“Scholarly communication” is broad word for “academic publishing.” The second term implies printed articles or books from a recognized academic publisher, and a particular flow of material from author to editor (and advisory readers) to copy editor, to production. “Scholarly communication” on the other hand means all the ways that scholars can communicate with each other, including letters, lectures, papers, presentations, articles, and books.

Academic publishers have faced challenges in recent years: costs of production, a shrinking market for academic books as academic libraries reduce book expenditures, and the added cost of a second stream of digital publication (unlike print production, and in addition to it). Publishing output has become heavily concentrated in the top five publishers (Reed-Elsevier, Springer, Wiley-Blackwell, Taylor & Francis, and Sage). These groups control over 70% of output in the social sciences, and over 50% in the natural sciences. They have aggressively pursued legal restrictions for their “intellectual property.” (The humanities have remained relatively diversified, though the output is far smaller and less profitable.)

Essentially some publishers have aggressively monetized their output, charging universities very high prices for research articles authored by university researchers. Between 1986 and 2004, North American libraries had to increase journal expenditures 278% to maintain subscriptions, even as the Consumer Price Index rose 73% (source: University of Illinois Libraries), while those publishers drew profits of 35% or more (source: Harvard University Library). These “traditional” paths of academic publishing are and will be unsustainable economically.

Libraries have joined together to support alternative paths that can reward scholarly authors with respect and academic prestige, and yet remain affordable. Sacred Heart University Library has joined with other in several new projects to try out new models. Not all of these experiments will necessarily succeed—but these pave the ways for sustainable models that retain key elements of peer review, creative transformations, and recognized scholarly credit. The alternative is an extra-legal, shadowy operation such as SciHub—a temporary solution, but one which ultimately solves the sustainability problem only by degrading the communications processes.

What are these new models?

The Open Library of the Humanities and the Public Library of Science are “megajournals” which sponsor disciplinary journals or sites and use a library and disciplinary subsidy model to cover costs. Article processing charges may be assessed or waived (PloS) or disregarded (OLH). These models employ rigorous peer-review and have embarked on strategies for internationalization.

Open Book Publishers is an open access academic book publishing venture that is an example of not-
for-profit social enterprise and community interest company. While the books are available openly in various digital formats, the OBP also retails paper editions. Publishing grants, a library membership scheme, and general donations also support this enterprise. Excess revenue is re-invested which reduces costs and enables OPB to publish peer-reviewed books by authors with limited funding. OPB has also published open-access textbooks.

Knowledge Unlatched is a not-for-profit social interest company that offers a global library consortium approach to funding open access books published by recognized academic publishers (in particular, university presses). Libraries around the world share in a single fee to publisher in return for a book being made available in open access repository services under a Creative Commons license. KU launched its pilot collection of 28 new books in 2013; in 2015, a second round offered 78 new humanities and social sciences book. This year KU moved beyond its pilot projects to offer 343 books, including “front list” (very current) and “back list” titles from 54 publishers on 5 continents. KU costs per volume have ranged from $37 to $43, a significant savings compared with typical print or digital academic books that range from $60-$100 each.

OpenDOAR and Digital Commons Network (DCN) are websites of open access repositories (such as Digital Commons @ Sacred Heart University) that offer searchable content, in DCN’s case also co-located by disciplines and sub-disciplines. OpenDOAR (Directory of Open Access Repositories) does not search the metadata (or descriptive information) of individual repositories, unlike DCN. DCN is funded as a joint venture by all participating Digital Commons sites contracting with BePress, a for-profit venture based in Berkeley, California.

In conclusion, these new models provide differing access points, subject concentrations, and levels of academic review. They all cooperate, however, in finding ways to make scholarly communications economically sustainable and intellectually open and responsible. Sacred Heart University Library has joined its peers in supporting these models, often at remarkably modest cost.

**New Resources: Streaming Videos**

--by Gavin Ferriby, University Librarian

The Library has added two new streaming video collections that are wide-ranging and useful for many disciplines and subjects.

Kanopy Streaming collection of more than 20,000 videos is wide-ranging and includes the entire Criterion Collection, numerous documentaries, and foreign-language films. This is a “demand-driven” collection, which means that usage triggers a decision to license perpetual streaming rights, or lease streaming rights for a year. The Kanopy interface includes playlist and clip creation tools, and can be embedded in Blackboard, documents, or presentation slides. Transcripts of the videos are usually available; and all can be played on tablets, phones, and laptops.

NBC Learn has been available through Blackboard as a tool, but videos can now also be discovered and linked at the library. NBC Learn has more than 12,000 stories from NBC news going back to the 1920s. The collection is updated with current events daily and weekly, and include famous NBC programs (Meet the Press) as well as clips from MSNBC, CNBC, and Telemundo. Users can create playlists, and transcripts are available of most of the videos.

**Considering Using Artstor and its 375,000 Open Access Images**

--by Chelsea Stone, Digital Projects & Resource Management

Now the “most comprehensive image resource available for education and scholarly use,” Artstor works globally with universities, museums, schools, photo archives, scholars, artists and libraries to continuously grow and update their collections (Artstor.org). The digital library has more than 2 million high quality images; including those from rare and pervasive collections and 375,000 Open Access Images (which means the images are...
SelectedWorks in Digital Commons@SHU New Look and Dashboard

The SelectedWorks faculty gallery has a new look! Faculty now have Research Interests included. Have a look at your page and make sure your information is up to date. If you don’t already have a site ask us for help. And see how your site works with the new Expert Gallery.

Every SelectedWorks site has a Dashboard. The illustration below shows useful information for all 221 SHU Selected-Works sites, with total page hits and downloads. By simply logging in to your site, individual faculty can create a similar graph showing his or her own facts—for specific date ranges, with page hits and download counts. Use the menu button at the top right of your page to access the Dashboard and Readership Map.

Digital Commons at Sacred Heart University
SelectedWorks Gallery of Faculty
Expert Gallery of SHU Faculty

Contact us:

Beverly Lysobey lysobeyb@sacredheart.edu
Chelsea Stone stonec7@sacredheart.edu
Discovery Service Trials

--by Daniel Fitzroy, Metadata and Resource Management Librarian

The nature of research has changed dramatically over the past decades. The sheer number of resources now available combined with more powerful technology and searching tools has raised the expectations of the results those search tools return. We are all familiar with the simplicity and ease of using Google for searches online. Why should library research be that much different? Google revolutionized online searching and has forever changed the information seeking habits of nearly everyone, and libraries have taken notice.

With this in mind, three years ago the Sacred Heart University Library subscribed to and implemented one of the few Discovery platforms available for library resources. These new Discovery platforms are set up by libraries to search across most of a library's resources from a single search box with the aim of simplifying the search process and bringing the researchers the information they need. Searching across multiple platforms of expensive resources from varying vendors can be difficult to make work smoothly. Our current QuickSearch service, which uses a Discovery product called Encore, allowed us to begin offering this type of service to our students and faculty; however, it has not always worked perfectly. The Encore product itself actually relies on two separate products from two different vendors, which has created some limitations and maintenance issues above the already difficult task of maintaining this product's access to our subscribed resources. This difficulty has resulted in a service that we feel is not performing as well as it should. In addition, the Encore product has seen little enhancement by the vendor, allowing the product to slip behind technologically in comparison to other Discovery service platforms.

After coming to this realization, the library has embarked on an extensive search for a new Discovery service platform that will greatly improve the service and results of the QuickSearch option. We have narrowed the contenders down to three specific Discovery platforms: OCLC's WorldCat Discovery, ProQuest's Summon, and EBSCO's Discovery Service (EDS). The evaluation of these products includes customized trials of these services that allow us to examine the backend and admin modules as well as test the user interface. The user interface, which includes links out to resources and the ease of limiting functions that allow researchers to quickly and efficiently discover the information they need, will play a critical role in our decision as it can greatly effect the search process. With this in mind, we will also be looking for the availability of different customizations in the product interface that will allow us to configure the Discovery service to the needs of our community.

The search for the new Discovery service will wrap up over the coming months and we expect to implement it over the summer, so keep a look out next semester for a new and exciting QuickSearch experience that will return you the results that you need!

Feel free to view the limited time Discovery service trials here and send us feedback:

**OCLC WorldCat Discovery** – [https://sacredheart.on.worldcat.org](https://sacredheart.on.worldcat.org)


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**EBSCO Discovery Service**


Please submit feedback to: Daniel Fitzroy [fitzroyd@sacredheart.edu](mailto:fitzroyd@sacredheart.edu)

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**Libraries Are For Everyone**

--by Beverly Lysobey, Digital Commons and Resource Management Librarian

“Libraries Are For Everyone.” Rebecca McCorkindale, a public librarian in Nebraska, created a series of posters to reinforce this message in response to President Trump’s temporary ban on people entering the United States from several Muslim countries. The posters and the message have been adopted and translated into many languages by librarians throughout the world.

“Libraries are the heart of a community, for anyone and everyone that lives there, regardless of their background,” McCorkindale said. “And so we strongly believe that libraries are not neutral. We stand up for human rights.” “[Libraries] are huge resources for newcomers to this country, whether it’s for connection to this country, legal resources, testing preparation, citizen tests, services like storytimes or homework help,” said Elizabeth McKinstry, a public librarian based in Dedham, Massachusetts, who has been vocal in rallying librarians.

Welcome Back, Project MUSE!

--by Gavin Ferriby, University Librarian

Project MUSE is an online database of peer-reviewed academic journals in the humanities and social sciences from over 250 university presses and scholarly guilds. It is a non-profit collaboration between libraries and publishers hosted by Johns Hopkins University Press. It hosts more than 600 journals, slightly more than 100 with complete runs.

Project MUSE is particularly useful for undergraduates and scholars in the College of Arts and Sciences. Articles are fully discoverable, and linked as full-text in the library’s discovery service and catalog. (Simply use the search box on the library’s home page.) It also enables social bookmarking, citation management, and syndication (RSS) feeds. All journals in Project MUSE are also discoverable and readable in Browzine, although certain embargo periods may apply.

Because of savings realized from reviewing and re-implementation print and digital journal subscriptions, the Library has been able to restore funding for this important database.

Staff Book Reviews:

--by Gavin Ferriby, University Librarian


This book is a “field guide” for librarians and others who see the work of libraries as vital to making positive contributions and differences in host communities. Lankes previously identified the core mission of librarians “is to improve society through facilitating knowledge creation in their communities.” Now he builds a “field guide” to enacting that mission by twin focus on librarians, “pragmatic utopians,” and libraries as institutions.

Lankes is famous for the aphorism, “I have long contended that a room full of books is simply a closet but that an empty room with a librarian in it is a library” in his The Atlas of New Librarianship (MIT Press, 2011, page 16). The very large tome (replete with a map) was criticized for Lankes’ strong presentation of social constructionism as a basis for a librarian’s activities. That is, knowledge is created by social life of communities; social worlds are interpretive nets woven by individuals or groups. In Lankes’ case, that means that the library is something created by activities of librarians. I appreciate his passion for the work of his colleagues, but this seems to beg the question: then what about all that stuff out there in the collections?

The Field Guide continues Lankes’ strongly constructionist (or constructivist) view that librarians can create knowledge because knowledge is social generated and remembered, and librarians work in society. Fair enough: this is an epistemological, not ontological remark. Wittgenstein would have appreciated these puzzles that are implied by librarians’ daily work. The role of libraries seems diminished, however, if knowledge is merely socially constructed, and if there is no sense of an independent world out there, whether or not we have practical access to it. In a sense, Lankes’ constructionist view is intended to be liberating from the constricting notion of librarians as guardians of truth and social agents to socialize or stigmatize disenfranchised minorities. I appreciate this liberating sense, but I still wonder whether the social, cultural, and scientific memory that librarians work with does not give some access to a world as they found it, not just as they made it.

What does it matter? What matters is the status of truth and any sense of objective reality in a social, political context that tends towards “post-truth” wish fulfillments, or cloaked recourse to power in “truthiness.” There is a reason that librarians have led the charge to download, record, store, and discover all the scientific data and studies that some government web sites have assiduously culled since January. They believe that such knowledge matters, not because a political or cultural point of view constructed it, but because it is actually the state of affairs: we are mostly likely heading into a global climate catastrophe that will profoundly alter human societies and our natural environment. That is an agreement among an astonishing array of scientists, and is worth remembering. As another President has stated, “selected sorting of the facts . . . is self-defeating. Because, as my mother used to tell me, reality has a way of catching up with you.”

Lankes’ Field Guide is a helpful guide to the work librarians do, and why they do it, but it is not a definitive word. Perhaps that word cannot yet (or ever) be said. Libraries are defined by the work of librarians, and not the other way around. Librarians do help make their communities better: smarter, more capable, more fulfilled. To the extent they do that, they will have a very valuable role, one that is not really new at all.
Below is a list of books the library staff has either currently read or is reading. Each book has 1 to 5 star rating based on how they enjoyed the book.

**Urszula “Ula” Lechtenberg:**

*Born a Crime*, by Trevor Noah ★★★★★

*A life in Parts*, by Bryan Cranston ★★★★☆

*The Butcher’s Hook*, by Janet Ellis ★★★☆☆

**Beverly Lysobey:**

*The Sleepwalker*, by Chris Bohjalian ★★★★★

*Norse Mythology*, by Neil Gaiman ★★★★★

*Behind Her Eyes: A Novel*, by Sarah Pinborough ★★★★☆

*The Girl Before: A Novel*, by JP Delaney ★★★☆☆

**Renata Cioffi:**

*Ghost Ship*, by Clive Cussler ★★★★★

**Daniel Fitzroy:**

*Rome and Jerusalem: The Clash of Ancient Civilizations*, by Martin Goodman ★★★★☆

**Deana Santoro-Dillon:**

*The Girls*, by Emma Cline ★★★★☆

**Elizabeth Knapik:**

*Paris for One and Other Stories*, by Jojo Moyes ★★★★☆

**Zachariah Claybaugh:**

*The Fifth Season*, by N.K. Jemisin ★★★★☆

*White Trash: The 400-Year Untold History of Class in America*, by Nancy Isenberg ★★★★★

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**BRAIN TEASERS**

1) What makes more as you take them?

2) What can you hold without ever touching, or using your hands?

3) What kind of room has no doors or windows?

Answers on page 8
Staff Book Review
--by Chelsea Stone, Digital Projects & Resource Management Librarian

Orson Scott Card is often best known for his science fiction, including *Ender’s Game* (now a major motion picture). The *Tales of Alvin Maker*, however, take place in an alternative American, frontier reality to 17th and 18th century histories of European settlement on the Atlantic coast, westward expansion by way of the eastern rivers and Native American land. The fictionalized map of these regions have familiar geography and readers will recognize some names, but the territories illustrate the extent to which Card’s story has decidedly altered the shape of history. The use historic figures to weave his tale; including Abraham Lincoln, Thomas Jefferson, Napoleon Bonaparte and Marquis de La Fayette, lends authenticity and credibility to this alternative history. These characters maintain much of their essence and Card uses them as anchors to ground us in the Americana of the story.

And here begins the American legend of the Maker (Creator) and his nemesis the Unmaker (Destroyer). Alvin Maker has folk magic and enhanced power from being the seventh son of a seventh son. His powers allow him to interact with the chemistry of things and then through understanding to alter, change, fix or create, such as healing by looking inside the body or turning iron into gold by looking inside the metal. There is also a quality of giving life or purpose to both things and people. Many characters in this fantasy tale have “knacks,” which allow dowsers to find water and those with second sight to warn of dangers. It is with the help of others with gifts that Alvin fights the Unmaker and those influenced by his dark powers. Through the Unmaker, Card deals with the harsh realities of this time period; race relations, stealing lands, breaking treaties, killings for gain and corrupt politicians are all an element to this tales. By adding folk magic and creating an alternative America, Card is almost trying to give us a glimpse of the America that could have been.

Ten Recommended Books: A Reading List for Spring 2017  (All found in the Library)


Library Staff Changes

The Library welcomes Susan Luchars as part-time evening & weekend reference librarian. Susan previously worked with Sacred Heart University librarians as an intern, finishing her degree from Simmons College School of Library and Information Studies. Susan brings a wide curiosity and awareness of library services, and particular ability with locating archival and special resources.

The Library welcomes Mark Denny as Manager of Library Instructional Services Support and Technology. Mark has worked for Sacred Heart University since 2011 in the IT/Faculty, so he has extensive experiences with faculty and student members, as well as University technology and policies. Mark has long been interested in Library and Information Science, and has taken several classes at Southern Connecticut State University. He will be working on digital instructional projects and supporting library technologies both for library staff, faculty, and students.
**Ryan Matura Library Book Club**

Reading List and Meeting Dates

**April:** *The Light Between Oceans* by M.L. Stedman — Book Club Meeting for April book will be May 10, 2017 at 2:00 PM at the Library Café

If you are interested in participating in the Book Club please email me, Renata Cioffi, at cioffim@sacredheart.edu

Enjoy the readings!

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**Brain Teasers Answers:** 1) Footsteps, 2) Your breath, and 3) Mushroom

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**Library Statistics @ a Glance**

1) Number of students using library **113,967**
2) Number of EBSCO Database Searches from July 2016 to December 2016 **8,032,010**
3) Number of Reference Desk Activity **2,263**
4) Number of Times Study Rooms Booked **2,234**

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**Considering Using Artstor and its 375,000 Open Access Images**

- Continued from page 2-

freely available online for immediate use). In 2016, Artstor joined ITHAKA, a not-for-profit, perhaps best known for its database JSTOR. The assembling of image collections that span cultures and eras makes Artstor an invaluable resource for education and scholarship in numerous disciplines studied at Sacred Heart University.

While SHU library users have access to the Artstor Digital Library and the Open Access images, they are also encouraged to create a registered account for additional services. Images from the digital library can populate Power Point presentations and content rights have been cleared for educational use. Personal collections created by faculty and students can be utilized for instruction, study, research, examinations, presentations and more. Teaching resources provide a value add with curriculum guides, subject guides, surveys case studies and free webinars. Access for registered users is also offered through a mobile site.

To access the Artstor Digital Library and register please go to: library.artstor.org

Chelsea Stone, the Digital Resources & Projects Management Librarian is the institutional contact for Artstor at SHU and can be reached at stonec7@sacredheart.edu. Please feel free to contact her with any questions.

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**Starbucks Library Café**

**Fall & Spring Semester Hours**

Monday—Thursday 8:00 AM—9:00 PM
Friday 8:00 AM—4:00 PM
Saturday CLOSED
Sunday CLOSED

Grab And Go Sandwiches or Salad
With a Selection of Drinks