

Temple University celebrates 3 million volumes

Temple University Libraries celebrated the acquisition of its 3-millionth volume on November 13, 2008. The Libraries' Board of Visitors Chair Estelle Alexander, Dean of University Libraries Larry P. Alford, Provost and Senior Vice President for Academic Affairs Lisa Staiano-Coico, and Special Collections Department Head Tom Whitehead unveiled the ceremonial book to a crowd of nearly 200 in Paley Library. The acquisition, Shakespeare's *The Tragedie of Hamlet Prince of Denmarke*, is "a stunning example of 20th century fine printing," according to Alford. The book, which was issued by the Cranach Press in 1930 and edited by J. Dover Wilson, contains illustrations by Edward Gordon Craig and was printed by Count Harry Kessler.

Festivities also featured the opening of a new exhibit on the history of fine printing curated by Whitehead. For the occasion, Whitehead and Brian D. Stilwell wrote the libraries' first large scholarly exhibition catalog: *Fine Printing and Typography of Five and One-Half Centuries*. Actors Ross Beschler, as Hamlet, and Whitney Nielson, as Ophelia, performed the famed Hamlet scene "To Be or Not To Be." A keynote lecture by Harvard University's Marjorie Garber, followed the ceremony. Garber's talk, "A Tale of Three Hamlets," focused specifically on the book of the day, the "Cranach *Hamlet*." Garber's lecture was cosponsored by the Center for the Humanities at Temple.

In addition to the 3 million volumes, the libraries hold 10 million images; more than 50,000 print and online subscriptions; 35,000

linear feet of manuscripts; and a rich collection of sound and video recordings, along with growing media holdings.

Emory launches Voyages

Between 1514 and 1866 an estimated 10.7 million people of African descent entered the Americas via the trans-Atlantic slave trade, the largest forced migration in history. At the slave trade's peak, merchants in Europe, Africa, and the Americas annually dispatched 100,000 to 120,000 captives from Africa to the Western Hemisphere. The Emory University Libraries recently launched Voyages:

The Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade Database to help researchers track this part of history.

The open access online database offers information on nearly 35,000 voyages across the Atlantic—approximately 82 percent of the entire slave trade. Though many details of Africans' experience in the slave trade cannot be recovered, Voyages provides a look at the contours of the trade,

over four centuries, across four continents, and through these patterns begin to understand its impact.

The project is the result of collaborative research by scholars drawing upon data in libraries and archives around the Atlantic world. The Voyages Web site was developed by a team of historians, librarians, curriculum specialists, cartographers, computer programmers, and Web designers, in consultation with scholars of the slave trade from universities in Europe, Africa, South America, and North America. The National Endowment for the Humanities is the principal sponsor of the project, and it is an Emory University Digital



Estelle Alexander, chair of the libraries board; Larry P. Alford, dean of university libraries; and Lisa Staiano-Coico, provost and senior vice president of academic affairs seen with Temple University Libraries' 3-millionth volume.

Faculty Self-archiving Behavior: Factors Affecting the Decision to Self-archive Overview of the study by the 2007 Doctoral Dissertation Fellowship recipient

Ed. Note: Each year ACRL presents the Doctoral Dissertation Fellowship Award. Recipients receive \$1,500 cash and a citation donated by Thompson Reuters. Below is a synopsis of the dissertation by 2007 award-winner Jihyun Kim.

Information on all ACRL awards is available on the ACRL Web site (www.acrl.org, click "Awards").

Due to the interactions among Internet technologies, new ways to access and disseminate scholarly content have emerged, and dramatic changes in the legal, economic, and policy aspects of scholarly publication systems have occurred. Self-archiving—the placement of research material on publicly accessible Web sites—is an emerging practice used to disseminate scholarly content in a cost-effective and timely manner. This practice is supported by university libraries and public funding agencies through the support or provision of Open Access repository services.

Nevertheless, many repositories suffer from low rates of participation. Institutional Repositories (IR), in particular, find it difficult to recruit content from faculty members who conduct research and generate a wide variety of research materials. To address this problem, I investigate the motivational factors that affect faculty participation in various forms of self-archiving practices.

Based on the socio-technical network framework, this study considers self-archiving practices to be intertwined with technologies and social factors. The factors identified include cost, benefit, and the contextual aspects of self-archiving, in addition to individual characteristics. To examine these significant factors, my research design triangulates the survey and interview data of faculty members sampled from 17 Carnegie Research Universities with DSpace IRs. The sample is also stratified according to academic discipline, due to existing evidence that factors vary in different fields.

The analysis of 684 survey responses and 41 phone interviews found that the

factor of altruism has the strongest effect on whether faculty members self-archive their work. This factor, however, is characterized more by reciprocity, which in this context equates the expectation to return benefits that self-archivers experienced using other researchers' self-archived materials, rather than pure altruism. Self-archiving culture has the second greatest impact on a professor's decision to self-archive. Faculty self-archiving is therefore influenced greatly by intrinsic benefits or disciplinary norms.

In addition, faculty self-archivers believe that self-archiving has either positive or neutral effects on their chances to achieve tenure and promotion. This finding is opposite to results of previous studies, which suggest that the current academic reward system discourages faculty from self-archiving.

Individual characteristics, such as technical skills, age, and rank, appear to be significantly related to whether a faculty member self-archives. That is, younger, tenured professors or professors with the applicable technical skills are more likely to self-archive their research.

Concerning IRs in particular, results show that the primary reason professors contribute to the repositories is the perceived ability of IRs to preserve scholarly content. This implies that digital preservation should be a significant core function of IRs if self-archiving via IRs is to be increased.

To improve the preservation aspect, IR staff should amass expertise on metadata creation, develop a sustainable infrastructure, create preservation regimes for diverse files over time, and maintain long-term accessibility to files.

Furthermore, IR contributors are more concerned about copyright than noncontributors. To alleviate this concern, IR staff must create IR policies that specify the authors' rights and responsibilities, as well as providing services that guide faculty through the details of copyright law and specific IR-related issues.—*Jihyun Kim, School of Information, University of Michigan, jbkz@umich.edu*

Library Research Initiative. Voyages: The Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade Database is freely available online at www.slavevoyages.org.

UT Libraries and Press partner for print-on-demand

The University of Tennessee (UT) Libraries Newfound Press (www.newfoundpress.utk.edu) and the UT Press (www.utpress.org) have partnered in producing print-on-demand copies of online books. Newfound Press expands access to specialized works by publishing online books, journals, and multimedia for general and scholarly audiences. All Newfound Press publications are open access, freely available to anyone via the Internet. Content is evaluated by subject experts to ensure quality scholarship, and published online in easily searchable PDF files.

While online content is increasing in popularity, many readers and authors recognize the benefits of printed books, which can be annotated, read without electricity or an Internet connection, and represent tangible evidence of achievement. To meet this need, print copies of Newfound Press books are now available through the UT Press catalog.

Links to the UT Press shopping cart are available from online book homepages. UT Press launched its print-on-demand service with the Newfound Press title *To Advance Their Opportunities: Federal Labor Policies Toward African American Workers from WWI to the Civil Rights Act of 1964*, by former U.S. Labor Department Historian Judson MacLaury.

Nature in 3-D

Nature gained an extra dimension this year with its first PDF containing a three-dimensional interactive figure. Published in the January 1, 2009, issue, figures in a paper by Alyssa Goodman and colleagues enable readers to view and rotate maps of molecular clouds. The paper describes a new method for analyzing 3-D maps of molecular clouds, shedding light on the role of gravity in star formation. The researchers borrowed technology from medical imaging to analyze data cubes of molecular clouds, where the x and y axes represent the plane of the sky, and the third dimension (z) is velocity. The PDF of the article makes the most of recent versions of Adobe Acrobat Professional, which enable the creation of PDFs from 3-D and Computer Aided Design (CAD) file

New look, updated content for ACRL Scholarly Communication Toolkit

ACRL has released an updated version of its popular Scholarly Communication Toolkit in a new format. The toolkit continues to provide context and background by summarizing key issues to offer quick, basic information on scholarly communication topics. It also links to examples of specific tools, including handouts, presentations, and videos for libraries to adapt and use on their own campuses.

“Library services involve education of the next generation, infrastructure for long-term knowledge access and advocacy for rights and practices that lead to a sustainable system of scholarly peer-review, its distribution and preservation,” explains Kim Douglas, university librarian at California Institute of Technology and cochair of ACRL’s Scholarly Communication Committee.

“The ACRL Scholarly Communication Toolkit supports library staff seeking to

align their programs with an essential by-product of their parent institutions—the creation, protection, dissemination, and archiving of new knowledge.”

The updated toolkit serves as a resource for scholarly communication discussions inside the library, outreach programs to faculty and administrators, and library school students seeking to incorporate these issues into their course work.

The ACRL Scholarly Communication Committee, as part of its efforts to keep the toolkit current, encourages librarians to contribute tools and case studies on their local scholarly communication campaigns. Simply post a comment describing your tool and provide a link in the appropriate tab.

The ACRL Scholarly Communication Toolkit is available online at www.acrl.aala.org/scholcomm/.

formats. The resulting PDF retains the structure and detail of the 3-D model. While the PDF can be viewed and printed as normal, a window is embedded in the PDF to add extra functionality. The tools provided allow the user to rotate the model, pan, zoom, and isolate areas. To use the interactive functionality on 3-D PDFs, users need Adobe Reader 9.0 or a more recent release.

BCR, BiblioLife, and Ingram Digital expand online access

The Bibliographical Center for Research (BCR), BiblioLife and Ingram Digital have announced a new program designed to help libraries improve access to their collections through digitization. BCR's Shelf2Life program digitizes pre-1923, U.S. published monographs and offers those and other previously digitized materials in both digital and print-on-demand formats. The program works through close collaboration between the libraries, BCR, BiblioLife and Ingram Digital. Participating libraries work with BCR to identify materials to digitize or supply files of previously digitized titles. BCR uses its new imaging center to scan the books utilizing custom software developed by BiblioLife.

BiblioLife then post-processes each title assuring a quality digital book and delivers the e-book to Ingram Digital who adds the title to its MyiLibrary platform. Titles may also be delivered to Lightning Source so that the book can be offered as a print-on-demand title. For more information, visit the BRC Web site at www.brc.org.

On-demand MARC records from ebrary

Customers of ebrary can now immediately upload free MARC records for individual titles they purchase as well as e-books and other documents added to the company's subscription databases. Additionally, ebrary's new MARC features make it easier for customers to manage MARC records and upload large batches.

"As well as providing our customers with the best possible technology for acquiring, sharing, and distributing authoritative digital content, we also strive to provide support and services that make it easier for librarians and information professionals to use and in-

tegrate our products," said Neal Strickberger, ebrary's vice president of MIS and Customer Operations. "In gathering feedback from our customers, we heard loud and clear that developing a quicker, more efficient way to obtain and manage MARC records would greatly enhance our offerings. We are pleased to make this request a reality through on-demand MARC features."

On-demand MARC features offered by ebrary include Instant MARC updates, MARC records separated by collection, deleted MARC records, and complete MARC record sets for large collections. Additional information is available online at www.ebrary.com.

Library expansion at Johns Hopkins

The Johns Hopkins University (JHU) will build a library expansion on its Homewood campus, a state-of-the-art building designed for technology-driven, collaborative learning. The new building will be named the Brody Learning Commons, in honor of retiring President JHU William R. Brody and his wife, Wendy. The new structure will augment the existing library, a 185,000-square-foot facility built in 1964 and partially renovated in 1998.

University officials proposed the new facility largely because the existing library is overcrowded and does not provide enough space for students and faculty to collaborate. In addition, officials said that JHU students have expressed a strong desire for light-filled and flexible spaces that cater to their diverse styles of learning. The learning commons and the existing library will be separated above ground by a walkway and will connect below ground.

Pamela P. Flaherty, chair of the board of trustees, said that the naming of the building is a tribute to the work the Brodys have done to strengthen community and reinvigorate student life on the Homewood campus.

Plans for the learning commons include such spaces as booths with chalkboard tables; project, video conferencing, and interactive media rooms; a 3-D visualization room; a special collections classroom; and performance art space. The expansion, which university officials hope to complete by 2012, will be the first new-construction project on the Homewood campus to pursue LEED certification as a "green" building. ¶