ELECTRONIC INFORMATION RESOURCES

Seminars for AU Faculty & Graduate Students

As details develop, additional seminars will be added.
Each seminar will be offered twice.
Harmon Straiton and Marcia Bossinger

Seminars offered
Electronic Journals in the Sciences & Engineering
Electronic Journals in the Social Sciences
Document Delivery: To Your Desktop and To Your Door
Truth & the Web

Electronic Journals in the Sciences & Engineering
The AU Libraries offer a wealth of full-text journal articles directly available from the computer in your office. Learn about electronic journals in the Social Sciences and how to access them from the library's web page. See how you can use AUBIECat to link to databases with full-text articles and to create a list of electronic journals in a subject area. Subject areas of the Social Sciences include: Political Science, Economics, Business, History, Law, Anthropology, Sociology, Education, Psychology, Geography and Communication.
Thursday, March 30, 2000, 3:00 PM, 1st floor Instruction Lab, RBD Library
Friday, March 31, 2000, 10:00 AM, 2nd floor Instruction Lab, RBD Library.
Presenter(s): Lisa Beall, Reference Librarian, Social Sciences, Reference & Instruction Services
Jim Jenkins, Reference Librarian, Social Sciences, Reference & Instruction Services

Document Delivery: To Your Desktop and To Your Door
Learn the ways you can request and receive fax and e-mail delivery of articles from resources such as CARL UnCover and Compendex Web, as well as retrieve full-text articles from a number of the Libraries' subject databases, all without ever having to leave your office! Discover AU Libraries' new service, AUBIEExpress, which provides email and campus mail delivery.

Auburn University Libraries, Newsletter to Faculty
of articles and chapters from the RBD Library and Veterinary Medical Library collections.

Thursday, April 27, 2000, 3:00 PM, 1st floor Instruction Lab, RBD Library
or
Friday, April 28, 2000, 10:00 AM, 1st floor Instruction Lab, RBD Library

Presenter(s): Dottie Marcinko, Reference Librarian, Social Sciences, Reference & Instruction Services

Truth & the Web

There are gigabytes upon gigabytes of information on the web—some great, some good, some absolutely awful. Learn some tips and tricks to help you search the web including what is readily available off the Library's web page. Find out about the differences between search engines and metasearch engines. Suggest actual searches and learn how to interpret the results. Learn quick ways to evaluate webpages.

Wednesday, May 24, 2000, 3:00 PM, 1st floor Instruction Lab, RBD Library
or
Thursday, May 25, 2000, 10:00 AM, 1st floor Instruction Lab, RBD Library

Presenter(s): Barbara Bishop, Reference Librarian, Microforms & Documents, Reference & Instruction Services

All seminars are free, but advance registration is required by completing the attached registration form or by calling or e-mailing Marcia Boosinger at 844-1733 or boosiml@aubu.n.edu. A space will be reserved and materials prepared for you. Refreshments will be served. Please cancel by calling Marcia Boosinger at 844-1739 if you are unable to attend.

ACCESS SERVICES UPDATE

Linda Thornton

Access Services continues to look for ways to improve or enhance the services it provides to Auburn University Library users. We are highlighting recent changes and giving you a glimpse of what is to come.

Self Service Checkout Has Arrived!
The self-checkout or TigerCirc units are in operation at RBD Library. They are located adjacent to the circulation desks. You can use the new self-checkout units to checkout appropriate library books and bypass the lines at the circulation service desks. Checking out books is as easy as 1, 2, and 3.

Step 1. Place your university ID card with the barcode visible in the designated area. (A red laser beam will read the barcode and the computer will validate that you are a qualified library user.) Leave your ID in place and follow the onscreen directions.

Step 2. Open the book so that the book spine is against the machine and place the barcode in the same area as your ID card. Make certain that the red laser light strikes the barcode in the book. (The computer will check the barcode number and determine if the book can be checked out. If so, the book will be officially checked out for the normal loan period and will be desensitized so that the automatic security alarm will not be activated as you leave the building.)

Step 3. The TigerCirc unit will print a transaction receipt including the date the item is to be returned to the library at the completion of the entire checkout process. Remove it, place it in the book, and pick up your ID card. The receipt serves as your reminder of when the book is due. There will be no date stamped on the date due slip.

That's it! If you have additional books to self-checkout, do not remove your ID card, just repeat steps 2 and 3. Your receipt will print after you complete the checkout procedure and remove your ID. Remember to check your Patron Information in AUBLExpress for due dates and to renew items online.

AUBLExpress Campus Delivery

AUBLExpress is Auburn University Libraries' campus document delivery service providing copies of articles and book chapters from materials located in the RBD Library.

Eligible Users: Auburn University faculty, staff and distance education students.

Service Hours: 7:45 AM - 4:45 PM Monday - Friday

Request Method: Use the AUBLExpress form (located in the drop down box below interlibrary loan) on the Libraries' homepage.
Delivery Methods/Fees:
Electronic (email attachments and transmissions) no charge.
Be sure to include your email address on each request form. Mail (campus, 1st class and fax; (Paper copies) $2.50 per citation. Be sure to include your address or fax number on each request form.

Payment Methods:
Department account (number must appear on request form). Fee added to circulation record, payment by check.

Delivery times:
Electronic delivery (default method): 24-48 hours for 1-5 items per person per day. Requests must be received before 3:00 PM. Requests received after 3:00 PM may not be processed until the following day. Auburn University e-mail addresses are preferred.
Fax delivery: 24-48 hours for requests received before 3:00 PM.
Mail delivery: articles placed in the mail within 48 hours.

At this time we are not able to provide on-demand and walk-in service. Items not available for delivery are immediately referred to interlibrary loan. Items in microformats are not included in this service.

Interlibrary Loan Services:
Use the new interlibrary loan request forms on the Libraries' homepage. The form requires that you use your Library barcode. This number is the same as the one that you use to renew items online or to recall a book. It is 20 plus your Social Security Number followed by 0; for example 20555499990. The new form allows you to change your address information, to request a status report on items already requested and to ask for a renewal of materials borrowed through interlibrary loan. The information you enter on your request form is automatically transferred into the form that is sent to potential suppliers. For fastest processing use the new forms.

GIS COMES TO THE LIBRARY

Dale Foster and Barbara Bishop

Geographic Information Systems (GIS) - GIS is a technology used in modern day mapping. GIS comprise software and hardware systems that relate and display collected data in terms of geographic or spatial location. The ability of GIS to quickly overlay new information on top of existing base data and to display it in color on a computer screen is helping users to explain events, conduct analyses, and make decisions related to geology, ecology, land use, demographics, transportation, and other domains in ways never before possible. For example, in searching for a safe site for a landfill, a researcher may direct the computer to overlay a regional elevation map with data on various types of soil. The soil data, in turn, can be removed or overlaid still further, say, with data on underground water.

AU Libraries currently house over 140,000 printed maps and over 100 compact disks containing GIS related data and images. These materials are used heavily by students in the disciplines of agriculture, forestry, engineering (agricultural, aerospace, civil), geology, geography, agronomy and soils, fisheries, environmental science, landscape architecture, urban planning, and others.

Two GIS workstations are currently available; one in the Special Collections Department on the Ground Floor of RBD Library, and one on the 1st floor in the Microforms & Documents Department. These workstations are equipped with a large format scanner, color plotters, digitizing tables, writeable CD-ROM devices, Zip disk storage devices, and floppy disk storage devices.

Funding for the workstations was obtained in part from a General Fee Equipment grant from the Provost's Office.

Working with the Spatial Technologies Committee, Auburn University Libraries seek to support the increasing need for, and use of, Geographics Information Systems at AU.

COMING ATTRACTIONS:
AUBLExpress: Delivery from materials in the Cary Veterinary Medical Library will be available later in the Spring Quarter.

Watch the Libraries homepage for an announcement.

Interlibrary Loan: Delivery of articles via email attachments if the quality of the articles received from other libraries will permit.

Reciprocal Faculty Borrowing Program: Participation in this program gives faculty at participating institutions borrowing privileges and on-site access to the collections at approximately 160 participating institutions. Watch the Libraries’ homepage for the announcement concerning this program.
These workstations are available for student and faculty use during normal library hours (96 hours per week) and will directly support the increasing range of spatial technologies courses taught at AU.

For more information about GIS and how it can be used, the following websites and books may be helpful:

**Websites**

**Books**
- Keith C. Clarke, *Getting Started with Geographic Information Systems*, 1999
  - (G 70.212 .C57 1999)
- Timothy Forrsman, *The History of GIS (Geographic Information Systems)*, 1998
  - ISBN: 0-13-862145-4
  - (G 70.212 .H57 1998)

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**ON THE ETHICS OF PUBLISHING**

**Glenn Anderson**

Just last year Michael Rosenzweig, founder and long-time editor of *Evolutionary Ecology*, abandoned this respected journal and took his entire editorial staff with him to found a new journal. Rosenzweig's reason for this seemingly quixotic move was his disgust with the soaring subscription price of *Evolutionary Ecology*, which had climbed to over $700 per year for libraries. The new journal, *Evolutionary Ecology Research*, charges $305 per year and is committed to maintaining a low price. When I read about Rosenzweig I couldn't help hoping for a sequence of events in which biological scientists, sharing Rosenzweig's disgust with high-priced journals, would have the courage to assembly a new editorial board that includes scholars from Oxford, Cambridge, and Duke, and Kluwer's wealth and weight remain solidly behind it.

I am an unabashed admirer of determined resolve like Michael Rosenzweig's, resolve that is clearly motivated by moral outrage rather than self-interest. Still, I can't help but ponder the level of outrage Rosenzweig might have soared to had the journal he edited dwarfed the $700 fee charged by *Evolutionary Ecology*. Imagine, for example, Rosenzweig as editor of *Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research*—which charged Auburn University $13,785 last year (we could pay over $150,000 during the next ten years, $550,000 during the next thirty). Or *Surface Science* ($13,157 last year). Or *Tetrahedron* or *Tetrahedron Letters* ($9,862 and $7,936 last year). Each of these titles is frequently cited and prided by researchers; each is also owned by a commercial publisher with a record for delivering handsome dividends to its stakeholders. Librarians at research universities, guided by researchers, have gone to extraordinary lengths to preserve these expensive subscriptions. We have shifted monies for monographs to journal budgets rapidly enough to drive typical university press print runs from the thousands to the hundreds—and drive many of these presses to bankruptcy. We have buried provosts with appeals for additional money—always at the expense of other university initiatives and often at the cost of intensifying administrative perceptions that libraries are incomprehensible black holes. We have tried, sometimes successfully, to build in journal inflation costs as automatic annual additions to library budgets. (Imagine the delight in a Kluwer or Elsevier board room over a group of customers who guarantees beforehand to pay any price increase demanded.)

Those who study the marketing strategies of commercial journal publishers in science-technology-medicine describe large university libraries as "inelastic" in our demand for high-priced journals. By this I think is meant that if a deli or a mechanic we use increases prices precipitously, we "elastically" take our business elsewhere. Unreasonable pricing drives us to alternatives. In the research library world, the lack of acceptable alternatives has rendered us "inelastic" despite what virtually everyone would recognize as unreasonable pricing. Enter SPARC—the Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition. Launched with support from members of the Association of Research Libraries, SPARC supports partnerships...
with publishers who are developing high quality, economical alternatives to existing overpriced publications. For example, *Organic Letters* ($2,300), a SPARC-sponsored journal published by the American Chemical Society, is offered as an alternative to *Tetrahedron Letters* ($7,936). *PhysChemComm* ($553), published by the Royal Society of Chemistry, is offered as an alternative to *Chemical Physics Letters* ($8,060). SPARC also sponsored Michael Rosenzweig’s new journal. Another SPARC-led initiative, BioOne, is an electronic aggregation of the full texts of dozens of the leading research journals in biological, ecological, and environmental sciences. Electronic publishing ventures at Columbia University (Columbia Earthscape), the University of California (escholarship), and MIT (MIT CogNet) have received $519,000 in development funding from SPARC. The SPARC goals of 1) providing lower priced, high quality alternatives to overpriced journals, 2) shifting scholarly journal publishing toward professional and learned societies and away from commercial publishers, and 3) supporting lower priced scholarly publications by funding conversions to electronic formats are evident in these initiatives.

Thus far, the impact of these SPARC-sponsored alternatives can only be described as negligible. Auburn University, a charter member of SPARC and subscriber to the SPARC journals, now pays for these journals as well as for the more expensive competitors. The “Rosenzweig model”—moral outrage leading to a determined resolve to oppose publishers of overpriced journals—seems to be a unique phenomenon rather than a catalyst for the rest of us. The fact is—concerning the journal subscriptions we can afford to provide for researchers and scholars—university librarians (and not a few provosts) find themselves near the end of their rope. At the other end of that rope, where one would expect to find well-heeled CEOs from commercial publishing companies, we also seem to discern hosts of scholars and researchers who are supporting the most piratical of commercial publishing companies with their research and editorial assistance. We need more Michael Rosenzweigs, more who see that issues in scholarly communication transcend the fuzzy areas of libraries and budgeting. More who see that publishing decisions are not insulated from ethical considerations, that one shouldn’t sign copyright privileges over to publishers who will sell one’s research at astronomical prices.

As a small piece from the librarian’s part, we at Auburn intend to publicize the prices that Auburn pays for journals, to make information and alternatives from SPARC available to faculty, and to initiate discussions about these issues through the University Library Committee. However, the larger part rests with the researchers and scholars for whom these journals exist. It is they who must ponder the actions of Michael Rosenzweig. Then go and do likewise.

### ON SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION: THE SHULENBERGER SOLUTION

Glenn Anderson

Those who meet David Shulenberger casually are not likely to describe him as a crusader. Shulenberger, the Provost at the University of Kansas, is an economist by academic training and is thoughtful and soft-spoken in person. The crusade he has tried to lead for the past year now has only one official adherent—the University of Kansas. The problem Shulenberger is grappling with is the threat posed to scholarly communication by relentlessly inflated journal prices. This, a dominant and daunting problem in scholarly communication, is routinely greeted by complaints and hand-wringing from handfuls of scholars and librarians and just as routinely greeted by a complete lack of public attention from anyone else. Shulenberger wants to move beyond hand-wringing to proposed solutions and consensus; he calls his proposal NEAR.

Before examining NEAR, it’s best to define the problem more precisely. Most academicians are increasingly aware of eye-opening examples of astonishing prices for journals. But the overall picture is more persuasive than anecdotal evidence provided by a handful of grave offenders. There are two key pieces in this overall picture: 1) the escalating prices themselves and 2) the increase in the number of journals available. Since 1986, price increases for journals have been 175% (the Consumer Price Index increased by 49% and monographic publications increased by 60% during the same time). Put another way, a university library which spent $10,000,000 for journals in 1986 (Auburn currently spends about $3,000,000) would have had to pay $27.5 million for the same journals in 1998.

For a complete picture, we should then factor in the growth of the commercial publishing companies, we also seem to discern hosts of scholars and librarians who are supporting the most piratical of commercial publishing companies with their research and editorial assistance. We need more Michael Rosenzweigs, more who see that issues in scholarly communication transcend the fuzzy areas of libraries and budgeting. More who see that publishing decisions are not insulated from ethical considerations, that one shouldn’t sign copyright privileges over to publishers who will sell one’s research at astronomical prices.

Commercial publishers have usually been targeted—often deservedly—as culprits for this relentless price spiral. But, like the fool in King Lear who can’t gain a monopoly on foolishness, commercial publishers cannot keep high prices to themselves. Calculated on a per page basis, prices for commercially published journals increased by 77.8% between 1988 and 1994. During the same time period, prices for journals published by the government increased by 50%;
prices for journals published by learned societies or professional associations increased by 33%. For journals in science between 1994 and 1998, commercial publishers increased prices 64%, learned and professional societies increased prices by 48%, and university press publishers increased prices by 49%. The increase in the Consumer Price Index from 1994 through 1998 was 10%.

This data illustrates that journal prices are not based on the sum of a modest profit in addition to the cost of producing the journal. Instead, prices for journals are a function of 1) the fact that publishers have what amounts to perpetual copyright privileges for the articles they publish, and 2) most publishers are intent on and skilled at getting all of the monetary value that can be had from the articles for which they own copyright. Any realistic proposal directed toward making scholarly communication affordable must not merely reduce the rate of price increases, but bring journal prices to competitive levels. A key in moving toward such a solution is the recognition that non-profit scholarly associations are, as the price statistics above indicate, aware of the monetary worth of scholarship and are often unable to resist the temptation of converting that awareness into greater financial support for their societies. This recognition illustrates the long-term folly of attempting to resolve the journal cost problem solely by shifting publications from commercial to not-for-profit publishers.

David Shulcnberger's NEAR proposal locates copyright as the most vulnerable element in the seemingly relentless upward spiral of journal prices. NEAR is an acronym for National Electronic Archive Repository. Faculty members in the United States would retain a portion of the copyright for their manuscript for inclusion in NEAR after a lag time following publication in a journal. Only the exclusive right to journal publication of the manuscript would pass to the journal; the author would retain the right to have the manuscript included in NEAR 90 days after it appears in print. Either by federal law, by funding agency stipulation, or by contractual agreement with the university employer, the faculty member's published article would be transmitted to NEAR upon its publication. NEAR would index articles by author, title, subject, and the name of the journal in which they appeared—it would be searchable in many other ways. NEAR would ensure a permanent archive for scholarly articles, thus addressing a vexing area in which scholars and librarians rightly have no trust in the promises of commercial publishers. NEAR could be funded by universities through "page charge" yet article included, by federal appropriation, by a small charge levied on each user upon accessing articles, or by a combination of these methods.

The 90 day period during which journals would have exclusive ownership should be adequate to leave significant value with the journals; subscribers will continue to pay for more timely access and for the added value that refereeing, editing, and publishing provide. It is notable that Shulcnberger's proposal avoids the disservice to scholarly communication that proposals to eliminate journals threaten. But his proposal insists that publishers are entitled only to the added value that their services provide—not to the entire economic value of the article. The free or low cost access to articles in NEAR after 90 days would depress current prices, since libraries, scholars, and businesses could choose to subscribe to only those journals where timely access justified the cost.

How far to NEAR? Two approaches are possible. One approach would be the passage of a federal law requiring that work published in scholarly journals by U.S. faculty members be deposited in NEAR within 90 days of the date of its publication (a variant could require all work arising out of federally funded research and subsequently published in a scholarly journal be deposited in NEAR). An alternate approach would be for an organization like the Association of Research Libraries, AAU, or the Library of Congress to establish NEAR. Then, university by university, copyright ownership policies that require deposit in NEAR would have to be passed. The University of Kansas, in November 1998, approved an intellectual property policy that anticipates the establishment of NEAR. That policy, which can be read at http://www.ukans.edu/-kbor/intclrev.htm states in part: "Upon the establishment of national, governmental, or nonprofit entities whose purpose is to maintain in an electronically accessible manner a publicly available copy of academic manuscripts, the Kansas Board of Regents will review each entity and upon determination that providing the manuscripts will not jeopardize the publication of articles or infringe on academic freedom, require the creator(s) to provide the appropriate entity a limited license for the use of each manuscript."

Shulcnberger's proposal, in an article entitled "Moving With Dispatch to Solve the Scholarly Communication Crisis From Here to NEAR," can be examined more thoroughly at http://www.arl.org/arl/proceedings/133/shulcnberger.html
Faculty & Graduate Student Electronic Information Resources Seminars Enrollment Form

To enroll in any of the Faculty & Graduate Students Electronic Information Resources Seminars, please fill out this page completely and send it by campus mail to Marcia Boosinger, RBD Library. Confirmation of your enrollment will be sent to you by e-mail.

All seminars will be held in 1st floor Instruction Lab of the Ralph Brown Draughon Library, except where noted otherwise.

Please indicate the session(s) you wish to attend:

☐ Electronic Journals in the Sciences & Engineering  or  ☐ Electronic Journals in the Sciences & Engineering
  Thurs., February 24, 2000, 3:00 PM  or  Fri., February 25, 2000, 10:00 PM

☐ Electronic Journals for the Social Sciences  or  ☐ Electronic Journals for the Social Sciences
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☐ Document Delivery: To Your Desktop & To Your Door  or  ☐ Document Delivery: To Your Desktop & To Your Door
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☐ Truth & the Web  or  ☐ Truth & the Web
  Wed., May 24, 2000, 3:00 PM  or  Thurs., May 25, 2000, 10:00 PM

Name (Last, First):
Daytime Phone:
E-mail Address:
Campus Address:
Department:

I am classified as: (circle one)

AU Faculty  AU Staff  AU Research Assistant  AU Graduate Student
EDUCATING AFRICAN-AMERICAN LIBRARIANS:
FLORENCE RISING CURTIS AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF
THE HAMPTON INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

By
Dr. Arthur C. Gunn
Dean of the School of Library and Information Science
Clark Atlanta University

Ground Floor
Ralph Brown Draughon Library
3 p.m., Tuesday, February 22, 2000
Reception to Follow Lecture