GEOSCIENCE INFORMATION SOCIETY

newsletter

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PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

by Adonna Fleming

Seasons greetings! I'm looking forward to the coming year, and I hope it will be a successful and productive one for GSIS. The annual meeting went well, especially our new program, Geoscience Librarianship 101. Our society is a volunteer organization and would not exist without the contributions of our members. Many people work hard to put on our annual meeting and a big thanks to all who contributed their time and efforts to make the meeting in Salt Lake a success.

I would especially like to thank those who made Librarianship 101 a success: Lisa Dunn, Linda Zellmer, and Connie Manson for leading the breakout sessions, Dorothy Cox and April Love and the University of Utah Libraries for allowing GSIS to use the Gould Room at the Marriott Library, and Shawn Hardy for his great publicity campaign.

I would also like to thank Diane Baclawski, Michael Noga for their successful forums, Judie Triplehorn and Claren Kidd for organizing the Silent Auction, all those who worked at the GSIS booth, Patricia Yocum, GSIS Vice President, for helping to keep things running smoothly, and lastly but not least, Linda Musser and Lura Joseph, past GSIS presidents, whose advice kept me going during my year as vice president. In addition, a big thanks goes out to all our representatives, committee chairs, and elected officers for your work during the year.

I would also like to express my sincere appreciation to our sponsors: CSA for their beverage service for Librarianship 101, Elsevier for their support of our Reception, ESRI and Springer for their monetary support and donations to the Silent Auction, and the Gemological Institute of America for providing beverage service during the Business Meeting.

One of my first duties as GSIS President is to appoint committee members, chairs, and society representatives. Most committees have openings, and I encourage new members to get involved. Attendance at the annual meeting is not required for active participation on GSIS committees, so no excuse! A list of our committees can be found on our website, http://www.geoinfo.org/ . In addition, several of our committee chairs are vacant and I will be contacting people shortly to fill these important leadership roles. Meanwhile, anyone who is interested in becoming a committee chair, please feel free to contact me.

One key point made at our meeting was an expressed concern about the future of the USGS Libraries. We plan to contact representatives of USGS to make them aware of our concerns. To begin, Lisa Dunn has put together a USGS Libraries advocate's webpage at our site, http://www.geoinfo.org/ . Please contribute and help us protect the valuable national resource.

VICE PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

by Patricia Yokum

Warm greetings in this my first column as GSIS President-elect. It is an honor to serve our society in this way and I am looking forward to a busy year in our mutual interest. The foremost responsibility of the President-elect is to arrange programming for our annual conference which in 2006 will be held in Philadelphia. The city is an historic center for science as well as for government, art, commerce, education and a host of other disciplines so there is much we can consider. The year 2006 will also mark the 40th anniversary of the Geoscience Information Society, an event we will surely want to recognize. We will also want to build on the success of new and innovative programming such as Geoscience 101, and of course continue to offer technical papers and poster sessions which so ably extend our command of the changing world of geoscience information. Our Salt Lake City meeting was energizing in many ways, including the number of suggestions for Philadelphia programming and offers of help. I am happy to invite everyone now to contribute additional ideas to me or to any Executive

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GEOSCIENCE INFORMATION SOCIETY
2005 Officers

The GSIS Newsletter is published bi-monthly in February, April, June, August, October, and December by the Geoscience Information Society. Subscription is free to GSIS members. The annual non-member subscription rate is $40 to the U.S. and Canada, and $45 (by airmail) to other countries. All correspondence regarding dues, membership status, and address changes should be directed to the GSIS secretary.

GSIS members are encouraged to contribute materials for publication. Material for the February, 2006 issue should be received no later than January 20, 2006. Please send materials by e-mail to cjm@thurston.com

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Board members. I especially urge you to consider submitting an abstract for either a paper or a poster . . . or both if you like! GSIS members are productive professionals and have much to share with our colleagues. The deadline for submitting abstracts will be in early July. I hope you will consider the idea.

Please feel free to send me your suggestions, observations, requests, tips and ideas. You may reach me by email (at pyocum@umich.edu) or phone (at 734/936-3079).

Onward!

GEOSCIENCE JOURNAL PRICES

Compiled by Michael Mark Noga
GSIS Collection Development Issues Committee

The following list is a revision of the handout from the GSIS Collection Development Issues Forum at the Salt Lake City meeting. Prices come from invoices, serial vendor databases, publisher's Web sites, and journal issues. Prices vary, depending on the subscription sources and payment date, especially for journals which are not priced in US dollars. Each journal price history comes from a consistent source as much as possible.

Prices generally refer to print journals, or print and electronic if there is no extra charge for the online version.

Journals were included in this list if they meet two criteria: 1) the subject fits broadly in the geosciences; and 2) sufficient price data were available. The latest title of each journal was used.

Prices for 211 journals are given along with the annual price change. The average price change per title is listed at the bottom of the table. The price change for this particular pool of journals follows. The pool price change represents the increase in funds needed to retain this particular set of journals.

According to these data, overall print geoscience journal prices will not increase as much as last year. However, the variable cost of online journals depending on the size of the library and its license terms has made price comparisons harder to standardize.

Journal	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	% change 02/03	03/04	04/05	05/2006
AAPG Bulletin	280	280	290	305	320	0%	4%	5%	5%
AAPG Explorer	63	63	63	63	63	0%	0%	0%	0%
American Journal of Science	175	175	175	175	185	0%	0%	0%	6%
American Mineralogist	530	580	625	650	675	9%	8%	4%	4%
Annales de Paleontologie	485	519	553	641	640	7%	7%	16%	0%
Annales Geophysicae	990	1187	2282	2474	2458	20%	92%	8%	-1%
Annual Review of Earth Planetary Sci	165	180	189	200	205	9%	5%	6%	3%
Antarctic Science	364	390	400	489	483	7%	3%	22%	-1%
Applied Geochemistry	877	942	1083	1140	1200	7%	15%	5%	5%
Arctic and Antarctic Alpine Res	125	140	140	149	149	12%	0%	6%	0%
Astronomy and Geophysics	225	243	296	334	358	8%	22%	13%	7%
Australian Journal of Earth Sci	690	760	836	965	1032	10%	10%	15%	7%
Basin Research	575	719	889	1037	1109	25%	24%	17%	7%
Biogeochemistry	1427	1539	1654	1818	1918	8%	7%	10%	6%
Boreas	226	238	250	260	275	5%	5%	4%	6%
Bull de Soc Geol de France	114	124	152	162	152	9%	23%	7%	-6%
Bulletin of Canadian Petroleum Geol	88	140	140	140	118	59%	0%	0%	10%
Bulletin of Eng Geol & the Envt	289	329	368	408	448	14%	12%	11%	10%
Bulletin of the Seismol Soc of Am	350	360	390	420	450	3%	8%	8%	7%
Bulletin of Volcanology	786	829	1107	1245	1358	5%	34%	12%	9%
Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences	701	773	846	909	936	10%	9%	7%	3%
Canadian Mineralogist	390	390	390	425	425	0%	0%	9%	0%
Carbonates and Evaporites	68	68	68	68	68	0%	0%	0%	0%
CATENA	1043	1121	1289	1357	1428	7%	15%	5%	5%
Chemical Geology	3168	3406	3627	3817	4017	8%	6%	5%	5%
Chemie der Erde	244	313	344	353	372	28%	10%	3%	5%
China Oil and Gas	320	359	430	430	430	12%	20%	0%	0%
Chinese Journal of Geochemistry	563	650	713	891	1000	15%	10%	25%	12%

CIM Bulletin	180	180	180	180	180	0%	0%	0%	0%
Clay Minerals	223	256	275	346	408	15%	7%	26%	18%
Clay Science	62	62	64	68	68	0%	3%	6%	0%
Clays and Clay Minerals	220	235	235	250	265	7%	0%	6%	6%
Climate Dynamics	1779	2299	2609	2888	3118	29%	13%	22%	8%
Climatic Change	1475	1797	1976	2188	2398	22%	10%	11%	10%
Comptes Rendus de Ac Sci: E P Sci	676	594	437	592	588	-12%	-26%	35%	-1%
Computational Geosciences	305	N/A	354	354	354	N/A	N/A	0%	0%
Computers & Geosciences	1777	1910	2034	2141	2253	7%	6%	5%	5%
Continental Shelf Research	1751	1882	2004	2109	2220	7%	6%	5%	5%
Contrib of Mineral & Petrology	3017	3279	3453	3828	3949	9%	5%	11%	3%
Coral Reefs	475	515	750	958	1038	8%	46%	28%	8%
Cretaceous Research	774	825	879	925	974	7%	7%	5%	5%
CSPG Reservoir	23	23	54	70	59	0%	135%	30%	-16%
Deep Sea Research Pts. I & II	4068	4373	4657	4901	5158	7%	6%	5%	5%
Doklady Earth Science Sections	3455	3766	4652	4331	4588	9%	24%	-7%	6%
Earth & Planetary Science Letters	3043	3367	3586	3774	3972	11%	7%	5%	5%
Earth Moon and Planets	831	873	938	1015	1068	5%	7%	8%	5%
Earth Surface Processes	2110	2290	2761	2710	2965	9%	21%	-2%	9%
Earth-Science Reviews	1009	1160	1334	1404	1478	15%	15%	5%	5%
Eclogae Geologicae Helvetiae	635	679	761	768	788	7%	12%	1%	3%
Economic Geology	175	195	215	230	235	11%	10%	7%	2%
Ecosystems	315	386	481	498	598	23%	25%	4%	20%
Engineering Geology	1298	1493	1717	1807	1902	15%	15%	5%	5%
Environmental & Eng Geoscience	125	125	200	175	200	0%	60%	-12%	14%
Environmental Fluid Mechanics	180	180	198	198	198	0%	10%	0%	0%
Environmental Geology	1297	1509	1849	2029	2149	16%	23%	10%	6%
Eos	440	440	440	450	465	0%	0%	2%	3%
Episodes	24	24	24	24	24	0%	0%	0%	0%
Estuarine Coastal and Shelf Science	1650	1890	2174	2288	2408	15%	15%	5%	5%
Evolution	250	250	250	250	400	0%	0%	0%	60%
Exploration Geophysics	119	130	174	186	184	9%	34%	7%	-1%
Facies	71	79	439	438	438	11%	456%	1%	0%
Gems and Gemology	70	70	75	75	75	0%	7%	0%	0%
Geoarchaeology	1099	1187	1300	1350	1573	8%	10%	4%	16%
Geobios	145	160	171	232	226	10%	7%	36%	-3%
Geochemistry International	2940	3234	3485	3729	3948	10%	8%	7%	6%
Geochimica et Cosmochim Acta	1869	2149	2471	2601	2738	15%	15%	5%	5%
Geoderma	2020	2172	2313	2434	2562	8%	6%	5%	5%
Geodinamica Acta	305	328	349	457	436	8%	6%	31%	-5%
Geofisica Internacional	80	100	100	100	100	25%	0%	0%	0%
Geoforum	816	877	1009	1062	1118	7%	15%	5%	5%
Geografiska Annaler A: Phys Geog	189	220	258	291	311	16%	17%	13%	7%
Geological Journal	850	930	1050	1155	1260	9%	13%	10%	9%
Geological Magazine	412	444	468	544	564	8%	5%	16%	4%
Geology	450	475	525	560	600	6%	11%	7%	7%
Geology Today	348	406	473	645	690	17%	17%	36%	7%
Geomagnetism and Aeronomy	910	987	1056	1130	1195	8%	7%	7%	6%
Geo-Marine Letters	539	569	619	938	998	6%	9%	60%	6%
Geomicrobiology Journal	602	650	947	1022	1113	8%	46%	8%	9%
Geomorphology	1666	1791	1907	2007	2112	8%	6%	5%	5%
Geophysical Journal International	1545	1455	1657	1882	2033	-6%	14%	14%	8%
Geophysical Prospecting	711	772	897	1010	1080	9%	16%	13%	7%
Geophysical Research Letters	1405	1405	1550	1800	2100	0%	10%	16%	17%
Geoscientist	122	121	137	162	166	-1%	13%	18%	2%
Geotectonics	710	770	824	890	938	8%	7%	8%	5%
Geothermics	981	1055	1124	1183	1245	8%	7%	5%	5%

Global and Planetary Change	1280	1376	1465	1542	1623	8%	6%	5%	5%
Global Biogeochemical Cycles	528	528	580	598	604	0%	10%	3%	1%
Global Envtl Change Human & Policy	663	712	758	637	670	7%	6%	-16%	5%
Grana	249	270	293	315	420	8%	9%	7%	33%
Ground Water	260	260	280	295	395	0%	8%	5%	34%
Ground Water Monitoring & Remed	92	92	101	125	195	0%	10%	24%	56%
GSA Abstracts with Programs	120	135	117	132	132	13%	-13%	13%	0%
GSA Bulletin	450	475	525	560	600	6%	11%	7%	7%
Holocene	723	886	961	1105	1326	23%	8%	15%	20%
Hydrological Processes	2380	2585	2830	3170	3455	9%	9%	12%	9%
Icarus	2663	2863	3049	3209	3377	8%	6%	5%	5%
International Geology Review	1099	1164	1222	1285	1374	6%	5%	5%	7%
International J of Rock Mech/Min Sci	2153	2314	2464	2593	2729	7%	6%	5%	5%
International Journ of Coal Geology	1648	1771	1886	1985	2089	7%	6%	5%	5%
International Journ of Earth Sciences	709	769	915	988	1048	8%	19%	8%	6%
Island Arc	600	670	730	792	863	12%	9%	8%	9%
Israel Journal of Earth Sciences	260	260	260	260	280	0%	0%	0%	8%
Izvestiya Atmos & Oceanic Physics	1155	1247	1247	1347	1425	8%	0%	8%	6%
Izvestiya Physics of Solid Earth	1040	1123	1329	1286	1358	8%	18%	-3%	5%
Journal of African Earth Sciences	1926	2070	2205	2321	2443	7%	7%	5%	5%
Journal of Applied Geophysics	949	1020	1086	1143	1143	7%	6%	5%	0%
Journal of Asian Earh Sciences	957	1028	1095	1152	1212	7%	7%	5%	5%
Journal of Atmos and Solar-Terr Phys	2767	2975	3168	3334	3509	8%	6%	5%	5%
Journal of Coastal Research	155	155	185	375	470	0%	19%	103%	25%
Journal of Foraminiferal Research	85	95	150	150	150	12%	58%	0%	0%
Journal of Geochemical Exploration	1192	1281	1364	1436	1436	7%	6%	5%	0%
Journal of Geodesy	823	839	939	1055	1099	2%	12%	24%	4%
Journal of Geology	124	136	149	167	182	10%	10%	12%	9%
Journal of Geodynamics	1326	1426	1519	1599	1683	8%	7%	5%	5%
Journal of Geophysical Research	6400	6400	6600	6905	7700	0%	3%	5%	11%
Journal of Geoscience Education	75	75	75	75	75	0%	0%	0%	0%
Journal of Glaciology	291	340	428	460	471	17%	26%	7%	2%
Journal of Hydrology	4287	4609	4909	5167	5438	8%	7%	5%	5%
Journal of Marine Research	120	120	130	130	150	0%	8%	0%	15%
Journal of Metamorphic Geology	970	1183	1502	1690	1808	22%	27%	12%	7%
Journal of Micropalaeontology	155	155	185	205	230	0%	19%	11%	12%
Journal of Molluscan Studies	366	392	412	420	454	7%	5%	2%	8%
Journal of Paleontology	128	145	156	165	248	13%	8%	6%	50%
Journal of Petroleum Technology	60	60	60	60	80	0%	0%	0%	33%
Journal of Petrology	875	965	1052	1148	1278	10%	9%	9%	11%
Journal of Physical Oceanography	445	485	530	570	625	9%	9%	8%	10%
Journal of Quaternary Science	1090	1185	1295	1400	1525	9%	9%	8%	9%
Journal of Sedimentary Research	210	210	250	300	350	0%	19%	20%	17%
Journal of South Amer Earth Sci	798	858	914	962	1013	8%	7%	5%	5%
Journal of Structural Geology	1266	1361	1449	1525	1605	8%	6%	5%	5%
Journal of Systematic Palaeontology	126	192	210	228	240	52%	9%	9%	5%
Journal of the Atmos Sciences	545	570	615	665	730	5%	8%	8%	10%
Journal of the Geol Soc of London	824	885	985	1089	1130	7%	11%	11%	4%
Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology	250	250	250	270	270	0%	0%	8%	0%
Journal of Volcanol & Geotherm Res	2400	2580	2748	2892	3044	8%	7%	5%	5%
Lethaia	220	238	250	270	289	8%	5%	8%	7%
Lithos	1146	1232	1417	1491	1569	8%	15%	5%	5%
Marine and Petroleum Geology	1612	1732	1845	1942	2044	7%	7%	5%	5%
Marine Chemistry	1779	1912	2036	2143	2256	7%	6%	5%	5%
Marine Geology	2948	3169	3375	3552	3738	7%	7%	5%	5%
Marine Geophysical Researches	688	500	530	578	578	-27%	6%	9%	0%
Marine Micropaleontology	1041	1119	1287	1355	1426	7%	15%	5%	5%

Marine Pollution Bulletin	1003	1079	1149	1321	1390	8%	6%	15%	5%
Mathematical Geology	780	819	880	968	1038	5%	7%	10%	7%
Meteoritics and Planetary Science	830	830	830	900	950	0%	0%	8%	6%
Mineralium Deposita	1045	1140	1369	1478	1558	9%	20%	8%	5%
Mineralogical Record	150	150	175	175	175	0%	17%	0%	0%
Mineralogy and Petrology	955	1022	1109	1225	1325	7%	9%	10%	8%
Minerals Engineering	1094	1176	1252	1318	1387	7%	6%	5%	5%
Mining Journal & Mining Magazine	478	497	540	610	650	4%	9%	13%	7%
Mountain Geologist	40	40	50	40	40	0%	25%	-20%	0%
Natural Hazards	784	847	909	1125	1188	8%	7%	24%	6%
Nature	775	920	1280	1526	1755	19%	39%	19%	15%
Nautilus	56	56	56	72	72	0%	0%	29%	0%
New Zealand J of Geol & Geoph	225	305	305	320	320	36%	0%	5%	0%
Nonlinear Processes in Geophysics	220	340	433	360	520	55%	27%	-17%	44%
Northeastern Geol & Envt Sci	84	84	84	84	84	0%	0%	0%	0%
Oceanology of Russian Acad Science	1034	1127	1127	1240	1298	9%	0%	10%	5%
Ore Geology Reviews	768	826	880	926	975	8%	7%	5%	5%
Organic Geochemistry	2513	2701	2877	3028	3187	7%	7%	5%	5%
Origins of Life & Evol of Biosphere	462	498	537	598	648	8%	8%	11%	8%
Palaeo, Palaeo, Palaeo	3120	3353	3571	3758	3955	7%	7%	5%	5%
Palaios	175	175	200	200	235	0%	14%	0%	18%
Paleobiology	80	90	96	100	150	13%	7%	4%	50%
Paleobios	22	22	22	22	22	0%	0%	0%	0%
Paleoceanography	358	395	415	458	490	10%	5%	10%	7%
Paleontological Journal	3315	3580	3831	4099	4338	8%	7%	7%	6%
Petroleum Geoscience	243	247	305	351	378	2%	23%	15%	7%
Petrology	1165	1270	1365	1474	1558	9%	7%	8%	6%
Physical Geography	339	349	366	385	399	3%	5%	5%	4%
Physics and Chem of the Earth	2000	2150	2290	2410	2537	8%	7%	5%	5%
Physics and Chemistry of Minerals	1679	1797	1920	2065	2242	7%	7%	8%	9%
Physics of the Earth & Planet Inter	2181	2345	2497	2628	2766	8%	6%	5%	5%
Planetary and Space Science	2655	2854	3040	3200	3368	7%	7%	5%	5%
Polar Record	176	188	210	230	238	7%	12%	10%	3%
Powder Diffraction	105	105	155	175	175	0%	48%	13%	0%
Precambrian Research	2164	2327	2478	2608	2745	8%	6%	5%	5%
Proceedings of Geologists Assoc	230	246	275	309	315	7%	12%	12%	2%
Proceedings of Yorkshire Geo Soc	147	147	175	194	201	0%	19%	11%	4%
Progress in Oceanography	2090	2246	2392	2518	2650	7%	7%	5%	5%
Progress in Physical Geography	371	403	437	465	581	9%	8%	6%	25%
Pure and Applied Geophysics	2295	2456	2739	2898	2998	7%	12%	6%	3%
Quarterly J of Eng Geo & Hydrogeo	413	412	478	555	569	0%	16%	16%	3%
Quaternary International	844	908	965	1018	1071	8%	6%	5%	5%
Quaternary Research	580	624	665	702	739	8%	7%	6%	5%
Quaternary Science Reviews	1505	1618	1723	1813	1908	8%	6%	5%	5%
Radiocarbon	160	175	190	200	215	9%	9%	5%	8%
Remote Sensing of Environment	2180	2344	2496	2627	2765	8%	6%	5%	5%
Review of Palaeobotany & Palynology	1836	1974	2102	2212	2328	8%	6%	5%	5%
Reviews of Geophysics	300	300	300	309	309	0%	0%	3%	0%
Rock Mech and Rock Eng	320	395	485	534	525	23%	23%	10%	-2%
Rocks & Minerals	91	91	91	102	111	0%	0%	12%	9%
Science	390	425	500	550	650	9%	18%	10%	18%
Scottish Journal of Geology	182	182	215	244	245	0%	18%	13%	0%
Sedimentary Geology	2500	2688	2863	3013	3171	8%	7%	5%	5%
Sedimentology	808	947	1103	1242	1329	17%	16%	13%	7%
Seismological Research Letters	108	115	125	135	140	6%	9%	8%	4%
Shale Shaker	30	30	30	30	30	0%	0%	0%	0%
Soil Science	305	343	370	388	412	12%	8%	5%	6%

Soil Science Society of Amer J	247	247	600	600	615	0%	143%	0%	3%
South African Journal of Geology	175	175	180	180	190	0%	3%	0%	6%
Southeastern Geology	28	30	36	33	35	7%	20%	-8%	6%
Stratigraphy and Geological Correl.	1165	1270	1365	1474	1562	9%	7%	8%	6%
Surveys in Geophysics	557	602	647	708	745	8%	7%	9%	5%
Tectonics	528	528	550	620	650	0%	4%	13%	5%
Tectonophysics	4092	4399	4685	4931	5190	8%	7%	5%	5%
Terra Nova	558	651	770	865	900	17%	18%	12%	4%
Trans Royal Soc Edinburgh Earth Sci	189	235	293	295	324	24%	25%	1%	10%
Veliger	82	88	88	98	98	7%	0%	11%	0%
Water Research	3963	4260	4537	4775	5026	7%	7%	5%	5%
Water Resources Research	980	980	1090	1200	1300	0%	11%	10%	8%
	Average price change (title) =					8%	14%	8%	7%
	Average price change (overall pool)					10%	10%	7%	6%

Note: The average price change of the overall pool of journals measures the increase in funds needed to purchase this particular group of journals.

GEOSCIENCE INFORMATION SOCIETY 2005 ANNUAL MEETING NOTES:

Collection Development Issues Forum

Salt Lake City

Tuesday October 18 from 2-4:30 PM in the Hilton Seminar Theater

Introduction

Michael Noga distributed the latest edition of the geoscience journal price list. A revision will be published in the December GSIS Newsletter. A handout summarizing the state of library holdings of several foreign journals (from an appendix in Noga's paper in the 2004 GSIS Proceedings) was distributed.

Discussion Agenda

1) *Maintaining coverage of the geoscience serial literature*

Earlier this year, changes at the USGS Library generated concern about the coverage of geoscience literature. Should we divide up coverage of the serial literature by subject and place?

Charlotte Derksen stated that there is concern about small international titles and problems at the USGS Library. The USGS Library does not have explicit role as a national geoscience library though it is relied upon in that way, for example by the Library of Congress. Several years ago, the Society was worried about journal price increases and thought about making a cooperative journal list. Now the reason for cooperation is a new concern about the holdings of small titles. What is the strength of the GSIS libraries, and what are the needs for overall small journal coverage? Charlotte explained the GSIS Serials Subject Interests table that was distributed at the meeting. The CD Isssues Committee could gather general information on subject and geographic serial interests of member libraries to identify possible gaps in coverage. If other libraries know that one or more libraries has a strong interest in Brazil, for example, they can concentrate on strengthening the collections of their own geographic areas of interest and Brazil would be covered. It is expected that current serial holdings in some subjects may be very low.

Corrections to the Serial Subject Interests table will be made. It will be distributed to members on the GSIS Web site.

Linda Zellmer asked if the Center for Research Libraries (CRL) should be asked about holding some of the titles that have few subscriptions left in North America. CRL may not be able to fund these titles.

Suzanne Larsen noted that large research institutions are caught between use versus the need to retain rarely-held titles. The bottom line demands that a large number of low-use, inexpensive titles have to be cut when serial cancellations are needed. In Stanford's last cancellation list, there were 20 titles that cost less than $100 but were unique holdings in North America. Caltech collects no geoscience journals in foreign languages. If the faculty don't publish in the titles, subscriptions are dropped. The Colorado School of Mines holds onto some core titles and then some specialized journals, proceedings, and reports. Other libraries are relied upon for geological survey publications.

Some libraries can keep less common titles, because they have a large number of nearby institutions that they can rely on with interlibrary loan.

For some countries, such as Brazil and South Africa, the conference literature may be as important or more important than the journal literature.

The pros and cons of adopting specific journal titles were discussed. Patricia Yocum suggested that we need CRL or RLG support for this problem.

The Conoco-RLG Geoscience Conspectus from the early 1980s showed about 16-18% overlap between geoscience

collections, whereas chemistry had an 80-90% overlap. Clearly, geoscience collections have a large diversity of titles.

Journals that have 5 or less subscriptions should be the focus of our cooperative efforts. Various strategies to preserve these titles might be employed. For example, one library suggested a local endowment fund could be used to buy some of the paleo titles.

Sharon T. mentioned that the USGS Library has reduced its exchange agreements from 2900 to 1500 over the last 8 years. She has been checking GeoRef serial holdings to identify holdings that have stopped. This information would be valuable in determining which journals would be good targets for a cooperative subscription effort.

Michael Noga will send Jim O'Donnell the table of journals with low numbers of subscriptions to put on the GSIS Web site. Members could then check their holdings and work on the feasibility of adopting titles that have only 2-3 current copies. A systematic approach will be needed in a cooperative effort. Perhaps USGS would be interested.

2) *Keeping print journal subscriptions when electronic versions are available*

Do you continue to receive print subscriptions for electronic journals? Do you selectively retain print subscriptions? What are your criteria? Do you keep some titles for browsing? Do you get print for archival purposes and store volumes after a few years? What has your library decided about the archiving question? Do you expect most print journals to go away soon anyway?

John Hunter led the discussion.

Some libraries are interested in just becoming digital libraries. Branches may be able to retain print or participate in the campus decision.

The issue of online archives was discussed. Linda Zellmer gave examples of CIC ("Big Ten") projects. Indiana University is archiving all the Wiley titles in remote storage, shrink-wrapping the issues as they are received. The University of Illinois is maintaining a deep print archive.

Perpetual access with vendors does not always work. For example, the American Institute of Physics will not maintain an archive of the Russian translation journals that are leaving for Springer.

Elsevier backfiles may have low quality photos. The University of Illinois had to recall print backfiles where the online photo quality was deficient. Missing or bad digital copies were found in every backfile that was investigated. Rescanning is needed.

Online versions of EGU journals are often missing images. The images just don't load.

Other problems with online archives and online journals are missing tables and embargo policies.

Some libraries are keeping print. The University of Oklahoma is still binding and keeping print, because people are still using the print, and the library can afford the space.

AGU changed the ISSN on JGR more than once. This causes SFX problems. GeoRef has retrospectively adjusted JGR records.

The University of California is relying more on the digital library. Users on distributed campuses don't care about the print.

Decisions about large electronic journal packages are being decided at levels above branch libraries at some institutions. Often it is just a question of space, particularly if browsing space is poorly used.

There is still the question of what to keep in print if some print journal subscriptions are retained. Perhaps a few general journals that are browsable would be appropriate. Some "dregs" are left in print collections because they don't have electronic versions. These are not the best titles to have in a browsable print collection.

A survey will be placed on Geonet-L that asks whether libraries have certain major online journal packages: AGU, Springer, Elsevier, Wiley, Blackwell, and GeoScienceWorld. The survey will also ask about the decision to go electronic and whether the scanning quality is good. The results will be summarized on the listserv and perhaps on the GSIS Web site.

3) *The "literature awareness" function of journals and databases*

How do your faculty and researchers keep up with the literature in an electronic environment? What electronic tools do they use? Do any come to the library for this purpose at all, perhaps to look at new materials? Can you share any comments from your users, for example about table of contents delivery, saved searches, RSS feeds, online archives, or whatever they use to keep up?

Michael Noga led the discussion.

Faculty try to first reduce journal mail. Some use the Web of Science, Current Contents, and EBSCO Host to keep up, because they cover a wide range of literature. Linda Zellmer (Indiana Univ.) tries out any new product personally first.

RSS feeds are so far not being picked up by graduate students, let alone faculty. The Chronicle might function as a hook.

Perhaps RSS feeds can be used to populate a library-generated feed.

Some libraries are doing a trial of Scopus. However, it doesn't include documents, and it doesn't serve Earth Sciences very well.

There was a short discussion on the usability of a print browsable display (new journal display). There were objections that now it would be incomplete without some of the standard titles which are not e-only.

There was a short diversion discussion about perceived price gouging by *Nature*. It was commented that additional *Nature* titles were breeding like rabbits. Perhaps *Nature* itself will become primarily an earth sciences journal by default.

4) *GeoScienceWorld*

Any comments on its use and coverage? Are certain societies and journals missing? Are backfiles important to

you? What do you think should be the relationship between JSTOR and GeoScienceWorld (GSW)?

Chestalene Pintozzi led the discussion. She described the process by which the University of Arizona picked up GSW. A department had a reading room. When the Libraries picked up GSW, the department could save some space and money.

She also noted that the Provost likes three resources: the Web of Science, Google Images, and GSW.

Some libraries have had to cancel print subscriptions to afford GSW. One library was able to get its main library to fund GSW for a year because it wanted to cancel print.

Additional comments:

– Add journal backfiles to GSW, not JSTOR.
– Watch for societies such as the Society of Economic Geologists, which wants to sell its backfile separately.
– The citation feature in GSW is nice.
– Geoscientists are heavy users of books. Book series would be a nice addition to GSW.
– A bigger search box is needed.
– Additional contributors are needed: GSA Special Papers, E. Schweizerbart'sche journals, AAPG Memoirs, AGU journals, SEG backfiles, and more geophysics.

5) *Report on Resources for College Libraries*

Linda Zellmer gave an update. There are 450 titles in the list, which has a taxonomy. She asked for volunteers. Also she needs book reviews.

6) *How do you make up for deficiencies in geoscience coverage in your book approval plan? Do you have favorite online vendors for hard-to-get literature? How do you get foreign theses?*

There were no comments.

7) *How do you promote your non-serial collections, especially those that reside in the library itself?*

There were no comments.

GEOSCIENCE INFORMATION SOCIETY 2005 ANNUAL MEETING AWARDS CEREMONY HONOREES

submitted by Shaun Hardy, GSIS Publicity Officer

Charlotte Derksen (Stanford University, emerita), received the GSIS Distinguished Service Award, presented by Claren Kidd (University of Oklahoma), chair of the Distinguished Service Award Committee.

Michael Noga (MIT) received the GSIS Best Paper Award for his paper, "Conference Proceedings in Geoscience Journals –What's the Use?" published in the Proceedings of the GSIS annual conference, vol. 34, p. 19-39, 2004, presented by Thelma Thompson (University of New Hampshire), chair of the GSIS Best Paper Committee.

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JOB ANNOUNCEMENT

Reference Librarian, Western Carolina University, Hunter Library, Cullowhee, North Carolina

Hunter Library seeks an enthusiastic and knowledgeable reference librarian to join its collegial, service-oriented staff. This librarian will participate in the full range of reference and instructional activities and will provide the following services to students and faculty in the environmental and geo sciences: specialized reference and instruction, collection development including the paper and digital map collections, assistance for students and faculty in mapping data elements using geographical information systems and other applicable software, also maintaining and further developing Internet access to digital cartographic data. This position reports to the Head of Reference and includes evening and weekend service. Hunter Library's size and culture allow for involvement in many areas, and the Library faculty are highly engaged in planning and policy-making.

Required: MLS from an ALA-accredited program; good oral and written communication skills; planning and organizational skills; and an ability to work effectively with teaching faculty, students, and library faculty and staff.

At least one of the following qualifications is required, although preference will be given to candidates with strengths in more than one of these areas:

* Demonstrated knowledge of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and digital spatial data.
* Knowledge of maps in traditional formats and cartographic information in digital form.
* Academic coursework in geography, cartography or environmental sciences.

Preferred: Demonstrated knowledge of U.S. Federal Depository Cartographic materials and web site design and maintenance; reference experience in an academic map collection.

Please submit letter of application, resume and names and telephone numbers of three references to:

Chair, Reference Librarian/Environmental and GeoSciences Liaison Search Committee
Hunter Library, Western Carolina University
Cullowhee, NC 28723

Review of applications will begin immediately and will continue until the position is filled. Minimum salary is $40,000. Salary and rank are commensurate with qualifications. This is a twelve-month, tenure-track position with a generous 24 days of vacation leave annually. Choice of retirement plans includes Fidelity, Lincoln, TIAA-CREF, VALIC, or the North Carolina State retirement system.

Hunter Library shares an online catalog with two other university libraries that comprise the Western North Carolina Library Network. Western Carolina University (www.wcu.edu) is one of the 16 senior institutions of the University of North Carolina and is an affirmative action, equal opportunity employer. Western is a fast growing, regional comprehensive university with approximately 8,700 students. The university is located in one of the major recreational areas in the Southeast, situated between the Great Smoky Mountains and the Blue Ridge Mountains. While in a rural setting, the university is only one hour from Asheville and three hours from Atlanta and Charlotte.

GSIS PUBLICATIONS LIST

Proceedings of the Annual GSIS Meetings (ISSN 0072-1409) *$45.00 each; standing orders are $45.00/ year.* (Proceedings volumes 1through 25 are out of print and available from: Out-of-print Books on Demand, University Microfilms, Inc., 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48106.)

– v. 34, 2003 *Geoscience Information Horizons: Challenges, Choices, and Decisions*, ed. By L. E. Joseph. (ISBN 0-934485-36-4)

– v. 33, 2002 *New Heights in Geoscience Information: Access and Technology,* ed. by L. G. Dunn. (ISBN 0-934485-35-0)

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– v.27, 1997 *Expanding Boundaries: Geoscience Information for Earth System Science*, ed. by B. J. DeFelice. (ISBN 0-934485- 23-2)

– v. 26, 1996 *Crossing the Bridge to the Future: Managing Geoscience Information in the Next Decade*, ed. by N. L. Blair. (ISBN 0-934485-26-7)

Proceedings of the International Geoscience Information Conferences

-- 6th,1998 *Science Editing and Information Management*, Proceedings of the Second International AESE/CBE/ EASE Joint Meeting, Sixth International Conference on Geoscience Information, and Thirty-second Annual Meeting, Association of Earth Science Editors, ed. by C. J. Manson. (ISBN 0-934485-30-5) $ 25.00

-- 5th, 1994 *Geoinfo V, Proceedings of the 5th International Conference on Geoscience Information*, ed. by Jiri Hruska. (ISBN 0-934485-27-5) $ 45.00 (2 vols.)

Directory of Geoscience Libraries, North America. 5th Edition, 1997. (ISBN 0-934485-25-9) Paper. $ 35.00

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GEOSCIENCE INFORMATION SOCIETY newsletter

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