Trusting Digital Preservation for Print Collection Management, Or How Librarians Should Learn to Stop Worrying and Love the "E"

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Trust Digital Preservation for Print Collection Management, Or How Librarians Should Learn to Stop Worrying and Love the “E”

by Wm. Joseph Thomas (Head of Collection Development, Joyner Library, East Carolina University)

About seven years ago, the Head of Serials at East Carolina University’s (ECU) Joyner Library came to me to make a decision about the level of preservation attention to give to volumes of the North American Review. I had recently begun serving as liaison librarian for the English Department and was concerned about what we should do. On the one hand, the nation’s longest-running literary review deserves a place in every library’s collection. But, on the other hand, ECU owned online backfiles of the title in JSTOR, Periodicals Archive Online (PAo), and American Periodical Series. At that time, my decision was that we should retain the volumes in the library’s print collection but provide only minimal treatment, including boxing. I wanted to avoid over-expending resources on physical items that were accessible online and widely held by other libraries, but I could not bring myself to withdraw the bound volumes.

ECU no longer owns those volumes of North American Review in print. We finally learned to stop worrying and love the “e” — that is, we withdrew our print volumes because we started acting like we trust our electronic purchases. Our library, like many others across the country, is confronting two situations requiring us to step out of the dusty stacks and into the cloud. First, there are the current and future electronic purchases. Our library, like many others across the country, is confronting two situations requiring us to step out of the dusty stacks and into the cloud. First, there are the current and future electronic purchases. Second, there are the contributions we have made to online archives of journals.

Fortunately, ECU has been able to acquire a wide variety of archival journal packages, including not only aggregator packages like JSTOR and PAO but also publisher packages from Elsevier, Springer, Wiley-Blackwell, Taylor & Francis, and others. Our investments in these packages have helped us meet our patrons’ preference for online access. Beyond that, they provided an opportunity to help solve our space problem as long as we were willing to make difficult decisions based in large part on how much we trusted the continued access to electronic content. Other factors also came into play to help us step out on faith — membership in Portico, for instance, and our first steps toward participating in a shared print repository.

So, is this article only about weeding print? No. Maybe it’s easier to start with what this article is not. It is neither a philosophical statement on library responsibilities for ensuring continued access to scholarship, nor is it a treatise on how e-resource preservation will permit libraries to “displace” exhibits, offices, and student study areas. The most recent changes required us to “displace” exhibits, offices, and student study areas.

Space concerns are, of course, related to changing perceptions of libraries as service points rather than warehouses. Thankfully, we do continue to hear from professors who need the library to provide “fine and private places” dedicated to slow reading — and I believe this portion of our user community provides balance to our perceptions of libraries these days. But we also hear from others who express different needs for library space. The space squeeze has affected ECU just as it has other institutions; over the last five years, for example, the library has reallocated space for exhibits, offices, and student study areas. The most recent changes required us to “displace” at least 90,000 print volumes, which constitute about 10 percent of our general stacks holdings, to create office space and group study rooms for a new campus partner. Because of the location selected for construction, we had to shift our entire general collection to open up the space needed. Although we were able to retain most volumes in the general stacks (with reduced growth space per shelf), we did have to withdraw many volumes while sending others to a closed shelving storage area.

The sheer amount of space and number of volumes we had to deal with in a nine-month period forced us to focus our attention on serials. For instance, ECU has been able to acquire a wide variety of archival journal packages, including not only aggregator packages like JSTOR and PAO but also publisher packages from Elsevier, Springer, Wiley-Blackwell, Taylor & Francis, and others. Our investments in these packages have helped us meet our patrons’ preference for online access. Beyond that, they provided an opportunity to help solve our space problem as long as we were willing to make difficult decisions based in large part on how much we trusted the continued access to electronic content. Other factors also came into play to help us step out on faith — membership in Portico, for instance, and our first steps toward participating in a shared print repository.

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on a number of publisher packages. We begin by checking the license for ownership and access provisions, and, if the license proves acceptable, we look up print holdings and check for duplicates. What are we checking? First we verify that all volumes and issues we hold are available online. Next, we pull sample volumes from every title to review tables of contents, checking that all their articles are online before we start a side-by-side comparison of sample articles. We try to choose articles with images, tables, graphs, fold-outs, or other unusual features, to see how well they’re rendered in the online archive. For most of our publishers treated for most of their titles, this process has proven that the publisher package is adequate to replace our print. There have been a few titles that are incomplete online or that have scanning problems requiring us to keep the print. For these, we enter a note in our tracking documents and, if we have room, move the volumes from the general stacks to storage.

All in all, Joyner Library has found online archival publisher packages suitable for replacing print volumes. We have made the decision that the online format is a true substitution and we should treat it as such by removing print volumes whenever feasible. To help reassure ourselves and our faculty that this strategy remains compatible with our duty to preserve the scholarly record, ECU has agreed to participate in the Collaborative Journal Retention Program Agreement proposed by the Association of Southeastern Research Libraries (ASERL).6 We are currently identifying titles we can contribute to this distributed print repository and following what titles other universities are contributing.

Print repositories are not a new phenomenon. They were described at the Janus Conference as one means to “ensure the coordinated, long-term maintenance” of the scholarly record by having libraries contribute print materials to shared facilities in order to reduce the cumulative shelving required and collective burdens of preservation.7 In the last few years, though, more libraries are working together as they recognize that “the interrelated problems of collection management and preservation are moving steadily to the community level from the local level.”8 The Orbis Cascade Alliance first proposed a distributed print repository (DPR) in 2005 and recently uploaded its “Final DPR Title List.”9 Recently, the Pennsylvania Academic Library Consortium, Inc. (PALCI) described its shared print repository project, which focuses on 52 titles published by the American Chemical Society, American Institute of Physics, and American Physical Society.10 Another of the better known repository agreements is the Western Regional Storage Trust (WEST), which Emily Stambaugh describes as a network-level solution to help “preserve the scholarly record, provide access, when needed, and manage reallocation of space.”11 These projects demonstrate libraries’ commitment to working together to preserve the scholarly record with a paper backup.

In the short term, print repositories do provide libraries with the option of deaccessioning many volumes from their little-used titles in exchange for committing to preserve other titles. Another level of reassurance that we can offer ourselves lies in directly addressing the issue of preserving electronic materials. E-Journal Archiving Metes and Bounds, a report published by the Council on Library and Information Resources (CLIR), traces a dozen e-journal archiving initiatives and tracks their organizational issues, stakeholders and designated communities, content, access and triggers, technology, and resources.12 While Portico, CLOCKSS, and LOCKSS are among the most widely known in the United States, there are other programs in which libraries can participate. Some libraries have been reluctant to join an electronic preservation initiative, but I would encourage all to do so. As the CLIR report persistently points out, libraries cannot afford to digitize and curate electronic copies on their own, especially given the attention they need to devote to local digital collections and materials deposited to their institutional repositories.

The library collections management planning I have discussed so far focuses on bound journals to the exclusion of books. There are a couple of reasons why this is the case. For one, scholarly monographs aren’t as far along the electronic adoption continuum as journals. Also, the time we spend making retention/preservation decisions yields more space for journals than books. The OCLC report Cloud-sourcing Research Collections, though, suggests that eventually libraries will be able to embark on these same steps with monographs that I suggest for journals.13 Already some regional groups are discussing shared storage of books, and publishers are beginning to deposit their eBooks to Portico and other online archival services.

What should librarians do next? For starters, they should lay out the elements of a print collection management plan, including the following three components. First, (continue to) buy online archival packages — including publisher packages — and weed from them. Second, join a regional shared print depository; and, third, join one or more other preservation initiatives if at all possible.

At ECU, we no longer hold the print copies of older volumes of North American Review, the journal I discussed at the start of this article. We have withdrawn these volumes after thoughtful efforts to evaluate the license for the archival online product replacing our print, to evaluate the online content and its display against the bound volumes, and to verify that a nearby university retains its print volumes. We are managing our print collection like we trust electronic preservation, and are learning to stop worrying. ❑
Endnotes

1. See the article elsewhere in this issue from my colleague Tom Herron, titled “Fine and Private Places: An English Professor’s Perspective on Evolving Library Collections.”


Mortgaging Our Future on Ownership, or, the Pleasures of Renting

by Steven R. Harris (Director of Collections and Acquisitions Services, University of New Mexico)

I was browsing the shelves of Google Books recently and came across Libraries in the Medieval and Renaissance Periods, a lecture given by John Willis Clark at Cambridge University in 1894. The first sentence of that work states that “[a] library may be considered from two very different points of view: as a workshop, or as a Museum.” This seems very relevant to our current considerations of what libraries do. Clark’s succeeding paragraph continues, appropriately, “...mechanical ingenuity...should be employed in making the acquisition of knowledge less cumbrous and less tedious; that as we travel by steam, so we should also read by steam, and be helped in our studies by the varied resources of modern invention.” Aside from pleasing the steampunks among the ATG readership, this introduction strikes us with the similarities between 19th- and 21st-century concerns. We might as easily replace the interest in steam power of that age with our own preoccupations with digital information and make similar assessments of the library’s goals and aims: to make learning “less cumbrous and less tedious.” Of course, Clark, a historian himself, goes on to make the case that we not forget or abandon the library as museum.

I would like to make the opposite encouragement: that we have spent too much energy, too many resources on the library as museum, especially in large academic libraries. It is time for us to focus on the library as workshop. It is time that we give priority to the immediate information needs within our communities rather than to some predicted or speculative needs of the future.

It often seems that the fulcrum around which this question of “workshop” versus “museum” turns is the preservation of objects, or more to my point, the ownership of objects. The objects in question here are containers of information. Throughout the early history of libraries, physical containers were the only means of transmitting and preserving information: books, newspapers, DVDs, journal issues, and volumes. We have now moved well beyond that point, technologically, but librarians are still obsessed with ownership of containers. Meredith Parkas, for example, expresses concern in the March/April 2011 issue of American Libraries about the long-term health of her collections: “I feel the weight of that — especially when I’m making decisions about eBooks.”

Assuredly, ownership of containers makes a whole suite of traditional library practices possible, most especially lending to individuals in the user community and to other libraries. But as we develop more and more digital collections, one has to question whether the function of ownership has outlived its usefulness. Containers are no longer the immutable and tangible things they once were. When a Book or e-journal article, we are no longer physically transmitting one of a limited number of manifestations of that work. A copy is produced (as it were) instantaneously and transmitted electronically. The owner or vendor of that content does not suddenly have a diminished supply on hand. Digital information is the very definition of “on-demand publishing.” What is the point of ownership in such a world?

Ownership has been a safe harbor in the physical world; we feel secure in maintaining the materiality of the objects on our shelves (perhaps a misplaced sense of security), but no such certainty exists in the digital world. Even materials for which we hold perpetual access rights feel contingent and provisional. Those feelings might suggest that we do still need ownership of materials, but I think we need to adopt a completely new set of principles for the mostly digital library world. These are, I’ll admit, principles that neither libraries nor publishers are quite ready to embrace. We don’t even know, in fact, what those principles should be. Librarians and publishers have taken to eying one another with great suspicion regarding digital materials. Each, at turns, would like to cling to an ownership model. We retrieved an ebook in an era of physical objects, or abandon that model, as it is convenient.

The HarperCollins/OverDrive ebook dust-up is a recent case in point. Both libraries and publishers have eagerly accepted the notion of owning an ebook. HarperCollins, however, got it in their brains that, if a library owned an ebook, then there would be less revenue generated because libraries would never be replacing worn-out copies, as ebooks don’t wear out in the usual sense. Thus, HarperCollins decided that any of their titles on the OverDrive platform would only be good for 26 uses before the

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