

Against the Grain

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And They Were There -- Reports of Meetings -- SSP, Computers in Libraries, and 30th Charleston Conference

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Reports of Meetings — SSP, Computers in Libraries, and 30th Charleston Conference

Column Editor: **Sever Bordeianu** (Head, Print Resources Section, University Libraries, U. of New Mexico; Phone: 505-277-2645; Fax: 505-277-9813) <sbordeia@unm.edu>

Society for Scholarly Publishing's 7th Annual Librarian Focus Group — "A Forum for Publishers and Librarians" — Washington, DC, February 1, 2010

Reported by **Julia Gammon** (Head of Acquisitions, University of Akron Library)
and **Kimberly Lutz** (Director of Marketing and Outreach, University of North Carolina Greensboro Libraries)

Edited by **Corrie Marsh** <cmarsh12@gmail.com>

On February 1st, the **Society for Scholarly Publishing (SSP)** held its seventh librarians focus group meeting, "*A Forum for Publishers and Librarians*" in Washington DC. There were about sixty-five publisher attendees in the audience who provided questions for the librarians on the panel. The librarians were drawn from a range of institutions of different sizes: **Catherine Murray-Rust, Georgia Tech; Helen Josephine, Stanford University; Emily McElroy, Oregon Health and Science University; Julia Gammon, University of Akron; Bryan Skib, University of Michigan; Shawn Martin, University of Pennsylvania Libraries;** and moderated by **Helen Atkins of the American Association for Cancer Research.**

This year's topics were requested by the publishers, and discussions included:

- What are the budget, funding, and spending patterns within libraries in the current economic environment?
- How do librarians evaluate content? What data do you gather? What is the role of the teaching faculty in decision making?
- What role do mobile applications play in libraries?
- What are the factors in eBook purchasing decisionmaking? What role does print play, if any?
- What makes a good e-journal? What enhancements would you like to see in them?
- What are the functions of your institutional repository, and what role is the library playing in publishing?

All of the panelists reported that the continued recession is placing pressure on their libraries and the services they are able to offer. **Gammon** noted that "serials ate the book budget" entirely, and at **Akron** the monographs are now funded solely out of student library fees. **McElroy** noted that while the materials budget at **Oregon Health & Science University** is stable, funding for operations has been cut. **OHSU** has been fortunate that the academic departments and clinicians have been willing to share the costs of particular resources, though **McElroy** noted that at any time, faced with their own budget pressures, the departments might choose to pull back. Schools with large endowments are more insulated. But at **Penn**, where the faculty expects a high level of service, the library must continually prove its worth. At **Michigan**, every significant price increase of a digital resource or journal package must be justified, and the library has cut 1,300 subscriptions. Library budgets are flat at **Stanford**, and positions have been frozen. Collections have been pruned, and as **Josephine** described, "every purchase is a decision, nothing is automatic." At **Michigan**, the healthy research dollars the school brings in help to supplement the library's collection, but the way in which outside grant money is allocated to libraries is not uniform. **Murray-Rust** noted that faculty expects the library to support the areas of research in which they have been awarded grants, and yet the library rarely receives funds for that purpose.

State-wide consortia have played an important part in managing collections through state funding. In Ohio and Oregon, the state-wide consortia are encouraging libraries to collaborate on monograph collections. Ohio-link recommends that no more than five libraries in the state hold a title and ORBIS recommends just three. While these policies do not preclude more libraries from purchasing copies, they do relieve pressure on already-strained budgets. **Murray-Rust** worries that as funding to **Galileo** is reduced, **Georgia Tech** will need to find room in its budget to cover key resources that were historically paid for by the state.

A number of publishers wanted to know how librarians are evaluating content and assigning value to the resources they are licensing and how they make decisions about new resources. Faculty input continues to be important, though the librarians reported pressing their faculty on the topic — is a journal important for the faculty member's research or graduate/undergraduate students? Would the faculty member serve on the journal's board or consider publishing in the journal? Michigan surveys its faculty on these points to get a better sense of the context for a journal's use. Other libraries set up faculty focus groups to determine what to purchase, but note that the library is also purchasing software and equipment, not just journals and databases. Also, if faculty members request a journal from a publisher with a high inflation rate or a difficult license agreement, the librarian may well try to dissuade them. Monthly usage reports help the librarians compare resources, and turn-away stats show them which resources they need to consider licensing. The librarians suggested that better interlibrary loan statistics would further aid them in determining what additional material to collect. The librarians did assure the attendees that none of them have ever cancelled a journal because of the availability of an open-access title in the same field.

Publishers are also investing in mobile interfaces and wanted to know how mobile devices are changing library use. **Stanford** is supplying students with e-readers, and their **Kindles** and **Sony** readers are frequently checked out. **Stanford** is also experimenting with **iPad** checkout to gauge how students might use them for academic purposes. They also developed an **iPhone** app for students to locate call numbers, but as the app was not synced with the catalog, it was of limited utility. Other librarians stated that they do not have the resources to build a good mobile interface and thought this was an area for publishers to enter. Medical personnel, who may seem like ideal users of academic resources on mobile devices, face restrictions as to which devices can be accessed in hospitals. And publishers should also remember that many students, especially those at state institutions, simply do not have smart phones. When they do own them, students are also more apt to use a smart phone for IM chat or to check a library's hours, and it's not clear that they are moving toward conducting research on a mobile platform. Finally, while librarians do want to see further development from the publishers in this area, they do not want to financially support this development.

The perennial question of eBooks was raised once again at this year's focus group. What are the barriers to moving to e-only and when will we see a higher adoption rate? Money is one factor—each of the librarians had already described a diminishing monograph budget as journals, and especially big deals, take a larger slice of their decreasing budgets. In this climate, there is some hesitancy to moving forward with eBook packages that may "journalize" the monograph market. Only twenty percent of monographs are released simultaneously in print and e-versions, so the libraries are often purchasing print books before they have an electronic option. If a faculty member has requested a book, the library does not have the time to wait for the e-version. Dealing with individual publishers is too time consuming and librarians don't want to wrestle with different license terms — it's simply easier to order eBooks through an outlet like **Yankee Book Peddler**. Libraries are also running into problems on their end as they face a backlog of eBooks to incorporate into their OPACs. The librarians would like to see more uniformity across eBook platforms, and they are also still grappling with how to use them in their libraries. How do you share an eBook through interlibrary loan? Patrons do not want restrictions on the number of times they can download a book, and they don't want to read a book on a publisher's Website. As libraries take baby steps toward developing shared monograph collection to avoid overduplication, they wonder how eBooks will fit into that model.

The day ended with both publishers and librarians agreeing they had much in common and discussing what they could do to remove any perceived barriers to working together and cooperating. Some of the librarians' advice included:

- 1) Do not view institutional repositories as competitive — libraries are using them to help build their faculty's brands, not to replace licensed content.

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found online at <http://www.slideshare.net/event/2010-charleston-conference>, and the *Charleston Conference Proceedings* will be published sometime in Fall 2011.

In this issue of *Against the Grain* you will find the third installment of 2010 conference reports. The first installment can be found in *ATG v.23#1, February 2011*, with the second installment in *ATG v.23#2, April 2011*. We continue to publish all of the reports received in upcoming print issues throughout the year. — RKK

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 2010

CONCURRENT SESSION 2

(continued from previous installment)

Teaching Electronic Resource Management — Presented by **Sheri Ross** (St. Catherine University)

Reported by: **Angela Rathmel** (University of Kansas)
<aroads@ku.edu>

Formerly a SUNY (Purchase College) e-resources librarian, **Ross** now teaches one of few LIS courses in e-resource management. **Ross** shared some of the challenges justifying this 'topics course', noting the necessity for both faculty and students to buy-in and understand the relevance of a library process still largely invisible to the user. Other challenges included the lack of a formal textbook and available lab space — vendors thus far have been unwilling to allow full administrative access to their systems.

Despite the challenges, **Ross** provided a thorough, well-structured outline of her eight-unit course, showing the theory, concepts, and practice relevant to each lesson. Discussion was opened for ideas on

maturity of e-resource theories in LIS, how to work with vendors to provide better virtual lab space, and what place e-resources have in the LIS curriculum going forward. EDRMS, risk management, and information security, as well as DRM and data management, were seen as important issue to include.

The session was thought-provoking and well-presented to a diverse audience of acquisitions/e-resource librarians, teachers of e-resources, and those considering a profession in LIS education. The topic is also highly relevant to those training new or existing staff in e-resources.

Why Do Students Want to be in the Library if They Aren't Using the Books? — Presented by **Katie Clark** (University of Rochester); **Helen Anderson** (University of Rochester)

Reported by: **Brent Appling** (SLIS Student University of South Carolina) <applingm@email.sc.edu>

This session presented the findings of a year-long ethnographic study of how students and faculty use the facility of the Carlson Science and Engineering Library at the **University of Rochester**. **Clark** and **Anderson**, librarians at the **Carlson Library**, observed through circulation statistics that, though the library was often busy, the students were not using the books, so they decided to observe the use of the library to find out why the library was being used despite the fact that the books were not being used. The presenters effectively showed each of the methods used, including observations, comment reply cards, and interviews, and how the data of each method was analyzed. Based on their analysis of their findings, **Clark** and **Anderson** believe that the students use the **Carlson Library** because students want to be in an environment with books even if they are not going to use them. This was a very interesting session that showed how traditional library space can be conducive to student academic efforts, even if the library resources are not being used by the students.

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The Art of Building Collections: How to Build a Successful Partnership Between Publishers, Vendors, and Libraries — Presented by **Michael Arthur** (University of Central Florida); **Victor Lao** (Springer Science + Business Media); **Steve Sutton** (YBP)

Reported by: **Sara Herndon** (SLIS Student University of South Carolina) <herndons@email.sc.edu>

The session was an illuminating insiders' view into how all three entities rely upon each other for survival.

Speakers represented each entity: **Arthur**, Head of Acquisitions and Collection Development from the **University of Central Florida**; **Sutton**, Senior Manager of Digital Content Sales for the Eastern U.S. at **YBP Library Services**; and **Lao**, Academic Licensing Manager of the Southeastern U.S. at **Springer**. Each described his part of their professional relationship while developing **UCF's** science collection, complete with practical tips for those in similar professions.

Sutton argued that if libraries cut out vendors, users will cut out libraries by going directly to publishers via the Internet or bookstores. This "live together or die together" theme tied together an otherwise technical discussion of how to make deals which will satisfy all parties. The presentation exceeded expectations with its interesting personal accounts of their working relationship.

Consensus-Based Assessment for Reinvisioning a Reference Collection — Presented by **Michael A. Matos** (American University); **Patricia J. West** (American University Library)
Note: The presentation Power Point was entitled "To Weed or Not to Weed: Reference Collection Assessment through Consensus"

Reported by: **Chantal Wilson** (SLIS Student, University of South Carolina) <chantalw@mailbox.sc.edu>

The presenters for this session were **West**, Head of Reference, and **Matos**, who served as the project manager of the reference weed. **American University's** reference stacks are located on the main floor of the library and at the time took up approximately 50% of the public space. Due to an increased demand for open floor space to be used for computers and study areas and underutilization of the print reference collection, the administration decided to undertake a reference weeding project. The reference collection had not been weeded in about 10 years. During the collection review process it would be decided whether items were retained in reference or moved to the general stacks, to offsite storage, or discarded. In an effort to be inclusive, open meetings were conducted and all library staff was given an opportunity to review items or take part in the process. The golden rule for this project was that a title would be discarded only if the opinion was unanimous. As a result of the weeding project the reference collection was decreased by 60%, librarians became much more familiar with the collection, and a new reference collection plan was implemented. Audience questions and comments were welcomed.

Wherefore Art Thou, RoMEO? — A Review of Open Access/Public Access Definitions and Policies — Presented by **Betty Landesman** (NIH Library); **Bob Schatz** (BioMed Central)

Reported by: **Steven A. Knowlton** (University of Memphis, Ned R. McWherter Library) <sknowlton@memphis.edu>

The purpose of this session was to acquaint attendees with the history and purposes of open-access journal publishing, as well as the different levels of OA certification that publishers may attain. OA has its origins (with many of the journals indexed) in **PubMed**; although other efforts preceded it, the 2005 mandate from **NIH** that articles funded by **NIH**

grants must be OA led to many sources becoming available. However, there is an embargo on many **PubMed** articles.

OA has overcome skepticism about its quality and has seen an exponential increase in submissions as well as the number of titles offered in OA (from 60 titles in 2000 to 5514 today.) Researchers are citing OA articles in increasing number as well.

Publishers who offer OA services may comply with various standards. British publishers apply Rights Metadata for Open Archiving (RoMEO), which has levels including Green, Blue, Yellow, and White, each of which expresses a different level of rights that the author retains. In the U.S., Green and Gold are descriptors applied to OA rights schemes.

OA has a promising future because of budget pressures in libraries, the likelihood of more government mandates for OA publishing from federally-funded research, and a distributed preservation model.

THURSDAY PLENARY SESSIONS

The Tower and the Free Web—the Role of Reference — Presented by **John Dove** (President, Credo Reference); **Phoebe Ayers** (Wikimedia Foundation / University of California at Davis); **Casper Grathwohl** (Vice President and Online and Reference Publisher, Oxford University Press); **Jason B. Phillips** (Librarian for Sociology, Psychology, Gender and Sexuality Studies and American Studies, New York University); **Michael Sweet** (CEO, Credo Reference)

Reported by: **Som Linthicum** (MLIS student at the University of South Carolina) <s.linthicum@yahoo.com>

This large plenary session explored the changing – and, some might argue, vanishing — role of reference in a Web-dominated information universe. By forging creative partnerships among publishers, aggregators, and librarians, the speakers hoped to identify opportunities to re-assert the role of an interpretive guide in the process of resource evaluation in order to overcome the onslaught of indiscriminate information overload often experienced by online researchers. Among the possibilities discussed were the embedding of authoritatively vetted hyperlinks within **Wikipedia** and other collaborative, but unmediated, information vehicles; the creation of proprietary alternatives to **Wikipedia** with greater authority controls; and the development of online reference services that redirect and reconnect Web-based research queries to library resource providers. Speakers emphasized that any such vehicle would need to be discoverable, contextualized, and seamlessly integrated with other relevant resources. The session concluded with a call for innovation, collaboration, and integration among libraries, vendors, and aggregators.

"HAPPY HOUR" THURSDAY CONCURRENT SESSION 3

Where are the GLBT Books for Children? — Presented by **Barbara Fiehn** (Western Kentucky University); **Tadayuki Suzuki** (Western Kentucky University)

Reported by: **Pamela Hoppock** (SLIS student, University of South Carolina) <phoppock@yahoo.com>

This presentation was on-target for being as advertised. The enthusiastic speakers first addressed why GLBT books are important, including:

- 1) an estimated 40,000 children are being raised by same-sex parents (This number is probably low, considering many people fear "coming out.")
- 2) many children do not feel supported by family, teachers, or community members
- 3) people should be able to see themselves in the books they read.

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The speakers continued on with a book talk in two parts. The first part presented seven books considered to be GLBT friendly, meaning characters are not identified as GLBT, but could be. The second part presented six books with GLBT characters, including a Stonewall Honor book. The speakers discussed selection issues, including difficulties faced by school librarians and the difficulty of finding reviews for GLBT children's books. The presentation concluded with a brief discussion of community issues including the fear that some teachers and parents have about reading GLBT books to children. The last take-away point was that dialogue is important and that challenges are an opening for dialogue.

Open Textbook Models: The View from the Library — Presented by **Greg Raschke** (NCSU Libraries); **Jeff Shelstad** (Flat World Knowledge); **Marilyn Billings** (University of Massachusetts – Amhurst)

Reported by: **Desmond Maley** (J.N. Desmarais Library, Laurentian University) <dmaley@laurentian.ca>

American college students pay on average \$850 each year for their textbooks. The \$10B-a-year industry is dominated by **Cengage**, **Pearson**, and **McGraw Hill**, with nearly 80 percent of the market. Affordability is a major issue and is often cited as one of the reasons why students leave college. **Shelstad** discussed the business model of **Flat World Knowledge**, which publishes its textbooks under a **Creative Commons** license while selling supplemental materials. **Raschke** discussed the **North Carolina State University** experience, where the provost had received complaints regarding the textbook costs. In cooperation with the bookstore, the library purchased one reserve copy of all the textbooks used at **NCSU** at an initial cost of \$100,000. This went down substantially in the second year. The program has been a success, with heavy usage. The library has no bargaining power in the textbook industry, but it can be a “best supporting actor” by providing textbooks in this way; it is also the practice in the U.K. **Billings** described the work on Open Educational Resources (OER) at **University of Massachusetts, Amherst**, which had Open Access Weeks in 2009 and 2010. The OER guide is available at: <http://guides.library.umass.edu/oer>

Developing an E-Book Acquisition Strategy that Works

— Presented by **Angela Carreno** (New York University); **Matt Barnes** (Vice President of Academic Sales, ebrary); **Bill Maltarich** (New York University)

Note: Angela Carreno (New York University) did not speak at this session; Matt Nauman (Academic E-Content Product Manager, YBP Library Services) joined the panel.

Reported by: **Andrée Rathemacher** (University of Rhode Island) <andree@uri.edu>

Barnes reported that a majority of respondents to a recent **ebrary** survey use eBooks at least sometimes, which demonstrates an imperative for libraries to integrate eBooks into their collection development strategies. The reality of eBooks is messy. There are many options and much confusion. The danger to libraries is that their eBook acquisition strategy will be driven by the market instead of being informed by the market. **NYU** provides a real-world example of what can be accomplished when a library approaches the acquisition of eBooks with a plan.

Malterich explained that librarians at **NYU** started investigating eBooks two-and-a-half years ago and arrived at a number of requirements for eBook purchases. These included a unified experience for eBook users enabling full-text searching across all content; that content be hosted on publisher sites in addition to the unified platform; the ability to integrate eBooks into their approval plan for print books, including assigning fund codes to books based on content; the ability to purchase

eBooks at the title level as well as in packages; and a single source for customizable MARC records.

NYU realized that working with three parties would be necessary: publishers, an aggregator (**ebrary**), and their approval plan vendor (**YBP**). **NYU** purchased its own platform from **ebrary**, which **ebrary** manages. **NYU** is able to upload all purchased eBook content to the platform, even content not purchased through **ebrary**. **Ebrary** has assisted with negotiating the purchase of eBook packages. **NYU** librarians use **YBP's** selection tools for purchasing eBooks and print books and are therefore able to identify previously-purchased titles in either format, avoiding unintentional duplication. **YBP** handles invoicing for book purchases regardless of format.

Nauman noted that **YBP** is a vendor for eBooks from multiple aggregators and publishers. They sell eBooks singly and in packages and offer options for patron-driven acquisitions (PDA) and purchases by consortia. **YBP** recognizes that eBooks are evolving, and flexibility is key. **YBP** is willing to make adjustments as the eBook marketplace and technologies mature.

You're Not Licensing Streaming Video? Why Not?! — Presented by **Deg Farrelly** (Arizona State University); **Stephen Rhind-Tutt** (Alexander Street Press)

Reported by: **Leslie Williams** (University of Colorado, Anschutz Medical Campus, Health Sciences Library) <leslie.williams@ucdenver.edu>

Farrelly and **Rhind-Tutt** delivered an intriguing presentation on streaming video as a rapidly-emerging trend. **Rhind-Tutt** delivered a brief historical overview of moving media and a look into the future. By 2013, 90% of the traffic on the Web is expected to be video traffic. **Rhind-Tutt** discussed several issues vendors are currently facing. Vendors are transforming video databases into value-added products like journal databases, making them easily searchable with the ability to link to course management software. Vendors are also interested in integrating video content into discovery tools.

Farrelly covered key considerations of acquiring and managing streaming video from a librarian's perspective. There are four dominant licensing approaches to streaming video including subscriptions, term licenses, in-perpetuity licenses, and pay-per-view. The term license is the most commonly offered. However, libraries prefer the in-perpetuity license and the climate is shifting to meet customer demand.

Pricing models vary. They include FTE-based, institution type-based, consortial pricing, subscription, and patron-driven. **Arizona State University** attempted a patron-driven model but found it wasn't scalable.

Other factors play a critical role in managing streaming video. Either the vendor or the library generates the file source. The file source requires hosting which could be provided by the vendor, by the library, or outsourced. Additionally, multiple file formats exist including .mpg, Windows media, and more.

Adrift in a Sea of Metadata: How to set sail all ahead full!

— Presented by **Nicole Pelsinsky** (Serials Solutions); **Maria Stanton** (Serials Solutions); **Aaron Wood** (Alexander Street Press)

Reported by: **Ramune K. Kubilius** (Northwestern University, Galter Health Sciences Library) <r-kubilius@northwestern.edu>

Pelsinski pondered how big is the “sea,” which includes descriptors, knowledge bases, and provider content. It is desirable to take advantage of the best in metadata and content, capitalizing on unique metadata, with unbiased access to content. Celebrate the uniqueness of local data (i.e., catalogs and IRs) and acknowledge that librarians are instrumental in making sense of the vast sets of knowledge that exist. **Stanton** talked about the scope of the management problem — is it a sea or rapids? The holdings are now global (4 billion eBook holdings!)

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The sources? Content publishers provide more than half (65%), the rest are manual harvests or come from proprietary files. Standards efforts abound (KBART, OAI, ONIX, MARC, etc.) to address accuracy problems (start/end dates), title histories. What is the best authority (ISSN, MARC, other national libraries' efforts)? There is much to be said to support KBART (www.uksg.org/kbart). **Wood** addressed expectations for a knowledge base. Ideally, metadata is robust for discoverability and the structured system helps navigate. Did the session answer the question in the subtitle: "How to set sail..."? The "how" cannot really be covered in a 45-minute session, but presenters highlighted markers (buoys) placed in the sea (of metadata) to ease the navigation.

Moving from Print to Electronic Journals: A Study of Libraries at Indiana Colleges and Universities — Presented by
Jo McClamroch (Indiana University)

Reported by: **Wendy West** (SUNY Albany)
<wwest@uamail.albany.edu>

The presenters discussed the evolution of electronic journals over the past twenty years and the acceptance and use by library patrons. Librarians found themselves faced with questions about the interest in electronic journals, usefulness, and the meaning of full text. In the 2000s, it became apparent that the electronic journals format had grown in both acceptance and demand by library patrons. Librarians had also become more confident that full-text journals were truly full-content. Librarians then found themselves faced with the question about whether their budgets could continue to support maintaining both the print and electronic formats for journal titles and archival access in the future. The speakers discussed the results from a survey which queried librarians about decisions and factors related to the retention or cancellation of the print format for journal titles at their libraries. A question-and-answer session followed the presentation.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 2010

Breakfast Discussion (Sponsored by: ebrary) — Presented by
Hope Barton (University of Iowa); **Christopher Warnock**
(ebrary); **Michael Walmsley** (YBP Library Services)

Notes: This session was based largely on the Thursday Lively Lunch session, "Give 'Em What They Want: Patron-Drive Collection Development." **Matt Barnes** (ebrary), spoke in place of **Christopher Warnock**. *Thurs. Lively Lunch presenter, Karen Fischer* (University of Iowa), joined this session's presenters.

Reported by: **Ramune K. Kubilius** (Northwestern University, Galter Health Sciences Library) <r-kubilius@northwestern.edu>

This morning session, like one of the Thursday Lively Lunches, was vendor-sponsored. Still, for those unable to attend the Thursday Lively Lunch presentation by **Barton** and **Fischer**, with **Michael Wright** of **U of IA** and **Kathleen Clatanoff** of **YBP**, this was an opportunity to hear about **U of IA's** PDA experience. Per **Barnes**, goals included building on publisher relationships, integrating digital and print fulfillment, leveraging workflow. **Walmsley** discussed values and merits. No two PDA programs are alike — print, electronic, hybrid, or in a consortial environment. **Barton** provided background — the initial conversation began in summer 2009, with the trial moving from one month, to six months, to one year. She described the stages leading to full production, as well as the cost picture. **Fischer** shared data on findings — average use per title (by publisher), comparisons of print and online usage of (the same) titles. The session was billed in the conference program as "breakfast and a roundtable discussion." Although attendees sat at many round tables and enjoyed a (vendor-sponsored) buffet breakfast, it was not so much a discussion as a series of presentations about one library's pilot experience with PDA and the vendor partners that helped make it

possible. Conclusions? PDA will affect future collection management practices, trust the patron, and PDA does NOT lead to buying a skewed collection as first feared.

FRIDAY PLENARY SESSIONS

Full-Spectrum Stewardship of the Record of Scholarly and Scientific Research — Presented by **Brian Schottlaender**
(University of California, San Diego)

Reported by: **Margaret M. Kain** (University of Alabama at Birmingham, Mervyn H. Sterne Library) <pkain@uab.edu>

Schottlaender began his exciting presentation by examining the *scholarly record*. Twenty years after this term first appeared in library literature, the original definition still applies. The corpus of scholarly publishing with perpetual access was stewarded by Libraries. Access and perpetual access changed with the development of projects by trusted third parties, such as **PORTICO**. Ithaca changed what types of resources would be archived by including data resources. These changes have had an impact on the definition of the *scholarly record*. Prior to the Ithaca development, some of the materials maintained were archived in less stable environments. Researchers recently added scholarly inquiry, such as blogs, wikis, and open notebooks to the records that should be maintained. The question becomes whose responsibility is it to steward the record and infrastructure of these resources. **Schottlaender** noted that librarians and trusted third parties talk to one another but not to others in the community. The dilemma is how to sell successful stewardship to Universities and the administration. He emphasized that all of the stakeholders must be engaged for this to be accomplished. Librarians should develop a more expansive view of stakeholders, the scope of the infrastructure, with more interoperation and attention paid to all areas.

The PowerPoint for this presentation can be found at: <http://www.slideshare.net/CharlestonConference/full-spectrum-stewardship-of-the-scholarly-record-by-brian-e-c-schottlaender-university-of-california-san-diego>.

Executives' Roundtable — Presented by **T. Scott Plutchak**,
Moderator (University of Alabama at Birmingham), **Youngsuk (YS) Chi** (Elsevier, Science & Technology); **Kent Anderson**
(The Journal of Bone & Joint Surgery, Inc.)

Reported by: **Deb Thomas** (University of Tennessee)
<deb-thomas@utk.edu>

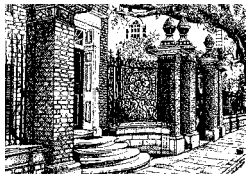
Participants discussed the changes in and challenges of scholarly publishing. For example: what are the issues in the way journals provide supplementary data? (**Plutchak**: The distinction between article and data can be fuzzy; it's not impossible to have data with a supplementary article. **Anderson**: Publishers don't do data well — they can't verify data and don't have the bandwidth to handle it. **Chi**: Maybe data should be vetted in a bottom-up process by institutions or disciplines? Scholarly societies need to provide guidance.) How is scholarly publishing changing? (**Chi** — publication at the article level — don't wait until x number of articles are collected. Books should be alive, and they're dead until publication. **Anderson**: Blogs are alive, self-publishing is flourishing, and lack of interaction between authors and readers is anachronistic. **Plutchak**: Differences between books and journals are fading. Everything is a serial, and everything is a database.) What kinds of people are needed in scholarly publishing? (**Chi**: People with subject expertise who know technology and who can envision secondary uses for primary content. **Anderson**: People in all aspects of publishing — editorial and business — for whom technology is second nature. **Plutchak** — People who can rethink the scholarly publishing model because any publisher who depends on growth from the academic library market is in trouble.

No solutions were reached, but the discussion was lively and thought-provoking, and a real dialogue developed between panelists.

continued on page 77

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And They Were There from page 76

When Rubber Meets the Road: Rethinking Your Library Collections — Presented by **Roger Schonfeld** (Ithaka S+R); **Sue Woodson** (Johns Hopkins Medicine)

Reported by: **Beth Hoskins** (Duke University Press)
<bhoskins@dukeupress.edu>

This plenary session discussed two experiences in navigating the transition to electronic-only content, from the perspective of a content provider and a librarian. **Schonfeld** began by presenting findings from the 2009 Ithaka S+R Faculty Survey (<http://www.ithaka.org/ithaka-s-r/research/faculty-surveys-2000-2009/Faculty%20Study%202009.pdf>), which questions faculty readiness to move to a fully electronic model. Schonfeld predicts that faculty will evolve more slowly than other end-users and that the librarian will assume an even more vital role in the world of electronic content for this reason. Schonfeld went on to present measures that Ithaka S+R has taken to provide content preservation options and the challenges encountered in catering to a diverse community of libraries.

Woodson presented the experience of the John Hopkins Welch Medical Library in moving towards becoming an entirely digital space. Woodson walked the audience through the history of this transition, beginning in 2000 with a user study that was conducted to better utilize the library's space and ending with the library's recent charge of reducing 80% of print holdings by 2012. Woodson offered insight into the many challenges and rewards experienced by the library throughout this process, including the move from providing content to providing services, changes in staffing, and the overarching question of what a library space is and how it can be most effectively utilized in the electronic world.

What Can Our Readers Teach Us? — Presented by **John Sack** (Associate Publisher and Director, HighWire Press, Stanford University Libraries and Academic Information Resources)

Reported by: **Lettie Conrad** (SAGE Publications, Inc.)
<Lettie.Conrad@sagepub.com>

Based upon studies conducted by **HighWire Press** via interviews with **Stanford University** researchers, students, faculty, clinicians, and other scholars, **Sack** urged **Charleston Conference** attendees to find "the motivation to think outside the box" of publishing and librarianship. Their most recent studies, which spanned various disciplines, have shown that mobile is not yet a dominant tool for researchers. While all respondents indicated their primary use of laptops for online research, they viewed **Google** searches as too broad and without good filtering capabilities, yet did not mention library catalogs or publisher portals among their Web-based tools. Most found many journal sites littered with tools that did not fit their needs, often obscuring the editorial themes within issues. **Sack** concluded that our industry has been focused on various containers of research — such as the journal, the book, the Web — but, to survive, he recommends we move beyond these to embrace a wider communication landscape, where we mobilize and integrate mainstream tools into the academic community we essentially represent. 🐘

*That's all the reports we have room for in this issue. Watch for the more reports from the 2010 Charleston Conference in upcoming issues of **Against the Grain**. Presentation material (PowerPoint slides, handouts) and taped session links from many of the 2010 sessions are available online. Visit the **Conference Website** at www.katina.info/conference. — KS*