It’s especially useful if you can’t translate a text message. http://www.acronymfinder.com/

There has been a lot of speculation on Ann Okerson’s liblicense about this recently. Gale, part of Cengage Learning, has acquired the assets of Questia Media, Inc., a provider of information and educational resources to students through its questia.com and questiaschool.com products. Questia provides a premium subscription-based online information service that gives users access to more than 76,000 books from 300+ publishers and millions of articles from journals, magazines and newspapers. Financial terms of the acquisition were not disclosed. “Questia has developed excellent products for learners and educators, with quality content and unique technologies created specifically for college students, professors and high school students,” said Patrick C. Sommers, president, Gale. “The business has a solid subscription base and is developing unique applications to extend its reach to users around the world… A major focus at Gale is reaching users wherever they do their research and connecting them with high-quality content and the resources of their library. We see considerable synergy with Gale’s HighBeam, Encyclopedia.com and AccessMyLibrary services, as well as our library products, and we look forward to the expansion of content and services that will result from this combination of resources.” Recent product access enhancements introduced by Questia include an iPhone application enabling mobile access to Questia’s entire library, and Research Wizard, a Facebook application that facilitates community research. Gale will support these and develop other new applications to enhance the research experience for users. Tim Harris is president and CEO, Questia Media, Inc. Customer service and technical support contacts will remain unchanged for customers at this time. www.questia.com, www.cengage.com or www.gale.com

Continuing with Questia, I can’t help but point out that we at ATG have interviewed Troy Williams, once President and CEO of Questia several times, once, by Judy Luther, when Questia had just gotten started (v.12#5, November 2000) and second, by yours truly, in v.17#2 (April 2005). The second interview is online in PDF. ATG clearly knows where the action is! And, a sidelight. My best friend when I lived in New Orleans briefly had an older sister, Salpi, who is now an M.D. But in another life, Salpi worked for Questia. What a small world! http://www.against-the-grain.com

Be sure and renew your subscription to ATG! Future issues of ATG will cover ERM (April 2010), Collection Development Policies (April 2010), The Google Book Settlement (June 2010), Article Metrics (September 2010), and Sustainability (November 2010). If you want to propose a topic for a future issue of ATG, the Internet lines are open! <kstrauch@comcast.net>

And, last but not least, the call for papers for the 2010 Charleston Conference is up on the Web at www.katina.info.conference. There is also a call for Preconferences. The deadline for preconferences is March 15!, so if you have a proposal, please put it in ASAP! The deadline for papers is the end of July. Come on down! Thanks!

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