



## Bibliographic Management for All!

Beginning in January, the Libraries will offer a Web-based, bibliographic management service available to all students, faculty, and staff. The product—*RefWorks*—enables a user to create a personal database of selected references either by importing from an online research database or by inputting manually. This database is then searchable, enabling a user to select needed references for a paper and automatically format the bibliography in seconds.

So, for example, a student can do a search on *Academic Search Premier*, select useful references, log into their RefWorks account, and save the references to a personal database. Later, when writing the research paper, the student can identify in RefWorks the references used and have the system produce the bibliography based on MLA or any other style.

### Other features:

- Supports the importing of references from a large number of databases.
- Capability to create multiple databases with an unlimited number of references.
- Available to authorized users from any location with Internet access.
- Can generate bibliographies using a number of standard bibliographic styles (e.g., APA, BibTeX, Chicago, CBE, MLA, Uniform) and also those used by specific journals.
- Usable across various platforms including Windows, Mac, and Unix.
- Data backed up on a regular basis; privacy of data and user protected.
- Possible to export from other bibliographic management software programs (*EndNote*, *ProCite*, *Reference Manager*).

Limitation: RefWorks can generate bibliographic references only using the data provided by the database. Therefore, users need to know their chosen bibliographic style sufficiently in order to identify and correct inaccurate formatting.

This is an exciting opportunity for users to be able to manage references of interest and more easily employ a given bibliographic style. To introduce RefWorks, the Libraries will offer workshops in spring semester plus place instructional materials on the Libraries' Website.

If you have any questions or suggestions, please contact Barbara Schloman (bschloma@kent.edu, 330-672-1665).

## Copyright for Faculty Authors

In October, the Libraries sponsored a workshop on how faculty authors can negotiate with publishers to retain rights to their works to use in teaching or in future scholarly efforts. The presentation by Michael W. Carroll, Associate Professor of Law at Villanova University School of Law, is now available as a streaming video at <http://www.library.kent.edu/facultycopyright>. Also on that Web page are links to model addenda to publishers' agreements.

Mr. Carroll's practical tips included the following:

### *For previously published articles*

Check the archiving policies of your publisher.

- When permitted, place your articles on your personal or departmental Web page or in an institutional repository or digital archive.

### *For forthcoming articles*

- Negotiate to retain some rights (e.g., posting on your Web page).
- State the rights you seek to retain in general terms (e.g., "seek right to make any non-commercial use" instead of "seek right for classroom use").
- Submit a substituted copyright agreement or modified publisher's agreement.

## Search Activity

There was heavy use of the EBSCO databases on the Kent Campus in October 2004: 34,069 sessions with 58,170 searches; 44,899 full-text articles downloaded; 35 minutes average/session.

## Inside this Issue

Page 2 Spring Semester Assignments  
DOAJ Journals through KentLINK  
Your Family Health Portrait  
Digital Dissertations  
KentLINK Quality

Page 3 A Note from the Dean

Page 4 Scholarly Publication Update: Public Access  
to NIH Research

## Library Update



### Spring Semester Assignments

As this semester comes to a close and you begin creating syllabi and course outlines for Spring term, keep in mind that your liaison librarian would welcome the opportunity to collaborate with you on assignments requiring "library" research. Library resources change on a continual basis and there may be new databases or print resources available that would assist your students or affect your assignment.

In other instances, a resource you have recommended in the past may no longer be available or may have changed its format. Librarians can also make suggestions on how to foster critical analysis. Requiring students to analyze, evaluate, or comment on the search strategy they used and the information they find helps integrate information literacy skills into your course and makes students more likely to retain these skills. For a complete list of liaison librarians, go to <http://www.library.kent.edu/liaisons>.

### DOAJ Journals through KentLINK

KentLINK contains bibliographic records for e-journals offered through the *Directory of Open Access Journals* (DOAJ). You can easily identify a DOAJ title by looking in the KentLINK record for "Directory of open access journals (DOAJ)" near the bottom of the record display.

Before you follow the links in KentLINK for DOAJ titles, there are a few notes about coverage that may help you in your research. The DOAJ originally selects journals for inclusion in their directory where the majority of the journal contains research papers and where all content is available in full-text. However, publishers can change coverage and full-text availability of a journal from the time they are included in the DOAJ to the time you access the journal via KentLINK. In most circumstances you will be able to retrieve the full-text of these journals, but coverage may have changed. It is also important to note that the DOAJ does not require that full-text articles be available in English. A journal may make non-English language versions of articles freely available, but charge for access to English language versions.

You can read more about the DOAJ, including their selection criteria and a full list of the titles, at <http://www.doaj.org/>. Please feel free to report changes or inconsistencies in coverage to librarians at the Reference or Periodical Information Desks in the Main Library.

### Your Family Health Portrait

The Office of the Surgeon General has launched national public health campaign, called the U.S. Surgeon General's Family History Initiative, to encourage all American families to learn more about their family health history. A number of diseases can run in families. Knowing your family's health history can help you and your doctor to know what risks you may face and to take appropriate action to maintain health.

To encourage families to gather and write down their family's health history, the Surgeon General has developed a new computerized tool to make it easy for anyone to create a detailed portrait of their family's health. This new tool, called "My Family Health Portrait" can be downloaded for free (<http://www.hhs.gov/familyhistory/download.html>) and installed on your personal computer.

The tool will help you organize your family tree and identify common diseases that may run in your family. When you are finished, you can print out a graphical representation of the health disorders that may have moved from one generation to the next.

### Digital Dissertations

On December 13, 2004, ProQuest is changing the title of the *Digital Dissertations* database to *ProQuest Dissertations & Theses*. In print these publications were *Dissertation Abstracts* and *Masters Abstracts*. Additionally, the database will adopt the standard ProQuest search interface. New features will include: a multi-language interface, support for citation downloads into RefWorks and EndNote, email alerting service when dissertations are added in a specific subject area, and direct downloads for PDF files.

### KentLINK Quality

Library staff in Collection Management continue to work on the "Check-Shelf project" to review all bibliographic records in the public catalog with the status of "Check Shelf." These represent records that were transferred to the online catalog, but for which the actual book was never barcoded. Many of the affected records are for multi-volume sets, those with call number or location errors, or missing volumes. This review and updating of thousands of bibliographic records improves KentLINK as a finding tool and increases access to materials.



## A Note from the Dean

Mark Weber, Dean of Libraries and Media Services  
markw@lms.kent.edu

### Literature, Reading, and the Imagination

“A culture gets what it pays for and if we think democracy depends on people who read, write, think, and reflect – which is what literature advances – then we have to invest in what it takes to promote that.”  
-James Shapiro, Professor of English  
Columbia University

#### I.

Overall student use of the library seems to be growing. However, there are some disquieting signs. Several months ago, I made several trips to the literature section of our collection. No students were using this section of our collection. I suspect that my experience was not an exception to the rule, but rather that it was the rule. I also suspect that the situation at other university libraries is not much different. This unscientific observation is important because of the pronounced change in reading habits identified through a recent survey commissioned by the National Endowments for the Arts (NEA).

The survey, called “Reading at Risk,” is based on data from “The Survey of Public Participation in the Arts,” conducted for NEA by the Census Bureau in 2002. An article in the July 8, 2004 edition of the *New York Times* summarized the study’s overall findings:

Among its finding are that fewer than half of Americans over 18 now read novels, short stories, plays or poetry; that the consumer pool for books of all kinds has diminished; and that the pace at which the nation is losing readers, especially young readers, is quickening.<sup>1</sup>

The Census Bureau study upon which the survey was based measured the number of adult Americans who “attended live performances of theater, music, dance, and other arts; visited museums; watched broadcasts of arts programs; or read literature in the past year.”<sup>2</sup> In the literature segment of the survey, respondents were asked “whether they had, in the previous twelve months, without the impetus of a school or work assignment, read any novels, short stories, poems or plays in their leisure time.”<sup>3</sup> More than 17,000 people were contacted as part of the survey.

#### II.

Should we be concerned about such an alarming development or not? I think we should be concerned...for several reasons. First, literature

provides benefits to the reader that he or she cannot obtain from visual media or from printed works of nonfiction. What are these benefits you ask? A number of thinkers going back to Edmund Burke have developed the concept of a “moral imagination” which students must acquire. For Burke and for such later writers as Irving Babbitt and Russell Kirk, what is good is seen as dynamic, living...almost organic. The good life has features and details that cannot be grasped best by reason, but rather by intuition. How do we learn that acts of courage, charity, honesty, and bravery are to be preferred over cowardice, greed, or mendacity? I would say that we cannot answer such a question with any confidence until we have acquired some experiences by observing what happens when people perform acts of kindness, cruelty, or valor.

But isn’t reason always preferred to intuition? No, not always. How can a student reason successfully about alternative moral choices if he/she is operating in an experiential vacuum? Then, moral imagination, which is a fairly concrete view of the important qualities that make up the good life, is not derived through reason, but rather through intuition. Literature and music fertilize and nourish our intuition. Through such types of literature as poetry, novels, short stories, science fiction, and myths, the student can experience, by way of plot, characters and images, the different kinds of “moral” lives that an author can create. In Arthur Koestler’s *Darkness at Noon*, the main character, an old Bolshevik, is persuaded to accept execution as his debt to the revolutionary party because his kind is no longer needed in the new fatherland.

The power of fiction or poetry to influence us is determined by the author’s ability to use image and description to arouse our indignation. Through literature, we come to understand the moral dilemmas and the complexity of the human experience. In a word, literature helps us to develop an inner life...a moral imagination. Literature does not influence us

(Continued on page 4)

(continues Note from the Dean,

through rational proofs.

In today's world...a world of ideology...the moral imagination withers and dies. Why? Because the mind of the ideologue – whether a political extremist or a religious fanatic – lives on static, timeless doctrines that are decoupled from experience and any kind of moral authority. Since the ideologue lacks any conception of an inner life, he/she imagines that humankind is controlled by external forces that only have to be controlled and subjugated so that our destiny can be determined.

Another result of the decline of interest in creative forms of literary expression is our confusion of facts with wisdom. If we are deficient in moral imagination, then we often assume that the act of acquiring ever more facts is the same as acquiring wisdom. Today many scientists and social scientists resent imagination as lacking practical utility and instead prefer surveys, and the various forms of statistical compliance. However, what we call “facts” often have no real meaning unless accompanied by imagination that gives them concrete meaning.

Finally, one of the by products of a well-developed sense of moral imagination is a sensibility to civic virtue. The “Reading at Risk” survey points to “a striking correlation between readers of literature and those who are socially-engaged.”<sup>4</sup> This means that of literary readers, 43% do charity work while among nonreaders only 17% do...not a subtle difference.<sup>5</sup> With the rise of addiction to the electronic media comes a decline in civic involvement, a quietism, a kind of social passiveness.

The moral of this story is that I plan to hang out in the literature collection on the fifth and sixth floors of the library. The books are always there. I can curl up with Sir Walter Scott, Pushkin, or F. Scott Fitzgerald and pretend I'm listening to a CD at Borders...oh...now this is the good life!

<sup>1</sup>Bruce Weber. “Fewer Noses Stuck in Books in America, Survey Finds.” *New York Times* (July 8, 2004) p.B1.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid.

<sup>3</sup>Ibid.

<sup>4</sup>Ibid.

<sup>5</sup>Ibid.



## Scholarly Publication Update: Public Access to NIH Research

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) propose to make articles reporting on NIH-funded research available to the public free of charge. The proposal provides that investigators give NIH electronic copies of all final version, peer-reviewed manuscripts upon acceptance for publication. NIH would archive these manuscripts in their digital repository for biomedical research, PubMed Central (PMC). Six months after a NIH-supported research study's publication the manuscript would be freely accessible to the public through PMC. The six-month delay in public access is intended to protect the income stream of scientific journal publishers.

This proposal follows a year of study by NIH plus a series of meetings led with various stakeholder groups. Key benefits of the plan are:

- By creating a stable digital archive, it ensures the permanent preservation of vital published findings.
- NIH builds a searchable compendium of peer-reviewed research publications that it can use to manage its research portfolio and monitor scientific productivity.
- The public obtains better access to published results of NIH-funded research.

The plan has received endorsements from: Association of American Universities, Association of Independent Research Institutes, National Academy of Sciences, U.S. Chamber of Commerce, patient organizations, library associations, individual libraries and universities, and 25 Nobel Prize winners.

The Association of American Publishers (AAP) is rallying societies, journal editors, and others to oppose the proposal. Much of their argument focuses on what they believe to be inadequate protection for their subscription base by the six-month access embargo. Proponents argue that because the proposed policy only applies to NIH-funded research a high proportion of articles in a typical journal would not be made available in PubMed Central through this plan.

For more information:

- ARL FAQ (<http://www.arl.org/info/publicaccess/ARLFAQ.html>)
- NIH Public Access Policy (<http://www.nih.gov/about/publicaccess/index.htm>)
- Alliance for Taxpayer Access (<http://www.taxpayeraccess.org>)

The proposal is available at <http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/notice-files/NOT-OD-04-064.html>. The public comment period for the proposal ended on November 16, 2004.