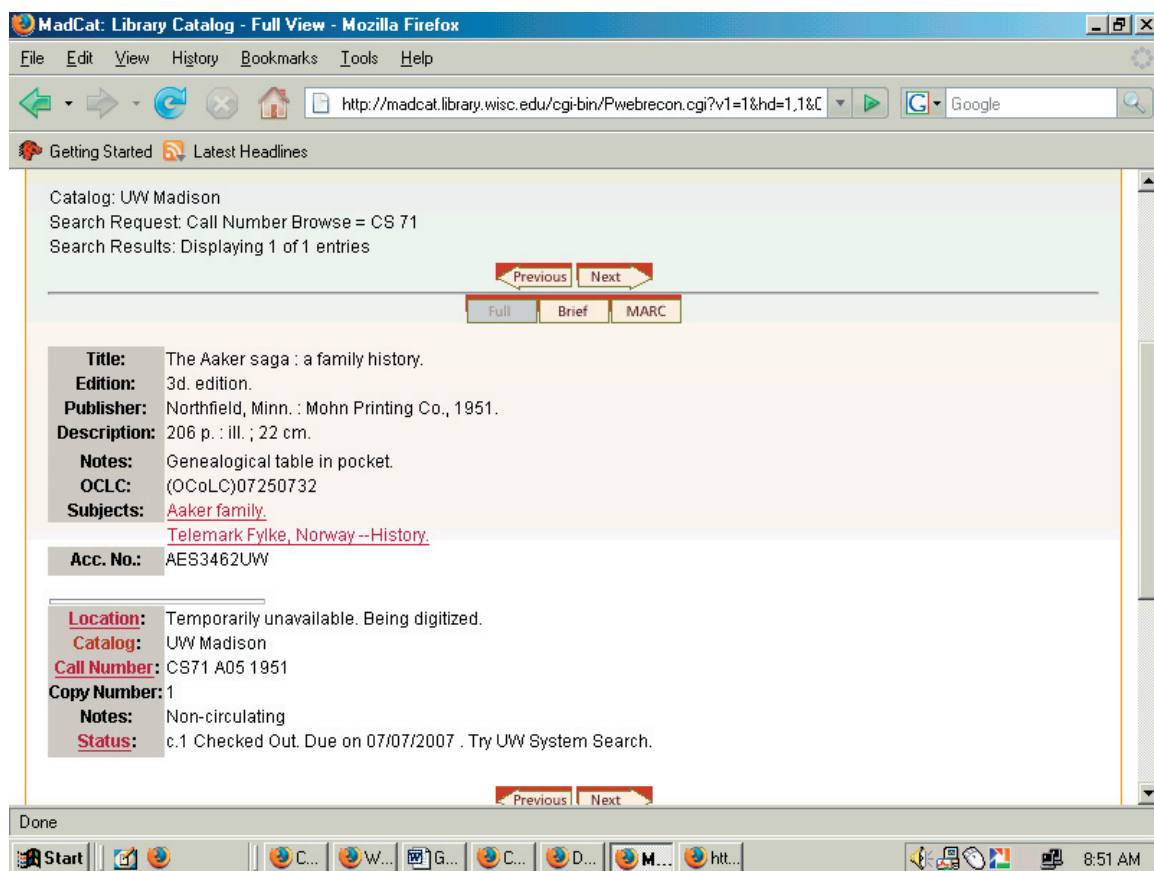


For Your Information

The Google Project

UW-Madison's Google Book Project has begun! Books from selected subject areas are being removed from the stacks, digitized, and then will be available for your electronic reading. Books being scanned will be unavailable for about two months.

If you are searching Madcat and come across a record that looks like this:



that means it is being digitized in the Google project. The Wisconsin Historical Society is starting with the CS 71 (Genealogy) section which is going to excite the many genealogists (and librarians) who utilize the Historical Society's extensive collection in this area. Other UW-Madison libraries are sending their own specialized books to Google for digitizing.

For further information about the Google Book Project, see UW-Madison's Google Library Project [FAQs \(pdf\)](#).

- Bob Shaw

For Your Information

Red Box Delivery

WiLS recently began using specially designed carts to hold the red boxes that the South Central Library System Delivery System (SCLSDS) uses to transport material to libraries throughout the state. These carts were specially designed (and patented) by Bruce Smith of SCLS to reduce lifting. The bright red carts hold six red boxes and are wheeled up a ramp on their delivery truck, thereby eliminating any lifting. Once at the SCLSDS office, workers sort the books directly from the boxes. Kudos to Bruce and the gang at SCLSDS for this back-saving device.

- Bob Shaw



Remembering Gerry Hurley

Many of you may remember Gerry Hurley, one of our early WiLS staff members. I'm sorry to report that she died March 20, 2007 in Arlington, Massachusetts after an eighteen-month struggle with cancer. Gerry worked for WiLS while she went to library school in the late 70's and in 1980 she was hired to head the WiLS Reference Service. She built the service from the ground up and handled thousands of telephone reference requests annually from libraries all over the state. She was especially skilled in utilizing specialized material in the libraries of the UW-Madison campus and in handling a wide range of online searching requests. At that time, online searching was expensive and difficult and typically done only in large or specialized libraries by highly trained staff. That fact inspired Gerry to get involved in the "new" technology of CDROM-based database tools being developed to make electronic searching more available to small libraries and individuals. She was hired by OCLC in 1985 to join their early CDROM development operation, bringing a rich knowledge of indexing, searching and user interface needs. She later joined Silver Platter (which merged with Ovid in 2002), focusing on library training and managing their internal library. Gerry was an exceptional reference librarian as well as an excellent teacher and talented problem solver. When I met with Gerry at conferences, I regularly saw how much the development and marketing staff at Silver Platter and Ovid relied on her to understand questions from librarians about searching, indexing and interfaces. She was active in the early years of the cooperative reference group in ALA and later in the Special Libraries Association. Gerry was a great friend and wonderful colleague and will be missed by many. An obituary appears in the Boston Globe, March 30, 2007—www.legacy.com/BostonGlobe/DeathNotices.asp?Page=Lifestory&PersonId=86995220

-Mary Williamson

For Your Information

Reference Service News

Here are just a few of the latest arrivals in the reference collection. You may contact us through WiLSref@WiLS.wisc.edu if you need information from these or any other reference resources you don't presently have.

Encyclopedia of Language & Linguistics 2nd ed. ed. by Keith Brown with Anne H. Anderson et al. Elsevier, 2006.

"This second edition of the highly acclaimed Encyclopedia of Language & Linguistics cannot be surpassed for its depth, currency, interdisciplinary coverage, and sheer comprehensiveness in a field where such an achievement seems next to impossible."

The Midnight Eye Guide to New Japanese Film Tom Mes and Jasper Sharp Stone Bridge, 2005.

"extensively rewritten, expanded, updated, and revised," not simply a print rehash of Web content. The authors focus on 20 filmmakers and their works, reviewing 97 films in all. Some of the 20 are well known, but a number of them are up-and-coming; most are associated with what the authors identify as a Japanese film renaissance that began in the 1990s. The authors characterize each director in a detailed article focused on career, and they give every film full-scale analysis."

Gale directory of databases v. 1: Online databases v.2: CD-ROM, diskette, magnetic tape, handheld, and batch access database products. 2007.

"A very usable tool that improves upon its predecessors. Recommended for research libraries and for regional universities and smaller libraries that need to track progress in providing electronic data for students and researchers."

The Cambridge Dictionary of Sociology ed. by Bryan S. Turner Cambridge, 2006.

"comprehensive, alphabetical listing of major sociological terms, concepts, and people. Entries provide a good amount of information on the topics. Most are at least two to three paragraphs long and many span several pages. This volume will serve as an excellent introductory work for novice sociologists and as a refresher for more advanced scholars. Many entries provide cross-references in boldface for additional insight on specific topics. The book's simple, straightforward style is handy and easily accessible but does not sacrifice the quality of the content."

2007 Wisconsin Business Service Directory Harris Infosource. 2007.

Please don't forget to call us, if you need the resources of the UW Madison Campus for a reference request. We will do all we can for you and your patron.

We will be sending out a request for verification and updating of reference contact records soon.

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-Fran Metcalf

Access NewsLetter

WiLS ILL and Reference News

An irregular publication with writing contributions by Mark Beatty, Fran Metcalf, Joy Pohlman, Eric Robinson, Bob Shaw, Al Wenzel, Mary Williamson and Tom Zillner.

Edited by Bob Shaw and Joy Pohlman.

Layout, graphics by S. C. Zillner.



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About the Google/UW–Madison Library Project

Overview of the Project

The University of Wisconsin–Madison Libraries share Google's mission to make the world's great works of history and culture discoverable by anyone, anywhere in the world—simply by searching online.

The digitization project will expand access to resources from the UW–Madison Libraries and the Wisconsin Historical Society Library. The combined 8 million holdings of these libraries comprise one of the largest collections of historical documents and books to be found in the United States. They are ranked 10th in North America by the Association of Research Libraries in Washington, D.C.

Who else is participating in the project?

The total number of partners in the Google Book Library Project now equal 13; the UW–Madison was the eighth partner to join. They include: the University of California library system, University of Michigan, Harvard University, Stanford University, the New York Public Library, Oxford University, the Universidad Complutense de Madrid, National Library of Catalonia, University of Texas at Austin, Princeton University, the University of Virginia, and the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek. Google is also conducting a pilot project with the Library of Congress.

What is the goal of this project?

The goal of the Google Library Project is to make the wealth of knowledge in libraries around the world discoverable by everyone with access to the Internet. The result of the project will be to create a comprehensive, searchable, virtual catalog of books and resources.

Why did UW-Madison Libraries want to participate in the project?

This effort truly exemplifies the vision of The Wisconsin Idea—the view that the boundaries of the university are limitless. The libraries follow in this tradition. This project will provide worldwide access to materials that previously were accessible only by visiting the libraries.

Wisconsin is taking a leading role in preserving works for future generations and making the library's resources widely available for education and research. Resources such as government documents, and state and regional collections related to history, the environment, and the arts will be more accessible to K–12 schools from the University of Wisconsin's Web site as well as through Google Book Search.

How does this fit with the mission of the libraries?

Part of the stated mission of the UW–Madison Libraries reads: “. . . the libraries support the teaching, research, and outreach missions of the university . . . To that end the libraries acquire, organize, make accessible, and preserve sources of knowledge in all formats...”

This project has three primary goals: storage, preservation and access. This project will provide archival storage, preservation and access to resources in digital form for future generations.

How much work will be digitized?

The Wisconsin Project will digitize and archive more than 500,000 volumes from the collections of the UW–Madison Libraries and the Wisconsin Historical Society.

It will involve high-use collections that will include, but not be limited, to the following resources: federal and Wisconsin state documents, history of medicine, patents and discoveries, history of engineering, early publications of scientific societies, American and Wisconsin history, and genealogical materials.

Are the libraries violating copyright laws?

The libraries will not violate copyright laws. This includes taking every effort to not violate the legitimate rights of content owners to control the distribution and use of their works under copyright.

How does Google handle copyright?

Google is very respectful of copyright law. They have specifically designed Book Search to comply with it. Works in the public domain are available in full text. In the case of books that are still protected by copyright, users will only get basic background (such as the book's title and the author's name), at most a few lines of text related to their search, and links to where they can buy or borrow a book. If publishers or authors do not want to have their books digitized, those materials will be excluded.

What about the privacy issues related to Google's Library Project?

Google takes privacy of their users extremely seriously. Their policy is outlined at the following Web site:

<http://books.google.com/privacy.html>.

Who is funding this?

Google assumes the cost of digitization. The library will be responsible for selecting, packing, and organizing the materials to be sent for digitization.

Will this affect access to collections?

The volumes will not be disbound or in any way damaged by the scanning process. In most instances, the volumes pulled from the collection will be returned within two months—about the same amount of time that journals are removed from the collections for binding.

Where can I go to see a book digitized from a library?

For examples, go to:

<http://books.google.com/googlebooks/library.html>