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This study examines copyright concerns of syndicated materials within digital copies of college student newspapers. A sample of 100 colleges were inspected to determine if archived issues of the student newspapers were available online and if so, did the newspapers contain syndicated material. The collection was further examined to establish if any effort was made to exclude the copyrighted material or if an explanation was provided for the inclusion of the material. This study shows approximately one third of the student newspapers that are available online contain syndicated material and only twenty percent made an effort to reduce copyright infringement or document fair use. Considering these findings and the prevalence of digitizing college student newspapers, more research is needed in this field.

Headings:

College student newspapers and periodicals--United States.

Newspapers--Digitization--United States.

Copyright--Caricatures and cartoons.

BEWARE THE SYNDICATE: AN EXAMINATION OF COPYRIGHTED MATERIALS WITHIN DIGITAL COPIES OF COLLEGE STUDENT NEWSPAPERS

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A Master's paper submitted to the faculty of the School of Information and Library Science of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science in Library Science.

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Introduction

Patrons expect libraries and archives to provide free, open online access to digitized special collections. While technological advancements are making this more feasible, concern over violating copyright still exists. This can be seen in large scale mass digitization of college newspapers containing syndicated materials. Currently, these programs must determine the risk of including syndicated materials that potentially infringe on copyright versus the time and technological limitations involved excluding these works. A lack of literature specifically addressing syndicated material in college student newspaper digitization projects indicates more research is needed to determine how prevalent the situation is among these projects and how different institutions have addressed the problem.

Motivation for Research

As a graduate assistant at the North Carolina Digital Heritage Center, I digitized several college student newspapers and found syndicated material in one of the college student newspapers during the digitization process, which inspired this study. The process is monotonous and fairly simple. While digitizing *The Collegiate*, a newspaper from Atlantic Christian College, the project manager pointed out the regular appearance of Doonesbury cartoons. The project manager consulted with the Scholarly Communications Librarian who provided us with three options:

- 1. Do not put the newspapers online
- 2. Obtain permission from Gary Trudeau creator of Doonesbury

3. Crop out the copyrighted sections and replace with a message indicated copyrighted material was removed.

Although the risk of being sued for publishing the entire newspaper was highly unlikely, all parties agreed this was not an option because we should not chance a copyright infringement. The project manager decided the cartoons should be cropped out. The process of finding all instances of the cartoon, using *Photoshop* to crop, save and reupload the files adding approximately 20 hours to the process. In the vein of MPLP (more product, less process) this additional step causes a problem for the otherwise easy procedure of digitally publishing college student newspapers. The other options also had drawbacks which inspired research into the way others handle similar situations.

Research Questions

The goal of this study is to explore various institutions' practices toward digitally publishing copyrighted materials within college student newspapers. To uncover how institutions are dealing with this issue, the digital collections posted on institutions' websites can be examined. Specifically, the study will explore the following questions:

- 1. Does the college or other organization make digital copies of past issues of the student newspaper freely available online?
- 2. If the digitized newspapers are available, do they contain instances of syndicated material?
- 3. If the newspaper contains copyrighted material, was any effort made to either redact the material or explain why the material is left unaltered?

While many Library and Information Science articles discuss digitization of newspapers and copyright concerns separately, an examination of the literature did not reveal answers to these questions.

Literature Review

Newspaper Digitization

Digitization of special collections is popular for a variety of reasons. "Digital surrogates can be viewed by more people, at a wider range of times, and with less effort" (Degracia, 2009). The digital collections can be accessed by more users because people at multiple computers around the world can view the same item at the same time. Online collections do not have the same concerns with operating hours as analog collections and viewing an item only takes a few clicks of a mouse compared to locating and physically retrieving material. Depending on the quality of the scans, the attached metadata, and the optical character recognition (OCR), digitized collections are also more searchable.

"A couple of simple word searches is usually enough to determine whether or not there is material worthy of further investigation, and scholars can be far more confident that they will not have to endure the frustration of wasting their precious time through unprofitable trips to reading rooms" (Bingham, 2010).

Libraries and archives also digitize their collections so that less people handle the original material, elongating the life of the original. Even careful users of special collections can inadvertently damage delicate materials. As Jeremy DeGracia points out, handling certain materials can, over time, stress the bindings or tape and digital surrogates do not run the same risks of being lost or stolen (DeGracia, 2009).

Many researchers also now expect material to be online. A 2006 IMLS report showed over half of large academic libraries surveyed "make some of their digital image collections available to the public" (IMLS, 2006). Although a more recent survey is not available, this number has likely increased over the past seven years. Interestingly, none of the institutions surveyed in the 2006 report were currently working on newspaper projects (IMLS, 2006). The Library of Congress and the National Endowment for the

Humanities are now funding the National Digital Newspaper Program which is a "long-term effort to develop an Internet-based, searchable database of U.S. newspapers with descriptive information and select digitization of historic pages" (Chronicling America, 2013). Over the last several years, many colleges have begun digitizing and publishing newspapers from their archives as "scanning and making your school's student newspaper collection is an extremely valuable asset - to the college, to alumni, to historians and to future scholars" (Magoc, 2013). Digitally publishing student newspapers allows people to access the vast amount of information without a trip to the microfilm room of their university.

Many scholarly articles and independent blogposts are available to help interested institutions take up newspaper digitization projects. Earlier projects, such as the Utah Digital Newspapers Project in 2002, ironed out many of the technical considerations such as file storage and best practices around digitization (Arlitsch, 2003). New platforms designed to display newspapers have also eased concerns presented by Lynda James-Gilboe, such as "large image size, complex formats that change from page to page, and stories that are continued on another page or pages" (James-Gilboe, 2005). According to the digital projects librarian at Drake University, now it only takes "a Microtech Scanpro microfilm scanner, Adobe Photoshop, CONTENTdm digital collection-management software, and student labor" (Howard, 2011). Although the digitization of newspapers is now fairly simple, these projects still need to use caution when making the copies available online because some of the material may still be under copyright.

Copyright Issues

Copyright concerns plague digitized collections in general. Many articles reference the ambiguity of copyright law when digitizing special collections for educational or research purposes (Beaudoin, 2012) but library and archives professionals tend to air on the side of caution. "Avoiding legal risk" is a top ranked motivation among libraries, archives, and museums when creating online collections (Eschenfeler, 2010). Rather than potentially infringe on copyright, one grant funded project decided that "any problematic materials discovered after the initial selection will be removed from the digitization queue by the libraries" (Brown, Rutenberg and Smith, 2011). Materials published after 1923 and not part of the public domain need to be cleared. In reference to a manuscript collection that contained third party materials, Maggie Dickson writes:

"if we did not claim any exemptions to copyright statutes, and if we wanted to present the entire archival collection on the Web under a strict interpretation of copyright law, we needed to identify all authors of materials in the collection, determine their death dates, locate descendants for those who died after 1939, contact those descendants, and request and then obtain permission to use their deceased family members' materials" (Dickson, 2010)

Each step in this process is time consuming and places a strain on staff and budget.

At first glance, copyright is not a major concern when digitizing college student newspapers because permission can be obtained by contacting the college (Gwynn, 2012) and most projects are initiated by the colleges themselves. A problem arises when the college newspapers contain syndicated material from larger media networks. While not specific to college newspapers, Bradley Daigle acknowledges this issue:

"Think of a digital environment that delivers a digitized version of a local newspaper. However, this newspaper (like most) may bring in content from other sources -- Associated Press or United Press International -- where the photos may have copyright restriction associated with them" (Daigle, 2012).

If strictly following copyright law, college student newspaper digitization programs would need to identify any work on any page of the newspaper that was not created by a student, then request and obtain permission to show the newspaper in its entirety online. For colleges attempting to allow online access to their digitized newspapers, these steps could take more time and effort than initially thought as well as require more experienced oversight.

Best practices surrounding copyright concerns and advice available for digitization projects at large are available but none specifically address newspapers with syndicated materials. How to Digitize Safely - a chapter from *Copyright and Cultural Institutions: Guidelines for US Libraries, Archives, and Museums* outlines questions programs should consider before even agreeing to make a collection available online (Hirtle, Hudson and Kenyon, 2009). Most of the literature advocates for projects to start by documenting any known potential copyright concerns, procedures for dealing with identified risks, and any efforts taken to secure permissions (Brown, Ruttenberg and Smith, 2011). This documentation, along with the concept that collections are digitized for "the public good" (Lavoie and Dempsey, 2004) will not ensure projects do not violate copyright but will hopefully help if litigation is ever initiated over an infringement. If an item or collection is challenged, most of the literature agrees that 'fair use' is the best argument. Several case studies use the following structure and outline how the project meets (or at least puts up a good argument for) fair use:

- "Although there are no hard-and-fast rules determining whether or not a use is fair, the courts must consider 4 factors when determining fair use:
- 1. the purpose and character of the use, including whether such use is of commercial nature or is for nonprofit educational purposes;
- 2. the nature of the work itself [whether it is a factual or creative work];

- 3. the amount and substantiality of the portion used in relation to the copyrighted work as a whole;
- 4. the effect of the use upon the potential market for or value of the copyrighted work" (Dickson, 2010).

Few examples of legal action brought against academic institutions digitizing special collections for violating copyright exist (Hirtle, Hudson and Kenyon, 2009). Some projects address potential copyright infringements by including 'take down policies' on their website. For example, the Grateful Dead Archive Online provides contact information for users who find conflicting information regarding the copyright holder (Fortney, 2013). In a content analysis of copyright statements on digital library collections, Melanie Schlosser found institutions using their copyright or policy statements as a way of mitigating legal risk by stating the ambiguity of the rights of the materials (Schlosser, 2009).

More direct ways of avoiding copyright violations include cropping out the syndicated materials and the use of digital rights management software (Daigle, 2012). Jeremy DeGracia suggests incorporating watermarks or low quality resolutions that make the content available but make reproduction or downloading by the user difficult. However, he also points out that this could "impair a researcher's ability to obtain information being sought, in direct opposition to a major goal of most digitization projects (DeGracia, 2009). Another criticism of this method is that modifications made to the digital objects challenge the authentication of the materials (Beaudoin, 2012). These methods are also time consuming and add an additional expense to create. As none of these suggestions provide a fast or easy solution, there is a wide variety in the actual steps college student newspaper digitization programs take.

Methodology

Sample

The sample for this study was derived from a Wikipedia list of U.S. College Newspapers (Wikipedia, 2013). The Wikipedia page identified over 700 college newspaper titles in the U.S. and acknowledges it is an incomplete list. Although more college newspapers exist, the list served as a base for a random sample. The list was imported to a spreadsheet and a random number generator (Urbaniak and Plous, 2008) was used to select 100 college newspapers.

Operationalization

This paper will only focus on post-1923 college newspaper collections digitized from print copies that previously were only available by going to the related institution. Any paper published before 1923 is out of copyright and therefore, not a concern for this paper. Using the Getty Art and Architecture Thesaurus, newspapers are defined as "serials published at stated, frequent intervals, such as daily or weekly, and containing news, editorials, features, advertisements, and other items of current interest" (J. Paul Getty Trust). Narrowing the scope to college newspapers allows focus on non-profit digitization projects. Digitized college newspaper collections that require a login to view will also not be included. Digitized, according to the SAA glossary of archival and records terminology, "is used to distinguish materials that have been transformed from the media in which they were created from material that are born digital" (Pearce-Moses). Syndicated materials include "media special writing and artwork, often written by a noted journalist or eminent authority or drawn by a well-known cartoonish, that cannot be classified as spot coverage of the news."

Data Collection

For each college newspaper, an initial search for freely available digitized copies had to be conducted. A website for the library, special collections, or archive was found for all 100 institutions. Within each website a search was performed for past issues of the newspaper. If the newspaper was not found through the website, searches were conducted for the newspaper on Internet Archive and through a statewide digital consortium. If digitized copies of the college newspaper were not found through any of these methods, it was determined the newspaper had not yet been digitized.

For the newspapers that were available online, an effort was made to determine if the newspaper contained syndicated material. If a keyword search feature was available, a search was conducted across the collection for known syndicated material, such as Doonesbury cartoons. If the keyword search yielded multiple results, the issues were viewed to see if the copyrighted materials appeared frequently. If the keyword searches did not produce any hits, the newspaper was recorded as not containing syndicated material.

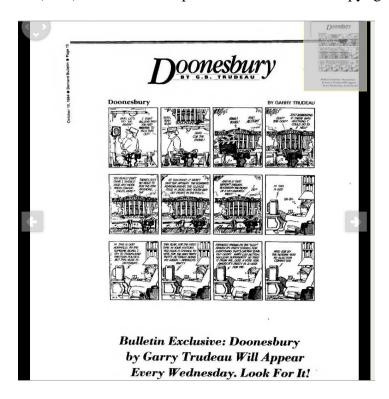
For the newspapers that did contain copyrighted sections, an effort was made to determine if the institution made any attempt to block from downloading, crop out, acknowledge rights had been obtained to digitally publish the material, or stance on the material falling under the principle of fair use. I looked on the main collection page as well as the issue level descriptions to see if any such properties existed.

Results

Data

Of the 100 colleges sampled, 42 had digital copies of their student newspapers freely available online (See Appendix). Of the found collections, 35 (83%) were hosted

by the student newspapers college, six (14%) were hosted by a statewide digitization project, and one (2%) was hosted by Internet Archive. From the 42 digitized newspapers, 15 (36%) contained multiple instances of known copyrighted material.



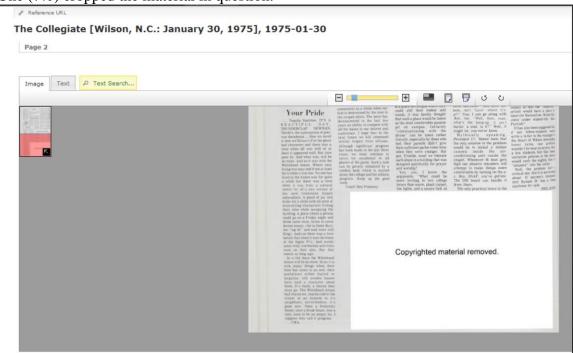
Out of these 15, one (7%) required an account be established to download or copy the newspaper.



One (7%) made a statement regarding fair use.



One (7%) cropped the material in question.



Limitations

The data gathered in this study is problematic in several ways. First, the sample is roughly four percent of the estimated total population of colleges with student newspapers. As of 2010, 2774 four-year colleges and universities exist in the United States. Although a random sample assists in generalizing the results to the larger population, more institutions should be examined. Second, collecting this data relies on the persistence of the researcher as the institutions could host their digitized collections on sites other than the common ones searched for in this study. Furthermore, keyword searching for known copyrighted material does not ensure additional copyright material does not exist. Additionally, if a collection has obscured copyrighted material, it would be difficult to find unless the researcher already knows it exists.

Analysis

A surprising, and unintended, finding of this study is less than half of the sampled colleges have digitized copies of their student newspapers available online considering the popularity and push for digital copies of newspapers. If this sample held true for the larger population of colleges, 58% of intuitions may still be in the process of or considering beginning a digitization project. With such a large percentage of college student newspapers waiting to be digitally published, it is likely many institutions will come across similar copyright concerns. I consider 36% of newspapers containing syndicated material available online to be rather high. Again, if these results were generalized for the larger population, a significant number of institutions would need to make decisions on how to proceed with digitally publishing their collections. I also

consider 80% a high proportion of the newspapers containing syndicated material to not make an effort to protect against copyright infringement.

Discussion

This study did not investigate if the institutions with syndicated material in the newspaper collection made deliberate decisions to publish the newspapers in this manner or if they were unaware of the existence of the copyrighted material. As discussed in the literature review, many resources are available to guide newspaper digitization programs with technical specifications, but few articles specifically mention syndicated material. With the large number of pages in typical student newspapers, it is possible some institutions did not check each page. Another possibility is that the institution was aware of the possible infringement but decided the process to remove the material could challenge the authenticity of the object. Other institutions may have felt the risk of lawsuit was low and if challenged, fair use could be applied.

Before accessing the San Diego State University collection of digitized student newspapers, a note on copyright is displayed mentioning fair use. If the fair use argument is to be applied to the situation of syndicated materials within digital copies of student newspapers, several points need to be addressed. The first argument of fair use regarding the educational purpose applies to these institutions as the mission is not to make a profit but to further research and learning. Arguments also exist regarding the transformation of the works as they originally exist in bound volumes and are now digital surrogates. The second point in the fair use argument regarding the nature of the copyrighted work weakens the argument as syndicated materials were clearly created for commercial use and artistically intended. The third discussion of the portion of the work

in relation to the copyrighted work as a whole will vary depending on each newspaper, but is typically a very small portion. Finally, concerning the effect on the potential market, it is difficult to imagine the quality represented in digitized newspapers would affect the possible sale of the material.

This paper only studied college newspapers because the majority of newspaper digitization projects currently underway either focus on pre-1923 titles, require subscriptions for patrons to view, or are student newspapers. As national digitization efforts continue to grow in popularity, more newspapers may run into similar problems. While this paper only focused on college student newspapers, the issues apply to any digitized newspaper after 1923 which contains syndicated material.

Conclusion

The goal of this exploratory study was to investigate the current environment concerning digital publishing of copyrighted material within college student newspapers. The motivation behind this study grew from an experience deciding how to handle the appearance of syndicated cartoons in a college student newspaper. The options presented and the resulting additional work was unsatisfying which caused me to investigate how other institutions dealt with this issue.

The lack of mention of copyright concerns specific to newspaper collections in the existing literature and the high percentage of institutions studied publishing syndicated material indicates this is an issue that needs more attention. As institutions digitize more and more college student newspapers, it is helpful to share best practices and concerns. Making institutions aware of this issue as they task students to digitize newspapers may help reduce the possible copyright infringement. Starting a conversation

among institutions may also lead to solutions not initially presented to the North Carolina Digital Heritage Center after finding the Doonesbury cartoons.

Recommendations for Future Study

First, a more detailed study should be conducted with a larger sample. The study should include more search methods to find copyrighted material as well as methods to find collections which have cropped out the syndicated sections. A web scraping program or image segmentation techniques could assist the research. Second, some attempt should be made to determine why certain institutions decided to leave the materials and others chose to restrict them somehow. A more specific survey could also include the institutions' feelings on either using the 'fair use' argument and opinions on how cropping could challenge the authenticity of the digital file.

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Appendix

School and Newspaper	Digitized Copies Available Freely Online	Contain Syndicated Material	Remove, Block or Explain Syndicated Material	Notes
Arkansas Tech University – Arka Tech	No			
Atlantic Christian College - The Collegiate	Yes	Yes	Yes	Crop with "Copyrighted Material Removed"
Auburn University – The Auburn Plainsman	No			
Barnard College - The Bulletin	Yes	Yes	Yes	Sign-Up required to copy
Bethel University- The Clarion	Yes	No		
Boston College - The Heights	Yes	No		
California Baptist University - The Banner	Yes	No		
California State University, Fullerton – The Daily Titan	No			
California State University, Long Beach – The Union Weekly	No			
Carnegie Mellon University – The Tartan	Yes	No		
Chowan University - The Chowanian	Yes	No		

School and Newspaper	Digitized Copies Available Freely Online	Contain Syndicated Material	Remove, Block or Explain Syndicated Material	Notes
Clemson University – The Tiger	No			
Cleveland State University – Cleveland Stater	No			
Colgate University – The Colgate Maroon-News	Yes	Yes	No	
Cornell University – The Cornell Daily Sun	Yes	Yes	No	
Dakota State University – Trojan Times	No			
Dartmouth College – The Dartmouth	No			
Dickinson College – The Dickinsonian	Yes	No		
Drexel University – The Triangle	No			
East Carolina University – The East Carolinian	No			
Fayetteville State University – The Voice	Yes	No		
Florida Gulf Coast University – The Eagle	No			
Florida State University – FSView	No			
Franklin and Marshall College - The College Reporter	Yes	Yes	No	
George Washington University – The Daily Colonial	No			
Georgetown University – The Hoya	Yes	No		
Gonzaga University – The Bulletin	No			
Hofstra University - The Chronicle	No			
Idaho State University - The Bengal	No			
Ithaca College – The Ithacan	Yes	Yes	No	
Jacksonville State University - The Chanticleer	Yes	No		

School and Newspaper	Digitized Copies Available Freely Online	Contain Syndicated Material	Remove, Block or Explain Syndicated Material	Notes
Longwood University - The Rotunda	Yes	No		
Loyola University - Maroon	Yes	No		
Marshall University – The Parthenon	No			
Mercyhurst College – The Merciad	Yes	No		
Miami University – The Western Roundup	Yes	No		
Middlebury College – The Campus	Yes	No		
Minnesota State University, The Reporter	Yes	No		
MIT – The Tech	No			
Montana State University – The Exponent	No			
Mount Holyoke College – Mount Holyoke News	No			
North Carolina Central University The Campus Echo	Yes	No		
Northern Arizona University – The Lumberjack	No			
Northwestern University – The Daily Northwestern	No			
Old Dominion University – The Mace & Crown	No			
Pennsylvania State University (University Park Campus) – The Daily Collegian	Yes	Yes	No	
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute – The Rensselaer Polytechnic	No			
San Diego State University – The Daily Aztec	Yes	Yes	Yes	Copyright statement of Fair Use
San José State University – The Spartan Daily	No			
Santa Clara University – The Santa Clara	No			

School and Newspaper	Digitized Copies Available Freely Online	Contain Syndicated Material	Remove, Block or Explain Syndicated Material	Notes
Skidmore College - Skidmore News	Yes	No		
South Dakota State University-The Collegian	No			
Southeast Missouri State University – The Capaha Arrow	No			
Southern Methodist University – The Daily Campus	No			
St. Andrew's University - The Lance	Yes	No		
Suffolk University – The Suffolk Journal	No			
Tennessee State University – The Meter	No			
Texas Southern University – The TSU Herald	No			
Texas Tech University – The Daily Toreador	No			
Troy University – Tropolitan	No			
University at Albany – The Albany Student Press	No			
University of Alabama at Birmingham – The Kaleidoscope	Yes	Yes	No	
University of Alabama, – The Crimson White	Yes	Yes	No	
University of Alaska Anchorage – The Northern Light	Yes	No		
University of Arizona – Arizona Daily Wildcat	Yes	No		
University of Arkansas – The Arkansas Traveler	No			
University of Central Arkansas – The Echo	No			
University of Florida - The Fine Print	No			
University of Georgia – The Red and Black	Yes	Yes	No	
University of Idaho – The Argonaut	No			

School and Newspaper	Digitized Copies Available Freely	Contain Syndicated Material	Remove, Block or Explain Syndicated	Notes
	Online		Material	
University of Illinois at Urbana- Champaign – Daily Illini	Yes	Yes	No	
University of Massachusetts Amherst – Massachusetts Daily Collegian	No			
University of Miami – The Miami Hurricane	Yes	No		
University of Montevallo – The Alabamian	No			
University of Nebraska at Omaha – The Gateway	No			
University of North Alabama – Florala	No			
University of North Carolina at Charlotte - The C.C.U.N.C. News	Yes	No		
University of Notre Dame – The Voice	Yes	No		
University of Pennsylvania Harrisburg – The Capitol Times	Yes	No		
University of Puget Sound - The Puget Sound Trail	No			
University of Richmond – The Collegian	Yes	Yes	No	
University of Rochester – Campus Times	No			
University of San Diego - "The Vista"	No			
University of Scranton – The Aquinas	Yes	No		
University of South Alabama – Vanguard	No			
University of South Carolina Spartanburg – The Carolinian	No			

School and Newspaper	Digitized Copies Available Freely Online	Contain Syndicated Material	Remove, Block or Explain Syndicated Material	Notes
University of Washington – The Daily	Yes	No		
University of West Alabama – Muse	No			
University of Wyoming – The Branding Iron	No			
Valdosta State University – The WebSpectator	No			
Vassar College – The Miscellany News	Yes	Yes	No	
Wake Forest University - Old Black and Gold	Yes	No		
West Virginia University – The Daily Athenaeum	No			
Western Illinois University – Western Courier	No			
Western Michigan University – Western Herald	No			
Youngstown State University – The Jambar	Yes	No		