People Profile: James Buczynski

Editor
against the grain

people profile

Electronic Resources Acquisitions/Information Services Librarian
Seneca College of Applied Arts & Technology
70 the Pond Road, Toronto, Ontario M3J 3M6
Phone: 416-491-5050 x.3159 Fax: 416-736-1163
<james.buczynski@senecac.on.ca>

BORN & LIVED: Born in Montreal, Quebec, Canada; Lived two years in Miami, Florida (worked at the University of Miami); now based in Toronto, Ontario, Canada (while my wife pursues her PhD)...next stop, hopefully somewhere west coast or on another continent.

EARLY LIFE: Oil painter and civil engineering Technician.


EDUCATION: DEC Dawson College - Civil Engineering Technology; BA McGill University - Urban Systems; MLIS McGill University - Library and Information Studies.

FIRST JOB (EVER): Hand digging an inground pool in the basement of a house.

PROFESSIONAL CAREER AND ACTIVITIES: Have been practicing as a reference, instruction and collection development librarian for over five years. Presently, manage electronic information resources acquisitions and licensing for Seneca College of Applied Arts & Technology (Toronto), serve as Seneca Libraries’ advisor on copyright, serve as a computer science bibliographer and coordinate the information literacy program and virtual reference service at the Seneca@York campus. Regularly talk at conferences about copyright related issues in libraries and teaching, an editor and contributor at Internet Reference Services Quarterly and review books for E-Streams, Choice and Library Journal.

http://people.seneca.on.ca/james.buczynski/for-colleagues.html

IN MY SPARE TIME I LIKE TO: In-line skate, walk my beagle, watch documentary films.


PET PEEVES/WHAT MAKES ME MAD: “Keeping up with the Jones’”

PHILOSOPHY: “Today's the day I _______”

MOST MEANINGFUL CAREER ACHIEVEMENT: Speaking at various conferences.

GOAL I HOPE TO ACHIEVE FIVE YEARS FROM NOW: Balance career with family life.

HOW/WHERE DO I SEE THE INDUSTRY IN FIVE YEARS: Digital Rights Management Systems will sort out their problems and libraries will be able to license the content they cannot today.

Vendors Begin to Address...

from page 46

ity experience. On campus, they want barrier free access to library resources via registered IP address ranges. Off campus, they expect consistent, easy authentication via their institutional network access username and password. Some vendors remain unable or unwilling to provide this type of access. Many products are solely available via a username and password set by the vendor. Libraries are challenged to disseminate the access information— for what can easily be hundreds if not thousands of products. Many community college collection policies forbid acquisitions of resources available this way, and scripted “screen-scraping” technical solutions to the username/password dissemination problem are problematic to maintain.

Username/password access is particularly frustrating for community colleges because they hold fewer subscriptions to “big deal” products. A large university provides access to hundreds of e-journal full-text products while a typical community college subscribes to less than 75 “big deal” products. The likelihood that any specific e-journal title will be accessible from a database already on subscription is significantly higher for university libraries than community college libraries. As a result, many community colleges license directly from the publisher, who often provides only username/password access. Titles aimed at practitioners or association members are particularly difficult to acquire for this reason.

There is an industry trend for publishers to opt out of licensing their content to third parties (aggregators). The idea is to go it alone to increase revenue. Unfortunately, many publishers assume that password/username access is adequate. Subscribers are taken for granted. The net result is that community college libraries shy away from their content in the marketplace.

While username and password access is sufficient for individuals, it is unreasonable for libraries. In addition to FTE based pricing models, this barrier is also blocking college libraries from migrating access to electronic. Serials subscription agents like EBSCO, through services like EJS, can mitigate some of the access pain associated with single periodical titles, but a comprehensive solution remains elusive. Access models designed for corporate entities, such as access limited to specific workstations, are grudgingly accepted by academic libraries. Products accessed this way are considered for cancellation annually based on use or if a suitable alternative IP range accessible product exists.

Practitioner focused association publications are widely available in electronic form. Access, however, increasingly cannot be acquired by libraries. Newsletters previously published in print, for example, have moved to email subscriptions. Manuals and books are now exclusively sold as PDF files. Attempts to license hosting rights have rarely borne fruit thus far. To answer the question, “Why don’t we have...” the publisher or vendor does not seem interested in selling to libraries.

As mentioned earlier, in the late 1990’s the bottomless demand for electronic access gave vendors immense bargaining power. Products and their licensing terms and conditions were focused on increasing revenue per subscriber and gaining new subscribers. Given this power, vendors were able to force libraries to sign licenses that prohibited traditional uses of library materials. This is especially problematic in countries with narrow copyright exemptions. In Canada, for example, “fair dealing” does not include teaching situations, as “fair use” does in the U.S. The classroom is a de facto marketplace. Disseminating resources for teaching purposes requires permission and/or a license for use. Transactional or blanket licenses from copyright collectives make it easy to legally make photocopies for classroom dissemination or noncommercial course packages. The collectives, however, continue to possess few, if any, electronic dissemination rights from their members.

Copyright collectives are of little help in the digital marketplace and transactional licensing with publishers directly is often cost prohibi-