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Group Therapy

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June 2005 and every library will benefit. The software infrastructure that will benefit all 56 libraries will be supported with state funds.

Cooperative Licensing, another program but one that uses institutional funds, allows any of the 56 libraries in South Carolina (and even some in North Carolina) to pool their resources and thereby make wiser purchases at a cheaper overall cost. For example, one such venture allowed **Winthrop** to turn about 22 journals into more than 2,000 journals! The program allowed us to pay only a fraction of the real cost while giving us access to literally thousands of journals, nearly all of which we had never been able to take because they were so costly. Not every library chooses to participate in this program, however. For example, **Winthrop** chose to participate in several such programs, but others remained out of reach.

ILS Modernization (or **Integrated Library Systems**) is another program. This is not state funded mainly because not every library needed it. **PASCAL** played a significant role in coordinating the replacement of three dozen aging systems. **Winthrop** already has an excellent integrated library system from a company called **Innovative Interfaces**. Why is having a system important? We cannot share materials if we do not know what each other has, and we cannot know that unless each library has a compatible integrated library system. So these libraries got together and pooled their funds and had companies bid. **Innovative Interfaces** won the contract. This initiative served as the impetus for a world-class statewide universal borrowing system through the timely injection of state funding which is being used to extend the system globally throughout South Carolina higher education. Occasionally, you'll see a news story that talks about these libraries in connection with **PASCAL**. This confuses some because only a little over a dozen libraries are mentioned, not all 56. That's because most libraries did not need a new library system. All will, however, benefit via state-wide sharing.

The "**Digital Library of South Carolina**" is funded by federal grants and institutional funds, not state funds. It will serve a central role in providing access to digital collections of important archival materials. This program will eventually allow South Carolinians — and others — to view archival materials from home, work or the beach (if they have a laptop and a wireless connection). **Winthrop** has already made some of **Dacus**' rich materials available at (<http://www.winthrop.edu/dacus/About/Archives/> — click on "Collections").

Finally, **PASCAL** offers training to each library staff member. **PASCAL** recognizes that not every library has the funds at hand to help everyone stay current in a field that changes almost weekly. The professional development outreach allows **PASCAL** to tap the state's rich pool of library talent and share it with other state libraries that need it.

PASCAL is critical to the lifeblood of the state's academic libraries. **PASCAL** (and all of higher education) owes a heartfelt thanks to our Palmetto legislators for last year's funding. Let's hope it continues in perpetuity! 🍀

Group Therapy

by **Beth Bernhardt** (Electronic Journals/Document Delivery Librarian, Jackson Library, University of North Carolina at Greensboro, P.O. Box 26170, Greensboro, NC 27402; Phone: 336-256-1210; Fax: 336-334-5097) <beth_bernhardt@uncg.edu>

GRIFE: Rebecca Kemp (Electronic Resources/Serials Librarian, W. M. Randall Library, UNC Wilmington)

Here at the **University of North Carolina Wilmington**, we are looking into doing Open Access awareness programming for our faculty. We are aware of the **SPARC "Create Change"** initiative, and we are looking at individual libraries' home pages to determine what sort of awareness programs they are doing. We also wanted to ask for listserv members' input, through which we hope will lead us quickly to the information we need. Have you or other librarians organized faculty information sessions at your library? If so, are you using the **Create Change** literature, or are you relying on a home-grown framework? Are you promoting self-archiving alone, or do you run an institutional repository?

RESPONSE: Theodora A. Bakker (National Library of Medicine Associate Fellow, Dahlgren Memorial Library, Georgetown University Medical Center)

Issues in scholarly communication are popular topics in the libraries, but it has yet to reach the 'hot topics' list of most faculty. There may be several reasons, including a lack of awareness of the situation, issues in promotion and tenure, and a lack of perceived relevance of the problem to scholars. By addressing issues using a multi-pronged approach it is possible to achieve the goal of increasing awareness and educating faculty. The approach should include providing in-depth educational material on the issues for those interested, providing information and direction to publishing alternatives like open access, and approaching faculty at the moment they are ready to receive the information.

The importance of issues in scholarly communication prompted the creation of a **Georgetown University** scholarly communications committee comprised of members from each of the campus libraries and several faculty advisory members. The committee promotes awareness, to hopefully inspire action, about open access and other issues in scholarly communication using methods including Web pages and symposia. A central activity of the committee has been a series of symposia on issues in scholarly communications, including open access as a publishing alternative. The first symposium, "Research, Funding, and the Public Good," was held in November 2004 and had approximately seventy attendees. The event focused on current issues in scholarly communications, including different publishing models and the **NIH Public Access policy**. One of the handouts we used for the event was the **SPARC Create Change** brochure, which does an excellent job of discussing the economic is-

ues to any faculty interested in the library perspective on the economic crisis in scholarly publishing.

As a health sciences librarian at **Dahlgren Memorial Library**, most of my work has focused on issues in scholarly communication in STM literature. **Dahlgren Memorial Library** has initiated additional education focused on the **Georgetown University Medical Center** faculty. Our efforts focus on presenting information at the point of need, often through integration into other programs, approaching the issues from the faculty-centered perspectives of promotion and tenure, publication, and grant funding. Our efforts include:

- A scholarly communications Web page (<http://www3.georgetown.edu/dml/services/scholcomm.html>) consisting of links to a variety of information and educational materials.
- An **Informatics Grand Rounds** session on scholarly writing for publishing, featuring a section on copyright and publishing alternatives including open access and self-archiving.
 - A presentation on the **NIH Public Access Policy** to the **Georgetown University Medical Center Research and Development Interest Group**.
- Targeted emails to faculty through the **Dahlgren Memorial Library** liaison program.

Georgetown University's efforts in addressing the issues in scholarly communication includes providing in-depth information to interested members of the community and promoting awareness by raising specifically relevant issues within the context of other faculty activities. Particularly with **Medical Center** faculty, we have found a perceived association between open access and lack of peer review. By educating on this issue whenever possible, focusing on the **NIH Public Access Policy**, and featuring specific peer reviewed open access journals (such as **BMC** journals and **PLoS** journals, to which **Georgetown** has institutional memberships) we receive a more interested response, often generating interest in the larger issues in scholarly communications.

RESPONSE: Donna Gunter (Coordinator of Instructional Services, J. Murrey Atkins Library, UNC Charlotte)

Since the open-access movement is a kind of grassroots movement to shift the scholarly literature back to the control of the authors of the literature, I am going to introduce the move-

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Bet You Missed It

Press Clippings — In the News — Carefully Selected by Your Crack Staff of News Sleuths

Column Editor: **Pamela M. Rose, M.L.S.** (Web Services & Library Promotion Coordinator, University at Buffalo; Phone: 716-829-2408 x129; Fax: 716-829-2211) <pmrose@acsu.buffalo.edu> wings.buffalo.edu/~pmrose

Column Editor's Note: Hey, are you reading this? Your esteemed column editor would like to know what you think! Zip off a quick email to <pmrose@buffalo.edu>. Does BYMI fill your needs? Do you have any suggestions for changes? I'm listening! — PR

THE CHINA CHALLENGE

by **Sandra Beehler** (Lewis & Clark College)

Everyone knows that the huge U.S. trade deficit is partly due to China's keeping its currency pegged to the US\$. U.S. bond yields are also kept low because China has been buying Treasury bonds to hold down its currency. China finally moved to change that last week, with a small revaluation of the yuan — a move which could, if revaluation continues, drive U.S. bond yields higher and badly hurt the U.S. economy. But China's impact on world economy goes beyond the U.S. Its immense cheap labor force has forced competitors to lower their labor costs, driving down the cost of goods worldwide. Cheaper goods have kept interest rates low, encouraging borrowing — especially in the housing markets. China's demand for oil to fuel its growing economy has contributed to the rise in price, but in a way that is less likely to hurt global growth or raise inflation rates. It is clear that China will be a major player in the future world economy. Therefore, rather than enacting protectionist measures against China, it makes sense to make it a full member of forums such as the G7 and the OECD, so it will have a reason to support global economic stability.

See — “How China Runs the World Economy,” *The Economist*, v.376:no.8437 (July 30, 2005), p. 11.

INDECENT REGULATION

by **Sandra Beehler** (Lewis & Clark College)

With the FCC crackdown against “indecent” content in the media, the industry has been on the defensive, cutting back on any programming that could be considered controversial. However, if FCC regulation is extended to cable & satellite TV, the industry is poised to fight back. Counter-arguments to regulation focus on technological advances (e.g., the V-chip) which allow parents to control the exposure of their children to content they deem indecent. There is also a growing support for “a-la-carte” purchasing of media content — though that would likely mean higher costs for consumers.

See — “Scrubbing the Airwaves,” *The Economist*, v.376:no.8436 (July 23, 2005), p. 55-56.

BIONIC MAN

by **Sandra Beehler** (Lewis & Clark College)

25-yr-old **Matt Nagle** is the subject of a unique experiment in restoring function to those paralyzed by injury or disease — testing a brain/computer interface (BCI) system called **BrainGate**. Though scientists don't fully comprehend how the brain works, they have made progress on listening to and altering brain waves. The hope is eventually to create muscle stimulators in humans that bypass damaged parts of the nervous system. Much of the BCI research is being funded by the **U.S. Dept. of Defense**, which hopes to use it in combat situations. **Nagle** is the first experimental subject to have the interface implanted directly in his skull — he volunteered for the trial last year after being paralyzed by a knife attack in 2001. An array of tiny electrodes was implanted in the area of **Nagle's** brain that controls arm movement and connected to the **BrainGate** system. A big question was whether **Nagle's** brain could still produce coherent signals, years after his body had stopped responding to them. It did. His thoughts about movement produced specific and repeatable neural patterns that could be mapped to actions — operating a TV, playing computer games, controlling a computer cursor. BCI systems use the brain's plasticity (its ability to adapt and form neural pathways); the key to these systems is the multi-electrode array used to record brain signals. **BrainGate** requires that the electrodes be implanted directly in the brain — this is the solution that its founder, **John Donoghue**, believes works best. Other researchers are looking for less invasive ways to pick up the signals, since no one knows yet what the long-term effects of the implant will be.

See — “Mind Control” — *Wired* 13.03 (March 2005), p. 115-119

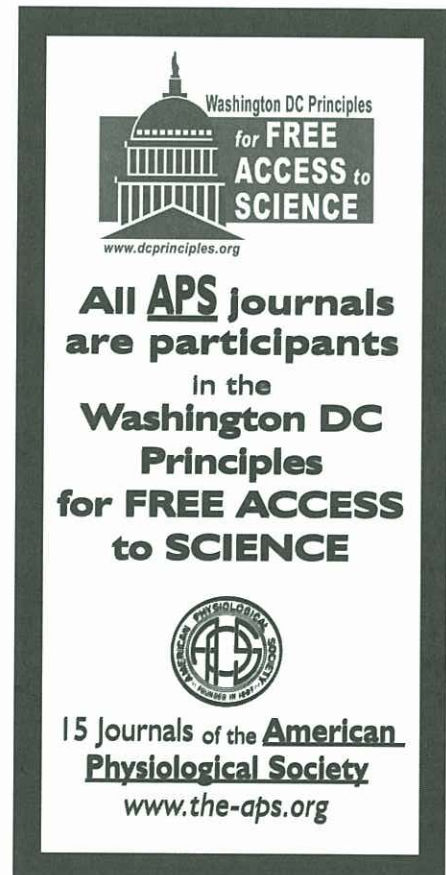
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ment in a grassroots way by running a workshop on **Google Scholar** through our **Faculty Center for Teaching and eLearning**. It will be one of many kinds of workshops we are offering with their imprimatur. I prepared the description of the workshop and set the times. **FCTeL** will advertise it along with the other workshops, and their staff will also take registration for the workshop. Hopefully, we will get participants who otherwise would not have attended. This is the description of the workshop:

Google Scholar and Open Access to Scholarly Literature

So you think the Internet contains no access to scholarly literature? Think again. Come to this workshop to learn how you can access citations and some full-text to scholarly literature from academic presses, institutional repositories and professional societies.

Though my immediate objectives are to help faculty learn how to introduce **Google Scholar** to their students, I hope this will help some faculty understand the complexity of information, namely that it is not as simple as peer-reviewed vs. non peer-reviewed. Evaluation of information, ideologically, not simply authoritatively is imperative. Neither is it as simple as “good stuff is in subscription databases; bad stuff is on the nonproprietary part of the Web.” Finally, I hope it will encourage others to think of librarians as the logical administrators for institutional repositories.



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