The FBI has not been here

The Patriot Act

Forty-five days after Sept. 11th, the U.S. Congress rushed to pass the USA Patriot Act, one of the most controversial pieces of legislation enacted in recent memory. Does the Patriot Act provide reasonable safeguards against a future terrorist threat or is it primarily a threat to your civil liberties? The answer, of course, depends on who is talking. It is clear, however, that the Act provides the government with expanded access to personal records including individual library records. This short piece reviews

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• Permits the FBI to compel production of library circulation records, Internet use records, and registration information stored in any medium.

• Does not require the agent to demonstrate "probable cause," the existence of specific facts to support the belief that a crime has been committed or that the items sought are evidence of a crime. Instead, the agent only needs to claim that he believes that the records he wants may be related to an ongoing investigation related to terrorism or intelligence activities, a very low legal standard.

• Libraries or librarians served with a search warrant issued under FISA rules may not disclose, under of penalty of law, the existence of the warrant or the fact that records were produced as a result of the warrant. A patron cannot be told that his or her records were given to the FBI or that he or she is the subject of an FBI investigation.

• Overrides state library confidentiality laws protecting library records.

The USA Patriot Act 2001, American Library Association (http://www.ala.org/ala/oif/ifissues/usapatriotact.htm)

What is library policy towards confidentiality?
Each library respects the privacy of all library users, no matter their age. Unless required by law, the library does not give out information about titles of books checked out, the number of books overdue, or the titles of books overdue, except to those who are able to provide an appropriate personal identification.

Under Georgia Law 24-9-46, circulation and similar records of a library which identify the user of library materials are confidential and may not be disclosed except:

1. To members of the library staff in the ordinary course of business;
2. Upon written consent of the user of the library materials or the user's parents or guardian if the user is a minor or ward; or
3. Upon appropriate court order or subpoena.

Collection and retention of information
We collect information necessary to offer quality services to our users. This information is retained only for as long as it is required for library business purposes. Your library record includes current information, such as items currently checked out or on hold, as well as overdue materials and fines. The library does not maintain a history of what a customer has previously checked out once books and materials are returned on time. Similarly, library computer workstations are programmed to delete the history of a user's Internet use and information searches once an individual session is completed. All library staff treat reference questions, whether in person or online, confidentially. Personal identifying information related to these questions is purged on an ongoing basis.

In general, how do libraries handle requests for records from law enforcement?
Typically, a court of competent jurisdiction must subpoena requests for patron records. Based on the advice of University Counsel in each incident, records are released only if the subpoena is legal and binding upon the library.

How are the libraries responding to the USA PATRIOT Act?
The USA PATRIOT Act is law, and Emory's Libraries will comply with it. Longstanding library policies relating to privacy and confidentiality of information have not changed as a result of the act. These policies protect the confidentiality of patron records, subject to state and federal laws. Library

USA PATRIOT Act and Library Confidentiality Questions and Answers

Since the USA PATRIOT Act went into effect October 26, 2001, Emory University Libraries have received many questions about the act's effect on library policy concerning the confidentiality of library records.
Information for Social Scientists

staff members will respond to specific requests for information as they have done in the past, in keeping with established policies and procedures. Should library records be requested under the USA PATRIOT Act, the law states that library staff cannot inform the person about whom the information is requested, nor speak to coworkers, the media or other government officials about the inquiry. Such requests can be reported to a higher authority within the University only.

USA Patriot Act and Library Confidentiality Questions and Answers, Emory University Libraries, July 6, 2004
http://www.library.emory.edu/conpolfaq.html

More Information on USA Patriot Act and Libraries

USA Patriot Act Overview, Department of Justice (http://www.lifeandliberty.gov/patriot_overview_pversion.pdf)

Surveillance Under the USA Patriot Act, American Civil Liberties Union (http://www.aclu.org/SafeandFree/SafeandFree.cfm?ID=12126&c=206)

The USA Patriot Act of 2001, American Library Association (http://www.al.org/ala/oif/ffissues/usapatriotact.htm)


The Search and Seizure of Electronic Information: The Law Before and After the USA Patriot Act, Association of Research Libraries (http://www.arl.org/info.frn/other/matrix.pdf)

Post September 11 Resources for Universities, NASULGG/AAU (http://aau.edu/resources/resources.html)


Mitrano, Tracy, The Patriot Act of 2001: Potential Implications for Information Technologies in Colleges and Universities, Cornell Office of Information Technology

NOTE: On January 29, 2003 the American Library Association adopted a resolution declaring that the USA Patriot Act was a “present danger to the constitutional rights and privacy rights of library users.” and urged Congress to “amend or change the sections of these laws and the guidelines that threaten or abridge the rights of inquiry and free expression.” In 2004, the Justice Department stated that it had not used Section 215 to access library records.

ELECTRONIC UPDATE

A number of new databases of interest to social scientists have been added. To find a complete list of the library’s databases click on “Electronic Resources” at the General Libraries homepage (http://web.library.emory.edu).

AFRICA-WIDE: NiPAD combines African Studies and South African Studies databases to provide access to multi-disciplinary information on Africa. Includes a wide range of information sources (books, journals, radio and television programs, newspapers, etc.) from Africa, Europe, and the USA. Citations from this database may be imported into EndNote.

ArtSTOR: The ARTstor Charter Collection currently contains approximately 300,000 images; by 2006 it is expected to contain 500,000. The Charter Collection documents artistic traditions across many times and cultures and embraces
architecture, painting, sculpture, photography, decorative arts, and design as well as many other forms of visual culture. Its richness, scope and variety support the needs of teachers and scholars throughout the arts and humanities.

**EIGHTEENTH CENTURY COLLECTIONS ONLINE** contains digital images of every page of 150,000 books published during the 18th Century. With full-text searching of approximately 33 million pages, Eighteenth Century Collections Online allows researchers new methods of access to critical information in the fields of history, literature, religion, law, fine arts, science and more.

**HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES INDEX** includes three separate HW Wilson databases:

*Humanities Abstracts*, a bibliographic database that cites articles from English-language periodicals. Periodical coverage includes some of the best-known scholarly journals and numerous lesser-known but important specialized magazines.

*Humanities & Social Sciences Index Retrospective*: Coverage includes a wide range of interdisciplinary fields covered in a broad array of humanities and social sciences journals, 1907 - 1984


**INDEX TO CURRENT URBAN DOCUMENTS**

This index is a key online resource for local government publications in the US and Canada. Emory currently owns only the online index for Current Urban Documents, not the full-text documents. URLs are provided for issuing agencies/metropolitan governments, but some searching may be necessary within the site to locate the indexed document. Coverage begins in 1972.

**MUSIC INDEX** provides indexing (no full text) to periodical articles on music from 1979 to the present. Coverage is international in scope and includes music of all periods and genres, musical instruments, composers, performers, the music industry, and other music-related topics. In addition to comprehensive coverage of periodicals devoted to music, provides selective indexing of journals in related disciplines and of some general titles. The print version of Music Index goes back to 1949

**NEW LEFT REVIEW DIGITAL ARCHIVE**

The *New Left Review* is a highly cited and influential journal of politics, economics, and culture. The new digital archive indexes all articles from 1960-present. Currently, only articles from 1980 to the present are available for download. Eventually, all articles since 1960 will be available full-text. Author, subject, and title searching is available as is cross-referencing by author.

**PRIMATE REVIEW** indexes (no abstracts or full text) the scientific literature on primatology/nonhuman primates from 1940 to the present. Coverage includes all publication categories (articles, books, abstracts, technical reports, dissertations, book chapters, etc.) and many subject areas including behavior, colony management, ecology, reproduction, field studies, disease models, veterinary science, psychology, physiology, pharmacology, evolution, taxonomy, developmental and molecular biology, genetics and zoogeography. Coordinated by the Wisconsin Primate Research Center and the Washington National Primate Research Center.

**U.S. Congressional Serial Set** is a digital collection of the reports, documents and journals of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives that have been bound in sequential volumes since 1817. These materials are a rich source of primary source documents on all aspects of American history and government. Presently, material from the 15th - 24th Congresses (1817-1837) is available in full text, with colored maps and an extensive index. Readex will continuously update this database as new volumes and Congresses are added. Eventually the collection will go to 1980 and include over 12 million pages. In the interim these volumes are available in the documents collection on Level 1.

**Coming Soon.....**

**The World Christian Database** includes detailed information on 9,000 Christian denominations and on religions in every country of the world. Extensive data are available on 238
ERIC Update

New free website:
The new government ERIC website, is up and running as of Sept 1, 2004. The search engine provides access to the bibliographic citations of ERIC records from 1966 through July 2004. Computer Sciences Corporation (CSC), the company responsible for creating the database, is required by contract to have citations from January 1, 2004 – December 2004 indexed by January 31st, 2005. Previous information indicated that these citations would be available by September 30, 2004. The URL for this site is site: http://www.eric.ed.gov/

Additional Access to the ERIC database:
Even though the ERIC database is now available for free, Woodruff Library will retain its fee-based subscription to ERIC via OVID to take advantage of OVID’s additional search capabilities. Full text documents that are available free via the government site are linked in the OVID database. The URL for ERIC via OVID is http://www.library.emory.edu/IG/

Full-text vs. fiche: Documents dated after June 30, 2004, will only be available in electronic format. Currently, there are no plans to retrospectively convert documents dated 1966-2003, therefore the Woodruff library must retain the many cabinets of ERIC microfiche located on level one of the library.

Ongoing information about changes in ERIC is available at http://www.lib.msu.edu/corby/education/doe.html#official.

UPCOMING TRIALS

Expect to find email notices for a number of database trials that are being scheduled for February or March. As always we value your feedback. Among the titles that you will be able to sample are

- Book Index with Reviews
- Communication and Mass Media Index
- Gender Studies Database

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and make it universally accessible and useful. -Google website January 1, 2005
http://print.google.com/googleprint/about.html#1

any of you have heard about Google Scholar, a new tool created by Google that allows researchers to search the web for scholarly material such as peer-reviewed articles from academic journals, books, theses, and the like. Google Scholar, which was unveiled in mid-November, is still in a beta/testing stage and is not clearly linked from the main Google homepage.

Reach the Scholar via the current URL: http://scholar.google.com.

Google Scholar differs from “regular” Google in that it focuses more narrowly on materials from academic publishers and archives that have made agreements with Google to allow searching of their holdings that had previously been “hidden” behind walls that required subscriptions to peer over. When Google Scholar displays its ranked search results, each item in the list will also have a link to an additional list of works that cite that item. So, even if a particular work is not actually available on-line (and, lest we forget, much scholarly material is not yet on-line), Google Scholar can still bring it to your attention if that work is cited in other works that are available on-line.

Google Scholar is not a full text database. The links to titles and works that Google Scholar displays will usually display only bibliographic information and abstracts for those titles. Unless a work is available through an open-access publisher or archive, the full text will not be available to you for printing or downloading unless Emory has a subscription to the source for that work or you are willing to pay the publisher/producer for access. Google Scholar is more an alternate means for
**searching** for scholarly works than an alternate means for actually accessing them.

Q & A on Google Scholar

Q: So what publishers and archives are searchable through Google Scholar? How extensive is its coverage?
A: These are very good questions and Google has not been forthcoming with this information so far. Keep in mind that if a publisher or archive does not have an agreement with Google to make its holdings searchable, its contents may not appear in the search results.

Q: This is a "beta" version of Google Scholar; are there any bugs or quirks to be aware of?
A: Yes. It's not clear what constitutes "scholarly" material from the point of view of Google's web crawlers. Early reviews of Google Scholar have commented that search results often include decidedly non-academic items or miss items you would expect to find. **Google Scholar frequently misses holdings in Emory libraries and provides users with information on how to purchase or borrow items.** Remember to check holdings in EUCLID before following this advice.

Q: How can I locate an item in a search result that is not available online?
A: For items that are not available online, Google Scholar provides "Library Search" and "Web Search" links that enable you to search for nearby libraries that may have those items (remember it often misses Emory holdings so check EUCLID) and/or do additional web searching for more information about those items.

Q: Are the materials searchable through Google Scholar also searchable through "regular" Google?
A: Yes.

Q: So if I do a search in Google Scholar and come across some articles I want to download, what's the best way to do so?
A: You should go to the library's main page and check our holdings to see if we have access to the journals that published those articles. If you're off-campus, you may be prompted for your Emory ID. **On a related note, the library is testing a modification of EUCLID to allow users to try their searches through Google Scholar. Look for options to "Search Google Scholar" when EUCLID searches return no hits or you want to expand a search.**

Q: Where can I learn more?
A: The library has a "Better Googling" workshop scheduled for January 18 and again for February 8 (2:30 - 3:45, both days). Google Scholar will be one of the features covered in this workshop. To sign up, please contact Lloyd Busch (email: liblab@learnlink.emory.edu; phone: 404-727-0178).

Google: the Library Nearest You?

Google Scholar is not the only initiative that Google is up to these days. There is also the Google Print Project. This has two components. The first is Google Print for Publishers, a web-based program that lets book publishers have their books digitally scanned and the content included in Google’s main search results. The second is Google's widely-publicized project with Harvard, the University of Michigan, the New York Public Library, Oxford University, and Stanford to allow Google to scan all or part of their library holdings. For books that are in the "public domain" (i.e. where copyright has expired), any Google user can browse through the books in their entirety and read their text from digital images of the books' pages. For books that are still under copyright, search results will return bibliographic information about those books and up to three snippets of text that contain the search terms the user entered.

**You cannot actually print out or download a copy of any Google Print Project book;** instead,
Google will provide links to let you search for nearby libraries that may have the book or to go to Amazon to buy it. This is true for books within and outside of the public domain. (Remember to check EUCLID for Emory holdings as they are often missed.) As with Google Scholar, this project is more for searching materials than for actually accessing and downloading them.

Q & A Google Print Project with Libraries

Q: So will all the holdings of these libraries be digitized and made searchable through Google?
A: That is not the plan at present. Michigan plans to include all of its seven million volumes in the project, but the other participating libraries are being more selective. Harvard will initially include only 40,000 volumes out of its holdings of fifteen million; the New York Public Library will include only fragile materials deemed of broad interest; Oxford's Bodleian Library will include only books from prior to 1900; and Stanford will include roughly two million of its eight million volumes. Harvard, however, has indicated that if the project goes well, it will include more of its holdings over time.

Q: How long is this project going to take?
A: The estimate being bandied about right now is at least 10 years. However, books will become searchable as they are digitized, so you will not have to wait a decade to start seeing results from this project.

Q: Are all the participating institutions granting equal levels of access to their holdings to the public at large?
A: That's not clear at this point in time. Harvard, for instance, has indicated that it may not make any portions of copyrighted materials viewable on-line and that only bibliographic information will be available. Each institution may also grant its own users extra levels of access above and beyond what the public at large will have.

Q: So how does this relate to Google Scholar?
A: Right now, these are distinct projects. However, Google has hinted that it may integrate them more closely in the future.

You can read more about both projects here:
http://scholar.google.com/scholar/about.html
http://searchenginewatch.com/searchday/article.php/3437471

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Woodruff Library Graduate Fellowships
Application Deadline March 14, 2004

Fundied by the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, the Woodruff Library will award up to four fellowships for 2004-2005 (9-month or 12-month) to advanced graduate students expecting to complete their dissertations by the end of the fellowship period. Fellows will work approximately 20 hours per week in the library in an area relating to their subject specialization.

Past fellows have worked in a variety of library areas: work with curators and specialists in preparing archival collections for research use and developing a seminar or exhibition from collections; developing or managing a digital project in the fellow’s subject area; assisting in research projects with numeric data sets; assisting in designing data gathering tools and in statistical analysis of user survey instruments; assisting in analyzing and developing library collections in a particular subject area; assisting students with research projects and the like. One of the fellows selected will be named the Joan I. Gotwals Fellow and will receive a $1500 research/travel fund to supplement the stipend.

Two types of fellowships may be offered: a 12-month fellowship (September 1, 2005 - August 31, 2006) with a stipend of $18,000, or a 9-month fellowship (September 1, 2005-May 31, 2006) with a stipend of $13,500. Three-month fellowships for summer 2006, may also be available.
Information for Social Scientists

Some of the social science graduate students who have been Woodruff Fellows in the past include: John Bing of Anthropology, Michael Elliott of Sociology and Political Science's Erik Tilman and Tavishi Bhasin. (Note that full time library staffers Rob O'Reilly of the Data Center and Chris Palazzolo, Librarian for Political Science, started as Woodruff Fellows.) All Fellows agree that this is a wonderful opportunity to complete your dissertation and build valuable new skills. Think about applying!

The deadline for applications is 4 p.m. Tuesday, March 22, 2005. For full descriptions of the fellowships and application information, please visit: http://web.library.emory.edu/services/hr/fellows.html

Building Update

Construction on the new Sodexho Library coffee shop is scheduled to begin the first week of February. Really! In preparation for construction, the microform collection on the ground floor will be reorganized this January. Prepare for a grand opening of the coffee shop on March 21. Although construction will occur during the semester, the Library is working with the facilities staff to minimize construction disturbances to users.

Also note that during the semester break cool new furniture was installed in the Technology Centers (the Beck Center, ECIT, and the Data Center) and after spring break ECIT will be opening a new collaborative viewing/multimedia practice room with a 61" plasma screen.

Wireless News

The wireless service provided at Woodruff Library has been upgraded. The upgrade is meant to provide more reliable and broader connectivity for laptop users. The first time you connect to the new network, you will be required to reconfigure your laptop wireless connection. After this initial reconfiguration, you may access the network using your Emory University network ID. Connections will now be restricted to current Emory students, faculty, staff and students.

The new wireless service will be much more secure and will result in fewer “dead zones.” Patrons should be able to connect in many more places in the library. However, there will be a few initial problems with “roaming.” If a patron needs to go from one place in the library to another, he/she may not be able to stay connected. The patron will need to log out and log back in again in order to access the wireless service.

Infocommons students will be available for wireless assistance. Instructions will also be available at all service desks in the library.

The library is one of the first sites on campus to go wireless; other areas of campus will gradually be added over time. See the Netcom site for more information http://www.emory.edu/netcom. If you have further questions, please contact Francine Thurston at francine.thurston@emory.edu. If you have questions about your network ID, please call the Information Technology Division (ITD) at 404-727-7777.

ReservesDirect 2.1

In November, the library released an upgraded version of ReservesDirect. It may look different, but it has the same features as before, plus some new ones. The new version is streamlined and more intuitive and easier to use. And, the new features give you more options for managing your course reserves.

In addition to managing course reserves yourself, you can now add a proxy manager, such as a student teaching assistant, to maintain and modify the reserves for a specified course. For team-taught courses, ReservesDirect can now recognize multiple instructors who have the ability to add materials to a shared class list.

With ReservesDirect, you or a proxy manager can set up and manage library course reserves from home or the office. It enables you to create a class reserves space and then:
• upload PDF’s of course materials
• fax a document to ReservesDirect – it will be converted to a PDF automatically
• request that a book, book chapter, or article held by the library be added to a course list
• reactivate a class from a previous semester
• add materials from one class to another
• time the appearance of materials – you can upload all reserves materials at the beginning of the semester and set ReservesDirect to them available after specified dates

A reserves list created in ReservesDirect can be exported to Blackboard. The new Blackboard reserves list is dynamic, and any time more items are added to the reserves list in ReservesDirect, the list in Blackboard is automatically updated.

For those who are new to ReservesDirect (or those who could use a refresher), there is a set of helpful online tutorials available. These two-minute videos, put together by the library’s ReservesDirect team, lead users step-by-step through using ReservesDirect and managing their reserves. They are available at:
http://web.library.emory.edu/services/circulation/reserves/tutorials.html

LIBQUAL+ Survey is coming!

Soon, many of you will be contacted by email and asked to participate in LIBQUAL+, an anonymous online survey rating the library’s performance. We want your opinions and suggestions on different aspects of the library’s service, and your responses really do matter to us. The online survey will run from 21 February until March 11, 2005.

LIBRARY AND ITD CONTACTS:

General Libraries

LIAISONS /LIBRARIANS
Librarians are assigned to work with individual academic departments. They acquire research materials in the field and can assist faculty and students with instruction or research needs. Librarians also serve a liaison function for their departments and can provide general information about library news and services.

• African American Studies Librarian
  Appointment pending. Contact Kim Collins 7-2997 kcoll2@emory.edu if you need immediate help.
  • Liz Cooper 7-0115 ecoope2@emory.edu
    Anthropology Librarian
  • Liz McBride 7-6953 libemb@emory.edu
    African Studies and Sociology Librarian
  • Rob O’Reilly 7-6129 roreill@emory.edu
    Coordinator of Electronic Data Services. Oversees electronic data collections and services. Emory’s representative to ICPSR
  • Justin Otto 7-0150 jotto@emory.edu
Information for Social Scientists

Economics Librarian
- Chris Palazzolo  7-0143
  cpalazz@emory.edu
  Political Science & International Documents Librarian

- Sala Rhodes Shierling  2-2833
  smrhode@emory.edu
  Educational Studies & Psychology Librarian

- Sandra Still  7-1061
  libsjs@emory.edu
  Women’s Studies Librarian.

SERVICES
- Government Information Center,  7-6880
  is main service number.

- Interlibrary Loan Services, Margaret Ellingson, Coordinator.  7-6874 is the main service number. Margaret may be reached at 7-6893 or libmgw@emory.edu

- Instruction & Reference Services, Nancy Reinhold, Head.  7-6875 is the main service number. Nancy may be reached at 7-0148 or libngr@emory.edu

- Reserves, Chris Baldassari, Reserves Supervisor at  7-6867 or cbaldas@emory.edu.

- Studies/Carrels, Administrative Office,  7-6861.

- Training/Instruction, Nancy Reinhold, Coordinator, 7-0148 or libngr@emory.edu

ITD SUPPORT SERVICES
(ANTHROPOLOGY, ECONOMICS, POLITICAL SCIENCE, PSYCHOLOGY & SOCIOLOGY)
- Jack Murray, Desktop support, 7-4634
- Heather Smith, Desktop Support, 7-4634
(Educational Studies)
- Derek Spransy, Desktop Support, 7-8266,
- Kim Culbertson, Desktop Support, 7-8266,

Back Issues
Electronic copies of back issues of Information for Social Sciences are now available at
http://web.library.emory.edu/subjects/socsci/issindex.html

Print copies of back issues may also be available. Requests should go to Liz McBride, libemb@emory.edu or 7-6953.