

**SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION ISSUES IN
A NEWSLETTER FOR THE UIUC COMMUNITY
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Paula Kaufman, University Librarian, Editor**

AMAZON BUYS 2 PUBLISHING-RELATED COMPANIES

Amazon has acquired BookSurge, a POD manufacturer based in Charleston, SC but with branch operations and relationships in a number of other countries. BookSurge provides services to both publishers and about 4,000 individual authors. Amazon vp of media products Greg Greeley says in a statement, "Our new relationship with BookSurge will provide Amazon customers an ever-expanding selection of titles that are not available through other channels." One knowledgeable observer speculates that Amazon may be interested in pairing on-demand manufacturing with its ever-growing library of print-ready digital book files, scanned for their Search Inside the Book program. In a less-publicized move in a related area, Amazon has apparently bought European-based Mobipocket, a PDA e-publishing competitor to Motricity (which owns what began as Palm-based ereading software and inventory). The move was disclosed as Franklin Electronic Publishers reported selling its shares in MobiPocket to Amazon for about \$2.5 million, "in connection with Amazon's purchase of all MobiPocket's outstanding shares." Based in France, Mobipocket was founded in 2000 (as was BookSurge). Amazon had not responded to our query on the deal before publication. Publishers Lunch 4/4/05
http://home.businesswire.com/portal/site/google/index.jsp?ndmViewId=news_view&newsId=20050404005269&newsLang=en

GOOGLE THE MEDIA COMPANY

"In its latest filing, Google described its business model as akin to that of a newspaper, with clearly delineated separation between its free search results and paid advertising," [The Washington Post says](#). "But Google also characterized its evolution over the past year in more far-reaching terms, reflecting the breadth of expertise that it needs to continue to be a leader in the search-engine marketplace." "We began as a technology company and have evolved into a software, technology, Internet, advertising and media company all rolled into one," the company said. Cyberjournalist.net 4/6/05
<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A17451-2005Mar31.html>

NSB REPORT ON DIGITAL DATA COLLECTIONS

The National Science Board has just released an important draft report titled "Long-Lived Digital Data Collections: Enabling Research and Education for the 21st Century" for public comment; comments are requested by May 1. You can find the report at: http://www.nsf.gov/nsb/meetings/2005/LLDDC_draftreport.pdf and information about how to submit comments is linked off the main National Science Board page at <http://www.nsf.gov/nsb> CNI-Announce 4/4/05

GPO LOOKS AT PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS TO ACCESS GOVERNMENT INFORMATION

The U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO) is looking for a few good ideas. The agency, which is dramatically overhauling its operations for the online world, put out a call this week seeking "innovative ideas from private sector vendors" for services relating to its current sales program operations. The goal, says Public Printer Bruce James, is "increase public awareness of Government publications by making them available in a commercial mainstream setting, expand distribution channels and use the latest technology, while achieving significant cost reductions." GPO is looking for suggestions from vendors regarding a new model for the publications sales operations on "a revenue sharing basis." In Fiscal Year 2004, GPO's sales program had a gross revenue of about \$25 million. A Request For Information (RFI) was posted this week, and responses to GPO are due by May 4, 2005. For more information, including the full text of the RFI, visit www.gpo.gov/salesprogramrfi. Library Journal Academic News Wire: April 07, 2005

MORE ON THE SCOPE OF GOOGLE SCHOLAR

Chuck Hamaker and Brad Spry, [Google Scholar](#), Serials, March 2005. Excerpt: 'Google Scholar apparently made a decision to index fairly completely all scholarly, known or cooperating publisher-based sites, but to only partially index university web sites based on file format identifiers, i.e. PDF or PS files....Of the 24,000 items at The University of North Carolina (UNC) Charlotte that a Google site search identifies when 'pdf' is used as a search term, fewer than 500 are identified in Google Scholar. This does not bode well for inclusion of special collections and other content being created by libraries specifically for the web....If we understand correctly what it does index, it is time to get on with the much larger job of identifying more trusted scholarly sources. It has done a great job with the basic stuff, indexing 25% to 50% or more from many participating sites and obvious locations (such as arXiv) and identifying scholarly content through secondary means, i.e. citations and abstracting sources like PubMed and ACM. Between the first and third weeks of December, coverage tripled for many standard publishers. But inclusion based on a fairly limited primary source list and document format (or bibliographic citations) are just a beginning. Can it go beyond this to the rest of the scholarly resources on the web?' Open Access News 4/7/05

CANADIAN BALANCED COPYRIGHT PETITION PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT

A Canadian MP has presented a petition to the House of Commons signed by hundreds of Canadians calling for a balanced approach to copyright reform. The petition is one of several on copyright scheduled for presentation to the Parliament. BNA's Internet Law News (ILN) - 4/8/05 Petition at <http://www.digital-copyright.ca/petition/>. Coverage at <http://p2pnet.net/story/4464>.

VIDEOBASES. AUDIOBASES HEAT UP

Content providers are breaking out of the text-only model at a surprising rate. A Pew study released earlier this week noted that a notable 29 percent of iPod users have downloaded podcast audio content for replay on their portable devices, pushing RSS feeds into the world of audio content. On Monday, Google co-founder Larry Page announced Google Video will begin archiving personal video clips in an "experiment in video blogging." Meanwhile, Reuters announced it closed a deal with blinkx TV to make its video content on business, technology, science, entertainment, and health accessible through the blinkx search engine, which crawls content in many formats. Jupitermedia added to the commotion on Tuesday by announcing new availability of its Comstock Images Collection in a collaboration deal with Adobe Stock Photos. In a good example of integrating content at the point of need in a workflow, Adobe Creative Suite users will not have to leave an Adobe application to search and purchase Jupitermedia photos. The question on Outsell's mind is whether video and audio clips, which by their very nature are linear and slow-paced, are truly efficient ways to consume news and other professional content that users are accustomed to browsing randomly in print. Outsell's Chuck Richard comments that adoption of audio and video content in professional settings is most likely to represent a growth opportunity in industries like engineering, fashion, real estate, entertainment, or even legal (think visual or audio evidence), where the format offers real advantages, and images or sound recordings are "must haves." Outsell's 4/8/05

GOOGLE INTRODUCES Q&A SERVICE

Google today began delivering factual answers for some queries at the top of its results page to save users from having to navigate over to other sites and look for the information.

For example, if a user enters the query "Portugal population", Google returns the [answer](#)—10.5 million—along with a link to the Web page where the information came from, which in this case is the population page of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's Factbook.

The query "who is Jane Fonda?" triggers the answer "...is an Academy Award winning American actress, model, writer, producer, activist and philanthropist" and results in a link to the [Wikipedia](#) online encyclopedia's entry for the actress. PC World 4/8/05
<http://www.pcworld.com/news/article/0,aid,120362,00.asp>

WITH LETTERS, PROFESSORS ENTER FRAY OVER RISING TEXTBOOK PRICES

The controversy over the price of college textbooks heated up yesterday as more than 700 math and physics faculty members at 150 colleges called on Thomson Learning, one of the nation's biggest textbook publishers, to reform its policies on pricing and new editions. In two similar letters focused on books in their fields, the professors referred to research compiled last year by the California Public Interest Research Group

and sibling organizations, including Massachusetts PIRG, which found that the average student spends \$900 per year on textbooks. The organizations maintain that college text prices have increased at four times the rate of inflation for other finished goods since 1994. Writing to Ronald H. Schlosser, chief executive officer of Thomson Learning, the educational division of Thomson Corp., the math professors complained that the fifth edition of "Calculus: Early Transcendentals," priced at \$122, was not substantially different from the fourth edition, which was on the market for only three years. "We do not believe the content of this particular update justified an entirely new edition," the professors wrote. They also criticized Thomson for pricing the same books higher in the United States than in Europe and elsewhere. The letter from the physics professors made the same points, while alluding to physics texts. Both letters were put together by CalPIRG staffers in association with concerned faculty. Several faculty members contacted yesterday said they had become increasingly concerned with skyrocketing prices for new editions where little content had changed. Boston Globe 4/8/05
http://www.boston.com/ae/books/articles/2005/04/08/with_letters_professors_enter_fray_over_rising_textbook_prices/

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA E-RESERVES RANKLE PUBLISHERS

A system that handles electronic reserves at the University of California (UC) in San Diego has prompted complaints from publishers that the university has far exceeded the bounds of fair use. With the system, materials that faculty put on reserve are made available electronically, allowing students to access and even print them from outside the university library. The Association of American Publishers objected, saying that electronic access substantially changes the traditional terms of reserve materials and deprives publishers of sales. Publishers have previously won legal challenges to the production of coursepacks, which the courts said do not fall under the terms of fair use. The publishing group insisted the same applies to electronic resources. Representatives of UC disputed the claims, saying the reserve system does not infringe on sales of texts. Jonathan Franklin, associate law librarian at the University of Washington, noted that the fair use law is not clear and commented that if the disagreement is ultimately settled by the courts, such a resolution might provide needed clarification for all concerned. Edupage, April 08, 2005 Chronicle of Higher Education, 7 April 2005
<http://chronicle.com/prm/daily/2005/04/2005040701t.htm>

CREATIVE ARCHIVE POISED FOR TRIP BACK TO THE FUTURE

The Guardian (UK) has the [scoop](#) on the new "creative archive" license that will reportedly be launched this Wednesday. Based on the [Creative Commons](#) licenses, the creative archive license will enable the [BBC](#), [Channel 4](#), the British Film Institute ([BFI](#)), and the [Open University](#) to make their archived programs, films, and other materials available on the Internet so that people can freely use them for fresh creative endeavors. The author of the piece, Kate Bulkley, clearly gets what this project is about. The word "archive" has "an old, dusty feel about it," writes Bulkley—but "in the world of UK

television and film, the impact of archive material is about to take on a new dimension." In other words, this "archive" isn't about preserving the past—it's about enabling the future.

"We are focusing less on the archive aspect and more on how to enable audiences, especially younger audiences, to whom we think we have a very valuable connection, to develop their creative skills," says Heather Rabbatts, head of education at Channel 4 and its representative with the creative archive license group. "We will trial different packets of content, different genres, clips and full programmes as well, and see what audiences do with it. Will they just download it, or will they edit it up?" [says Ashley Highfield, the BBC's director of new media and technology.] Will young people sit back and passively consume—or will they pick up the gauntlet and unleash upon the world a new bounty of [Paperbackbeliever](#)-style remixed culture? The article ends with the inevitable reference to lawyerly concerns—how will these new-style archivists limit use of the material to the UK? The BBC's Highfield has a lovely answer: "If we had started at the policing end we'd never have gotten anywhere with this. Where you've got to start from is, how do we make more content available? I believe this can be a win-win. UK license-fee payers get more access to our content, and having it out there also stimulates various commercial sales markets. I don't believe one has to detrimentally affect the other." Copyfight 4/11/05 <http://www.guardian.co.uk/arts/news/story/0,11711,1456488,00.html>

SECOND GENERATION OAI FINDING SYSTEM FROM DLF

The [Digital Library Federation](#) has launched an [OAI Portal](#) to catalog the OAI-harvestable repositories at DLF-member institutions. DLF also provides a [cross-archive search engine](#) for the set. Excerpt from the (undated) [announcement](#): 'The Digital Library Federation has begun a 2-year project to research, design, and prototype a second generation OAI finding system, capitalizing on the lessons learned from the first wave of OAI harvesting and using, as its raw material, collections drawn from across the DLF membership. Our research here builds on the digital objects, motivated scholarly users, and high-level OAI expertise that we have across our 38-member organization, and is informed by ongoing research into metadata creation and service building at Emory, Michigan, UIUC, and elsewhere, including our colleagues in the NSF's (OAI-based) National Science Digital Library. The Open Archives Initiative (OAI) has proven itself as a protocol that allows basic metadata records to be created by many providers and then gathered up by harvesters who use those records to create library services (e.g. [www.oaister.org](#)). In the act of using it over several years in library settings, however, a range of issues have come to light that need research and development if OAI is going to mature into its full potential: collections as well as item records need further development, and we need richer mechanisms of creating dialog between harvesters and providers; the hurdles to adoption need careful study, particularly how to embed the very idea of creating public, harvestable metadata as a routine step in our digitizing workflows, and how to speed up the feedback loop from a harvester to a community of

providers such as exists in the library world, who typically respond positively to such "good practice" guidance. The aim we have clearly in mind is to foster better teaching and scholarship through easier, more relevant discovery of digital resources, and a much greater ability for libraries to build more responsive local services on top of a distributed metadata platform.' Open Access News 4/8/05

THE ARCHIVIST

Brewster Kahle made a copy of the Internet. Now, he wants your files. Search-engine wiz and dot-com multimillionaire [Brewster Kahle](#) founded the archive here in 1996 with a dream as big as the bridge: He wanted to back up the Internet. There were only 50 million or so URLs back then, so the idea only seemed half-crazy. As the Web ballooned to more than 10 billion pages, the archive's main server farm—hidden across town in a [data center](#) beneath the city's other big bridge—grew to hold a half-million gigabytes of compressed and indexed pages. Kahle is less the Internet's crazy aunt—the tycoon who can't stand to throw anything away—than its evangelical librarian. "The history of digital materials in companies' hands is one of ... *loss*," he tells me in a rushed meeting. Like it or not, the Web is the world's library now, and Kahle doesn't trust the guys who shelve the books. They're obsessed with posting new pages, not preserving old ones. Every day, Kahle laments, mounds of data get purged from the Web: government documents, personal sites, corporate communications, message boards, news reports that weren't printed on paper. For most surfers, once a page disappears from Google's cache it no longer exists. Slate 4/7/05 Read more at <http://slate.msn.com/id/2116329/>

DATABASE PUBLISHERS MOVE TO GROW ONLINE REVENUES

New research from Shore affiliate Russell Perkins on database subscription pricing benchmarks reveals that we've passed the point at which print publications can be considered primary sources for the clients of database publishers. The print subscription revenues from these publications are sagging while online revenues are surging ahead. This parallels the general movement in the content industry towards having to recognize revenues from online content as the primary driver for their businesses. Building revenues and margins in an online environment can be tricky and is oftentimes not the high-margin mass business to which print-derived publishers have become accustomed. Those wanting to maintain high margins in their publishing businesses are going to have to tailor their marketing plans for much more focused efforts.

<http://www.shore.com/commentary/newsanal/items/2005/20050411benchmarks.html>

OPEN ACCESS RESOLUTIONS AT UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

On March 4, 2005, the University of North Carolina [Faculty Council](#) adopted [two resolutions](#) in support of open access. Here they are in their entirety.

Resolution 2005–7. On Faculty Ownership of Research. Be it resolved that, to the extent permitted by law, UNC–CH faculty are the owners of their research and should retain ownership, or use other means to foster open access publication wherever possible.

Resolution 2005–8. On Scholarly Communications. Be it resolved that the Faculty Council encourage the Provost to:

1. create a task force on scholarly communications to continue the work of the Scholarly Communications Convocation and to report back on the issues, problems and an on–going mechanism to propose and implement solutions,
2. create a task force on establishing an institutional repository to determine the feasibility of such and to outline potential contents, indexing, etc.,
3. work with department chairs to review tenure and promotion standards to recognize publishing in non–traditional sources, and
4. urge department chairs to discuss the problems in scholarly communications with their faculties.

Some of the Faculty Council discussion of the resolutions is included in the [minutes](#) of the March 4 meeting. Excerpt: 'Prof. Laura Gasaway (Law) reported on the [Scholarly Communications Convocation](#) that took place at the Friday Center, January 27–28, 2005. She said that the planning committee's report (attached to these Minutes) [PS: not yet online] is preliminary; the committee intends to prepare a full, comprehensive report that should be ready in April. She said that is likely that the full report will contain recommendations in addition to those included in the preliminary report. Prof. Gasaway singled out for special praise the disciplinary white papers that were presented at the Convocation by Professors Robert Peet (Biology), Frank Dominguez (Romance Languages), Jack Snoeyink (Computer Science), James Peacock (Anthropology), and Jocelyn Neal (Music). She said that papers of this nature have not been done elsewhere in American higher education....Prof. Richard Weinberg (Cell & Developmental Biology) said...that he could not imagine why his work, which had been supported by federal funding, should become the property of a privately–owned journal.' Open Access News 4/11/05

NYPL To Sell Major Artworks To Raise Funds

Two portraits of George Washington (Gilbert Stuart) and a landscape entitled "Kindred Spirits" (Asher B. Durand) are among nineteen works that will soon go on the auction block for the New York Public Library. Paul LeClerc, the library's president, said the money, expected to be in the range of \$50–75 million, would go toward buying books, manuscripts and other works on paper. New York Times 4/11/05
<http://www.nytimes.com/2005/04/11/arts/design/11libr.html?hp>

IS ABEBOOKS.COM THE NEXT AMAZONIAN BEHEMOTH?

More American book–buyers who consistently turn to online giants like bn.com and

Amazon.com to make purchases may soon be shopping at a growing competitor: Abebooks.com. The international online bookseller has made a name for itself as the largest digital marketplace for rare and used books. But after quietly entering the new-book market, the American Book Exchange (ABE) has gone from specialty retailer to mainstream bookseller, a move that could turn it into a major player in the world of online bookselling. Book Standard. BookTrade.Info 4/13/05
http://www.thebookstandard.com/bookstandard/news/publisher/article_display.jsp?vnu_content_id=1000875802

INITIAL REFLECTIONS ON THE LAW AND ECONOMICS OF BLOGGING

Abstract: (Note, this paper was written by Larry E. Ribstein, UIUC College of Law) Weblogs, or blogs, have proliferated and developed rapidly in recent years, and have attracted significant attention. Moreover, blogs have started to generate significant legal issues. Yet there is so far no coherent economic framework for addressing those issues. This article begins to develop such a framework. Building on blogs' technical features, it identifies the unique aspects of blogs that should have legal ramifications. It then briefly applies this framework to a variety of legal issues. U Illinois Law & Economics Research Paper No. LE)5-008 http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=700961

RIAA, MPAA TARGET FILE SWAPPING ON INTERNET2

The Recording Industry Association of America and the Motion Picture Association of America on Wednesday separately will file lawsuits against college students that are allegedly using an Internet2 peer-to-peer service for illegal file trading. The RIAA will file copyright infringement lawsuits against 405 college students, while the MPAA will do the same against an undisclosed number of college students. Both groups are targeting college students who have allegedly used their schools' high-speed Internet2 networks to trade files illegally using the Internet2 P-to-P service called i2hub, the trade groups announced separately this week. PC World Academic Impressions 4/13/05
<http://www.pcworld.com/news/article/0,aid,120425,00.asp>

THE FREESOUND PROJECT

The Freesound Project aims to create a huge collaborative database of audio snippets, samples, recordings, bleeps, ... released under the [Creative Commons Sampling Plus License](#). The Freesound Project provides new and interesting ways of accessing these samples, allowing users to

- browse the sounds in new ways using keywords, a "sounds-like" type of browsing and more
- up and download sounds to and from the database, under the same creative commons license
- interact with fellow sound-artists!

We also aim to create an open database of sounds that can also be used for scientific research. Many audio research institutions have trouble finding correctly licensed audio

to test their algorithms. Many have voiced this problem, but so far there hasn't been a solution. <http://freesound.iua.upf.edu/index.php>

MURDOCH ON THE DIGITAL FUTURE

Rupert Murdoch told the ASNE convention that if newspapers are to survive in the digital age, they must do more than just update the news continuously online. "We need to encourage readers to think of the web as the place to go to engage our reporters and editors in more extended discussions about the way a particular story was reported or researched or presented. At the same time, we may want to experiment with the concept of using bloggers to supplement our daily coverage of news on the net. There are of course inherent risks in this strategy—chief among them maintaining our standards for accuracy and reliability. Plainly, we can't vouch for the quality of people who aren't regularly employed by us – and bloggers could only add to the work done by our reporters, not replace them. But they may still serve a valuable purpose; broadening our coverage of the news; giving us new and fresh perspectives to issues; deepening our relationship to the communities we serve. So long as our readers understand the distinction between bloggers and our journalists....And with the growing proliferation of broadband, the emphasis online is shifting from text only to text with video.... What this means for us as newspapers is the opportunity to partner with credible video programmers to provide an infinitely better product. More access to news; more visually entertaining news and advertising product; deeper and more penetrating coverage." CyberJournalist.net 4/13/05 Speech at http://www.newscorp.com/news/news_247.html

OA TO SCHOLARSHIP IN HISTORY

Roy Rosenzweig, [Should Historical Scholarship Be Free?](#) Perspectives, April 2005. Excerpt: 'Although the original force of the initiative was diluted through industry lobbying, the NIH measure represents government recognition of the principle that research, especially government-supported research, belongs to the public, which should not have to pay the prohibitively high subscription charges levied by many scholarly journals. The new policy affects few historians, but its implications ought to give us serious pause. After all, historical research also benefits directly (albeit considerably less generously) through grants from federal agencies like the National Endowment for the Humanities; even more of us are on the payroll of state universities, where research support makes it possible for us to write our books and articles. If we extend the notion of "public funding" to private universities and foundations (who are, of course, major beneficiaries of the federal tax codes), it can be argued that public support underwrites almost all historical scholarship....The advantages of open access are fairly obvious and have been summarized well by key partisans such as Steven Harnad, Peter Suber, and John Willinsky. They note that journals benefit because their research is, in Suber's words, "more visible, discoverable, retrievable, and useful." Even more important, authors gain greater visibility, a bigger audience, and more impact.

...The most important beneficiaries of open access, however, are nonscholarly readers and citizens, who would gain entry to a world that is currently closed to them. Willinsky describes the lack of public access to electronic scholarship as "a secondary digital divide" that "affects health organizations in Indonesia, university students in Kenya,...anti-poverty organizations in Vancouver...science fair participants in Wichita and high school history teachers in Charleston."...Open access to scholarship fits perfectly with the founding principles of scholarly societies....But the [AHA](#) [American Historical Association] is a publisher as well as a scholarly society and, as such, giving away the scholarship found in the AHR threatens the economic basis of both the Association and the journal. [Rosenzweig then considers six ways for the AHA to provide OA without putting itself out of business.] ...Regardless of one's view of the merits of open access (and my own position is obviously in favor of much freer access), these approaches require careful consideration by historians—if only because external pressures (from government, from the rising tide of the open access movement) are likely to force us to re-evaluate our policies sooner or later. But the more important reason to consider how we can achieve open access is that the benefits of broad and democratic access to scholarship—benefits that are within our grasp in a digital era—are much too great to simply continue business as usual.' Open Access News 4/13/05
<http://www.historians.org/Perspectives/issues/2005/0504/0504vic1.cfm>

China Censorship on Red Alert

China's Internet filtering has reached new levels of sophistication, says university-based OpenNet Initiative (ONI). Integrating several years of sustained research, the ONI released a report on Internet censorship in China at the US-China Economic and Security Review Commission's Capitol Hill hearing.

"Internet Filtering in China" documents the degree and extent to which the Chinese government controls and manipulates the information environment in which its citizens live, including Web sites, blogs, email, and online discussion forums.

Drawing from both extensive technical interrogation methods and contacts with Chinese citizens, ONI's analysis finds that government-mandated filtering has reached new levels of sophistication and breadth as it apparently tries to keep pace with evolving uses of the Internet for political expression, group organization, and access to sensitive materials ranging from health information to debates about Taiwan and Tibet.

According to the report the success of China's filtering efforts lies in its reliance on multiple, overlapping filtering systems and methods. The country's filtering takes place at several levels of data interchange, including at access points such as cybercafes, through intermediaries such as domestic Internet Service Providers (ISPs), and on the national Internet backbone network. Techtree.com 4/15/05

<http://www.historians.org/Perspectives/issues/2005/0504/0504vic1.cfm>

Berkman 4/15/05

LOOKING FOR A "MINT" MAGAZINE IS DIRTY BUSINESS

After the Intel Corporation used eBay to post a \$10,000 reward for a mint copy of the 1965 issue of "Electronics" magazine in which a company founder first laid out the famous prediction that came to be known as Moore's Law, academic libraries had to start locking their copies up. (Note: UIUC Library and Assistant Engineering Librarian are featured in this story. Daily Report, Chronicle of Higher Education 4/19/05

<http://chronicle.com/daily/2005/04/2005041901t.htm>

The scholarly communications are also on line at

http://www.library.uiuc.edu/administration/scholarly_communication/UT