GEOSCIENCE INFORMATION SOCIETY

newsletter

Number 241, February 2010 ISSN 0046-5801

Contents

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

By Jan Heagy

Greetings, GSIS members! It is now 2010 and time to get organized for GSIS activities. I can tell you that several Board Members have already made a great start. **Kay Johnson**, Vice-President, President Elect and 2010 conference coordinator is right on top of preliminary planning. **Janet Dombrowski** is doing triple duty as our ***Newsletter*** editor, 2010 Technical Session Convener and Webmaster. Our new Treasurer **Angelique Jenks-Brown** has established GSIS accounts and is working very closely with former treasurer **Renee Davis** to ensure a smooth transition. And of course many of you are regularly contributing to the GeoNet-L listserv.

Now it is time for ME to get going. I will be making committee appointments this month. Thanks to all who indicated volunteer interests at the 2009 annual meeting. You will be hearing from me soon.

One of my goals this year is to facilitate member participation throughout the year. Perhaps this is the year to experiment with virtual meetings, webinars, or creative web site options. I am very interested in your ideas to make it easier to participate in GSIS activities and I encourage you to share your thoughts. Let's get energized for a great 2010!

VICE PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

By Kay G. Johnson

Today, we had at least our fourth inclement weather schedule change this winter, so work started late. It has been an unusually snowy winter for us, as I expect it has been for many of you. I am fortunate that my university will close when conditions are particularly bad, unlike the big research universities, especially the ones with teaching hospitals. It is stressful driving to work on unplowed or partially plowed roads, and it is stressful rescheduling activities around inclement weather closings. Coincidentally, I recently viewed Rusty Kimball's VP column from February 2008 about stress in libraries and how he found himself putting out fires. Some things don't change. I am sure all of us have fires to put out and occasional stress levels that would surprise non-librarians.

My GSIS-related stress is a good one, related

(Continued on page 6)

GEOSCIENCE INFORMATION SOCIETY 2010 Officers

President
Jan Heagy
ExxonMobil Upstream Research Information Ctr.
P.O. Box 2189
Houston, TX 77252-2189
phone: 713-431-4466
fax: 713-431-4157
e-mail: jan.b.heagy@exxonmobil.com

Vice-President (President Elect)
Kay Johnson
Radford University McConnell Library
801 E. Main Street
P.O. Box 6881
Radford, VA 24142
phone: 540-831-5703
fax: 540-831-6214
e-mail: kjohnson497@radford.edu

Immediate Past President
Rusty Kimball
Texas A&M University
5000 TAMU
College Station, TX 77843-5000
phone: 979-862-1909
fax: 979-450-4123
e-mail: rkimball@lib-gw.tamu.edu

Secretary
Elaine B. Adams
UCLA Science & Engineering Library
8251 Boelter Hall
P.O. Box 951598
Los Angeles, CA 90095-1598
phone: 310-825-2649
e-mail: ebadams@library.ucla.edu

Treasurer
Angelique Jenks-Brown
Binghamton University Science Library
P.O. Box 6012
Vestal Parkway East
Binghamton, NY 13902
phone: 607-777-4596
fax: 607-777-2274
e-mail: ajbrown@binghamton.edu

Website: http://www.geoinfo.org/
Webmaster: Janet Dombrowski
Brinkerhoff Geology Library
University of Wyoming
Laramie, WY 82073
phone: 307-766-6538
e-mail: jdombrow@uwyo.edu

Listserv:
https://lists.purdue.edu/mailman/listinfo/geonet
Moderator: Carolyn J. Laffoon
Purdue University Libraries, EAS
504 West State Street
West Lafayette, IN 47907-2058
phone: 765-494-0201
fax: 765-496-1210
e-mail: carolyn@purdue.edu

Newsletter Editor
Janet Dombrowski
Brinkerhoff Geology Library
University of Wyoming
Laramie, WY 82073
phone: 307-766-6538
e-mail: jdombrow@uwyo.edu

Publications Manager
Ellie Clement
Cabot Science Library/Harvard University
One Oxford Street
Cambridge, MA 02138
phone: 617-495-5353
fax: 617-495-5324
e-mail: clement@fas.harvard.edu

Publicity Officer
Shaun Hardy
Carnegie Institute of Washington
DTM-Geophysical Laboratory Library
5241 Broad Branch Road, N.W.
Washington, DC 20015
phone: 202-478-7960
fax: 202-478-8821
e-mail: hardy@dtm.ciw.edu

The digital 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. Please contact the GSIS Publications Manager for paper copy subscription prices. All correspondence regarding dues, membership status, and address changes should be directed to the GSIS Secretary.
GSIS members are encouraged to contribute content for publication. Material for the April, 2010 issue should be received no later than March 31, 2010. Please send submissions by e-mail to jdombrow@uwyo.edu.

GSIS TREASURER'S REPORT

(Year-End Budget pages 4 & 5)

The Society's income for 2009 was $12,983.90. Expenses for the year were $13,360.69. GSIS therefore had a small net loss in 2009 of $376.79. As of December 31, 2009, the balance in our checking account is $12,008.89 and in our money market fund, $43,281.08, for a total of $55,289.97. The money market fund currently includes amounts that had been held in CDs until October when the CDs reached maturity. Those amounts are $13,788.85 of GSIS general funds; $5,786.07 designated for the Mary B. Ansari Best Reference Work Award; and $3,479.11 designated for the Mary B. Ansari Distinguished Service Award.

The decrease in our total bank account balance from the beginning of the year ($55,666.76) to the end of the year ($55,289.97) was $376.79, which agrees with the net decrease tallied on the income and expense spreadsheets.

The invoice for printing Proceedings Volume 39 was not received by the Treasurer until January of 2010. The invoice is for $2,977.66. That expense will carry over into the 2010 budget. If this invoice had been paid in 2009, the net loss for the year would have been $3,354.45.

Again this year there was little expense generated by the GSIS officers and committee chairs in the course of their work. Great job, everyone! It was a pleasure working with each of you.

Respectfully submitted,

Renee Davis

Renee Davis

GEOSCIENCE JOURNAL PRICES

Compiled by Michael Mark Noga
GSIS Collection Development Issues Committee

The attached table (pages 14-18) is a compilation of 2010 journal prices that were gathered by the end of November 2009. 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 subscriptions. Some prices include electronic access with no separate charge for print. Online-only subscription prices are used when the print plus online subscription has a surcharge and there is no separate print subscription.

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

The 2010 subscription price and the % price change for 149 journals are included in the table. The pool price change (5%) represents the increase in funds needed to retain this particular set of journals.

Prices for several noncommercial journals will be published in succeeding Newsletters. There is so much variability in journal pricing now that the table should just be used to look at trends, not to gauge specific prices for a library.

GEOSCIENCE INFORMATION SOCIETY 2009 Year-End Budget Report (by Renee Davis 01/10/2010)				
	Income Budgeted	Income Actual	Expense Budgeted	Expense Actual
EXECUTIVE BOARD				
President			$400.00	$0.00
Vice-President			$375.00	$0.00
Past-President			$25.00	$0.00
Secretary			$125.00	$34.59
Treasurer			$75.00	$98.93
Subtotal	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$1,000.00**	**$133.52**
MEETINGS				
2008 Meeting delayed billing			$0.00	$688.50
2009 Meeting (rooms and AV and Internet)	$1,500.00	$2,250.00	$2,500.00	$2,461.01
2009 Business Meeting refreshments	$500.00	$0.00	$750.00	$915.00
2009 Meeting Reception	$1,000.00	$600.00	$2,000.00	$2,245.37
2009 Meeting Exhibit Booth (furniture & drape)			$0.00	$909.80
2009 lunches			$80.00	$0.00
2009 speakers, reimburse abstract fees			$135.00	$120.00
2009 Speaker Honorarium / Gift			$300.00	$0.00
2009 Meeting: fieldtrip	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Subtotal	**$3,000.00**	**$2,850.00**	**$5,765.00**	**$7,339.68**
DUES				
Institutional	$900.00	$900.00		
Personal	$5,500.00	$4,840.00		
First Year (New Personal)	$225.00	$180.00		
Sustaining	$405.00	$270.00		
Retired	$260.00	$220.00		
Student	$80.00	$20.00		
Member dues refunds			0.00	$110.00
Pooled Sponsorship	$100.00	$210.00		
Subtotal	**$7,470.00**	**$6,640.00**	**$0.00**	**$110.00**
PUBLICATIONS				
Publications Manager			$200.00	$0.00
Mailing labels	$150.00	$150.00		
Newsletter: printing			$380.00	$330.40
Newsletter: mailing			$300.00	$399.68
Newsletter: subscriptions	$120.00	$80.00		
Newsletter: back issues	$0.00	$120.00		
Newsletter: cancellation refunds				
Proceedings, v. 39 (2008)			$3,000.00	
Proceedings, v. 38 (2007)				
Proceedings, v. 37 (2006)	$900.00	$1,445.00	$3,000.00	$3,167.50
Proceedings, v.36 (2005)	$90.00	$45.00		
Proceedings, v.35 (2004)				
Proceedings, prior volumes	$450.00	$0.00		
Subtotal	**$1,710.00**	**$1,840.00**	**$6,880.00**	**$3,897.58**

GEOSCIENCE INFORMATION SOCIETY 2009 Year-End Budget Report cont'd (by Renee Davis 01/10/2010)				
	Income Budgeted	**Income Actual**	**Expense Budgeted**	**Expense Actual**
REPRESENTATIVES/APPOINTEES				
AGI Member Council rep				
AGI Gov't Affairs Program rep				
Congressional Science Fellow				
CUAC (2 reps @ $200 each)				
Publicity Officer			$50.00	$0.00
Auditor			$25.00	$0.00
Subtotal	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$75.00**	**$0.00**
COMMITTEES & SERVICE POSITIONS				
Archivist			$150.00	$0.00
Award Certificates & Frames (Best Reference Work, Best Paper, Best Guidebook, Distinguished Service)			$175.00	$0.00
Best Paper Committee			$25.00	$0.00
Best Reference Work Committee			$25.00	$0.00
Collection Development Committee			$25.00	$0.00
Distinguished Service Award (Committee expenses and gift)			$75.00	$78.96
Exhibits			$50.00	$25.00
New display case/Repairs			$0.00	$0.00
E-Resources			$25.00	$0.00
Guidebooks Committee and Subcommittees			$50.00	$0.00
International Initiatives	$500.00	$593.00	$75.00	$0.00
Membership			$50.00	$0.00
Membership brochure			$30.00	$0.00
Nominating			$75.00	$100.37
Preservation			$25.00	$0.00
Website Advisory			$25.00	$0.00
Subtotal	**$500.00**	**$593.00**	**$880.00**	**$204.33**
MISCELLANEOUS				
AGI member society dues			$270.00	$270.00
GAP contribution			$400.00	$200.00
GSIS International Fellow			$500.00	$0.00
Ansari Best Reference Award			$500.00	$500.00
Ansari Distinguished Service Award			$400.00	$400.00
Geoscience Librarianship 101	$500.00	$170.00	$500.00	$293.58
Gifts (unrestricted)	$200.00	$205.00	$100.00	$0.00
Gifts- Professional Develop Fund	$100.00	$110.00	$100.00	$0.00
Bank / Visa card charges			$25.00	$12.00
Interest	$630.00	$575.90		
Subtotal	**$1,430.00**	**$1,060.90**	**$2,795.00**	**$1,675.58**
TOTAL	**$14,110.00**	**$12,983.90**	**$17,395.00**	**$13,360.69**

(Continued from page 1)

to me learning and carrying out my duties as VP. I am very fortunate to have Jan Heagy and Janet Dombrowski as teachers and mentors. They have been extremely helpful and patient. Sometimes, I feel like a vegetarian being asked to pick out a meat dish. But it is a rewarding adventure learning details of Geoscience Information Society operation. I welcome the change of pace from my usual duties of running a technical services department.

I wish all of you low-stress winter and the promise of a beautiful spring.

MEMBER NEWS

New Publication:

Rusty Kimball, Gary Ives, and Kathy Jackson. "Comparative Usage of Science E-book and Print Collections at Texas A&M Libraries," *Collection Management*, Volume 5, Number 1, January 2010.

Upcoming Publications:

Rusty Kimball. "The GeoRef Database: A Detailed Comparison and Analysis of Three Platforms." Accepted for publication on December 14, 2009: *Science & Technology Libraries*, Volume 29, Issue 1 & 2, (next issue), with a 2009 imprint.

Rusty Kimball. "The TULSA Petroleum Abstracts Database –A Comparison of Two Platforms." Accepted for publication on December 14, 2009: *Science & Technology Libraries*, Volume 29, Issue 1 & 2, (next issue), with a 2009 imprint.

(GSIS Members: for inclusion in the newsletter, please send your announcements to jdombrow@uwyo.edu)

SCHUSTER CHAINS

By Connie J. Manson and J. Eric Schuster

The Nisqually earthquake was an intraslab earthquake, occurring at 10:54 a.m. PST (18:54 UTC) on February 28, 2001, and was one of the largest recorded earthquakes in Washington state history. The quake measured 6.8 on the MMS and lasted approximately 45 seconds. The epicenter of the earthquake was under Anderson Island, about 17 km (11 mi) northeast of Olympia. The focus was at a depth of 52 km (32 mi).

The Washington State Geological Survey Library in Olympia was impacted, but not badly. Because the shelves were well-braced, some books fell, but it was minimal (photo 1). Map cases in other parts of the Natural Re sources Building performed poorly (photo 2). The map cases in the Geology library did quite well, because they were secured by "Schuster Chains" (photos 3 and 4).

Photo 1: The DGER library stacks post earthquake
(All photos by Connie J. Manson)

Photo 2: Unsecured map cases after the quake.

Photo 3: Library map cases constrained using Schuster chains

How to assemble Schuster Chains

[J. Eric Schuster, Emeritus Geologist with the Washington Department of Natural Resources, Division of Geology and Earth Resources supervised the Geology Library in 2001 and created the Schuster Chains. He provided these directions October 13, 2009]

First, anchorage. If the map case frame is heavy enough material, just drill holes in the frame above and below the drawers. Thread the holes for 1/4-inch bolts and screw eye-bolts into the holes with lock nuts on the outside so the eye-bolts remain tight.

Photo 4: a close-up view of chained map cases.

Attach chain, or, better yet, light cable or even light nylon rope, to the lower eye bolt. To the other end of the chain attach a halter-chain snap. You will have to take a chain link part way apart and then bend it back together to attach the chain snap unless the snap is double-ended, as ours are.

The chain should be connected to the lower eye-bolt and halter-chain snap off-site in someone's home shop where a vise and basic tools are available. With a few tools, it's not a difficult job.

To secure the drawers just snap the halter-chain snap to the upper eye bolt, and to access the drawers just un-snap it and let the chain dangle while you are working in the drawer.

Light cable has the advantage of not being as bulky as chain and it is quieter; the chain makes noise when it hits the fronts of the drawers. You do have to use cable clamps at the upper and lower ends to attach the cable to the lower eye bolt and the halter-chain snap.

Light nylon would be even better, with metal eyes whipped onto the nylon rope and attached to the eye-bolt and halter-chain snap. The halter-chain snap and lower eye-bolt would have to be opened enough to receive the rope eyes and then bent back closed, but this is easy if you have a vise and other basic tools.

If the map case frame is too light to support enough thread to securely anchor the eye-bolts, then a nut or nut and washer would have to be attached on the back side (inside) of the map case frame.

Let me know if any of the above is cryptic.

J. Eric Schuster, Geologist
Washington State Dept. of Natural Resources
Division of Geology and Earth Resources
PO Box 47007 or 1111 Washington Street SE
Olympia, WA 98504-7007
Phone 360-902-1451
FAX 360-902-1785
Email eric.schuster@dnr.wa.gov

Literature Reviews

Carol J. La Russa

MacRoberts, M. H., and B. R. MacRoberts. (2010). "Problems of Citation Analysis: A Study of Uncited and Seldom-Cited Influences," *Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology*, 61 (1): 1-12. DOI: 10.1002/asi.21228

MacRoberts and MacRoberts use the field of biogeography to study how many publications in this field, and by extension other fields, are used by other researchers and are essential to their publications but are not cited in the the formal bibliographies attached to their articles and are therefore not given credit in citation sources like Web of Science.

They describe two examples of this phenomenon. The first is an article by Qian, et al. published in 2007 in *American Naturalist*. In the methods section Qian, et al. say they used 1742 floras. (Floras are lists of plants found in particular regions and can appear in government documents, web sites, theses, unpublished lists etc.) None of the 1742 floras used by Qian was cited in the article. They cited only articles published in journals monitored by Web of Science. A second example describes an article by McLaughlin published in 2007 in *Sida, Botanical Miscellany*. It lists 245 floras in an appendix, but not one is in the bibliography. MacRoberts and MacRoberts list 20 additional examples in an appendix.

The authors next examine the widely held belief that most scientific articles are never or

rarely cited and therefore are not used. They give two examples. The first is an article that doesn't appear in a Web of Science Cited Reference Search or as a cited reference in Google Scholar search results, but the authors know that the information in it has been incorporated in the the field's literature and non-bibliographic databases. The article has therefore achieved its purpose. The second example article yields six Web of Science and Google Scholar citations, but the authors of this article are able to triple this number by adding citations in unpublished reports and theses.

The authors are clearly frustrated by the lack of credit given to thousands of workers in their field because of the citation practices of the field and the choice of literature monitored by Web of Science. They end with a diagram they call "the geology of citations" which shows a column with four layers. From top to bottom they are: work from sources too close to acknowledge, citations in paper, work from sources which have been obliterated, and work from uncited sources. "Citations in paper" is the thinnest layer.

Costas, Rodrigo, Thed N. van Leeuwen, and Anthony F.J. van Raan. (2010). "Is Scientific Literature Subject to a 'Sell-By-Date'? A General Methodology to Analyze the 'Durability' of Scientific Documents," *Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology*, 61 (2): 329-339. DOI: 10.1002/asi.21244

The authors have created a methodology to analyze the "durability" of scientific documents by dividing the literature into three types: normal, flash in the pan, and delayed. Using Web of Science (WoS) a citation history is created for each article with self-citations excluded. For each document the percentage of total citations is calculated for each year since publication. The percentages are cumulated year by year. The year the article is published is year 0, the second 1, etc. The year number of the year the cumulative percentage total reaches 50% is denoted as "Year 50%." Next the whole population of documents (minus those without external citations) is examined as a whole. A distribution of Year 50% values is calculated for each year for each research field (from WoS JSC--Journal Citation Reports). The 25% and 75% points of the distribution are used to divide the documents into three categories: 0-25%=flash in the pan, 25-75%=normal papers, and 75-100% =delayed papers. The authors applied this method to all documents in WoS published between 1980 and 2008. Observations from the results show that flash in the pan documents generally have more authors, more countries, and more addresses than delayed documents. Flashes in the pan are more likely to be notes, editorials, letters, etc. Delayed documents have the highest impact factors if enough time has elapsed since publication.

Losoff, Barbara. (2009). "Electronic Scientific Data & Literature Aggregation: A Review for Librarians," *Issues in Science and Technology Librarianship*, fall 2009. http://www.istl.org/09-fall/refereed2.html

Barbara Losoff sees changes ahead for the academic science journal. She believes that scientific databases and the scientific literature will merge and that this will have repercussions for the role of librarians. Articles have been in the foreground with data sets operating discretely in the background. With the advent of the Resource

Description Framework (RDF) together with web Ontology Language (OWL) it is now possible to integrate the literature with the data. Librarians will have a role in this integration. "Librarians, in collaboration with scientists, are in a unique position to 'bridge the divide,' applying Semantic design criteria to harness the power of data and journal literature at the institutional level." One factor driving content integration is a trend to shift from Big Science to Networked or small science. Another is dark data, data from experiments that didn't yield the hoped for results. Another is the surge in scientific literature expected from China, India, etc. There will be huge increases in data that will need metadata. Current scientific journal formats fall short when dealing with data sets. Useful data is not formatted for inclusion within journal publications. Some data is omitted for being too trivial. Some data sets are too large for article formats and articles are not organized as databases. A literature review shows that at least some scientists believe the future is in integration with predictions that "scientific journals will in some sense need to become databases." The librarian's role in integration could be the creation of metadata and data curation. How academic librarians will fit into an enterprise that now happens in large data centers staffed by specialists in subject areas and in informatics is unclear. The author believes there is a role for librarians even if they don't evolve into data librarians because librarians are "purveyors of knowledge dissemination, supporters of open data and open access publishing initiatives." She concludes with: "Guided by the principles of curation and dissemination, librarians offer the capacity to realize the Semantic Web by developing relationships that bridge the work of scientists with society."

Nariani, Rajiv. (2009)."E-Books in the Sciences: If We Buy it Will They Use It?" *Issues in Science and Technology Librarianship*, fall 2009. http://www.istl.org/09-fall/article3.html

Rajiv Nariani from the Stacie Science & Engineering Library at York University in Toronto describes the results of a survey of graduate students and faculty at his institution concerning their use of e-book resources. York University subscribes to e-book packages from thirteen sources including Knovel, Springer, and Safari. The survey was conducted October-November 2008 using Survey Monkey. 94 responses from 58 graduate students and 36 faculty were received. Respondents were from a variety of science and engineering fields. 76% of graduate students and 44.5% of faculty surveyed use e-books and 50% of graduate students and 20% of faculty recommend e-books to their students. 67.2% of graduate students and 41.7% of faculty use the library catalog to find and access e-books. 41.4% of graduate students read e-books for twenty minutes online while only 22% of faculty did so. Both graduate students and faculty are most likely to either read less than one chapter or browse the contents at one sitting. E-books findable in the library catalog are most likely to be used. Most preferred features for e-books for graduate students and faculty are: capability to print/download sections of content, multi-user access, off-campus access, 24/7 access, downloading to a laptop, and copying and pasting. Faculty members comment that they were not aware of the various e-book packages, showing the need for more training.

Johnston, Lisa R., Kristi L. Jensen. (2009). "MapHappy: A User-Centered Interface to Library Map Collections via a Google Maps 'Mashup'," *Journal of Map & Geography Libraries* 5 (2): 114-130. DOI**:** 10.1080/15420350903001138

Lisa Johnston and Kristi Jensen, both of the University of Minnesota, describe their efforts to create a graphical interface to their institution's map collections using their catalog's MARC records. The first phase of this on-going development project is to extract data from MARC records for a stand-alone XML database. The second phase is to design a custom SQL relational database. The third phase is developing a user interface using the Google Maps API. As a pilot a subset of 2000 MARC map records for Minnesota was created manually. A larger database of the 30,000 current map records was then created. Eventually an automated script will be needed to keep the file current. The team looked at several options for getting the MARC data into the Google Maps API. The flat file approach is the simplest but is too slow for larger holdings. An approach involving direct querying of the local catalog was also rejected because of lack of control over the OPAC structure for direct access. Also a separate database is needed for calculating center points of maps and for converting coordinates from arc degrees to decimal degrees.

The user interface is designed to work similarly to that of Google Maps. The database can be searched by keyword with results determined by default OR searches and ordered by relevancy. The display also includes map coverage area, links to the library catalog, and a browsable map showing all maps for the region. Results can be limited by topic or library location. A problem encountered for this project is missing or faulty coordinates with a third of the records lacking coordinates. Some map records have more than one set of coordinates. Other problems relate to user expectations. An overlay map was developed so users could see the map coverage, not just the center point. Also, users expect the search box to work like Google Maps and therefore enter addresses.

The authors conclude with ideas for future development. Currently only a limited number of their map MARC records contain URLs for online versions. They are considering bringing in the cataloging records for other institution's map digitization projects, such as those for the David Rumsey Historical Map Collection. A major clean up is needed to add coordinates to many map records. A final issue is how to implement and introduce the project to library users.

Gabridge, Tracy. (2009). “The Last Mile: Liaison Roles in Curating Science and Engineering Research Data,” *Research Library Issues: A Bimonthly Report from ARL, CNI, and SPARC*, no. 265 (August 2009): 15–21. http://www.arl.org/resources/pubs/rli/archive/rli265.shtml

Tracy Gabridge envisions subject specialist librarians building the "last mile" of research data cyberinfrastructure that is needed to make data available and useful to users other than the creators. The author sees libraries as data curators. To do this libraries will have to overcome some serious challenges. Engineering and science faculty do not generally see libraries as being prepared to solve their data problems. The author believes "it is in our institutions' best interest for

librarians to demonstrate the capabilities libraries can bring to bear on these problems, based on libraries' long and successful record of providing efficient, long-term, and convenient access to the world's information." To demonstrate that this experience applies to data curation, libraries will need to build data curation systems with the cooperation of other partners at their universities and will need to create data systems that are both credible and valuable. Librarians have been providing data for GIS applications and for the social sciences for a number of years. There are a variety of possible roles for subject special librarians. One role is the analysis of data set deposit requirements. Librarians could determine the best home for the data and what needs to be done to make it useful for others. Librarians could help researchers from the point of creation of the data to develop a plan to manage the data. Other roles are teaching good data practices to students, collecting and disseminating data sets, and working with others to develop standards for data preservation. Although these roles seem to be a "big stretch" for librarians the author states that librarian subject liaisons bring some advantages to the task including: knowing their subject communities, being experienced at negotiating and coordinating within and outside their institutions, their experience collection development and appraisal, and sometimes their advanced degrees in their subject areas. An underlying infrastructure will need to be in place in order to undertake data curation successfully. Institutional support will be needed to ensure that librarians get the training and professional development support they will need.

Lavoie, Brian and Lorcan Dempsey. (2009). "Beyond 1923: Characteristics of Potentially In-copyright Print Books in Library Collections," *D-Lib Magazine*, 15, no. 11/12. http://www.dlib.org/dlib/november09/lavoie/11lavoie.html

Lavoie and Dempsey use the WorldCat bibliographic database to examine the characteristics of potentially in-copyright books in library collections. Of the 135.3 million records in WorldCat, 15.5 million are for print books published in the United States and presumably subject to U.S. copyright law. 56% of the holdings of these 15.5 million are for academic libraries, 33% for public libraries, and the remainder other library types. About half of the U.S. published books were published after 1977. Only 14% are pre-1923 and in therefore in the public domain. The copyright status of the 17% published between 1923 and 1963 is uncertain because that copyright on these books may or may not have been renewed. Estimates from the HathiTrust for academic collections suggest that about 60% have reverted to the public domain. Everything published after 1963 is under copyright and therefore 12.6 million U.S. book manifestations in WorldCat could be under copyright.

A subject breakdown of the non-fiction post-1923 records shows 8% to be history, 7% engineering, 6% business and economics, 6% language and literature, 5% medicine, 3% art and architecture, 3% law, 3% sociology, 3 % education, 15% other, and 35% unknown. Audience breakdowns show 4% schooler, 42% general, and 54% scholar. The authors compare the subject breakdowns of the non-fiction books published in 1923 in WorldCat with those from the year 2000. Language, linguistics, and literature were 10% of 1923

vs. 6% of 2000. Engineering and technology were 4% for 1923 vs. 7% for 2000. The chart shown suggests science/technology/medicine titles are more heavily represented in records for recent years. Audience breakdown has also changed with time with records for scholarly works representing 77% of the 1923 records vs. 38% in 2000. This may demonstrate the long-term collecting habits of academic libraries.

The authors next examine the collections of three participants in Google's digitization program: one from the East Coast, one from the Midwest, and one from the West Coast. They isolated and combined the three collections and call it the G3 collection. 15% of the U.S. published books in the G3 collection are pre-1923, 20% 1923-63, and 64% post-1963. The G3 collection has a higher percentage of books potentially in public domain than WorldCat as a whole. 83% of the G3 collection is potentially under copyright protection. 78% of the records are for scholarly materials. The authors suggest that, "current digitization activities may be on a path to produce resources predominantly of interest to researchers and students, rather than a general readership."

PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE

Proceedings of the Annual GSIS Meetings
(ISSN 0072-1409)
$45.00 each; standing orders are $45.00/year.

-v. 39, 2008 [published 2009], Libraries in Transformation: Exploring Topics of Changing Practices and New Technologies, ed. Lisa Johnston [978-0-934485-67-8]

-v. 38 in press

-v. 37, 2006 [published 2008], Geoscience Information: Keys to Discovery, ed. P.B. Yocum [isbn978-0-934485-68-5]

-v. 36, 2005, [published 2007], Collaboration for the Dissemination of Geologic Information Among Colleagues, ed. by A. Fleming [ISBN 0-934485-38-0]

GSIS Newsletter (ISSN 0046-5801) published bi- monthly; calendar year subscriptions only. United States and Canada $40.00; other countries (via airmail) $ 45.00

Mailing labels: Geoscience Information Society member mailing labels: Single use labels $150.00.

Send orders to:

Ellie Clement
Cabot Science Library / Harvard University
One Oxford Street
Cambridge, MA 02 138
phone: 617.496.8442
fax: 617.495.5324
e-mail: clement@fas.harvard.edu

Payment must be made in U.S. dollars.

GEOSCIENCE JOURNAL PRICES (US $)

Prices refer to print or print+online subscriptions.

Journal	2007	2008	2009	2010	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Acta Geophysica	527	534	614	665	1%	15%	8%
Alcheringa	134	165	173	201	23%	5%	16%
American Journal of Science	185	187	185	200	1%	-1%	8%
American Mineralogist	725	775	825	875	7%	6%	6%
Annales de Paleontologie	634	672	726	678	6%	8%	-7%
Annual Review of Earth Planetary Sci	216	225	234	234	4%	4%	0%
Applied Geochemistry	1263	1348	1439	1497	7%	7%	4%
Applied Geophysics	488	530	481	522	9%	-9%	9%
Arctic Antarctic and Alpine Research	195	197	230	255	1%	17%	11%
Astronomy and Geophysics	381	390	406	430	2%	4%	6%
Atlantic Geology	75	75	75	75	0%	0%	0%
Basin Research	1181	1264	1378	1461	7%	9%	6%
Biogeochemistry	2138	2320	2524	2587	9%	9%	2%
Boreas	292	280	372	387	-4%	33%	4%
Bulletin of Canadian Petroleum Geol	127	140	140	170	10%	0%	21%
Bulletin of Eng Geol & the Envt	478	605	647	708	27%	7%	9%
Bulletin of Marine Science	335	360	505	505	7%	40%	0%
Bulletin of Volcanology	1555	1774	1873	1976	14%	6%	5%
Canadian Mineralogist	495	495	495	525	0%	0%	6%
CATENA	1503	1604	1712	1780	7%	7%	4%
Chemical Geology	4228	4482	4751	4941	6%	6%	4%
Chemie der Erde	392	451	480	507	15%	6%	6%
Clay Minerals	394	437	421	380	11%	-4%	-10%
Clays and Clay Minerals	275	290	330	350	5%	14%	6%
Climate Dynamics	3412	3700	4033	4658	8%	9%	15%
Climatic Change	2628	2954	3317	3499	12%	12%	5%
Computational Geosciences	414	450	487	514	9%	8%	6%
Computers & Geosciences	2371	2531	2702	2810	7%	7%	4%
Continental Shelf Research	2337	2495	2663	2770	7%	7%	4%
Contrib of Mineral & Petrology	4262	4624	4810	4906	8%	4%	2%
Coral Reefs	1122	1217	1324	1397	8%	9%	6%
Cretaceous Research	1025	1094	1168	1215	7%	7%	4%

Journal	2007	2008	2009	2010	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Deep Sea Research Pts. I & II	5429	5772	6137	6364	6%	6%	4%
Doklady Earth Science Sections	4932	5302	5939	6355	8%	12%	7%
Earth & Planetary Science Letters	4181	4432	4698	4886	6%	6%	4%
Earth Interactions	470	130	135	140	-72%	4%	4%
Earth Moon and Planets	1100	1121	1194	1295	2%	7%	8%
Earth-Science Reviews	1556	1632	1773	1933	5%	9%	9%
Ecosystems	643	691	751	792	7%	9%	5%
Environmental Fluid Mechanics	228	247	264	279	8%	7%	6%
Environmental Geochem & Health	788	855	915	965	9%	7%	5%
Environmental Earth Sciences	2482	2826	3449	3898	14%	22%	13%
Eos	482	513	543	551	6%	6%	1%
Estuarine Coastal and Shelf Science	2534	2566	2888	3004	1%	13%	4%
Eurasian Soil Science	3996	3997	4477	4790	0%	12%	7%
Facies	475	516	552	582	9%	7%	5%
Geochemistry International	4316	4646	5198	5468	8%	12%	5%
Geochimica et Cosmochim Acta	2882	3077	3262	3392	7%	6%	4%
Geoderma	2697	2879	3073	3196	7%	7%	4%
Geofluids	655	698	761	800	7%	9%	5%
Geoforum	1177	1256	1341	1408	7%	7%	5%
Geografiska Annaler A: Phys Geog	370	394	427	453	6%	8%	6%
Geological Journal	1375	1392	1596	1692	1%	15%	6%
Geological Magazine	620	835	792	823	35%	-5%	4%
Geology of Ore Deposits	1655	1779	1993	2133	7%	12%	7%
Geology Today	735	786	841	892	7%	7%	6%
Geomagnetism and Aeronomy	1284	1380	1643	1758	7%	19%	7%
Geo-Marine Letters	1065	1155	1235	1303	8%	7%	6%
Geomorphology	2223	2373	2533	2660	7%	7%	5%
Geophysical Research Letters	2650	3200	3800	3860	21%	19%	2%
Geostandards and Geoanalytical Res	557	564	638	677	1%	13%	6%
Geotectonics	1008	1084	1214	1299	8%	12%	7%
Geothermics	1310	1398	1432	1514	7%	2%	6%
Global and Planetary Change	1708	1758	1946	2024	3%	11%	4%
Global Biogeochemical Cycles	604	635	750	765	5%	18%	2%
Gondwana Research	1000	1055	1126	1171	6%	7%	4%
Grana	430	459	489	516	7%	7%	6%
Ground Water	435	474	507	632	9%	7%	25%

Journal	2007	2008	2009	2010	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Ground Water Monitoring & Remed	213	230	251	433	8%	9%	73%
Grundwasser	198	220	235	248	11%	7%	6%
Holocene	1500	1637	1784	1855	9%	9%	4%
Hydrogeology Journal	938	1018	1131	1244	9%	11%	10%
Hydrological Processes	3975	4025	4631	4909	1%	15%	6%
Icarus	3554	3732	3956	4114	5%	6%	4%
International J of Rock Mech/Min Sci	2872	3066	3250	3380	7%	6%	4%
International Journ of Coal Geology	2199	2347	2505	2605	7%	7%	4%
Internatlional J of Earth Sciences	1150	1260	1440	1519	10%	14%	5%
Izvestiya Atmos & Oceanic Physics	1532	1647	1845	1974	8%	12%	7%
Izvestiya Physics of Solid Earth	1458	1567	1755	1878	7%	12%	7%
Journal of African Earth Sciences	2571	2700	2882	2941	5%	7%	2%
Journal of Applied Geophysics	1203	1284	1371	1426	7%	7%	4%
Journal of Asian Earh Sciences	1276	1362	1454	1527	7%	7%	5%
Journal of Atmos and Solar-Terr Phys	3693	3915	4150	4179	6%	6%	1%
Journal of Climate	660	725	755	785	10%	4%	4%
Journal of Geodesy	1192	1293	1406	1765	8%	9%	26%
Journal of Geophysical Research	8580	9800	10580	10740	14%	8%	2%
Journal of Hydrology	5723	6066	6430	6687	6%	6%	4%
Journal of Physical Oceanography	565	620	645	670	10%	4%	4%
Journal of South Amer Earth Sci	1066	1138	1215	1264	7%	7%	4%
Journal of Structural Geology	1689	1803	1925	2002	7%	7%	4%
Journal of the Atmos Sciences	660	725	755	785	10%	4%	4%
Journal of Volcanol & Geotherm Res	3204	3396	3600	3744	6%	6%	4%
Lethaia	318	324	318	334	2%	-2%	5%
Lithology and Mineral Resources	3528	3793	4248	4545	8%	12%	7%
Lithos	2122	1762	1881	1956	-17%	7%	4%
Marine and Petroleum Geology	2151	2296	2450	2549	7%	7%	4%
Marine Chemistry	2374	2534	2705	2813	7%	7%	4%
Marine Geology	3934	4170	4420	4569	6%	6%	3%
Marine Geophysical Researches	642	697	745	786	9%	7%	6%
Marine Micropaleontology	1501	1602	1710	1778	7%	7%	4%
Marine Pollution Bulletin	1463	1562	1667	1817	7%	7%	9%
Mathematical Geosciences	1092	1185	1290	1361	9%	9%	6%
Mineralium Deposita	1625	1757	1909	2014	8%	9%	6%
Mineralogical Magazine	625	698	673	607	12%	-4%	-10%

Journal	2007	2008	2009	2010	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Mineralogy and Petrology	1455	1556	1693	1786	7%	9%	5%
Minerals Engineering	1460	1559	1664	1814	7%	7%	9%
Natural Hazards	1380	1470	1629	1719	7%	11%	6%
New Zealand J of Geol & Geoph	340	340	340	350	0%	0%	3%
New Zealand J of Mar & Freshwater R	340	340	340	350	0%	0%	3%
Nonlinear Processes in Geophysics	552	596	845	715	8%	42%	-15%
Oceanology of Russian Acad Science	1398	1505	1686	1804	8%	12%	7%
Ore Geology Reviews	1026	1095	1169	1227	7%	7%	5%
Organic Geochemistry	3354	3555	3768	3919	6%	6%	4%
Origins of Life & Evol of Biosphere	712	772	826	843	8%	7%	2%
Palaeo, Palaeo, Palaeo	4163	4413	4678	4865	6%	6%	4%
Paleoceanography	490	530	675	685	8%	27%	1%
Paleontological Journal	4665	4760	5619	6012	2%	18%	7%
Petroleum Chemistry	5162	5176	5797	6203	0%	12%	7%
Petrology	1675	1800	2016	2517	7%	12%	25%
Physics and Chem of the Earth	2670	2850	3042	3116	7%	7%	2%
Physics and Chemistry of Minerals	2445	2653	2797	2951	9%	5%	6%
Physics of the Earth & Planet Inter	2911	3107	3293	3405	7%	6%	3%
Planetary and Space Science	3545	3758	3983	4011	6%	6%	1%
Precambrian Research	2889	3084	3269	3392	7%	6%	4%
Progress in Oceanography	2789	2977	3178	3277	7%	7%	3%
Pure and Applied Geophysics	3145	3366	3624	3696	7%	8%	2%
Quaternary Geochronology	389	410	438	460	5%	7%	5%
Quaternary International	1127	1183	1254	1304	5%	6%	4%
Quaternary Research	778	821	876	911	6%	7%	4%
Quaternary Science Reviews	2028	2144	2289	2403	6%	7%	5%
Radio Science	530	650	650	660	23%	0%	2%
Remote Sensing of Environment	2910	3106	3292	3457	7%	6%	5%
Review of Palaeobotany & Palynology	2450	2615	2792	2825	7%	7%	1%
Reviews of Geophysics	280	300	376	385	7%	25%	2%
Rock Mech and Rock Eng	620	798	877	965	29%	10%	10%
Russian Journal of Earth Sciences	204	225	241	245	10%	7%	2%
Russian Journal of Pacific Geology	1080	1161	1300	1391	8%	12%	7%
Sedimentary Geology	3337	3537	3749	3858	6%	6%	3%
Sedimentology	1415	1514	1650	1766	7%	9%	7%

Journal	2007	2008	2009	2010	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Solar Physics	4062	4407	4803	5067	8%	9%	5%
Solar System Research	2728	2933	3285	3515	8%	12%	7%
Stratigraphy and Geological Correl.	1678	1806	2023	2165	8%	12%	7%
Studia Geophysica et Geodetica	1298	1395	1493	1575	7%	7%	5%
Surveys in Geophysics	815	884	945	997	8%	7%	6%
Swiss Journal of Earth Sciences	838	910	964	983	9%	6%	2%
Tectonics	650	684	684	695	5%	0%	2%
Tectonophysics	5462	5790	6137	6229	6%	6%	1%
Water Research	5290	5528	5777	6008	4%	5%	4%
Water Resources Research	1300	1450	1580	1605	12%	9%	2%
AVERAGE PRICE CHANGE =					7%	8%	6%
AVERAGE PRICE CHANGE (POOL) =					7%	8%	5%

Note: The average price change of the overall pool of journals measures the increase in funds needed to purchase this particular pool of journals. This measure dampens the effect of a large percentage price increase of a specific journal.

Prices refer to print or print+online subscriptions.