Open Access News

The Faculty of Arts and Sciences at Harvard University was named a SPARC (the Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition) Innovator of 2008 because they are the first faculty in the U.S. to vote in support of an open access policy for the faculty's published research. The Stanford University School of Education followed Harvard's suit and voted for an open access policy for their scholarly work in June 2008. The SPARC Innovator Program identifies scholarly communication innovations led by an individual, institution, or group.

A new trend in textbook publishing is online “open” textbooks. Not only do students save money, but professors can customize content for their courses. Currently, the chief source of open textbooks is individual professors. The first commercial open textbook publisher is forthcoming, however, as Eric Frank and Jeff Shelstad plan to launch Flat World Knowledge in January 2009, after discussions with the academic community at large about the inequities of the traditional textbook publishing model.

Open access publishing reaches more readers than subscription access, conclude Philip Davis et al. in a study of 1,619 research articles and reviews. After the first year of publication, however, no evidence of citation advantage was found for the open access articles. BMJ, “Open access publishing, article downloads, and citations: randomised controlled trial,” July 31, 2008, http://www.bmj.com/cgi/content/full/337/jul31_1/a568.

The Survey Says . . .

Publishers Communication Group's Library Budget Predictions for 2008, a survey of 416 institutional libraries in North America, Europe, and the Asia Pacific Region, reports that serials budgets are forecast to rise 2.5% (3.4% last year), book budgets by 0.8% (0.4% last year). Of the total library journal subscriptions, electronic-only account for 43%, print-only 29%, and combination, print plus electronic, 28%. For full details and results, see http://www.pcgplus.com/Resources/LibraryBudgetSurvey2008.pdf.

The National Center for Education Statistics, Institute of Education Sciences, published its Academic Libraries: 2006 report. Some highlights for FY 2006 include: academic libraries' expenditures for electronic current serial subscriptions — $692 million, for information resources — $2.4 billion, and the number of circulation transactions from academic libraries' general collections — 144.1 million. This report is published on a 2-year cycle. For more results, see the full report at http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2008/2008337.pdf.

Libraries on the Move

Tripod, the Tri-College (Bryn Mawr, Haverford and Swarthmore) online catalog, allows you to text message the bibliographic details of catalog searches to your mobile phone. To see the Tripod catalog, go to http://tripod.brynmawr.edu/search-. Lorcan Dempsey’s weblog, August 4, 2008, http://orweblog.oclc.org/.

The British Library puts the world’s oldest bible, Codex Sinaiticus, online. The Book of Psalms and the Gospel of Mark are the first installations, and the complete bible will be available by July 2009. The Codex Sinaiticus, written over 1,600 years ago in Greek, contains only part of the New Testament and some books not found in the current Christian bible, such as the Epistle of Barnabas and the Shepherd of Hermas. “World’s oldest bible goes online,” Information World Review, July 23, 2008, http://www.iwr.co.uk/information-world-review/news/2222279/world-oldest-bible-goes-online.

Libraries are gaining new users via downloadable digital libraries of books, music, and movies. All users need is a library card, web access, and downloadable software, such as Adobe Digital Editions, the Mobipocket Reader or the OverDrive Media Console. Best of all, downloads are free. Browse an online catalog, select titles, add them to a digital bookbag, and then download them to your computer, where they remain for 1-3 weeks before disappearing. Depending on publisher permissions, titles can be transferred from computers to mobile devices. No returns and no late fees, ever! Reuters, “Libraries step into the age of iPod,” August 7, 2008, http://www.reuters.com/article/technologyNews/idUSD729441420080807.

NASA Images, a service of Internet Archive, is a new digital library of NASA’s images, videos, and audio collections. This library represents the merger of 21 NASA image collections into a single searchable database. The collection will be updated on a regular basis with new images and newly digitized media from its archives. To view this library, go to http://www.nasaimages.org/.

Check it Out!

Google introduces Knol, its answer to Wikipedia, to the public. Knol is similar to Wikipedia with one exception — the author’s name will be placed on the article, in contrast to the anonymity of Wikipedia authoring. Third parties will be allowed to edit articles, but the author(s) must approve the edits. In addition, multiple articles on a topic will be allowed. Knol writers who participate in the AdSense for Content program can earn a profit. To view Knol, go to http://knol.google.com/k#.
**Short Takes**

The municipal library of Lyon, France, the country's second largest, has joined the Google Book Search Library project. Lyon will digitize over 500,000 public domain books. They are the first French library to join the project. *The Independent*, “Google fights the French resistance,” July 18, 2008, [http://www.independent.co.uk/arts-entertainment/books/features/google-fights-the-french-resistance-870366.html](http://www.independent.co.uk/arts-entertainment/books/features/google-fights-the-french-resistance-870366.html).


Librarians are satisfied with the efficacy of aggregated interdisciplinary databases to meet the needs of undergraduates, according to Barbara Fister et al. in a study of 14 undergraduate libraries. Conversely, the authors report that use of these databases declined 10% from 2005 to 2006. Moreover, 40% of the full-text journals included in the databases did not have a single article downloaded at any of the libraries, while 4% of titles accounted for half of all downloads. Of the top ten most downloaded publications, only two were scholarly. Yet vendors continue to add content. In conclusion, the authors argue that these databases do not serve their intended purposes nor target populations, undergraduates, and that librarians should investigate their users’ experiences to influence vendors’ future product developments. “Aggregated Interdisciplinary Databases and the Needs of Undergraduate Researchers,” *portal: Library and the Academy*, 8 (3), July 2008: 273-292.

---

**By the Numbers**


**7.7 million**...the number of people in May 2008 who visited LinkedIn, the social networking site for professionals—a 146% increase over the 3.1 million visits in May 2007, making it the fastest growing networking site, according to Nielsen Online. *Search Engine Journal*, June 18, 2008, [http://www.searchenginemjournal.com/top-10-us-social-network-sites-for-may-2008/7146/](http://www.searchenginemjournal.com/top-10-us-social-network-sites-for-may-2008/7146/).


---

**Don’t Miss These!**


Code4Lib is now a full open access journal and licenses all articles under the Creative Commons Attribution CC-BY. Code4Lib serves those who work in libraries and use computers to solve library problems. To access this journal, go to [http://journal.code4lib.org/](http://journal.code4lib.org/).
**ALA Hot Topics: The Buzz from Anaheim**

This year’s American Library Association Annual Conference was held from June 26-July 2 in Anaheim, California, at Disneyland. Attendance was down from 2007, but higher than the New Orleans registration numbers from 2006. A quick view highlights the actual figures from the past three years. TCR readers should note thatALA will be returning to Anaheim in 2012 despite the numbers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Attendance</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>22,047*</td>
<td>Anaheim, California</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>28,288</td>
<td>Washington, D.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>16,784</td>
<td>New Orleans, LA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Exhibitor registrations in 2008 accounted for 5,752 or 26% of the grand total.

Among the hot topics at the conference were the following (with thanks to our Charleston Conference regulars for this report):

1) The hottest subject at ALA was “Redesigning Library Catalogs.” One meeting on this topic was attended by 600 — a standing-room-only session. Librarians want to get rid of “silos” and make the catalog more user-friendly. One individual cited a statistic that the use of the catalog in an academic library ranks somewhere near the least visited Websites. Not much disagreement on this topic.

2) Second hottest subject: offsite storage, specifically with robotic retrieval. Everyone wants a robot! Fad or necessity?

3) Widgets in the catalog were hot — a part of the whole redesign effort and goal.

4) ALA cutbacks were in the air. Midwinter in Denver will only last three days and there is lots of speculation about whether ALA will move to once per year because of costs, specifically airfares.

5) Lots of interest in RFID tagging remains, even though providers say it is not a good security tool.

6) Gaming, graphic novels, and comics aisles were jammed. Some felt the rest of the convention floor was kind of sleepy.

7) According to one Australian vendor, the Espresso POD (print on demand) onsite printer is doing well there. The cost and length of time to ship materials overseas are driving its use. Printing kinks have been worked out and one nifty feature is that when an Espresso book is printed, the spine label, etc. are printed right onto the cover. Of note, ProQuest has dropped their Books on Demand service. To learn more, see the announcement at [http://www.proquest.com/products_umi/bod/bod.shtml](http://www.proquest.com/products_umi/bod/bod.shtml).

Finally, one question on everyone’s mind: where was Google? A past exhibitor, it seemed odd that the company chose not to travel the relatively short distance south from the bay area to join the library crowd in Disneyland.

For more ALA reports, be sure to check out LJ’s “pre” and “post” conference coverage at [http://www.libraryjournal.com/article/CA6571488.html](http://www.libraryjournal.com/article/CA6571488.html).

---

**In the News**

**The Charleston Conference and Against the Grain**

Scott McLemee of *Inside Higher Ed* reports that at the annual meeting of the Association of American University Presses (AAUP) in Montreal, the Charleston Conference was mentioned frequently during panel and other discussions as a source for emerging trends. Similarly, McLemee noted that *Against the Grain* was frequently cited as a “must-read” for anyone in academic publishing. *Inside Higher Ed, “Digital Daze,” July 2, 2008, [http://www.insidehighered.com/views/2008/07/02/mclemee](http://www.insidehighered.com/views/2008/07/02/mclemee).*

**Library Student Raves about 2007 Charleston Conference**


---

**Industry News**

**Baker & Taylor mixes it up**


**ProQuest buys Dialog**

Thomson Reuters reached an agreement with ProQuest to sell its Dialog business with financial details forthcoming. ProQuest states this acquisition will deepen its penetration in the corporate library and professional research markets with a valued brand, authoritative content, and precision search tools. Dialog will continue to distribute Thomson Reuters content after the transaction, including such databases as Derwent World Patents Index (DWPI), Investext, TrademarkScan, SciSearch and BIOSIS. Dialog also contains the largest current newspaper archive. *Thomson Reuters Scientific Press Release, June 12, 2008, [http://scientific.thomsonreuters.com/press/2008/8458603/](http://scientific.thomsonreuters.com/press/2008/8458603/).*
Emerging Trends

The Horizon Report 2008, a joint collaboration by the New Media Consortium (NMC) and EDUCAUSE Learning Initiative (ELI) identified six key emerging technologies or practices, four significant challenges, and four significant trends that will impact educational organizations within the next five years.

The six key emerging technologies or practices are:
1) Grassroots video,
2) Collaborative webs,
3) Mobile broadband,
4) Data mashups,
5) Collaborative intelligence, and
6) Social operating systems.

The four significant challenges are:
1) Changes in scholarship that require new leadership and innovation,
2) Delivery of services and content via mobile devices,
3) Collaborative learning that forces new methods of interaction and assessment, and
4) Instructional needs in information, visual, and technological literacy, and how to create meaningful content in Web-based tools.

Finally, the four significant trends are:
1) Web 2.0 and social networking and their effects on scholarship,
2) Rise of global network capabilities that spark increases in global learning and collaboration,
3) Increase in access and portability of content as smaller, portable devices are developed, e.g., Kindle, iPhone, Voyager, and
4) The gap between student and faculty perception of technology continues to widen.


Did you know?

When librarians speak, Google listens...?

Recent discussions on the list centered around librarians feeling “used” by Google, viz., no participation in ALA, the Google Librarian Central blog dormant since June 2007 (after announcing a “summer” break), and the Google Librarian Newsletter ceased publication in May 2007. Google’s response was to resuscitate the Google Librarian Newsletter in July 2008, with a promise to publish “every few months.”


Mark Your Calendars

SPARC Digital Repositories Meeting 2008, November 17-18, Baltimore. This international gathering, organized by SPARC, SPARC Europe, and SPARC Japan, will explore the burgeoning open archive movement. Participants include stakeholders from academia, government agencies, publishing, and information technology, who will share best practices and experiences to build and support institutional and disciplinary digital repositories. For more information and registration details, go to http://www.arl.org/sparc/meetings/ir08/.

TCR Quotes

Open Access is not the Holy Grail of Scholarly Publishing

“Just being open access...doesn't necessarily lead to either recognition or use. If you are searching for something and an open access journal has the relevant content, but has not created [a]... network or brand identity, you likely will not find it. Being listed on page 10 of a Google search result is about as helpful as not being listed at all.” — Sandy Thatcher, Penn State University Press, in a post to LIBLICENSE-L on July 26, 2008.

Must Reads


The tail end of scientific citation

In a recent study of electronic publishing and scientific journals, James Evans concludes that as more journals and articles come online, the citation lists become shorter and are more populated with recent articles. According to Evans, online searching via hyperlinks may accelerate consensus, but narrow the depth and breadth of ideas and findings. Science Magazine, “Electronic Publication and the Narrowing of Science and Scholarship,” http://www.sciencemag.org/cgi/content/abstract/321/5887/395.