SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Economics of higher education


Breneman discusses the pattern formed in earlier recessions of universities responding to state budget cuts by continually raising tuition. The latest recession he argues, will require a departure from this business as usual approach, especially since universities must now educate large numbers of mainly low income students who cannot afford excessive tuition charges. Breneman calls for higher education leaders to step forward in support of long overdue reform measures to match the tax code to the information/service economy.

E-books


Brown (who was Director of Library Services at Blackwell’s when this was written), is interested in how and why people read. Referring to studies in the late nineties, he suggests the availability of digital texts will change how we read and urges producers to alter their approach to e-books. Publishers need to recognize the power of word searching over a broad aggregation of texts. He also urges accommodation of library needs for simultaneous access and the use of chunks of books for reserve and in e-learning systems.


Two articles that explain why OCLC chose to go into the e-books business that also focus on the necessity for integrating e-books into library collections through multiple entry points in the OPAC. What publishers and libraries need to do to advance e-book development is also discussed. NetLibrary’s product characteristics are described as well as OCLC’s future plans for content integration.


This book chapter provides a good overview of e-book history with a discussion of what is needed now for successful implementation, both on the publisher and the library side.


Required reading for an understanding of the outlook for the book in digital format. As he usually does, Lynch invokes larger social, philosophical, and economic contexts in his analysis of e-books present and future. He discusses the range of forms e-books will assume, from literal replications of print to entirely new modes of discourse as well as the technical, commercial, and other factors that will define development.

**E-reference publishing**


Both review the state of reference e-publishing and note the metamorphosis of print reference books into subscription-based online databases that are less easy to accommodate in limited budgets.


This article, by one of the founders of xrefer, discusses the unique qualities of reference works and how these dictate best presentation on the web. Hodgkin describes the xrefer approach and predicts future high-investment possibilities for adding value to the new product. For a more detailed description of how xreferplus is constructed, see also, Adam Hodgkin. “Integrated and Aggregated Reference Services,” D-Lib Magazine (April 2002. www.dlib.org/dlib/april02/hodgkin/04hodgkin.html


**Primary sources**


This review of ECCO gives the history of the project and describes the production process, search features, and the special problems of digitizing historical texts.

**Coping strategies**


Reports the conclusions of a small group meeting convened to discuss the need to transform libraries in digital age. The participants used Guskin’s article on higher education futures as a starting point, outlining the traditional library’s approach to muddling through during periods of budget stringency, and specifying changes necessary to make the transition to the “transformed library.”

Landesman argues that libraries should keep the big picture in mind as they make investments. For example, they should continue to invest now in print subscriptions from publishers such as Project MUSE and BioOne to keep them afloat. But paying for ArtStor transfers responsibility for maintaining image libraries from art departments to the library, which may not be a cost-effective solution for the institution as a whole. Landesman provides interesting and thoughtful viewpoints on difficult subjects.

**Open access**


Anderson argues against two central myths attached to OA: information can be free and information is a public good, calling for an approach to OA that balances “zeal with reason.”


Science presents a reasonably even-handed discussion of the pros and cons of open access.

**Interlibrary loan (ILL)**


Braid reviews the history of e-journal use by the British Library, beginning as early as 1988 with the Adonis project to explain how BLDSC came to create its current secure Web delivery service. Operating details also are provided.


The Head of Publisher Relations at BLDSC suggests the possible death of the “article economy” is due not only to the effect of Big Deals and aggregated databases but also to fundamental changes in the research environment. The article may no longer reign as the central source for research information, but must now be supplemented with other kinds material, especially raw data. The changing landscape of information provision in the digital age and the British Library responses to these changes are described.


In this conference presentation at the 8th Interlending & Document Supply International Conference in Canberra, Australia in 2003, Houle describes the integration of ILL and acquisitions at the science and engineering library at McGill, providing interesting results on the number of monographs requested and their date of publication. Findings showed 20% were more than five years old and 10% had been published between 1960 and 1989.


The head of INIST-CNRS, the French document supply service, reviews threats to fair use for educational purposes in France.
This series of articles describes experiments in point-of-need-acquisition at Purdue and Wisconsin. The pilot employed a price cap of $50 for books published during the last five years and was mainly successful in adding books in the social sciences and humanities. The second article compares the Purdue program with the Wisconsin experiment where costs were more closely controlled and ordering occurred after unsuccessful borrowing attempts. The last piece presents Purdue bibliographers’ evaluation of whether on-demand purchases are appropriate for the collection.

Nuts and bolts


The first half of the final report of this two-year project begins with a summary of some of the early library-developed electronic resource management systems at Pennsylvania State (ERLIC), MIT (VERA), Johns Hopkins (HERMES), and Yale. The balance is devoted to a description of the work accomplished by the project in consultation with representatives of the vendor community.

Life on the fast track


Amy Brand, Director of Business Development for CrossRef in an interview and a joint article with Kristen Fisher of Atypon, CrossRef’s technology partner describes the comprehensive way in which she thinks linking will work in the future.


Rowse, who is in charge of Ingenta, takes a look at publishers’ rush to digitization, wishing for nerd-free nirvana, where technology becomes invisible. Even with inevitable plugs for Ingenta, this article is thought-provoking.

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