



LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

The beginning of a new year always causes one to reflect on the accomplishments of the year just passed and to set goals for the year to come. For JSTOR, 1999 is particularly auspicious because the end of the year is our target for the completion of the JSTOR-Phase I archive. With 69 journals currently digitized and available we are right on schedule, but there remains much work to do. Finishing that job is our primary "resolution" for the year to come.

Reflecting upon the accomplishments of 1998, I want to highlight the completion of our Phase I list of titles. While the notion of completing a list sounds simple, the negotiating process for the inclusion of journals in JSTOR has been anything but that. Explaining the nuances of the mission and goals of our enterprise to publishers requires skill, patience and care. It is a marvelous accomplishment to sign 68 publishers. In each and every case, we have worked hard to establish a relationship based on candor and respect that will help insure that JSTOR remains true to its goal to serve all participants in the scholarly communication process.

1998 was also marked by continued acceleration in the growth in usage of the JSTOR database. Over 400,000 articles were printed during the year and nearly 1.4 million searches were performed. We could not be more pleased by the usefulness of the database and regard it as a signal from the scholarly community for us to press ahead to add more journals in more disciplines. We embark upon planning and production of these next phases with great enthusiasm.

Please keep sending us your comments, suggestions and yes, criticisms. We rely on them to insure that we continue to provide a resource of the highest possible quality.

Kevin M. Guthrie

JSTOR ANNOUNCES FINAL LIST OF JOURNAL TITLES FOR PHASE I

With the receipt of the signed agreement for its 117th journal title, JSTOR completed the selection process for its Phase I titles. The completion of the Phase I list marks the end of a three-year process that began in 1995 with the signing of the first ten journals in economics and history.

Phase I includes more titles than the 100 originally promised to participating libraries when they signed on to JSTOR. Participants will pay no additional fee for this added content. The JSTOR Board of Trustees reviewed and approved the proposal to expand the scope of Phase I at its meeting in July 1998. "We are pleased to offer our participating libraries additional titles," said Kevin Guthrie. "Many of the libraries bought into JSTOR on faith, when only a handful of titles were available in the database. To be able to reward them with more than they had expected is one way for us to show our appreciation for their important early support of the project."

JSTOR has developed a careful and deliberate process for selecting journals for inclusion. A variety of factors were taken into account when choosing Phase I titles, including the number of institutional subscriptions, citation impact factor, surveys of librarians and scholars within specific disciplines, and the length of the journal run.

"One of the reasons that we have exceeded our original 100 title target is that it was difficult to narrow down the number of titles," explains Sarah Sully, General Counsel and Director of Publisher Relations. "In each of the Phase I disciplines we have tried to include the core journals of the field. In some cases, that meant we had to add several titles more than had been projected. Even with the expansion there are many important titles that we hope to be able to add in the future."

JSTOR plans to convert Phase I titles and make them available to participants by the end of 1999. To date, the complete backfiles of 69 journals in Phase I have been digitized and are available online. As of January 1999, the JSTOR production staff has converted more than 500,000 articles containing nearly 3 million pages.

The completion of the Phase I list also marks the official launch of production for future phases. While Phase I offers participants a large number of journal titles in 15 different academic disciplines, later phases will consist of a series of smaller clusters of titles each focused on one particular academic discipline. Participants will be able to choose from among the discipline-specific clusters to provide access to those that are most relevant to the research needs of their institutions. Initial clusters to be offered include one of general science titles and one covering ecology and botany. More detailed information about future clusters and their availability will be announced in late spring 1999.

JSTOR ADDS CALIFORNIA DIGITAL LIBRARY AND CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM AS PARTICIPANTS

Recent agreements with two major state university systems in California enable access to JSTOR for more than 700,000 students, faculty and staff members at 31 different public colleges and universities. In late September, the California Digital Library (CDL), the recently established central digital library for the University of California system, signed an agreement to participate in JSTOR. In December, the library directors of the California State University system (CSU), the largest single state university system in the world, decided to participate as a unit. UC and CSU join the University of Texas and Pennsylvania State University as statewide systems participating in JSTOR.

“Because of their size and the distribution of their many campuses, the UC and CSU systems are ideal JSTOR participants,” says Kevin Guthrie, “It is likely that many duplicate copies of JSTOR journals occupy the shelves of these libraries, offering the potential for substantial capital savings for these institutions. In addition, we are extremely pleased to make JSTOR available to so many students on so many campuses.”

CSU, like many statewide systems considering participation in JSTOR, was able to take advantage of a budget augmentation from the State of California to pay JSTOR’s Database Development Fee. According to Evan Reader, Director of Software and Electronic Resources for CSU: “We felt that JSTOR is an important project, a good investment and worthy of our support. CSU’s Electronic Access to Information Resources committee had done a review of JSTOR some months ago and had recommended that the entire CSU system take a look at it. JSTOR sets a model for electronic archiving that we want to maintain.”

CSU’s decision to bring JSTOR to its 23 campuses was influenced by recommendations for JSTOR participation from four member universities that had already chosen to provide JSTOR access on their campuses: CSU-Fresno, Sonoma State University, San Francisco State University and California State Polytechnic University at Pomona.

According to Harold Schleifer, Director of the University Library at Cal Poly Pomona, which gained access to JSTOR this past April, “The titles in JSTOR were so basic, we thought they should be part of the core materials that would be ubiquitously available. Another motivating factor was that the experience on campuses with access to JSTOR was positive. People liked it and usage was good.”

JSTOR is also now available to the campuses of the University of California system through an agreement with the California Digital Library. Complementing the libraries of the nine UC campuses, the CDL focuses on selecting, managing and providing access to shared collections of high quality digital materials for the university system, which encompasses more than 100 libraries and 29 million volumes.

According to Richard Lucier, University Librarian and Executive Director of the CDL, “This is especially auspicious for California scholars given the scope and quality of JSTOR’s journals and the organization’s commitment to archiving content for the long term.”

California Digital Library:

University of California, Berkeley
University of California, Davis
University of California, Irvine
University of California, Los Angeles
University of California, Riverside
University of California, San Diego
University of California, San Francisco
University of California, Santa Barbara
University of California, Santa Cruz

California State University:

California Maritime Academy
California State University, Bakersfield
California State University, Channel Islands
California State University, Chico
California State University, Dominguez Hills
California State University, Fresno
California State University, Fullerton
California State University, Hayward
California State University, Long Beach
California State University, Los Angeles
California State University, Northridge
California State University, Monterey Bay
California State Polytechnic University, Pomona
California State University, Sacramento
California State University, San Bernardino
California State Polytechnic University, San Luis Obispo
California State University, San Marcos
California State University, Stanislaus
Humboldt State University
San Diego State University
San Francisco State University
San Jose State University
Sonoma State University

JSTOR FACULTY STORY:
DR. JOSEPH LAKER
PROFESSOR OF HISTORY
WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY

As a Professor of History at Wheeling Jesuit University (WJU) Dr. Joseph Laker's work goes far beyond classroom lectures. One of his most important roles is as a guide to his students, helping them as they learn the basics of historical research. For Dr. Laker, JSTOR has become an integral part of this process, as well as a valued teaching tool.

Wheeling Jesuit, a small university in Wheeling, West Virginia with approximately 1,400 students, endeavors to use advanced technology to offer its students a high quality liberal arts education. In his undergraduate course in Western Civilization, Dr. Laker's students use JSTOR to research an assignment on immigration. Students are asked to choose one interview from a selection of interviews with immigrants to the U.S. and then to examine that immigrant's experience using secondary resources such as journal and newspaper articles. One goal of the assignment is to expose students to various research tools in the library that they may not have used before. Many of Dr. Laker's students are more familiar with the Internet than they are with traditional research resources such as microfilm and microfiche, and they are eager to use it as part of their research. In fact, many students have come to depend on the Internet to the exclusion of other sources. Laker notes that although the Internet offers new opportunities for his students, their use of it needs to be supervised carefully.

"Many students today feel that as soon as you give them a topic for a research paper, all they have to do is go to the Internet and find all the information they need. Often that's not adequate," he says. "I think the Internet is wonderful and that it can bring great resources to a small college. But too many students use it as a substitute for good research techniques. JSTOR offers all the benefits of being online. It gives students almost instant satisfaction because they can put in a few keywords and see the number of

articles available to them. And I feel confident about the quality of the information because I know that the articles they're finding are peer evaluated." So far, Dr. Laker has been impressed with how well his students are using JSTOR. "The majority found JSTOR very easy to use and discovered quite a range of good articles."

Dr. Laker also uses JSTOR to prepare for his classes more efficiently, using it to find relevant articles, for example. Perhaps most important, he believes that JSTOR encourages him to create more effective assignments for his students. "I've had to become more thoughtful and careful about my assignments. I want my students to use different sources, but not to find easy answers. As a result, I'm making my assignments more pointed and specific. That has improved the assignments because students have a better idea of what I'm seeking."

At Wheeling Jesuit, the work of faculty such as Dr. Laker, with the support of the university librarians, is having an impact. WJU's 1998 usage of JSTOR was in the top 5% of small colleges participating in JSTOR.

JSTOR INITIATES INDIVIDUAL ACCESS THROUGH PUBLISHERS

As part of its continuing effort to benefit participating publishers and expand access to important scholarly journals, JSTOR is now working with publishers to offer the complete backruns of their journals to individual members and subscribers. According to Heidi McGregor, Associate Director for Publisher Relations at JSTOR, "Our goal in initiating this project is to cooperate with publishers in fulfilling their scholarly mission by providing individual members with access to their complete journal archive. Some publishers may also benefit by adding electronic subscriptions to their array of services, realizing a new source of income to support their publishing activities."

In early 1998, JSTOR and the Ecological Society of America (ESA), the publisher of *Ecology*, *Ecological Applications* and *Ecological Monographs*, launched a pilot project offering ESA members access to all three ESA titles (The ESA Archive) via JSTOR at a cost of \$50 per year. Subscribers were able to access the journals from any location by entering a username and password administered by the ESA.

More than 300 members took advantage of The ESA Archive in 1998. This provided a significant new scholarly resource to those ESA members not affiliated with a college or university participating in JSTOR. ESA members at JSTOR participating institutions also benefited by having access to ESA journals at home and while on leave or traveling since many institutions do not yet have the capability to offer remote access to members of their communities.

Una Smith of Yale University, an ESA member, comments, "The ESA Archive is invaluable for locating obscure natural history data on the species I study. There is no other efficient, systematic way to find such anecdotal observations in literature."

"It is very exciting to be able to offer our members access to archival issues," says Katherine McCarter, Executive Director of ESA. "The response has been very good so far and we



Dr. Joseph Laker and students at Wheeling Jesuit University in West Virginia.

anticipate that we will gain more subscribers as time goes on.”

With the success of the ESA pilot project, JSTOR is now actively working with other publishers. On January 1, the complete archive of the *William & Mary Quarterly*, which began publishing in 1892, became available to members of the Omohundro Institute of Early American History and Culture, the organization that publishes the journal. The Omohundro Institute was one of the first publishers to include its journal in JSTOR.

All Institute Associates at a contribution level of \$100 or more have access to the *Quarterly* in JSTOR, as do graduate student associates at a contribution level of \$35 or more. “The *Quarterly* is an incredibly rich resource and we wanted to make it available to the community interested in early American history and culture,” says Ron Hoffman, the Institute’s Director. “With the JSTOR search engine, *Quarterly* researchers will now be able to do in minutes what would have taken hours.”

The Institute also anticipates providing subscriptions to genealogists seeking to do research in Series I and II of the *Quarterly*, which include a great variety of stories, letters, anecdotes and birth and death notices for many colonial families, especially in Virginia. Convenient access to this fascinating collection of material is likely to be of great value to genealogical researchers.

JSTOR is currently in discussions with other participating

publishers about the benefits of offering individual subscribers access to their journals and it appears that many will take advantage of this opportunity.

WEB PAGE OUTLINING OPTIONS FOR REMOTE ACCESS TO ELECTRONIC RESOURCES NOW AVAILABLE

One of the most vexing issues facing providers of digital content, libraries, and users today is how to provide convenient portable access to electronic resources. JSTOR now offers a web page

www.jstor.org/about/authentication.html outlining various options for handling this complicated problem. Descriptions and examples of the following authentication methods are included: Proxy Servers (Mechanical and Application Proxies), Credential-Based Approaches (Direct Logon/Passwords and Digital Certificates), and Proxy/Credential Hybrid Approaches (JSTOR Logon Script). We hope that you find the information useful as you wrestle with these issues on your own campuses.

<http://www.jstor.org/>



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JSTOR FACTS

Statistics for the Year 1998
January - December

Total Accesses:	5,376,981
Searches Performed:	1,374,505
Articles Viewed:	987,195
Articles Printed:	415,493
Pages viewed:	2,268,592

Total issues currently available:	14,391
Total full-length articles available:	161,561
Total articles (incl. letters, etc.):	429,107
Total pages currently available:	2,623,586

Number of participating institutions:	385
Number of participating journals:	117
Number of journals available online:	69
Number of participating publishers:	68

COMMENTS

JSTOR cuts through how knowledge is organized in a discipline. You're no longer dependent on how other people in a discipline have categorized something. If you want to rethink how knowledge is organized, you need to get to the raw data. The full-text search capability makes this possible. In terms of the history of a discipline, you can look first for the use of a particular word, which is important in terms of trying to trace the history of scientific ideas. You can also look for people who were talking about a concept without using modern terminology – because it had not yet been created. You could then push back the origin of an idea.

Juliana Mulroy, Professor, Denison University

I want to say what a wonderful thing JSTOR is. With the whole of *Mind* now on it, it is even more wonderful: I have been engrossed all morning with back numbers from the last century.

Mark Sainsbury, Editor, Mind

JSTOR became a part of our long-range strategy to keep the physical size of our journal collection at a steady state. It will allow us eventually to eliminate many of our older print journals, freeing space for new materials. Also, we were able to fill in gaps in our holdings and to gain some new journals. For example, we didn't have any of the math journals in JSTOR. JSTOR is actually cheaper than replacing print journals with microform, and you can search an electronic journal in many more ways than with print or microform.

Dr. Damon D. Hickey, Director of Libraries, College of Wooster