

What use can I make of the Digital Media Center?

What's there (<http://dmc.ohiolink.edu>)?



Art and Architecture Database: More than 60,000 images: Saskia images, including selections from commonly used art history textbooks (Gardner's *Art Through the Ages*, Stokstad's *History of Art*, Hartt's *History of Italian Renaissance Art*); images from the Art Museum Image Consortium (AMICO) representing works from Europe, North America (including Pre-Columbian art), Asia, and Africa.

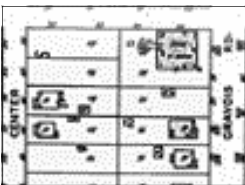
LANDSAT Satellite Images: Ohio-based satellite data available for download or Web viewing. Several views available including infrared and true color composite. New imagery is available every 16 days.



Ohio Memory: Online scrapbook to celebrate Ohio's bicentennial, bringing together historical materials from archives, museums, libraries, and historical societies to create a large collection of primary

source material, much of which is currently inaccessible otherwise.

Physics Videos: Videos of 600 experiments, 2-3 minutes long each, demonstrating basic physics principles. Primary audience is upper-level high school and beginning-level college.



Sanborn Maps (1867-1970): 40,000 Ohio large-scale street plans produced by the Sanborn Fire Insurance Company. Each map shows an outline of each building complete with location of windows and doors together with street

names, street and sidewalk widths, property boundaries, building use, and house and block numbers. These maps are used by a wide range of researchers including local historians to locate and identify buildings and neighborhoods, urban historians to study the growth of towns and cities, and environmentalists concerned about impact of new developments.

How can I use this material?

Kent State will be a host site for training on the OhioLINK Digital Media Center (DMC) on Tuesday, April 3. This introduction to resources in the DMC will be an all-day videoconference. Participants can attend the whole day or choose to attend only sessions of interest. The day's schedule is:

Location: Room 332, Main Library.

Schedule

Session 1: 10:00-10:30 a.m.

Overview of DMC (Charly Bauer, OhioLINK)

Session 2: 10:30-11:30 a.m.

Art and Architecture Database (J.P. Brennan, Capital University)

BREAK: 11:30-11:45 a.m.

Session 3: 11:45 a.m.-12:30 p.m.

Ohio Memory (Ohio Historical Society)

BREAK: 12:30-1:30 p.m.

Session 4: 1:30-2:30 p.m.

Sanborn Maps (Thomas Gates, Kent State University)

BREAK: 2:30-2:45 p.m.

Session 5: 2:45-3:45 p.m.

LANDSAT Satellite Images (Charly Bauer, OhioLINK)

Session 6: 3:45-4:00 p.m.

Physics Videos (Charly Bauer, OhioLINK)

RSVP to Mary Lovin (mlovin@kent.edu, 330-672-3045). Registration on a first-come-first-served basis. The sessions will be videotaped for those who are unable to attend on April 3.

Inside this Issue

Page 2 . . . Friends of the Libraries Annual Dinner
Interface Changes to the EJC
Art and Currency of the Holocaust
Libraries *Occasional Paper* Available

Page 3 . . . A Note from the Dean

Page 4 . . . New in Government Documents
New on the Reference Shelf

KENT STATE
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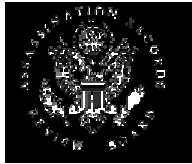
Footnotes

News from the Kent State University Libraries & Media Services

<http://www.library.kent.edu/footnotes/>

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**Mark your calendar—Friends of the
Libraries Annual Dinner,
Tuesday, April 17**

The annual Friends of the Libraries dinner will be held at 7:00 p.m. on Tuesday, April 17th, in Room 306 of the Kent Student Center. This year's speaker is William Joyce, Dorothy Foehr Huck Chair for Special Collections and Head, Special Collections Library, at The Pennsylvania State University Libraries. Professor Joyce will comment on the process and impact of declassifying records related to the Kennedy assassination, and offer his thoughts on the larger issues surrounding public disclosure of government documents.

From 1994 through 1998, Professor Joyce was a member of the Assassination Records Review Board, convened to review and insure the public disclosure of government records related to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Its specific charge, to make decisions regarding the release or postponement of all assassination records, included the overarching goal of housing all assassination-related materials in a single collection in the National Archives and Records Administration.

Dinner will be preceded by a cocktail hour from 6:00 to 7:00 p.m. During that time, guests will have an opportunity to view a display of selected items from the Borowitz True Crime Collection's holdings on the Kennedy assassination. To make reservations (\$20.00 per person) contact Jeanne Somers (330-672-1683 or jsomers@lms.kent.edu).

**Interface Changes to the Electronic
Journal Center**

OhioLINK is implementing the following changes in the interface for the Electronic Journal Center (EJC):

- 1) New appearance of the interface, including navigational bars at the top of each page.
- 2) New style for alphabetical browsing (really speeds up getting to the J's).
- 3) Display of missing issues that have been claimed from the publisher. Any user identifying missing issues is asked to send a message to library@kent.edu.
- 4) Display of references when provided by the publisher. At the moment, this includes the last three months of articles in Elsevier and Thieme journals. Also, references with full-text articles in the EJC are linked.
- 5) New search modes of Simple, Advanced, and Expert. See Search Help (under Help) for information about Expert searching.

**ART AND CURRENCY OF THE HOLOCAUST:
FROM THE COLLECTION OF JOHN THOMAS FAY**

The current exhibition in the Main Library's 12th floor reading room features the currency of the Holocaust, with examples of paper and coin currency from concentration camps and ghettos, including the Buchenwald concentration camp and the Lodz and Theresienstadt ghetto. The items shown are a small sampling from the collection of John Fay, a longtime resident of Northeast Ohio. Mr. Fay has also loaned selections from his art collection, including the work of Andor Sugár, a Hungarian painter, graphic artist, and goldsmith, who died at the Auschwitz-Birkenau concentration camp.

Also on exhibit are the papers of Ona Simaite, from the permanent collection of the Department of Special Collections and Archives. Simaite was a Lithuanian librarian who helped Jews in the Vilna ghetto. Under the pretext of recovering library books loaned to Jewish students, she was able to obtain permission to enter the ghetto which she did many times, bringing with her food and other provisions. When the ghetto was about to be liquidated, she spirited out a young Jewish girl, claiming her as a relative. Her deception was discovered and, after being tortured by the Gestapo, she was sent to Dachau and then to a camp in southern France, from which she was liberated in August 1944. Ona Simaite was recognized by Yad Vashem as "righteous among the nations" in 1966.

Both exhibits are free and open to the public from 1-5 p.m. Monday through Friday.



**Libraries Occasional Paper
Available**

The Libraries are pleased to announce the latest publication in its *Occasional Paper* Series: "Humanizing the Ideal: Melville and the Greeks," by Sanford E. Marovitz. In this essay, Professor Marovitz explores the influence of pre-Classical and Classical Greek writers on Melville's notions of good and evil, the nature of knowledge, and the concept of the ideal. He also traces the route of Melville's 1856-1857 travels through the Eastern Mediterranean, where he absorbed images of the snowcapped Mount Olympus and the "rugged rock with polished temple" of the Acropolis. Lastly, Professor Marovitz reflects on the inspiration Melville drew from the contemplation of monumental Greek art and sculpture, and the specific models it provided for the figures of Melville's fiction and poetry. Copies of "Humanizing the Ideal: Melville and the Greeks" can be purchased for \$10 from the Department of Special Collections and Archives (Phone: 330-672-2270).



A Note from the Dean

Mark Weber
Dean, Libraries & Media Services

Some Thoughts On Napster

“Although Napster may take the fall, it has broken incredible new ground. And the recording industry can be sure that, inspired by Napster, we will find ways to sample the music we want, when we want it and only buy those CD’s that satisfy our taste.”

SUSAN WEST
New York Times
February 16, 2001

In an editorial entitled, “A Win For Intellectual Property,” the February 14, 2001 edition of the *New York Times* hails a decision of the Federal Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit in the celebrated suit against Napster brought by the recording industry and several musical groups, including Metallica. The Appeals Court let stand a trial court’s preliminary injunction against Napster’s online exchange of copyrighted music. The editorial proclaimed the Appeals Court decision as a victory for the recording industry over “outfits like Napster” that engage in “electronic shoplifting.” The editorial goes on to ominously assert that “protecting intellectual property rights on the Internet will be a technological and legal challenge. But it is not one our society can shirk.”¹ Perhaps there is another view of this case.

1. Was the Napster Case a “win for intellectual property” as the *Times* claims? Perhaps not. Eben Moglen, professor of law and legal history at Columbia University Law School, writing in the March 12th issue of *The Nation*, correctly states that the shutting down of Napster will not be much of a win for the recording industry, which he contends is comprised of about five companies supplying about 90% of our popular music.² Professor Moglen states that the technology of sharing music no longer requires any kind of centralized recordkeeping or registry of music. He identifies software called OpenNap as the kind of new technology that permits any computer to participate in the sharing of music with others. This technology is free software that does not have any controlled system of distribution. Whom will the music industry seek to sue?

2. Does Napster victimize recording artists? A fact that is often overlooked is that most recording artists make most of their income from performance fees, not from tape or CD sales. In fact, most of the revenue from the sale of CDs or cassettes goes to the record companies and not to the artists.³ That is why, while some recording groups have signed on, the fight against Napster was led by the large record companies.

3. From a consumer point of view, it is no wonder that technology like Napster arose to enable people to share music. Consumers complain, as one letter writer to the *New York Times* did, that CDs cost twenty dollars or more and this “does not guarantee even one good song.” Most of this money, the writer maintains, goes to the major music companies as profit and to finance expensive marketing campaigns.⁴

What does the Napster case mean for the academic community? It suggests that, just as changes in technology are undermining the traditional distribution system for recorded music, this same technology has the potential to weaken and finally topple the scholarly publishing system. That system now has a half-dozen publishing conglomerates that control the distribution of knowledge back to the academic community whose faculty created the knowledge in the first place. New electronic scholarly communities are being created that will bypass the publishers and offer direct scholarly exchange between scholars and other scholars or with students. This is, after all, a core value of scholarship . . . and Napster is just the beginning.

¹ “A Win For Intellectual Property.” *New York Times*. 14 February 2001.

² Moglen, Eben . “Liberation Musicology.” *The Nation*, 2001 March 12, p. 5.

³ Lecompte, Theo. Letter. *New York Times*. 2001 February 16.

⁴ Gabriel, Steven. Letter. *New York Times*. 2001 February 16.

New in Government Documents

Clinton Presidential Materials Project, available at <http://clinton.nara.gov>

After each president leaves office, a massive effort begins to organize all of the papers, film archives, speeches, and other manuscripts from that president's administration. Thanks to the Web, the public can now follow this process. The project to organize, preserve, and archive papers from Bill Clinton's presidency is run by a foundation stationed in Little Rock, Arkansas, in association with the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). Many of these papers will not be fully released to the public until January 20, 2006, when the Clinton Presidential Library will open in Little Rock. However, some records that will be available to the public in the meantime. They include:

- a portion of the Health Care Task Force records
- selected audio-visual items
- Clinton White House Web sites

This Web site also provides several very informative links, including a page which follows Clinton's presidency through digital photographs. The site will chronicle the progress of the Clinton Presidential Library and also provide insight into the process of preserving and archiving Presidential collections, which is a particular concern in the digital age.

And in the display case—*Freedom of Information*

To commemorate Freedom of Information Day, Government Documents has created a display in the exhibit case on the first floor of the Main Library that will be in place through April. Freedom of Information Day was created to honor James Madison and is observed on March 16th, Madison's birthday. The display includes several books available in the Government Documents Department. Topics range from freedom of information and speech to the First Amendment.

The American Library Association spearheads the effort to observe this day because of the importance of freedom of information as an issue in a democratic society to libraries and librarians. This display has been added to the Documents on Display Web site, which is available at <http://www.library.kent.edu/govtdocs/display>. For more information about Freedom of Information Day or other topics relating to this issue, visit the Government Documents Department.

Research assistance is available from Government Documents Librarians on the 10th floor of the Main Library. The Government Documents office is open on weekdays from 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

New on the Reference Shelf

GrantFinder: The Complete Guide to Postgraduate Funding Worldwide. NY: St.Martin's Press, 2000. 4 volumes

Arts & Humanities Ref LB 2338 .G73 2000
 Medicine Ref R 840 .G733 2000
 Science Ref Q 181 .G596 2000
 Social Sciences Ref H 62 .HG723 2000

An extensive guide to locating thousands of grants, assistantships, fellowships, scholarships, and awards, each *GrantFinder* volume contains alphabetical listings of granting institutions, subject and eligibility listings of awards, and indices of awards and awarding institutions. All information has been provided by the awarding institutions. Each entry includes contact details, a brief description of the organization, types of assistance available, subject areas, eligibility, purpose, monetary value, application procedures, and closing dates.

Throgmorton, Todd H. *Roller Coasters: United States and Canada*. 2nd ed. Jefferson, NC & London: McFarland, 2000. 303 pages. Ref GV 1860 .R64T47 2000

Planning that summer vacation for a family full of thrill-seekers? Which states and provinces do roller coaster enthusiasts most want to visit? Can you really do the Mamba at 75 miles per hour?

Answer these and other coaster questions in *Roller Coasters*, a wild ride through the history of coasters and its present-day incarnations. Read about interesting coaster facts and famous coaster designers! See black and white illustrations and ride schematics!

Entries are arranged by state or province, then by park names, and include addresses and Web sites as well as names and descriptions of coasters. Appendices offer a variety of interesting facts, chronologies, a listing of the longest coasters, and the number of coasters per state (Ohio is #3).

