

SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY

Blough- Weis Library Newsletter

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WILL IT STILL BE AVAILABLE?

Libraries have historically been mindful of information preservation issues in the face of changing technologies. As the pace of change accelerates, so does the urgency to keep up with new and emergent information media. In 2006, these issues still press on librarians and others concerned with the longevity of information storage and access. A salient issue is the now-established practice of replacing scholarly print journals with their electronic counterparts. Annually, most libraries now pay almost exclusively for access, not ownership, to the scholarly literature. How did all this come about so rapidly?

Recall an event just 20 years ago. In 1987, the Council of Library Resources sponsored the video, *Slow Fires: on the Preservation of the Human Record*, directed and produced by Terry Sanders. This disquieting documentary described the devastating deterioration of intellectual documents such as books, pamphlets, newspapers, photographs, drawings and maps. It drew nationwide attention to the destruction of printed materials as a result of the widespread use of acidic paper which began in the 1860s. Subsequently, librarians worked with scholarly publishers to advance a major initiative to publish books on acid-free (alkaline) paper, which, incidentally, costs no more to produce than acidic paper.

Ten years later, Terry Sanders produced an equally disturbing sequel to *Slow Fires*. In 1997, the video *Into the Future: on the Preservation of Knowledge in the Electronic Age* was released, which discusses the hidden crisis inherent in digital information. He raises the question: "Will the information stored electronically still be accessible in the future"? This documentary examines what has happened to various forms of information storage, for example, magnetic tapes, which were used to store massive amounts of data, and are now becoming illegible as the tapes deteriorate. As more and more information is not only stored electronically but also often produced only in electronic format, what does the future hold in terms of accessing this information 10 or 25 or 50 years from now?

In the short term, online access is extremely appealing to faculty and students but this facility raises grave questions about long-term preservation and access.

On February 14, 2006, the Board of Directors of the Association of College & Research Libraries (ACRL), a division of the American Library Association (ALA), issued a press release endorsing a Statement discussed at its January 24 meeting: "Urgent Action Needed to Preserve Scholarly Electronic Journals". The full text of the Statement can be found on the Digital Library Federation website, located at: www.diglib.org/pubs/waters051015.htm. The first paragraph should demand attention from all educators.

"Digital preservation represents one of the grand challenges facing higher education. In field after field, research and teaching are generating data, reports, publications, teaching materials, and other forms of scholarly communication in digital formats. Research and teaching are also increasingly dependent on data mining tools and other computer-based techniques that require the long-term persistence of these various forms of digital information to advance knowledge. Yet as the creation and use of digital information accelerate, responsibility for preservation is diffuse, and the responsible parties—scholars, university and college administrators, research and academic libraries, and publishers—have been slow to identify and invest in the necessary infrastructure to ensure that the published scholarly record represented in electronic formats remains intact over the long-term."

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The Statement, edited by Donald J. Waters, Program Officer of the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, further explores the developments that have brought us to this place: advantages of search and retrieval, convenience, immediacy, and access to a much broader range of information resources. Editors are treating the electronic versions of scholarly journals as the definitive versions of record, publishers are creating new pricing models for access, and libraries are replacing print subscriptions with online access.

One factor that makes the issue crucial is the reality that libraries now find themselves at the absolute mercy of publishers. The statement elaborates:

“If a publisher fails to maintain its archive, goes out of business or, for other reasons, stops making available the journal on which scholarship in a particular field depends, there are no practical means in place for libraries to exercise their permanent usage rights, and the scholarly record represented by that journal would likely be lost.

For electronic journals, the academy has as yet no functional equivalent in long-term maintenance and control over the scholarly record that "owning a copy" provided for printed journals. Unless and until it creates digital archiving services, the academy cannot fully shift to electronic-only journal publishing, and cannot fully achieve the system-wide savings and benefits associated with such a shift.” This is the crux of the matter, and one of the issues for which solutions are being sought.

Key Actions Recommended

Four “key actions” seen as essential in the Statement are cited below - in highly abbreviated form:

--Research and academic libraries and academic institutions must recognize that preservation of electronic journals is a kind of insurance, and is not in and of itself a form of access.

--To address risk factors and provide insurance against loss, qualified preservation archives [should] provide a minimal set of well-defined services.

--Libraries must invest in a qualified archiving solution.

--Research and academic libraries and associated academic institutions must effectively demand archival deposit by publishers as a condition of licensing electronic journals.

The degree to which any of these actions could be implemented at a given library would vary greatly, depending heavily on their financial and personnel resources, and political clout. Add to this the notion that funds spent on “insurance” are just that, and do not serve to expand the resources of an institution. Necessary? Yes! But a hard sell in times of tight budgets. To read the entire statement, visit the Digital Library Federation Web site: www.diglib.org/pubs/waters051015.htm

In its press release on the Statement, ACRL goes on record conceding that the electronic environment poses significant challenges for long-term preservation of, and access to, information. Since most libraries do not actually own and store the content of the journals they license in electronic form, new models for preservation must be developed. Scholars may face serious loss of access to published research if libraries do not adopt effective electronic journal preservation strategies.

ACRL's Scholarly Communications Committee expects to support preservation of scholarly electronic journals by developing guidelines and effective practices for academic libraries. ACRL represents more than 13,000 academic and research librarians. Its initiatives enable the higher education community to understand the role that academic libraries play in the teaching, learning and research environments.

An article on this topic also appeared in the February 24, 2006 issue of the *Chronicle of Higher Education*, entitled “Library Leaders Press Colleges to Archive Online Journals to Avoid Loss of Data”, authored by Andrea L. Foster, which you may have already seen.

Initiatives Being Undertaken

Ms. Foster describes some of the initiatives currently underway to address this critical issue. “OhioLINK, a group of 85 college libraries in Ohio, operates an archive of electronic journals” for its member libraries. She also mentions the Stanford University experiment called Lockss (Lots of Copies Keeps Stuff Safe), a pilot program...“that uses peer-to-peer software to create an archive of online journals”.

The Lockss system, described in another *Chronicle of Higher Education* article (V.Kiernan, February 3, 2006), requires that “each university will maintain two computer servers, each of which will contain complete copies of all electronic journals from the participating publishers”. The author, Vincent Kiernan, says this will ensure that one copy will always be available in the event of a technical problem or disaster.

JSTOR, which bills itself as “The Scholarly Journal Archive” on its web page at <http://www.jstor.org/>, is an organization that creates digital copies of scholarly journals that can be accessed on a subscription basis. Users can subscribe to and search the entire database of electronic journals, or just subject subsets. JSTOR was established as an independent not-for-profit organization in August 1995, originally conceived as an effort to save shelving space which was being consumed by large back files of journal issues. Other goals were to improve access to journal content and to offer a solution to preservation problems associated with storing paper volumes.



A visit to the PORTICO website reveals yet another effort in the preservation endeavor. JSTOR has started Portico, “a nonprofit electronic archive developed for scholarly journals”, according to Ms. Foster’s article. The mission of Portico is to preserve scholarly literature published in electronic form and to ensure that these materials remain accessible to future scholars, researchers, and students. Detailed information can be found at <http://www.portico.org/>. Publishers now using Portico to archive electronic journals include Oxford University Press, Elsevier, the Royal Dutch Library, Wiley, Berkeley Electronic Press and others. Portico would be used as “insurance” when:

- A publisher stops operations
- A publisher ceases to publish a title
- A publisher no longer offers back issues
- Upon catastrophic and sustained failure of a publisher’s delivery platform

Not all publishers deposit electronic journals into archives maintained by third parties largely due to the additional expense of this service.



OCLC, the Online Library Computer Center, for several years has maintained the Electronic Collections Online (ECO), an electronic journals service offering web access to over 5,000 titles in almost all subject areas.

OCLC has secured archival rights to journal content from cooperating publishers, thus ensuring that

libraries will have ongoing access to the journals they subscribe to through Electronic Collections Online. Subscribing to this collection assures libraries of journal access into perpetuity for all years subscribed.

The Library of Congress and some individual publishers have also started digital archives, and clearly such action is vital to the preservation and access of scholarly publications for access in the future. Libraries will increasingly find it cost-prohibitive to subscribe to journals in two or more formats, but before print journal subscriptions can be fully replaced by their electronic counterparts, libraries need some assurance that the new format *will* always be available.

Reminder: the *Library Newsletter* is available online from the Blough-Weis Library's Web Page or at:

<http://www.susqu.edu/Library/LibraryRec/newsletters.htm>

SFX Service Update

There has been positive feedback from faculty and students who have used the new SFX service, which allows you to easily locate the full text of articles by automatically linking among our online databases.

Use the service in conjunction with the "A to Z Periodicals List" available from the Library’s Web Page, whereby you can search our journal holdings by title, and by category/subject. You can determine, for example, that in the field of "strategic management & business policy" we have access to the full text of more than 80 titles.



OCLC RELEASES LIBRARY RESEARCH REPORT

The following OCLC report about international libraries, distributed via our network agency PALINET, reveals that libraries still need to educate users about the plethora of services offered. The study found that information consumers view libraries as places to borrow print books, but they are still unaware of the rich electronic content they can access through libraries.

The findings are part of “Perceptions of Libraries and Information Resources,” a report issued today by OCLC. The new report, based on surveys of information users across six countries administered by Harris Interactive on behalf of OCLC, is a follow-up to “The 2003 OCLC Environmental Scan: Pattern Recognition,” the award-winning report that describes issues and trends that are impacting and will impact OCLC and libraries.



“We wanted to know more about people’s information-seeking practices and preferences, how familiar people are with the wide variety of e-resources libraries provide for their users, and how libraries compare to other information resources, particularly Web-based resources,” said Cathy De Rosa, Vice President, OCLC Marketing & Library Services, and a principal contributor to the report. “One of the most important goals of the project was also to gain a better understanding of ‘The Library’ brand.”

Among the findings of the report:

- Respondents use search engines to begin an information search (84 %). One percent begin an information search on a library web site.
- Information consumers use the library but they use the library less and read less since they began using the Internet.
- Borrowing print books is the library service used most; “Books” is the library brand.

- Quality and quantity of information are top determinants of a satisfactory electronic information search, not speed of results.
- Respondents do not trust purchased information more than free information.
- Ninety percent of respondents are satisfied with their most recent search for information using a search engine.
- Information consumers like to self-serve. They use personal knowledge and common sense to judge if electronic information is trustworthy, and they cross-reference other sites to validate their findings.
- The survey results show that library and information preferences and use are consistent among respondents in the six countries surveyed.

“The information resource market—tools, content and access—is growing, not shrinking, providing more options and more choices to people using the Web to search for information and content,” said Ms. De Rosa. “Libraries are seen as a place for traditional resources—such as books, reference materials and research assistance—and to get access to the internet. The results of this survey confirm that libraries are not seen as the top choice for access to electronic resources.” Of equal concern is the finding showing the trustworthiness of “free information”, versus peer-reviewed or scholarly works which have been purchased by libraries.

“The challenge for libraries is to clearly define and market their relevant place in the info-sphere—their services and collections both physical and virtual,” said Ms. De Rosa. “It’s time to rejuvenate the ‘Library’ brand.”



“Perceptions of Libraries and Information Resources” is available for download free of charge at:
www.oclc.org/reports/2005perceptions.htm.

PUBLIC LIBRARY STUDY REVEALS HIGH USAGE



The following article, “In Electronic Age, Americans’ Use of Library Services Grows” dated February 23, 2006 is from *AL Direct*, an electronic newsletter e-mailed to personal members of the American Library Association. Contacts for the News Release are Larra Clark and Macey Morales, ALA Media Relations, Chicago (312-280-5043/4393).

A January 2006 national study from the American Library Association (ALA) found that Americans value and are “overwhelmingly ... satisfied with their public libraries”, although they “agree more public library funding is needed and believe public libraries will be needed in the future”. About 135 million people (66% of adult Americans) visited public libraries last year. The study was conducted by KRC Research & Consulting in which 1,003 adults were interviewed.

The findings show that:

- Seven out of 10 Americans report being extremely or very satisfied with their public libraries – up 10 points from 2002.
- More than 8 in 10 Americans (85 percent) agree that their public libraries deserve more funding – including 58 percent who strongly agree.
- More than half of survey respondents (52 percent) believe \$41 or more should be spent. Americans currently provide, on average, about \$25 per year per person in local tax support for public libraries.
- Ninety-two percent of survey respondents believe libraries will still be needed in the future – even with all of the information available on the Internet.
- More than one-third of Americans put the benefits of libraries at the top of the public services list – as compared to schools, roads and parks – up 6 points from 2002.

The more frequent the user, the more satisfied she or he is with libraries. In fact, Americans’ use of library services has grown in almost every category – from taking out books (up 14 points) to consulting with librarians (up 7 points) to taking out CDs, videos and computer software (up 13 points) to attending cultural programs like speakers or movie showings (up 8 points).

Nearly all Americans (96 percent) agree that because public libraries provide free access to materials and resources, they play an important role in giving everyone a chance to succeed.

“Because libraries offer free access to all — with help from professional librarians — they bring opportunity to all and are a vital part of a civil society,” said ALA President Michael Gorman. “Investment in libraries is an investment in education and lifelong learning.”

Sixty-one percent of library users report using the computer in some way – including checking the online catalog, connecting to the Internet and writing a paper or preparing a resume – when they visited the library. African American and Hispanic adults are significantly more likely to use their public library for job searches or writing resumes than Caucasian adults.

“Public libraries are essential components of vibrant and educated communities,” Gorman said. “There are more than 16,000 public libraries in this country. I encourage everyone to check out his or her local library in person or online. Your library card is the smartest card in your wallet.”

Nearly two-thirds of adult Americans own library cards and report that taking out books and using computers/Internet are the top services they use in public libraries. The most frequent library users are women, younger adults (ages 25 to 44), college-educated adults and parents of younger children. Adults in the Midwest and West are more likely to have visited their public library than their counterparts in the South and Northeast. For more information on this study, please visit: www.ala.org/ala/ors/reports/2006KRCReport.pdf



HISTORIC STREAMING VIDEO (GOOGLE VIDEO)

The March 8, 2006 electronic issue of the *American Libraries Direct Newsletter* brought exciting news of a new partnership that will benefit anyone interested in viewing historic moments caught on film. Entitled "NARA, Google Partner to Make Historic Films Available Online", the article details how it came to be.



Google and the U.S. National Archives and Records Administration launched a pilot program February 24 to make NARA's video holdings available free through [Google Video](#) and the [NARA website](#).

The first phase... involves the release of 101 films from the archives' collections, including the earliest film held there, *Carmencita—Spanish Dance* from 1894; government newsreels documenting World War II; NASA films on the history of its space program; and documentaries... of national and state parks.

U.S. Archivist Allen Weinstein hailed the pilot program as a step toward NARA's "goal of becoming an archives without walls. Our...plan emphasizes the importance of providing access to records anytime, anywhere," he said. "For the first time, the public will be able to view this collection of rare and unusual films on the internet."

Google Video product manager Peter Chane said the ultimate goal is to put online as many of NARA's 114,000 films and 37,000 videos as possible, ZDNet News reported February 24.

Take a few minutes and be rewarded by visiting the website <http://video.google.com/nara.html> and listening to an 8 - 30 minute clip of your choosing. The technology is wonderful! To quote our esteemed Lutheran Pastor, Rev. Shaheen whenever he hears of such achievements: "What an age in which to live!"



[Japanese Sign Final Surrender](#)

This clip shows the signing of the Japanese surrender documents aboard the Battleship Missouri in the Bay of Tokyo on Sept. 2, 1945. It includes shots of Personages: Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu and Gene Yoshijiro Umezo of Japan; General MacArthur; General Wainwright; Brit. General Arthur Percival; Admirals Halsey and Nimitz; Chinese General Hsu Yung-Ch'ang; British Admiral Bruce A. Fraser; Russian General Kuzma Derevyanko and others.



[Who's Out There? 1975](#)

This film explores the new view of

extraterrestrial life from the results of probes to the planets. The film discusses the conclusion of a number of distinguished scientists that other intelligent civilizations exist in the universe.



[Children of the City 1970](#)

Describes a 1970 recreational support program launched by the

Bureau of Outdoor Recreation of the US Department of the Interior, in conjunction with the President's Council on Youth Opportunity and the Department of Labor's Manpower Administration. The program's goals were to expand existing recreational programs for inner city children; increase the number of recreational opportunities available for underprivileged inner city children; and to provide services, including personnel, transportation, hot lunches, and recreational supplies for programs in over 100 cities nationwide.

Many other video clips are available at the Google Video Website, but these historic movies, available at NARA Google Video, provide a nostalgic trip into America's rich history.

REQUEST LIBRARY BOOKS ONLINE THROUGH AMAZON.COM!

To simplify the book/CD/DVD ordering process, the Library has outlined the following procedures whereby faculty and staff can request materials that support the curriculum directly from Amazon.com, and email their "Wish List" to Ann Marie Rompolski. Here's how:

1. Find in the Amazon.com's database the first item that you want the Library to purchase.
2. Click on the "Add to Wish List" button. If you already have a personal wish list, select "New Wish List" from the available options and click on Continue. Or,
 - 2a. If you have not previously used the Wish List service, you can create a list by clicking on "Wish List" at the top of the page, next to the shopping cart.
3. Add to the Wish List the items that you want the Library to purchase. Please do not put more than 25 items on a list.
4. Click on "Wish List" at the top of the page next to the "Shopping Cart" icon in order to see the entire list. Select the list containing library requests if you have multiple wish lists.
5. Click on the "Tell people about this list" button on the upper right side of the page.
6. Send the list to Ann Marie Rompolski, the Library's Acquisitions Coordinator, by entering her email address, rompolsk@susqu.edu in the first box.
7. In the second box for notes, please provide your name and the departmental or special account to which the order should be charged. If you are ordering items for course reserves, please provide the course number and name.
8. Click on the "Send e-mail" button.
9. Ann Marie will send you an e-mail confirming that she received your wish list. If you do not receive a confirmation, please contact her at x4411.

--Kathleen Gunning

11,000+ TITLES ADDED TO iLINK!

Working together, Bob Gessner and Pat Fishbein h Page 7
loaded the bibliographic records for 11,817 netLibrary eBooks available to us online through Access PA. These are complete MARC records, searchable in iLink (the Library's online public access catalog) by author, title, keyword or subject in the usual fashion. Each item in the search results displays a link that says "Connect to Resource", which will take you directly to the full text of the eBook in the netLibrary collection. These books display a call number of EBOOK in iLink. As more MARC records become available for the remaining books (there are now 12,201 titles on Access PA), they will be added to the Library's catalog.

--Pat Fishbein

This is a significant addition of resources to the Library's holdings, now easily accessible by virtue of being included in the online catalog. Kudos to Pat and Bob for accomplishing this valuable work!

--The Editor

GOOGLE SCHOLAR at SU

We have made the Blough-Weis Library journal holdings available to Google Scholar. What does this mean for the Susquehanna community? Now, when you do a search on Scholar, you can directly connect to available full text holdings via our SFX server. To enable this feature, you must set your Google Scholar preferences to point to our collection on each computer you use. To do this, follow the steps below:

Go to <http://scholar.google.com/>
Click on "Scholar Preferences"
Enter Susquehanna in the "Library Links" box
Click on "Find Library"
Check the Susquehanna University box
Click on "Save Preferences"

After that, you should see an "SU Full Text" link in your Scholar search retrieval whenever we have an article available in our collection in full text. The link "SU Additional Services" will appear for those articles where we don't own the full text. That link will take you to our SFX menu, where you can request the item on Interlibrary Loan, if you wish.

--Robert Gessner & Kathy Dalton

NEW MOVIES IN MEDIA CENTER

DVDs

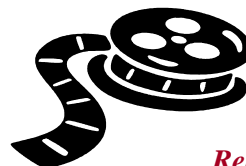
Akira
Alfred Hitchcock: the Signature Collection
Alfred Hitchcock, the Masterpiece Collection
Alien 3
Aliens
L' Auberge Espagnole
Battle of Algiers (La Bataille d' Alger)
Being Julia
Belle de Jour
Big One
Born into Brothels
BRD Trilogy: Rainer Werner Fassbinder's the
Marriage of Maria Braun, Veronika Voss, Lola
Broken Flowers
Browning Version
Bush's Brain: Who's Really Running the Country?
Cemetery Special
Chaos
Cinderella Man
Complete Thin Man Collection
Constant Gardener
Control Room
Così Fan Tutte
DNA
End of the Century: Story of the Ramones
Etre Et Avoir
La Dolce Vita
Fundamental Fairness: One Man's Journey to
Judgment
High, Fast & Wonderful
High Fidelity
Homo Sapiens 1900
House of Flying Daggers
Hustle & Flow
In Her Shoes
Ivan the Terrible, Part II
Junebug
Kingdom of David: the Saga of the Israelites
Kingdom of Heaven
M
Madagascar
Meet Your Meat
Memory of Beautiful Days (Arum Taun Naltul)
Mississippi Mermaid (Sirène Du Mississippi)
My Beautiful Laundrette
Newshour Business Ethics Anthology
Orwell Rolls in His Grave

Over the Edge
Pee-Wee's Big Adventure
Pelléas et Mélisande
Phantom of the Opera
Place to Live
Primary
Riding Giants
Robots
Rocky Horror Picture Show
Rolling Stones Gimme Shelter
Satchmo: Louis Armstrong
Secret (Pimil)
Sideways
Staffers '04
Star Wars. Episode II, Attack of the Clones
Star Wars, Episode I, the Phantom Menace
Tim Burton's Corpse Bride
Town of Hope
Trainspotting
Tree of Iron
Trichotillomania: Current Models and Behavioral
Treatment
Upside of Anger
Wallace & Gromit: the Curse of the Were-Rabbit
Wedding Crashers
World in the Balance
World of Differences: Understanding Cross-Cultural
Communication
Young Girls of Rochefort (Les Demoiselles De
Rochefort)
Your Computer, Your Way

VHS

Creating the Future
Liberty & Security? Challenges in a New World
Situation
Managing the Threat of Disruptive Technology
Michael Porter on Competitive Strategy

--Pat Fishbein



*Rebecca A. Wilson, Editor
Robert Gessner, Production*