

Director's Notes - Pete Gilbert – Open access – What is it and what is it good for?

"The formal system of scholarly communication is showing numerous signs of stress and crisis. Throughout the second half of the 20th century commercial firms have assumed increasing control over the scholarly journals market, particularly in scientific, technical, and medical fields. The journal publishing industry has also become increasingly consolidated and is now dominated by a small number of international conglomerates. Prices for scholarly journals have risen at rates well above general inflation in the economy and also above the rate of increase of library budgets. Libraries have coped with price increases through a variety of strategies, including subscription cuts and reductions in monographic purchases. In addition, escalating prices have occurred at the same time that the quantity of scholarly information, including the number of scholarly journals, has increased substantially. The net effect of these changes has been a significant reduction in access to scholarship."¹

One promising approach for dealing with scholarly communication's "stress and crisis" is something called "Open Access." Open-access literature is digital, online, free to the end user, and free of most copyright and licensing restrictions. For example, the library makes available PLoS Biology, an open-access journal published by the Public Library of Science. They describe the journal this way: "PLoS Biology is an open-access, peer-reviewed general biology journal published monthly, online and in print, by the Public Library of Science (PLoS). PLoS is a nonprofit organization of scientists and physicians committed to making the world's scientific and medical literature a public resource. All works published in the PLoS Biology are open access, licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution License. Everything is immediately available without cost to anyone, anywhere — to read, download, redistribute, include in databases, and otherwise use — provided that the original author and source are credited."

The funding model for open access journals is entirely different from the traditional model. Instead of charging for subscriptions, for example, open access journals will sometimes charge author fees. This shifts the cost away from the user and tends to make the research more widely accessible.

The other key feature is that, in most cases, the author retains most or all copyright. This too, can take a variety of forms. PLoS journals use the Creative Commons Attribution License. Under the CCAL, authors retain ownership of the copyright for their articles, but allow anyone to download, reuse, reprint, modify, distribute, and/or copy them, as long as the original authors and source are credited. As Peter Suber, open access researcher and strategist, says, "OA removes price barriers (subscriptions, licensing fees, pay-per-view fees) and permission barriers (most copyright and licensing restrictions)."

Apart from that, the publication process is much the same as in the traditional model: author submits article which goes through a peer review process followed by publication. The library provides a link to the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ): <http://www.lawrence.edu/library/research/articles.shtml>, a list of more than 2400 "free, full text, quality controlled scientific and scholarly journals," if you'd like to look at some examples.

A number of Open-Access initiatives focus specifically on access to taxpayer-funded research. In September 2006, 56 liberal arts college presidents, including President Beck, signed an open letter to the higher education community supporting passage of the Federal Research Public Access Act of 2006. This bill would require federal agencies whose external research budgets exceed \$100 million to develop policies that would ensure public access via the Internet to their funded research. Passage of this act would ensure equitable online access to research literature that is paid for by taxpayers, and provide protection for the important system of peer review.

Open Access has a lot of potential for the future of scholarly communication. You'll be hearing more about it as time goes by.

1. (ACRL Scholarly Communications Committee, "Principles and Strategies for the Reform of Scholarly Communication," June 24, 2003, <http://www.ala.org/ala/acrl/acrlpubs/whitepapers/principlesstrategies.htm>)

In with the Old...

As part of our continuing quest to revere the oldest music possible, we have acquired three new sets:

Florilège du Concert Vocal de la Renaissance, [q.] M2 .F56
French vocal music from the Renaissance (!), 8 volumes in one. Part songs for 2-5 voices.

The Old English Edition, [q.] M2 .O43
Twenty-five volumes chock full of music by your favorite old English men.

Les Maitres musiciens de la Renaissance française, [q.] M2 .M35
Master musicians of the French renaissance in 23 volumes. Music for 2-8 voices. Surprisingly, not much duplication with the *Florilège*.

We also picked up the series *Chefs-d'œuvre classiques de l'opéra français*, piano-vocal scores of French operas in 40 volumes. Included are all of those beloved one-name titles that begin with a "p": Pomone, Persée, Phaéton, Proserpine, Psyché, and Platée.


More French opera

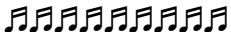
The University of North Texas Music Library has mounted an ambitious project, the Jean-Baptiste Lully Collection. From the web site:

The University of North Texas Music Library's Jean-Baptiste Lully Collection includes almost 30 rare 17th- and 18th-century scores of operas and ballets by the 17th-century French composer Jean-Baptiste Lully and his sons.

Not only is the collection searchable and browsable, it also "illustrates the transition in French music publishing from movable type to copperplate engraving during the early 18th century. Numerous pagination errors, handwritten and pasted-in corrections, cancelled pages ... testify to the haste with which the scores were brought to press and to the public. A variety of contemporary bindings... indicates attitudes toward printed books, from utilitarian to ornamental."

<http://www.library.unt.edu/music/lully/>

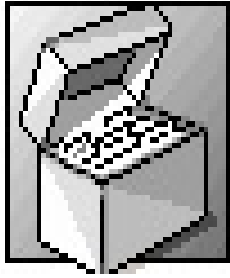
Drawers, 

Shelves 

and More Drawers and Shelves 

You may have noticed that the cabinets housing the CD collection have multiplied over the summer. It may cause a bit of vertigo, but eventually you'll discover that the lower call numbers have moved over near the bubbler ("water fountain" to you Ausländers.) Everything else has shifted. Speaking of shifting, the scores now occupy ALL of the low shelves on the north end of the first floor. Expect some disorientation when you go to look for those piano sonatas.





Archives Corner

Reunion Weekend for Lawrence alumni occurred this past June, and a new event for it was oral history interviews. An oral history is an individual's spoken memories of their life collected through a recorded interview. Oral histories are forms of historical records and are valuable primary sources. They provide a record of not just events that occurred at Lawrence, but how and why the events occurred as provided by the firsthand account of the interviewee. Students of today will be able to connect with former students by listening to the interviews and reading transcripts of life at Lawrence in the past.

Five interviews were conducted at this latest Reunion Weekend of alumni who had graduated from Lawrence in the 1940s and 1950s. Topics discussed in the interviews included Lawrence traditions, influential professors the alumni had had, and how Lawrence continued to influence their lives after they graduated. Transcripts of the interviews are available on the Archives' website, and the website is updated frequently as more interviews are added.

<http://www.lawrence.edu/library/archives/oralhistory.shtml>

The audio recordings of the interviews are available in the Archives for patrons to listen to.

Oral histories have also been conducted at the Milwaukee-Downer College reunion October 13-15 of alumnae from classes of the 1940s and 1950s. Milwaukee-Downer College, an all-women's college in Milwaukee, was created in 1895 as the result of a merger between Milwaukee Female College and Downer College. The college consolidated with Lawrence College in 1964, and the newly merged school became known as Lawrence University. The current exhibit on the first floor of the library features photographs and other materials of activities at Milwaukee-Downer.

The Archives are open this term from 1-5 pm on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays. You may also make an appointment to use the Archives by calling 832-6753 or sending an e-mail to julia.stringfellow@lawrence.edu.

ICPSR

Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research

News for undergraduates -

ICPSR is sponsoring a summer internship program - learn more about it at <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/careers/internship.html>

Applications must be received by January 5, 2007.

ICPSR Undergraduate Research Paper Competition - learn more about it at <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/prize/index.html>

Up to three cash prizes will be awarded.

Deadline for submission of paper/package January 31, 2007

Inter-Library Loan Tips

Despite our rich and diversified collection, there are times when the services of the Interlibrary Loan Department are needed to fill in the gaps of your scholarly research. We request books, journal articles, music scores, government documents, dissertations, newspapers on microfilm, and other materials for students, faculty, and staff. Keep in mind that we do not borrow or lend videos, DVDs, CDs, or other audio/visual materials. Also, we will not request materials owned by our library or the Appleton Public Library.

Follow these tips to make your Interlibrary Loan experience most enjoyable:

- ***Look to the future. On average, it can take 7-10 days or even 2 weeks to receive a book or article via ILL.***
- ***Did you check the catalog or ask a librarian? We might already own the material you are about to request. Check the catalog and check BESS (Buried Electronic Serials Search).***
- ***Ready to submit a request? Submit your request on a paper form available at the library circulation desk or a web form available at <http://www.lawrence.edu/library/ill> – You will need to use your Lawrence ID card number, the 13-digit number below the barcode strip on the front of your card, for the web form.***
- ***The more information the better! Please include all of the known information about the item you are requesting. Include ISSN numbers for journals, publisher and author information for books. Providing clear and complete information results in faster processing of your request. Please do not abbreviate!***
- ***You will be notified via email when loans are ready to be picked up. Loan periods are determined by the lending library and vary greatly. Please contact the ILL office at least 3 days in advance of the due date if you would like to request a renewal. Photocopies of articles will be sent to you via campus mail. They are yours to keep.***

We make our best effort to get the materials you need, but there are some items we cannot obtain, including rare books, very new books, entire issues of journals or magazines, and many dissertations. Copyright law and fair use guidelines limit the number of article copies we can get via ILL.

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Web: <http://www.lawrence.edu/library/ill/>



New Circulation Assistant / Night Supervisor

Angela Vanden Elzen began working at Lawrence in September as the Circulation Assistant/Night Supervisor. She has a Bachelor of Science in Psychology with minors in Philosophy and Human Development from UW Green Bay. Currently, she is pursuing her Master of Library and Information Science degree from UW Milwaukee. During the academic year, Angela works Sunday- Thursday from 9pm to 1am. You may contact Angela by phone at x6750, or by e-mail, angela.vandanelzen@lawrence.edu.

ISI Web of KnowledgeSM

ISI Web of Knowledge is a new resource for the library, providing access to two important databases, *Science Citation Index Expanded* and the *Social Sciences Citation Index*. *Science Citation Index Expanded* is a multidisciplinary index to the journal literature of the sciences, fully indexing 5,900 major journals dating back to 1996. Fields covered include biosciences, chemistry, mathematics, and physics. *Social Sciences Citation Index* also includes indexing back to 1996, fully indexing more than 1700 journal titles across the social sciences with additional indexing provided to relevant science and technical journals. Fields covered in *Social Sciences Citation Index* include anthropology, history, linguistics, psychology, political science, and women's studies. It's possible to search both *Science Citation Index Expanded* and the *Social Sciences Citation Index* at the same time, or to search them individually.

While the *Science Citation Index Expanded* and the *Social Sciences Citation Index* are incredible resources for topic searches, one of the most useful features is the cited reference search. This allows you to search the bibliographies of the items indexed for particular citations, and then to explore as few or as many of the sources from those bibliographies as you like. For example, I may do a cited reference search in *Science Citation Index Expanded* for **Sapolsky RM**. I am shown the number of times individual items by Sapolsky have been cited by other authors, view the entries for the writings by those other authors, and look at their bibliographies as well.

You can search ISI Web of Science by following the links provided on the library's electronic resources page at

<http://www.lawrence.edu/library/research/elecres.shtml>

The description here of ISI Web of Knowledge barely scratches the surface of its capabilities. If you are interested in learning more, please contact any of the reference librarians by calling x6752 or by e-mailing reference@lawrence.edu.

What's new in the VRL?

The library will be implementing CONTENTdm, a digital asset management system, in the spring. This will allow our faculty and students to have access to images and the information about them, from the Visual Resources Library's web page. We have been busy getting ready for this new image database. We have also been creating digital images for the new faculty.

This fall we started a collaborative project with the Theatre Arts department to create a digital image collection of historical costumes. These will also be available in CONTENTdm within the next year.

To see our new Digital Image Collection web page go to:
<http://www.lawrence.edu/library/images/index.shtml>

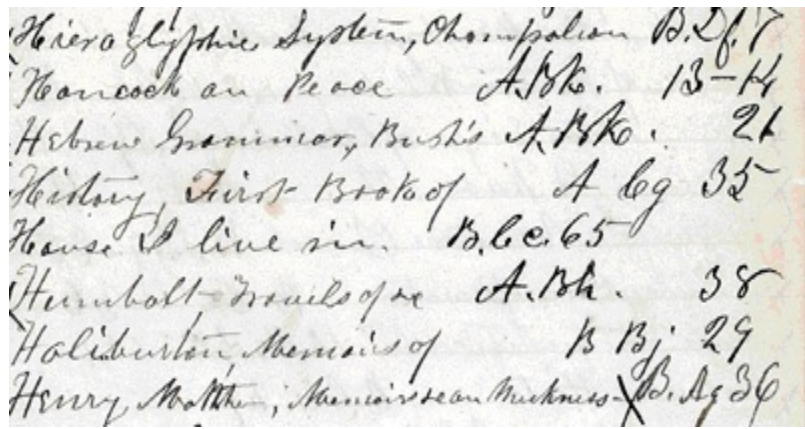
BLOGS Coming soon!

The library's news will soon be blog-driven. Watch for the library's three new blogs News from the Mudd, Archives News and VRL News in the next few weeks.

De Olde Library Catalog

Just over one hundred and fifty years ago, in 1855, the Lawrence Library published its first printed catalog.

Prior to that time, the catalog was a handwritten list of books, roughly alphabetized, replete with scribbles and crossings out.



The new catalog was printed by Ryan and Co., a local printer, at a cost of \$35.00. Catalogs were sold to other libraries and individuals and, by July 1856, the library had recouped about \$8.57.

Dictionary, Worcester's Primary,	A-BK,	3
Discipline of the M. E. Church,	B-ca,	26
Discipline of the M. E. Church, History of	B-cg,	19
Discussions of Const. Convention of Mass., 1853,	A-ch,	12
Directory of N. E. Mercantile Union,	A-ch,	20
Divinity, Stackhouse's Body of	B-dj,	1
Divinity, Leigh's Body of	B-dj,	3
Dick's Works, two volumes,	A-ci,	8-9
Divine Union, Upham's	B-ai,	9
Downing, J. W., Remains of, 2 copies,	B-dj, 31, B-cg,	29
Dodridge's Rise and Progress,	B-ag,	1
Domestic Economy, Miss Beecher's,	A-cg,	18
Dove Cote; or, Heart and Homestead,	A-ai,	15
Doctrinal Tracts, 2 volumes,	B-ai,	25-26
Dodridge's Family Expositor,	B-di,	14
Domestic Piety,	B-cd,	58

Then, as now, the catalog was used to locate library materials.

Then, as now, each book was assigned an arcane series of letters and numbers.

1855 predates other standardized classification systems, so the "call numbers" are a custom location code that refers to the location of the bookcase, the shelf the book is on, and the location on the shelf.

Shelf order ended up looking like this:

Kame's Elements, Abridged	A-BI, 2
Chemistry, Conversations on	A-BI, 3
Antiquary, The	A-BI, 4
Greek Testament	A-BI, 5
Plutarch's Morals, three vols	A-BI, 6-8
Sequel, Murray's	A-BI, 10
Philosophy, Abercrombie's Moral	A-BI, 11
Pronouncing Reader	A-BI, 12

So, Murray's Sequel (to *The English Reader*) could be found in alcove A on bookcase B on shelf L in position 10, just after Plutarch and just before Abercrombie.

It's a system that worked quite well for about 25 years, until the migration to a card catalog and the new-fangled Dewey Decimal system.