

University Presses and Academic Libraries: Both “Crisis” and Pie in the Sky

BY REBECCA ANN BARTLETT

Once again I have the pleasure of taking figurative pen in hand to report to *Choice*'s readership on the state of university presses, a feature the magazine has offered every year since 1993. By tradition, this feature divides into two parts, a listing of titles that the presses themselves deem their most significant current titles for undergraduates and an essay that addresses issues related to university press publishing. All of this information comes from the presses' directors and marketing folks, in response to a two-part questionnaire to university press members of the Association of American University Presses (AAUP).

As in previous years the project began when I knocked heads with *Choice* managing editor Francine Graf, in an effort to offer questionnaire recipients talking points that would put a timely—and fresh—spin on the subject. This year we started further afield than we have in the past, offering presses an opportunity to comment on two very broad topics: first, the complicated and controversial publishing/dissemination model known as “open access” and, second, an initiative on the part of AAUP and the Association of Research Libraries (ARL) to make 2004 the “Year of the University Press.” Not all questionnaire respondents chose to comment, but the remarks of those who did were spirited. Both these subjects fall under the broad heading of a subject that now never appears naked of its quotation marks: “THE CRISIS IN SCHOLARLY PUBLISHING.” This essay will attempt to make a whole out of the university presses responses to these issues.

OPEN ACCESS

It is not the purpose of this essay to define open access in detail; rather a barebones description—radically removed from the particulars—is called for. At its core, “open access” calls for providing easy electronic access to all scholarly publications. In such a model, all scholarly materials would be available to anyone, whether or not the material appeared also in print. Open access is most commonly thought of in terms of the journal literature, but the responses recorded in this essay relate to scholarly books—which also fall under the purview of open access.

Many scholars and members of the academy have proposed, discussed, or opposed open access as a solution for the clichéd “crisis in scholarly publishing.” Among them, most recently, are the current president of American Council of Learned Societies Pauline Yu

(Dean of Humanities in the College of Letters and Science and professor of East Asian languages and cultures at UCLA)¹ and Cathy Davidson (professor of English and vice provost at Duke University), whose engaging and optimistic piece in *The Chronicle of Higher Education*² offers a ten-step program for dealing with the “crisis” in the short term. Another of the many who have commented on subject is Colin Steele (director, Scholarly Information Services, Australian National University, Canberra), who contributed a detailed discussion of the subject in the British journal *Learned Publishing*.³ Responses to our question ranged from enthusiasm to skepticism to “no comment,” the last from many of the smaller university presses. Those who did respond articulated a firm belief in the principle of open access, but cited obstacles that seemed to many nearly insurmountable. As James Peltz, association director and editor-in-chief of State University of New York Press, writes,

The digital environment (i.e., the Web/Internet) is becoming the de facto library of the present and future. Just as online library databases began to replace card catalogs twenty years ago, search engines such as Google are beginning to replace library databases as the initial (and often the only) sources that students turn to for locating and retrieving information. This is the new frontier of publishing.... If Google is the model, then ‘open access’ clearly represents the kind of experience that users will expect when searching for data in the future.... [To some] open access appears to be synonymous with ‘free access,’ which is not a model for the continued survival of university presses. While access might seem ‘free’ to the end user (in the same way it is possible to check out a book from the library for ‘free’), the process of making that data available is not ‘free’ for the publisher or for the library or whatever other entity is responsible for maintaining that title on its system.

Does “Open” Mean “Free”?

Perceived unanimously as an honorable goal, “open access” suggests different things to different people. Several respondents started by commenting to that effect, but moved immediately to the reality that many equate “open access” with “free access.” University of Hawai‘i press director William Hamilton writes as follows: “To most open access is synonymous with free access. Consumers of scholarly material want instant access at no cost to any materials that support their interests or research. I think that a number of well worn clichés apply here: there is no such thing as a free lunch, you get what you pay for, and caveat emptor.” What Hamilton is getting at are costs separate and apart

from those necessary to getting scholarly works *on paper*. What exactly do university presses do? Bruce Wilcox, director of University of Massachusetts Press, asks this question and supplies the answer: “They solicit, evaluate, refine, edit, design, and market the work produced by individual scholars.” Without these filters, scholarly production lacks authority; said another way, the accuracy or value of material that goes on the Web without benefit of these university press add-ons cannot be guaranteed. Thus, the services university presses bring to scholarship serve as a “Good Scholarship Seal of Approval.”

Where, in the open access model, is the money to continue that work to come from, if not from the sale of conventional books? Without benefit of income from print sales, who picks up the tab for the lunch that is supposedly free to all who come to the table? The university press itself? The presses’ parent institution? The library, as the distributor of the material? The author? Granting agencies? With the exception of the last, discussed below, none of these seems a likely choice at this stage in the discussion. Darrin Pratt, director of University Press of Colorado, writes: “I certainly support the principle that scholarship should be made as widely available as possible—after all, we see that as one of our primary missions.... For a scholarly publishing program such as ours, my primary concern would be the long-term financial sustainability of producing books in an open access format.” Kathleen Ketterman, marketing manager and assistant director at University of North Carolina Press, stressed that “it is never our intention to restrict access to the fruits of scholarship, but we do have serious questions about the long-term financial viability of open access and whether it will lead to the erosion of peer review, the decline of copyediting, and other education standards.” And from Paul Royster, director of University of Nebraska Press: “Most people who want digitally furnished content expect it to be either free or extremely inexpensive.... [Online and digital formats] do not eliminate the majority of operational costs associated with acquiring, vetting, and editing those works, nor does it contribute much to defray the overhead of running the press.” Jennifer Robin Collier, executive editor of University of Alaska Press, observes that “from [a] regional perspective ... money [is] drying up at every level—it is not at all clear ... that other university departments or granting agencies will pick up financial burdens of scholarly publications.” Massachusetts’s Wilcox argues that the only way presses can be compensated for their service is “through sales revenues, grants, and modest subsidies from their parent universities. For ‘open access’ or any other new model to succeed, there must be a way to accomplish these tasks and cover costs.”

And then there is the tenure model: publication *on paper* remains the model for appointment and tenure, and this system gives no indication of change in the immediate future. This is an old story and I do not intend to retell it here. But the overriding fact is that someone—somewhere along the information stream—has got to pay the bills for the peer reviewing, copy-

editing, and other editorial work that goes into scholarly publication, be it print or online.⁴ And the conversation about this subject seems to have gone nowhere for years.

The general acknowledgement of this all-too-obvious fact comes as a bit of shock, yet why should it? For years, decreasing institutional support—at all levels—of university presses has been cited as cause for alarm, yet rarely have the universities been taken to task. Hawai’i’s Hamilton writes that “until my parent institution or a philanthropic organization is willing to subsidize open access to material, which is wishful thinking ..., I am obliged to direct our resources into markets that provide a revenue stream. That means altering our publishing mix into more favorable markets and restricting publishing markets that no longer support themselves.” Of this more later, in discussing Year of the University Press.

It Depends on the Discipline

The fact that publications are judged according to their income-producing capabilities is, writes Alaska’s Collier, “the most fundamental and systemic problem in academic life today, and it seems particularly threatening to the social sciences.” To this threatened group of academic disciplines others add the humanities. University of California Press director Lynne Withey observes that “current open access models, notably the Public Library of Science,⁵ rely on payment from authors rather than users. This may work in the sciences, where most authors have research grants that will cover publication page charges. Scholars in the humanities and social sciences typically don’t have such grants, and it is unrealistic to expect them to pay for the privilege of publishing their work.” Will Underwood, director of Kent State University Press, echoes this in saying, “University presses publishing in the humanities are largely spectators to the growing realization among STM [science/technology/medicine] scholars and scholarly societies that they have ceded their intellectual property to the private sector. This has come at the expense of library acquisitions in the humanities, both journals and monographs, and the academy’s ability to control the fate of its own [intellectual property].” And this from North Carolina’s Ketterman: “We also have questions about how open access can be accomplished across all disciplines—the arts and humanities as well as the social science, scientific and technical fields.” But, she adds, “UNC Press, and AAUP, is eager to participate in the dialogue and to be part of the solution.”⁶

Is There a Solution?

Maybe yes, maybe no, and even the AAUP is not prepared to take a stand on it. Indeed, the AAUP’s recent official policy on the subject of open access, as articulated by AAUP executive director Peter Givler, is this:

AAUP certainly supports the principle that scholarship should be made as widely available as possible and if open

access will help do that, we welcome it. One AAUP member, Oxford University Press, has already announced an open access journal, and the University of California Press and MIT Press have both been collaborating with their libraries on institutional repositories that support open access.

At the same time, though, open access is an experimental model and many questions remain to be answered, both about its ability to be scaled up across all disciplines and all forms of scholarly communication, and about its financial sustainability over the long term. Until we have good answers to these questions, we think it would be premature to give it a full vote of confidence.

But some universities are already deeply engaged in electronic projects, among them University of Wisconsin Press. There, marketing manager Andrea Christofferson writes, "along with other presses in consortium with the University Chicago Press, we are participating in the BiblioVault⁷ project (funded in part by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation and in beta testing at this writing) to create a 'scholarly book repository.'" Christofferson stresses, however, that they have not put into electronic form "any books that have not already benefited from the interconnected work of all aspects of the university press process"—i.e., vetting through faculty committees, editing, design, marketing, and so on—because "we have not yet found an economic model that sustains the overhead staffing and structure that generates these valuable aspects of the university press process without a physical end product—the book—to sell through many different channels.... Somehow the costs of the labor for editing, formatting, and dissemination [as distinguished from printing and physical distribution] have to be shouldered." For her part, Chicago's Duffy poses a series of questions that will have to be answered—or at least addressed—before university-based publishers have a "real 'position' on open access":

- What impact will open access have on the "hierarchy, or ranking of universities and colleges—their ability to attract faculty, students, and grants [since that] is still somewhat determined by the quality of their libraries (number of subscriptions, volumes)?"
- Will peer review become a different mechanism?
- If universities "advocate and enforce 'open access' to all research published by their faculty, who is going to pay for editing, reviewing, and mounting online these articles and monographs. The author? Grants from outside funding agencies? The author's institution?"
- If part of the problem in scholarly publishing is that researchers seek to publish ever more in order to promote their careers ... would [faculty members'] individual ability to pay determine who gets published?

None of our respondents offered easy answers to any of these questions. But almost all agreed on the necessity for university presses and academic libraries to be cooperative, collaborative, and creative in thinking about the issue of open access.

"WE'RE IN IT TOGETHER"—2004: YEAR OF THE UNIVERSITY PRESS

The initiative known as Year of the University Press springs from the acknowledgement on the part of AAUP and the Association of Research Libraries (ARL) of "their mutual goals and mutual fate in the rapidly evolving future of scholarly publishing," and it attests to the fact that "systematic change is underway ... that libraries and presses are in it together."⁸ In part 2 of our questionnaire, we asked university presses to comment on this initiative—to tell us what alliances they had made or measures they had taken to honor Year of the University Press. Hawai'i's William Hamilton offers a positive view of this potential partnership, though not with particular regard to Year of the University Press. He writes of "considerable mutual respect for what we both bring to the university community" and of "an appreciation for the difficulties each faces in the current uncertain economic environment." This, he, says, leads them "to recognize no easy answer.... Constant communication ... permits us to cope and not feel isolated. Our library is a partner in our scholarly endeavors." Marlie Wasserman, director of Rutgers University Press, calls Year of the University Press a "terrific idea," particularly since a light shone on university presses from outside AAUP suggests "quasi-independent verification" of the value of university presses. And in calling the initiative "an exciting collaboration," Wisconsin's Christofferson points out that press staff already serve on "several major committees with library staff, looking at technology and other issues that affect us all," and that a librarian serves on Wisconsin's Press Committee." Many respondents reported similar cross-pollination of press and library staff.

Though Stanford has recently withdrawn from ARL,⁹ Geoffrey Burn, director of Stanford University Press, points out that the initiative "is of particular importance today because, now more than ever, the lines between content creation and storage, and the means of accessing, manipulating, and repurposing that content, are blurring. Thus it is extremely important that the ARL and AAUP work together to ensure that the emerging 'content environments' address the needs of all stakeholders in the knowledge continuum. And it is equally important that the members of these organizations engage in frequent dialog to help one another fully understand the skills and experience that each can bring to bear in the creation and management of these environments." Burn adds that Stanford's new program of exhibits, articles on common concerns, guest columns, association newsletters, and outreach to university administrators and faculty "is an excellent start on this path."

Barbara Kenned, marketing director at Mercer University Press, stresses that "a strategic alliance between university presses and research libraries is essential. As university presses acquire and publish scholarly thought, they require the research libraries to serve as a distributor of that information to the scholarly audi-

ence." Likewise, Keene adds, libraries depend on the university presses to offer "the scholarly works that their patrons count on them to provide."

Reality Check

David Sanders, director of Ohio University Press, is less sanguine. Pointing out that "university presses and libraries ... are units of a larger institution, an institution whose philosophies and budget decisions determine the health and welfare of the units as much as another fact ... the energies expended to address the problems of [university presses' and academic libraries'] uncertain but linked futures come from the libraries and presses ... but rarely from the institutions themselves." Sanders goes on: "University libraries and presses are not autonomous entities. We exist in service to scholarly endeavors and as a function of our institutions. Discussions and decisions about the future of scholarship and how it is to be published, transmitted, and valued should be deliberate, well-conceived, and as a result of a collective vision for those who will ultimately be paying the bill, figuratively and literally. That includes not only university libraries and presses, but also [university] presidents, provosts, faculties, and the individuals who use and produce the scholarship. Although we each have our particular interest in it, we share a common agenda when it comes to our scholarly mission. We should think about our mutual future accordingly." Along these lines, Nebraska's Paul Royster mentions "projects underway in connection with our institution's library, [some of which] are digital initiatives funded by outside agencies.... These projects," Royster goes on, "are not improving our financial situation, but they are enhancing our reputation and our relationships with the campus administration."

In a piece in a forthcoming issue of *The Journal of Library Administration*,¹⁰ Thomas Bacher (director of Purdue University Press) addresses this mutual interest this way: "As universities realize the value in the heritage of their own instruction and research that fosters intradisciplinary exchange, administrators will appreciate the university presses' mature distribution network, editorial know-how, and content handling abilities. In the quest for technology answers, administrators must shy away from letting technologists alone provide solution to academic problems.... One subtle and overlooked value of presses is their long history of working with faculty and libraries to meet information needs." Alaska's Jennifer Robin Collier echoes this in saying, "It is absolutely true that [university presses and libraries] are in it together, but unfortunately we are often pitted against each other on issues such as pricing. Not just academic but also regional public libraries in Alaska are incredibly important to our press, and they are getting absolutely hammered by budget cuts."

And somewhere in between, this from Michael Carley, professor of history and director of University of Akron Press: "... the Year of the University Press is good publicity. I doubt that

many people will pay much attention, but it is worth a try. Research libraries and university presses do have values and interests in common, but these are overlapping not identical. These are concrete problem that can only be fixed by adequate resources in a society that recognizes the value of higher education and scholarship and is prepared to pay for it."

In responding to both parts of our questionnaire Alex Holzman, director, Temple University Press, provides a comment that serves as an excellent conclusion. Having remarked on the "university fold" in conjunction with "shared technologies, shared hardware, a unified approach to administrators and faculty, and mutually educating each other about common interests and complementary sets of expertise," Holzman concludes, "Is all this pie in the sky? Perhaps. But everything about library-university press alliances as equal partners in the distribution and storage of scholarship would seem to have positive potential for all. The negatives are hard to see." The change is in the wind, even though at this writing I find more desired destinations than roadmaps to get there. Maybe next year....

NOTES

1. Yu, Pauline. "Not-so-Modest Proposals: What Do We Want Our System of Scholarly Communication to Look Like in 2010," an address presented at the Center for Institutional Technology—Summit on Scholarly Communication, December 2, 2003, and available online at <<http://www.iath.virginia.edu/~jmu2m/CICsummit.htm>>.
2. Davidson, Cathy N. "The Economic Burden of Scholarly Publishing." *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, October 3, 2003, p. B7-B10.
3. Steele, Colin. "Phoenix Rising: New Models for the Research Monograph?" *Learned Publishing*, vol. 16, no. 2, April 2003.
4. In his response to our questionnaire, James Peltz, associate director and editor in chief at SUNY Press, offers a figure between 25 and 50 percent, or "somewhere between two and three thousand dollars" as the cost of these services.
5. Public Library of Science Web site <<http://www.publiclibraryofscience.org>>.
6. Although outside the scope of this piece, with its focus on open access, the subject of the discipline content of "typical" university press lists—which lean heavily away from the sciences and toward the humanities—is worth considering. Peter Dougherty, social sciences and senior economics editor at Princeton University press, offers a fascinating take on this subject in "Science Can Help Cure University Presses," *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, December 12, 2003, B10-B11.
7. <<http://www.bibliovault.org>>.
8. As reported in *Library Journal Academic Newswire*, October 23, 2003.
9. As reported in *Library Journal Academic Newswire*, January 29, 2004.
10. Bacher, Thomas. "When Terabytes Meet Terra Firma: Scholarly Information Digitization and Distribution," *The Journal of Library Administration*, June 2004. Bacher kindly made available to us, prepublication, this fascinating and detailed discussion of the press-library collaborative.

Significant University Press Titles for Undergraduates, 2003-2004

Alabama

www.uapress.ua.edu

Cradle of Freedom: Alabama and the Movement That Changed America, by Frye Gaillard. Mar. 2004. ISBN 0817313885, \$34.95

The Vietnam War in History, Literature, and Film, by Mark Taylor. Feb. 2004. ISBN 0817351183, \$22.95

Cherokee Women in Crisis: Trail of Tears, Civil War, and Allotment, by Carolyn Ross Johnston. Dec. 2003. ISBN 081735056X, \$29.95

Akron

www.uakron.edu/uapress

Downstairs, Upstairs: The Changed Spirit and Face of College Life in America, by John Flower. Oct. 2003. ISBN 1884836968, \$39.95

Gum-Dipped: A Daughter Remembers Rubber Town, by Joyce Dyer. Aug. 2003. ISBN 1884836992, \$27.95; ISBN 1931968179 pbk, \$13.95

Inside Game: Race, Power, and Politics in the NBA, by Wayne Embry. Apr. 2004. ISBN 1931968144, \$25.95

Alaska

www.uaf.edu/uapress

Russians in Alaska, 1732-1867, by Lydia T. Black. Mar. 2004. ISBN 1889963046, \$65.00; ISBN 1889963054 pbk, \$29.95

Eskimo Architecture: Dwelling and Structure in the Early Historic Period,

by Molly Lee and Gregory A Reinhardt. Jan. 2003. ISBN 1-889963224, \$45.00

Han, People of the River: Han Hwech'in: An Ethnography and Ethnohistory, by Craig Mishler and William E. Simeone. Jan. 2004. ISBN 1889963402, \$49.95; ISBN 1889963410 pbk, \$24.95

Brandeis

www.upne.com

Resplendent Synagogue: Architecture and Worship in an Eighteenth-Century Polish Community, by Thomas C. Hubka. Dec. 2003. ISBN 1584652160, \$50.00

Our Musicals, Ourselves: A Social History of the American Musical Theater, by John Bush Jones. May 2003. ISBN 1584653116, \$29.95

Wedding Song: Memoirs of an Iranian Jewish Woman, by Farideh Goldin. Sep. 2003. ISBN 1584653442, \$24.95

California

www.ucpress.edu

Eating Apes, by Dale Peterson. May 2003. ISBN 0520230906, \$24.95

Pathologies of Power: Health, Human Rights, and the New War on the Poor, by Paul Farmer. Apr. 2003. ISBN 0520235509, \$27.50

Safe Food: Bacteria, Biotechnology, and Bioterrorism, by Marion Nestle. Mar. 2003. ISBN 0520232925, \$27.50

Cambridge

www.us.cambridge.org

The Cambridge Guide to English Usage, by Pam Peters. May 2004. ISBN 052162181X, \$35.00

Putting Auction Theory to Work, by Paul Milgrom. Jan. 2004. ISBN 0521551846, \$95.00; ISBN 0521536723 pbk, \$35.00

Ecological Imperialism: The Biological Expansion of Europe, 900-1900, by Alfred Crosby. 2nd ed. Feb. 2004. ISBN 0521837324, \$60.00; ISBN 0521546184 pbk, \$20.00

Chicago

www.press.uchicago.edu

Wolves: Behavior, Ecology, and Conservation, ed. by L. David Mech and Luigi Boitani. Nov. 2003. ISBN 0226516962, \$49.00

The Chicago Manual of Style, by Univ. of Chicago Press staff. 15th ed. Aug. 2003. ISBN 0226104036, \$55.00

When Science and Christianity Meet, ed. by David C. Lindberg and Ronald L. Numbers. Fall, 2003. ISBN 0226482146, \$29.00

Colorado

www.upcolorado.com

Atomic Culture: How We Learned to Stop Worrying and Love the Bomb, ed. by Scott C. Zeman and Michael A. Amundson. Jun. 2004. ISBN

0870817639, \$55.00; ISBN 0870817647 pbk, \$22.95

Reversing the Lens: Ethnicity, Race, Gender, and Sexuality through Film, by Jun Xing and Lane Ryo Hirabayashi. May 2003. ISBN 0870817248, \$45.00; ISBN 0870817248 0870817256 pbk, \$19.95

The Chinese Americans, by Benson Tong. rev. ed. Jun. 2004. ISBN 0870817302 pbk, \$26.95

Florida

www.upf.com

Islamic Societies in Practice, by Carolyn Fluehr-Lobban. 2nd ed. May 2004. ISBN 0813027217 pbk, \$29.95

The Great Journey: The Peopling of Ancient America, by Brian M. Fagan, updated ed. Jun. 2004. ISBN 081302756X pbk, \$24.05

Braindance: New Discoveries about Human Origins and Brain Evolution, by Dean Falk, rev. ed. Jun. 2004. ISBN 0813027381 pbk, \$19.95

Fordham

www.fordham.edu

Debates in Continental Philosophy: Conversations with Contemporary Thinkers, by Richard Kearney. Apr. 2004. ISBN 0823223175, \$65.00; ISBN 0823223183 pbk, \$24.00

The Lincoln-Douglas Debates: The First Complete, Unexpurgated Text, ed. by Harold Holzer, updated ed. Mar. 2004. 0823223426, \$18.00

Dante for the New Millennium, ed. by Teodolinda Barolini and H. Wayne Storey. Nov. 2003. ISBN 0823222713, \$65.00; ISBN 0823222721 pbk, \$28.00

Gallaudet

<http://gupress.gallaudet.edu/>

What's Your Sign for pizza? An Introduction to Variation in American Sign Language, by Ceil Lucas, Robert Bayley, and Clayton Valli. With CD-ROM. Oct. 2003. ISBN 1563681447, \$45.00

Deaf Side Story: Deaf Sharks, Hearing Jets, and a Classical American Musical, by Mark Rigney. Dec. 2003. ISBN 1563681455 pbk, \$19.95

Sweet Bells Jangled: Laura Redden Searing, a Deaf Poet Restored, by Howard Glyndon, ed. by Judy Yeager Jones and Jane E. Vallier. Jul. 2003. ISBN 1563681382, \$29.95

Georgia

www.ugapress.org

Mississippi Women: Their Histories, Their Lives, ed. by Martha Swain, Elizabeth Payne, and Marjorie Spruill. Nov. 2003. ISBN 0820325023 pbk \$22.95

The Muses among Us: Eloquent Listening and Other Pleasures of the Writer's Craft, by Kim Stafford. Mar. 2003. ISBN 0820324965 pbk, \$17.95

Fight against Fear: Southern Jews and Black Civil Rights, by Clive Webb. Sep. 2003. ISBN 0820325554 pbk, \$19.95

Harvard

www.hup.harvard.edu

Iraq War: A Military History, by Williamson Murray and Robert H. Scales, Jr. Sep. 2003. ISBN 0674012801, \$25.95

Homosexuality and Civilization, by Louis Crompton. Oct. 2003. ISBN 067401197X, \$35.00

Historical Atlas of Islam, by Malise Ruthven with Azim Nanji and Abdou Filali-Ansary. Mar. 2004. ISBN 0674013859, \$35.00

Hawai'i

www.uhpress.hawaii.edu

Tourism and the Economy: Understanding the Economics of Tourism, by James Mak. Jan. 2004. ISBN 0824827899, \$25.00

Masterpieces of Kabuki: Eighteen Plays on Stage, ed. by James R. Brandon and Samuel K. Leiter. Apr. 2004. ISBN 0824827880, \$25.00

Globalization and Higher Education, ed. by Jaishree K. Odin and Peter T. Manicas. Apr. 2004. ISBN 0824827821, \$55.00; 0824828291 pbk, \$27.00

Illinois

www.press.uillinois.edu/

"A Half Caste" and other Writings, by Onoto Watanna, ed. by Linda Trinh Moser and Elizabeth Rooney. Jan. 2003. ISBN 0252070941 pbk \$16.95

American Datelines: Major News Stories from Colonial Times to the Present, ed. by Ed Cray, Jonathan Kotler, and Miles Beller. Feb. 2003. ISBN 0252071166, \$27.95.

All in a Day's Work: An Autobiography, by Ida M. Tarbell. Aug. 2003. ISBN 0252071360 pbk, \$21.95

Indiana

www.indiana.edu/~iupress/

New Historical Anthology of Music for Women, ed. by James R. Briscoe. Jun. 2004. ISBN 0253216834, \$39.95

Ebony Rising: Short Fiction of the Greater Harlem Renaissance Era, ed. by Craig Gable. Jun. 2004. ISBN 0253216753 pbk, \$24.95

An Introduction to Roman Religion, by John Scheid. Sep. 2003. ISBN 0253216605 pbk, \$22.95

Kent State

www.kentstateuniversitypress.com

Ohio and Its People, by George Knepper. Bicentennial ed. Nov. 2003. ISBN 0873387910, \$25.00

Congress from the Inside, by Sherrod Brown. 3rd ed. Mar. 2004. ISBN 0873387929, \$18.00

Buckeye Presidents: Ohioans in the White House, ed. by Philip Weeks. Mar. 2003. ISBN 0873387279, \$24.95

Massachusetts

www.umass.edu/umpress

Captors and Captives: The 1704 French and Indian Raid on Deerfield, by Evan Haefeli and Kevin Sweeney. Nov. 2003. ISBN 1558494197, \$29.95

The Anxieties of Affluence: Critiques of American Consumer Culture, 1939-1979, by Daniel Horowitz. Feb. 2004. ISBN 1558494324, \$29.95

Altering American Consciousness: The History of Alcohol and Drug Use in the United States, 1800-2000, ed. by Sarah W. Tracy and Caroline Jean Acker. Feb. 2004. ISBN 1558494243, \$70.00; ISBN 1558494251 pbk, \$26.95

Michigan State

www.msupress.msu.edu

Mexicans and Mexican Americans in Michigan, by Rudolph Alvarado and Sonya Alvarado. Apr. 2003. ISBN 0870136666 pbk, \$11.95

Lies to Live By, by Lois Beardslee. Jun. 2003. ISBN 0870136631 pbk, \$19.95

Rethinking Michigan Indian History, by Patrick LeBeau. Jul. 2004. ISBN 0870137123, \$29.95

Mississippi

www.upress.state.ms.us

Shelby Foote: A Writer's Life, by C. Stuart Chapman. Mar. 2003. ISBN 1578063599, \$30.00

Mass Media and the Shaping of American Feminism, 1963-1975, by Patricia Bradley. Nov. 2003. ISBN 1578066123, \$46.00; ISBN 1578066131 pbk, \$18.00

Voodoo Queen: The Spirited Lives of Marie Laveau, by Martha Ward. Mar. 2004. ISBN 1578066298, \$26.00

MIT

www.mitpress.mit.edu

Rules of Play: Game Design Fundamentals, by Katie Salen and Eric Zimmerman. Oct. 2003. ISBN 0262240459, \$49.95

Introduction to the Economics and Mathematics of Financial Markets, by Jaska Cvitanic and Fernando Zapatero. Mar. 2004. ISBN 0262033208, \$89.95

The NewMediaReader, ed. by Noah Wardrip-Fruin and Nick Montfort. Feb. 2003. ISBN 0262232278, \$45.00

Nebraska

www.nebraskapress.unl.edu

One Vast Winter Count: The Native American West before Lewis and Clark, by Colin Calloway. Oct. 2003. ISBN 0803215304, \$39.95

The Origins of the Final Solution: The Evolution of Nazi Jewish Policy, September 1939-March 1942, by Christopher Browning. Mar. 2004. ISBN 0803213271, \$39.95

Scenes of Visionary Enchantment: Reflections on Lewis and Clark, by Dayton Duncan. Mar. 2004. ISBN 0803217242, \$22.00

New York

www.nyupress.org

An Anthology of Interracial Literature: Black-White Contacts in the Old World and the New, by Werner Sollors. Feb. 2004. ISBN 0814781446 pbk, \$28.00

An Interpretation of the Qur'an: English Translation of the Meanings: A Bilingual Edition, tr. by Majid Fakhry. Mar. 2004. ISBN 0814727239, \$40.00

Time Longer than Rope: A Century of African American Activism, 1850-1950, ed. by Charles M. Payne and Adam Green. Sep. 2003. ISBN 0814767036 pbk, \$24.00

North Carolina

www.uncpress.unc.edu

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