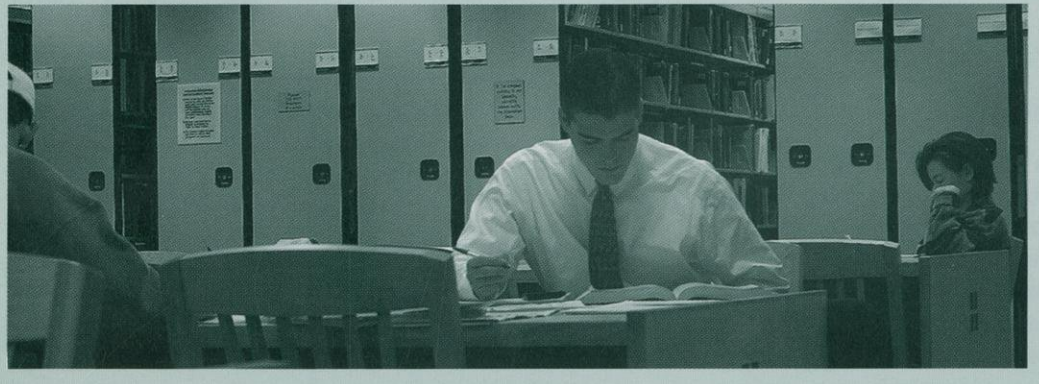
Messenger magazine. Number 31 Fall/Winter 1995

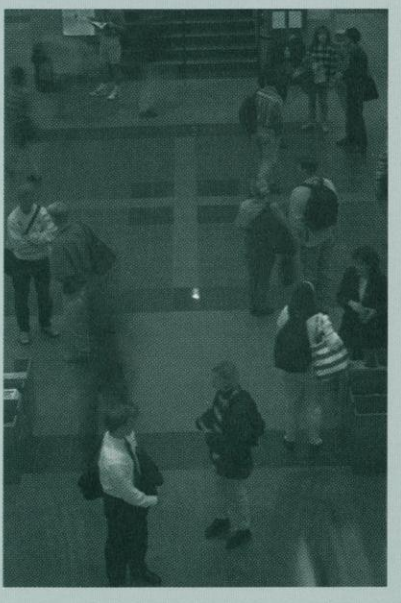
Madison, Wisconsin: Friends of the University of Wisconsin-Madison Libraries, Fall/Winter 1995

Friends of the University of Wisconsin-Madison Libraries

Messenger Magazine

Number 31, Fall/Winter 1995





Point of view: Protecting copyright and preserving fair use in the electronic future

by Kenneth Frazier
Reprinted from the Chronicle of Higher Education, June 30, 1995

In T.H. White's classic, *The Once and Future King*, the wizard Merlin teaches young Arthur about totalitarianism by transporting him to the realm of the ants, where "everything that is not compulsory is forbidden." If the publishing and software industries have their way with the revision of the U.S. Copyright Act, any copying in the realm of electronic information that is not authorized by the copyright owner will be illegal.

While nearly everyone agrees that copyrights need to be protected from infringement on the emerging information highway (formally known as the National Information Infrastructure), most people are not aware that publishers and software producers are seeking an absolute monopoly on the rights to digitize, store, and transmit copyrighted information. Once in complete control of the rights to electronic information, they intend to offer licenses and contracts that will define the extent to which information users may (or may not) read, browse, print, copy, share, lend, or transmit copyrighted works.

The exemptions in the current law that permit a library to copy an article for interlibrary loan, a faculty member to present a copyrighted image in the classroom, or a journalist to use a short quotation from a copyrighted work—all of the limited user rights known as the library, educational, and fair-use exemptions in U.S. copyright law—would cease to exist for electronic information.

The legal framework for this seemingly paranoid vision of the future is clearly outlined in the "Preliminary Report of the Working Group on Intellectual Property," released in July 1994, which was produced by the Information Infrastructure Task Force of the U.S. Department of Commerce. While that draft soon may be replaced by a final paper that is less radically tilted in favor of the publishing and software industries, representatives of the Clinton Administration have stated that the preliminary report is on the right track.

It is easy to understand why representatives of libraries and educational organizations, including the American Library Association and the Association of Research Libraries, have reacted with alarm to the preliminary report's major recommendations. To begin with, it proposes that the copyright holder be given the exclusive right to "transmit" a copyrighted work. Almost nothing can be done in a computerized environment without electronic transmission. With the creation of this exclusive new right, the copyright owner would be in a position to

About the cover

Images taken with a Kodak DCS 420 digital camera show students at work in the Business Library. The library has seen a six-fold increase in its gate count in four years—from 3,000 visitors per week in 1991 to 18,000 per week this year. The Business Library also recently opened the Business Information Center, an outreach information service of the General Library System (*see story on page 16*).

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FRIENDS OF THE UW-MADISON LIBRARIES

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grant or deny permission for nearly all electronic uses of copyrighted material, including computer-to-computer telefax, digital scanning, or downloading an electronic file to a computer's memory The use of electronic databases would be governed entirely by license and contract.

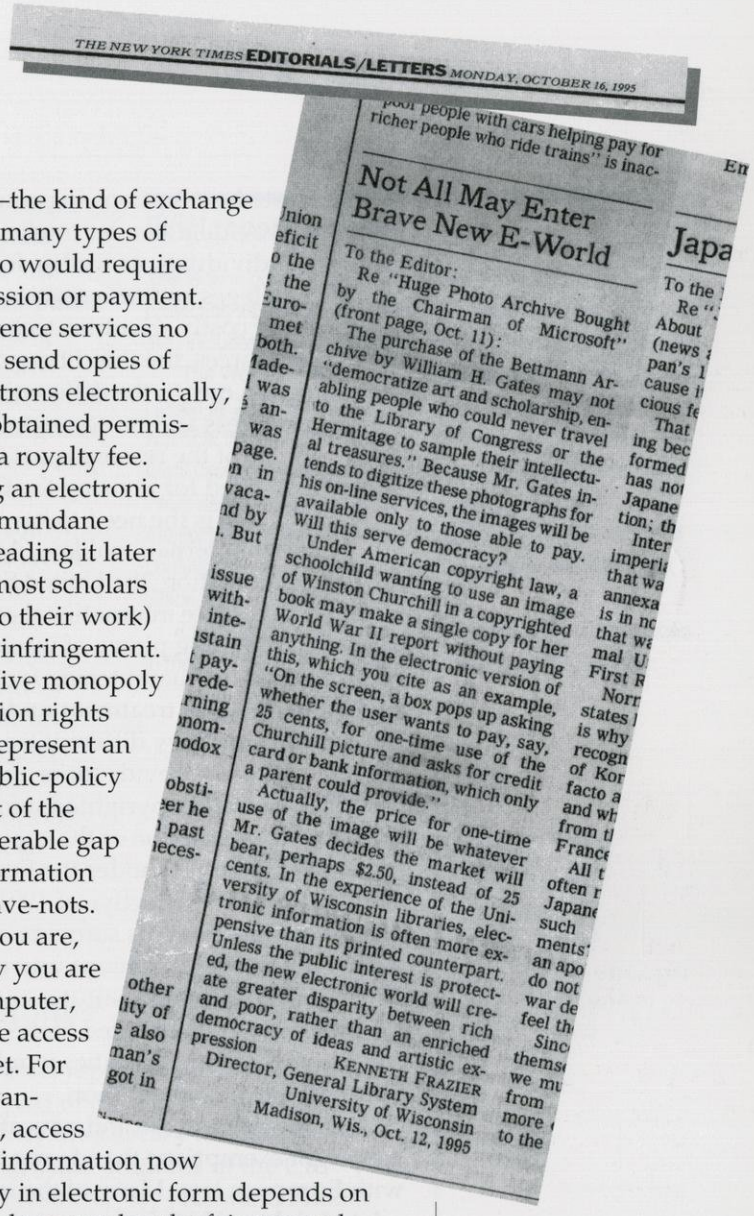
The report also recommends eliminating the "doctrine of first sale" for electronic information. In the world of paper publications, the doctrine affirms the commonsense notion that, once bought, a book can be resold, lent, rented, or given away without the permission of the copyright owner. By killing off the first-sale doctrine on the ground that it is unacceptable for infinitely reproducible electronic information, copyright owners would gain control of all secondary markets for copyrighted information in an electronic format.

Finally, so that no one tampers with the security systems of this brave new information infrastructure, the report proposes that existing copyright law be revised to prohibit devices, products, and services that "defeat technological methods of preventing unauthorized use."

The proposals to eliminate the first-sale doctrine and to ban potentially infringing technology are so radical and fraught with legal problems that they are not likely to survive unmodified in the intellectual-property panel's final paper. However, even if the revised law does nothing more than establish an exclusive "right to transmit" for copyright owners, much of the fair use and educational copying that we take for granted for paper publications would become illegal for electronic information.

For example, the electronic equivalent of photocopying an encyclopedia article to help your daughter with her term paper would be an infringement of copyright without a software license. Electronic telefaxing of copyrighted articles between journalists or researchers—the kind of exchange necessary to many types of authors—also would require either permission or payment. Library reference services no longer could send copies of articles to patrons electronically, unless they obtained permission or paid a royalty fee. Even making an electronic copy for the mundane purpose of reading it later (something most scholars find crucial to their work) would be an infringement.

An exclusive monopoly on transmission rights would also represent an appalling public-policy endorsement of the already intolerable gap between information haves and have-nots. The poorer you are, the less likely you are to own a computer, let alone have access to the Internet. For many disadvantaged people, access to sources of information now available only in electronic form depends on their being able to employ the fair-use and other copyright exemptions. And it is not just their ability to make copies that is at stake; so, too, is their ability to read and browse through computerized information in libraries.



THE NEW YORK TIMES **EDITORIALS/LETTERS** MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1995

poor people with cars helping pay for richer people who ride trains" is inac-

Not All May Enter Brave New E-World

To the Editor:

Re "Huge Photo Archive Bought by the Chairman of Microsoft" (front page, Oct. 11):

The purchase of the Bettmann Archive by William H. Gates may not "democratize art and scholarship, enabling people who could never travel to the Library of Congress or the Hermitage to sample their intellectual treasures." Because Mr. Gates intends to digitize these photographs for his on-line services, the images will be available only to those able to pay. Will this serve democracy?

Under American copyright law, a schoolchild wanting to use an image of Winston Churchill in a copyrighted book may make a single copy for her World War II report without paying anything. In the electronic version of this, which you cite as an example, "On the screen, a box pops up asking whether the user wants to pay, say, 25 cents, for one-time use of the Churchill picture and asks for credit card or bank information, which only a parent could provide."

Actually, the price for one-time use of the image will be whatever Mr. Gates decides the market will bear, perhaps $2.50, instead of 25 cents. In the experience of the University of Wisconsin libraries, electronic information is often more expensive than its printed counterpart. Unless the public interest is protected, the new electronic world will create greater disparity between rich and poor, rather than an enriched democracy of ideas and artistic expression

KENNETH FRAZIER
Director, General Library System
University of Wisconsin
Madison, Wis., Oct. 12, 1995

The limited exemptions in present copyright law provide a slender intellectual lifeline for many individuals, as well as for financially strapped colleges and universities. Particularly in the case of costly scientific, technical, and medical resources, the interlibrary loan exemption often means the difference between at least some access and no access to information.

One of the reasons most frequently cited for revising the Copyright Act is the need to harmonize the U.S. law with international law As a signer of the Bern Convention, the United States is required to enforce international copyright laws by prohibiting piracy of works from other countries and by guaranteeing foreign copyright holders equal treatment under our laws. But our laws are very different from those abroad, and they provide more opportunity for citizens to use copyrighted information without the permission of the copyright owner. For example, under the European Council Software Directive of 1991 (the agreement that governs software copyright within the European Union), any unauthorized copying of software constitutes copyright infringement. In the United States, many routine educational activities would become illegal under such restriction.

It is not just fair use and educational copyright exemptions that do not harmonize with European law Many of the information-related rights of U.S. citizens, including freedom of the press and freedom of speech, do not have an exact equivalent in European laws. Because its origin is the constitutional provision "to promote the progress of science and the useful arts," U.S. copyright law specifically intends that certain uses of copyrighted works will not require the permission of the copyright holder. This concept is embedded in our legal heritage as well as our scholarly customs. Consequently, drastic changes in U.S. copyright law that might collide with treasured constitutional rights are likely to produce widespread non-compliance with the law rather than encourage orderly commercial development of the information highway If the customary practices of U.S. students and scholars are made illegal, they may feel compelled to break the law

By far the best strategy for encouraging the development of the National Information Infrastructure would be to defer revision of the copyright law during this period of rapid growth in electronic technology With the passage of time, it will become clearer whether or not unauthorized distribution of electronic information results in financial loss to copyright owners. Even now, it should be obvious to everyone that the current copyright law is not inhibiting the commercial development of the information highway In a guest editorial in the *New York Times* in March Microsoft's chief executive, Bill Gates, described these as "the best of times" for the software industry, which grew at an annual rate of 11 per cent last year, with annual sales of $77-billion worldwide.

If Congress chooses to pursue revision of the copyright law, then we should do all we can to keep the focus on protecting intellectual property from electronic piracy rather than on creating sweeping new rights for copyright owners. For example, it would be absurd overkill to eliminate the meager

exemptions for classroom uses of copyrighted software just to protect electronic works from bootleggers on the Internet. Electronic media already are covered by U.S. copyright law, with penalties, fines, and criminal charges for infringement. That should be enough to give pause to electronic pirates who, for example, might be thinking of posting someone else's software on an electronic bulletin board. If there are gaps in the law that prevent adequate protection for copyrighted works in an electronic format, then Congress should clarify the law's language regarding electronic-distribution rights, without disturbing the existing exemptions.

As one of the largest producers of intellectual property, higher education has as much at stake in enforcing copyright law as does any other segment of society But the protection of intellectual property rights does not require the destruction of the public's right to gain access to knowledge. More than anything else, what is most urgently needed is for faculty members and academic administrators to become better informed about the role that fair use and the educational copyright exemptions play in supporting higher education. If we can preserve fair use in the National Information Infrastructure, we will find that the balance between private property rights and public law will continue to provide economic and social advantages across American society

Final report unveiled

The federal government recently released its report on protecting intellectual property in the digital age. The document also includes recommendations on changing the Copyright Act.

The Working Group on Intellectual Property Rights has placed its 238-page report, *Intellectual Property and the National Information Infrastructure*, on the Internet at *www.uspto.gov* and via gopher or telnet to *iipf.doc.gov*. Those interested may also request print copies by mail from *Intellectual Property and the NII*, c/o Terri Southwick, Office of Legislative and Congressional Affairs, Patent and Trademark Office, Box 4, Washington, DC 20231

Legislation based on the White Paper has been introduced in the U.S. Senate (S. 1284) and in the House (H.R. 2441).

Pony Express helps CIC libraries share collections

Imagine having access to 57 million books and 550,000 journals from anywhere on your campus. That dream moved a step closer to reality for students and faculty at the 13 major universities of the Committee on Institutional Cooperation (CIC), including UW-Madison. A new service will provide daily stops on all campuses and a 24-48 hour delivery time.

The CIC, the academic consortium of the Big Ten universities and the University of Chicago, has contracted with Pony Express Courier Corp. for delivery of library materials among its major research libraries and the Center for Research Libraries.

Although lending and borrowing of materials is a long tradition within the CIC, the often slow pace of standard delivery methods has made the option unattractive to users.

"This contract represents a major commitment on the part of our library directors to provide priority interlibrary lending service to all faculty, staff, and students of the CIC member universities," says Kenneth Frazier, chair of CIC library directors and director of the General Library System. "The inclusion of the Center for Research Libraries is a significant advantage for faculty in our universities who rely on our membership in CRL for access to important research materials."

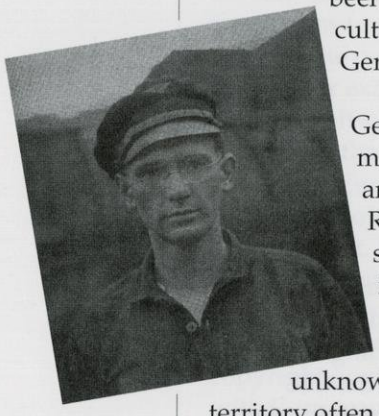
Brothers for the time being: German journeys to the working world, 1890-1990

by Carol Poore, Associate Professor of German, Brown University

1995 Grant-in-Aid Recipient, Friends of the UW-Madison Libraries

In my project, I am investigating a literary tradition of journeys to the working world. The outstanding collections of the UW-Madison libraries in German literature, culture, and history, as well as in the history of the European labor movement, have made it an ideal place for me to complete my research.

In Germany, the work experience and the assertions of its importance have been central to building a national identity, perhaps more than in countries where national unification developed earlier on a more solid political basis. Divisions between mental and manual labor and the place of the industrial working class in a hoped-for national consensus have been acutely significant in the cultural discourses on work in Germany



Accordingly, the world of the German working class has been a major preoccupation of writers and artists since the 19th century Running through these discussions are the striking difficulties in bridging gaps between the social classes and a strong sense that the working world is an unknown, even hostile realm, a foreign territory often compared to "darkest Africa."

Consequently, writers and others from the middle or upper classes have set out over the years to explore this world. Often, they sought to enter into it themselves or depict characters who do so, to become workers for a time.

My study focuses on how autobiographies, reportage, essays, films, and novels represent the experience of becoming a worker. Particular attention is paid to texts that provoked public debates and to notable intersections between discourses about race and class.

Most of the central texts for my project, some going back into the late 19th century, are available in the UW-Madison libraries. These include the earliest texts I am dealing with, Paul Göhre's *Drei Monate Fabrikarbeiter und Handwerksbursche* (1891), his *Wie ein Pfarrer Sozialdemokrat wurde* (1900, in Special Collections), Minna Wettstein-Adelt's *3 1/2 Monate Fabrikarbeiterin* (1893), and a periodical titled *Die Arbeiterkolonie*.

Göhre was a young Protestant theology student who worked in a factory in Chemnitz for three months in 1890. He sought to learn about this world to resist social democracy more effectively His endeavor provoked heated controversy and many imitations and continued to resonate after he left the church and became a Social Democrat himself.

My next area of focus traces conservative, right-wing trends during the Weimar Republic—from the "work students" of the immediate postwar years to National Socialist paeans to the "Worker" and to the Reich Work Service. Along with texts such as Paul Rohrbach's *The German Work-Student* (1924), the availability of hard-to-find Nazi materials is invaluable, including Joseph Goebbels's novel *Michael* (1929), Klaus Nebe's *Schippen aufnehmen! Im Gleichschritt—marsch! Ein Roman vom Arbeitsdienst* (1934), and Eugen Hadamovsky's *Hilfsarbeiter Nr 50,000* (1938).

These writers traveled across class boundaries in ways that did not simply reassert old forms of domination

Although such voices gained the upper hand in Germany, writers who continued the tradition of literary reportage undertook very different kinds of journeys to the working world during the Weimar Republic. These writers traveled across class boundaries in ways that did not simply reassert old forms of domination or invent new strategies of repression. They included Alexander von Stenbock-Fermor, Maria Leitner, and Lili Körber—all represented in the library's collections.

After 1945, it became official cultural policy for a time in the German Democratic Republic to encourage writers and other intellectuals to develop strong connections with workers and farmers. The movement was known as the "Bitterfelder Weg."

In the Federal Republic, by contrast, students undertook journeys to the working world, part of increasing radicalization in the late 1960s and early 1970s. These students were strongly influenced by Günter Wallraff's industrial reportage. In his most recent journeys, *Ganz unten* (1985), Wallraff disguised himself as a Turkish foreign worker and recounted his experiences with ethnic prejudice and with manual labor.

The libraries have excellent collections of the relevant writers from both the East and the West, secondary literature, material from related fields, and periodicals that are so necessary for carrying out this research. The breadth as well as depth of the library's collections are essential for this interdisciplinary study

Opposite page: A student pictured in *The German Work-Student* (1924).

This page: Students gathering a potato crop in the 1920s.

Jacopone da Todi: An early Franciscan poet and mystic

by V Louise Katainen, Associate Professor of Italian, Auburn University

1995 Grant-in-Aid Recipient, Friends of the UW-Madison Libraries

Many are familiar with Francis of Assisi, the gentle saint remembered for having preached to the birds and animals and for having begun the custom of making a *presepio* or nativity scene at Christmastime to celebrate the birth of Jesus. But fewer have heard of Jacopone da Todi (ca. 1230 - 1306), a fiery early Franciscan who, among other things, locked horns with the avaricious and highly political Pope Boniface VIII.

Jacopone, whose name we may translate as Big Jim, has left us a very rich collection of lauds, or non-liturgical ballads, which reveal a great deal not only about their author but also about the turbulent century and the politically important region in which this early Franciscan poet and mystic lived and preached. This past summer, it was my privilege to research Jacopone da Todi in the University of Wisconsin-Madison Memorial Library

Jacopone was born into a lesser noble family in the Italian hill town of Todi, in the region of Umbria, where he was a notary He married in his mid-thirties, but his happy marriage was shattered only one year later when his wife died in an accident. This catastrophe provoked a psychological and spiritual crisis in Jacopone that soon led him to give up all his worldly riches and to spend the next ten years of his life wandering the roads of Umbria as an impoverished mendicant.

In 1278 he was admitted to the Franciscan Order of Friars Minor. In the years that followed, Jacopone openly opposed Pope Boniface VIII, a fellow Umbrian, whom Dante a few years later placed in the third ditch of the Malebolge (Inferno XIX, 52-57), where the simoniacs, or the buyers and sellers of ecclesiastical preferment, are punished.

Boniface excommunicated Jacopone, who was also placed in solitary confinement for almost five years. He was freed not in 1300, the Jubilee year in which Boniface absolved many Christians of their sins, but in 1303, when the gentle Benedict XI occupied the papal throne.

Today Jacopone is remembered not so much as an enemy of Boniface, but as Italy's greatest poet before Dante. In his Umbrian dialect Jacopone wrote approximately one hundred religious ballads known as lauds, which seek to instruct the Christian in his or her search for greater spiritual purity

In his lauds, Jacopone used grotesque and ultra-realistic details to depict the evils of this world. The *itinerarium mentis in Deum* (journey of the soul to God) is encouraged through the praise of severe ascetic virtues and through constant reminders of the transitory nature of life on earth.

The goal of this past summer's research, which brought me to Madison's Memorial Library, was to investigate the extreme representations of maternity in Jacopone's lauds. Although motherhood is not a primary theme in the Jacoponian corpus, a small number of lauds treat this theme in significant and revealing ways. In analyzing this subject in religious and other texts of the Middle Ages, one must consider not only biological motherhood but also the concept of divine motherhood embodied in the Virgin Mary

In depicting biological and theological motherhood, Jacopone presents his readers with a stark contrast. On the one hand, we find tender depictions of the Virgin Mary that may lead the modern reader to believe that Jacopone must have had a keen empathy towards women in general and towards mothers in particular. On the other hand, we also discover in Jacopone's poems strongly misogynistic portraits of women and

highly negative descriptions of a mother's lot, in particular of pregnancy, labor, delivery, and infant care.

I was impressed with both the extensive library holdings in the humanities and the gracious assistance of university and library staff. The Friends of Libraries can be justly proud of the Memorial Library, which houses more than three million volumes, and of all UW-Madison libraries, which the 1993/94 ARL (Association of Research Libraries) statistics show as ranking fourteenth in North America. The extensive collection in medieval Italian literature, culture and history proved to be a rich repository, as did the serials collection.

Friends of the libraries may also want to note that Helen C. White wrote a historical novel about Jacopone titled *A Watch in the Night* (1933). A non-circulating copy of the novel is housed in Special Collections along with other titles by White. The building in which College Library is located is named for the author.

Through the Friends Grant-in-Aid program, I was able to compile an extensive bibliography on Jacopone da Todi and other background material, all of which will ultimately help me make a modest contribution to our understanding of Jacopone da Todi and of the Middle Ages. I even found an audio tape from the 1950s of the famous Italian actor Vittore Gassman reading some of the more famous of Jacopone's lauds.

❦ For their generous help, I would like in particular to thank librarians John Dillon,David Null, and Eleanor Rodini; the Friends assistant John Tortorice; and professors Christopher Kleinhenz, Sherry Reames and Jane Schulenburg.

Illustration: Portrait of Jacopone by an unknown fifteenth-century artist, fresco in the Cathedral of Prato.

Helen C. White, after whom the College Library is named, wrote a historical novel about Jacopone titled A Watch in the Night (1933). *A non-circulating copy of the novel is housed in Special Collections, along with other titles by White.*

The story of a book

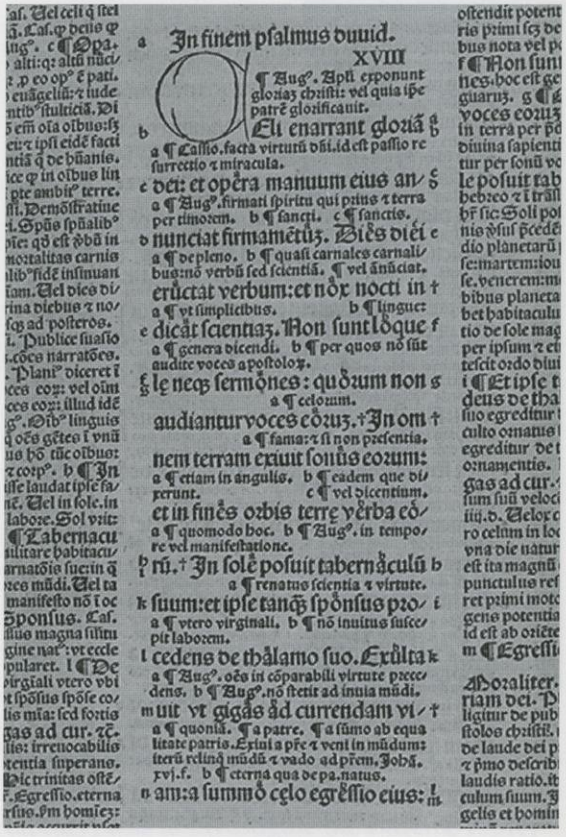
Nearly 500 years ago in Basel, Switzerland, a Renaissance printer named Johann Froben, worked diligently at his craft. The piece of art was not a painting or sculpture; it was an ornate multi-volume version of the Bible. Froben was one of the most important printers and type designers of the sixteenth century

Recently, Emeritus Professor Thomas Shaw of the Department of Slavic Languages donated a centuries-old volume from this Bible edition to the UW-Madison libraries. Professor Shaw bought the book in Pomerania, Poland, years ago, when he was a young man.

"The bookseller had told Professor Shaw that Froben printed the book in 1481," says Jill Rosenshield, associate curator of Special Collections. "Although we could tell right away that was not true, we originally thought the book was an edition Froben printed in 1498."

If the book had been printed in 1498 it would have been classified as a very valuable "incunable," those volumes that date from "the cradle of printing." Only books printed from the time Gutenberg invented the printing press until A.D. 1500 can be classed as incunables.

Unfortunately, after months of research, including a trip to Chicago, Rosenshield decided that Memorial Library's book really had been printed around 1506—just missing the cutoff. Nevertheless, she was not disappointed.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"It is extremely desirable to have an incunable," says Rosenshield, "but this book is exciting in many ways." According to Rosenshield, Froben printed two sets of Bibles—one in 1498 and one around 1506.

"The 1498 edition was not nearly as well done as Shaw's gift," she says, "Froben was still learning his trade. By the time he made the edition we have, he was a much better printer." The quality of the printing is important to the Department of Special Collections because their collection focuses on the history of the art of printing.

"Froben was one of the most important printers of the early sixteenth century," says Rosenshield, "It is very useful to look at his work if you are studying the style of printing at that time."

The book is about twenty inches tall with a leather binding and sturdy pages overflowing with Latin text.

"Froben was obviously interested in making a very handsome book," Rosenshield says. Moreover, he employed scholars to edit and to comment on the texts. Legend states that Erasmus, after 1514, was one of them.

Another reason the book is important to Special Collections is the contribution it makes to their collection of Protestant books.

On each page a small passage from the Bible is surrounded by lengthy commentaries made by religious experts of the day, particularly Nicholas of Lyra. Rosenshield says that they were following the Jewish tradition of commenting on the text instead of creating new religious doctrine. It was this approach to the Bible that helped inspire the Protestant revolution.

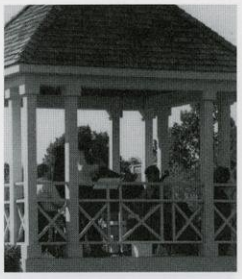
"I think it is most intriguing to know that Martin Luther had a copy of this Bible—not necessarily the same edition. It is exciting to know that this was part of all of the intellectual ferment, " she says.

Finally, Rosenshield says it is interesting to think about how the book traveled the long distance from Froben in Basel, Switzerland, to the bookseller in Pomerania, Poland. That is a mystery

"You have to wonder who owned this book and where it has been," comments Rosenshield. "Whoever owned it took very good care of it, because it is in excellent condition."

The Froben volume housed in Memorial Library includes the complete books of Job and the Psalms. The Department of Special Collections is open 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday

Melissa Rach



A Gathering in an Autumn Garden, a benefit for the Friends, was held this fall in the Allen Centennial Gardens on campus. The benefit featured music by the Mnemosyne String quartet and the Wisconsin Baroque Ensemble. Garden tours were conducted by local gardener author and columnist Marlyn Sachtjen.

Volunteers help provide margin of excellence

Many library events and projects would not be possible without the generosity of participants in the volunteer program. This fall five volunteers helped with mailing invitations to the Friends' first garden party, *A Gathering in an Autumn Garden*. They included Jean Chang, Patricia Connors, Tracy Honn, Linda Krueger, and Carol Poquette.

Three people donate their time to the Mills Music Library Jennifer Friedman organized, processed, and provided copy cataloging for a large collection of Pakistani cassettes. Although all of the accompanying material was written in Urdu, Friedman, identified copy provided by the Library of Congress, updated holdings in OCLC, and transferred records to NOTIS. The collection is now represented on MadCat, the library catalog. Howard Kanetzky, who retired from the Historical Society in 1994, has been entering data into the Wisconsin Sheet Music Index, which is mounted on the library gopher. Kevin Schwarz sleeved 600 pieces of the English ballad collection in acid-free folders and helped sort two large gift collections that came to the Wisconsin Music Archives. He also helped mount the *American Musical Theatre* exhibition in Special Collections last spring.

Joan Box, Pat Connors, Eileen Ewing, Mary Harshaw, Wes Kaczmarek, Kathleen McKittrick, and Bernice Rissman offer their services to the Conservation Lab. They are learning procedures ranging from the simple repacking of books to complex restorations of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century materials.

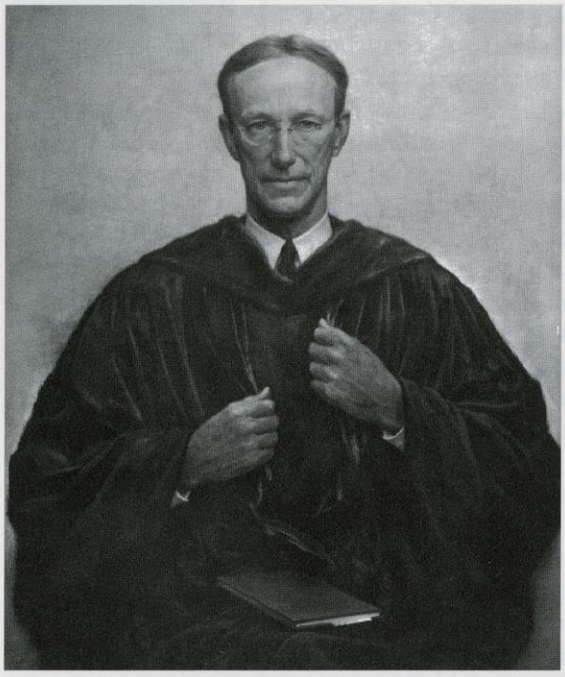
For information about volunteer opportunities in the UW-Madison libraries, please call Pat Bender, volunteer coordinator, at 265-2505.

The teacher who was never off-duty

by Dori Schlesinger, '97

"Listen to him for five minutes and you are roped and hog-tied by his personality, thought, and power"

The Octopus, 1928



As founder of the Experimental College at the University of Wisconsin, Alexander Meiklejohn helped redefine education—through outstanding teaching and innovative thinking. His remarkable intellectual force also made him a respected protector of the First Amendment. He often quoted Epictetus, "The rulers of the state have said that only free men shall be educated, but reason has said that only educated men shall be free...."

Early Years

Alexander Meiklejohn was born in Rochdale, England, in 1872. When he was eight years old, he left England with his parents to move to the United States. He later earned his bachelor's and master's degrees from Brown University At Cornell, he wrote his Ph.D. dissertation on Immanuel Kant's theory of substance. Kant greatly affected Meiklejohn and would be mentioned in his lectures fifty years later.

Meiklejohn returned to Brown in 1897, the same year he finished his dissertation, to teach philosophy His view of life as the "complete man"—a scholar dedicated to reasoned debate and Socratic teaching methods combined with a body skilled in amateur athletics—made him very popular with his students. In 1912, he left his full professorship and accepted an offer to become president of a moribund Amherst College.

Meiklejohn was the first non-alumnus and non-clergyman to hold that position. His efforts to hire young faculty and to offset traditional approaches to college instruction by dramatically increasing student participation helped revive Amherst. He emphasized learning how to think, not learning facts. Meiklejohn's term as president was cut short eleven years later primarily because of his radical ideas for educational reform. Many of the older faculty at Amherst disagreed with his ideas and did not like the changes he was making. In 1923, he resigned under pressure.

Madison and The Experimental College

After three years of writing and lecturing on educational ideas, Meiklejohn was asked by the newly-elected president of the University of Wisconsin, Glenn Frank, to join him in Madison. Frank, the former editor of *Century Magazine*, had published a few of Meiklejohn's articles and had become a supporter of his ideas. Together, he and Meiklejohn created the Experimental College at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Michael Hinden, a member of the advisory council for the Meiklejohn Education Association and associate dean of International Studies and Programs at the UW-Madison, says the Experimental College was probably the first true learning community in the United States. A unique characteristic of the Experimental College, according to Hinden, was the level of faculty contact offered to the students. The students' residential hall became a place where students and faculty could discuss and exchange ideas in a non-lecture environment.

Meiklejohn was a master of Socratic method. "He asked questions rather than lecturing, getting his students to really develop their own ways of thinking," Hinden says. "Everyone I have spoken to who knew Meiklejohn comments that he made you feel as if you were the only person in the classroom, and that you had a direct one-to-one connection with him." Students became very loyal to Meiklejohn, and they remain so today "An alumni association meets here every year, which is incredible considering the college closed 63 years ago," Hinden says.

The College was a very tight-knit community where the students would participate in academic, as well as nonacademic activities, together They even wore special Experimental College blazers with a unique emblem. As a result, there was rivalry and jealousy between the Experimental College students and the rest of the campus about the college itself and its founder. The rivalry involved the administration as well as the students and faculty

Although Meiklejohn was popular among the students and a master in his field, according to Hinden he was not a diplomatic administrator He also was not especially skilled at university politics. "He always was perceived as someone who came in from the outside to do things differently He never really developed good relations with the local administration," Hinden says. "That was a mistake especially when push-came-to-shove in the Great Depression."

One of Meiklejohn's main rivals at the UW was Letters and Science Dean George Clark Sellery "At the end of a few years Sellery became negative about the College and began to question whether it should continue," Hinden says. "Meiklejohn received a higher salary than the dean of Letters and Science, and human nature being what it is, that caused a little envy " Eventually, the combination—personal enemies, critics of the Experimental College, and the hardships of the Depression—got the best of him. Meiklejohn's Experimental College closed in 1932.

An exhibit in the Department of Special Collections on the ninth floor of Memorial Library follows the life of the Experimental College with artifacts, papers, letters, and photographs from its birth in 1927 to the programs it has influenced today This archival exhibit is sponsored by the University Archives in conjunction with the Meiklejohn Education Association.

Opposite page: Alexander Meiklejohn in academic regalia as president of Amherst College

Below: First class and faculty of the Experimental College, 1927

The Experimental College of the University of Wisconsin, 1927-1932, an exhibit by the University Archives in conjunction with the Meiklejohn Education Association, opened this fall. It continues through January 1996 in the Department of Special Collections in Memorial Library.

Meiklejohn remained at the UW for two more years as a philosophy professor Joseph Tussman, professor of philosophy at the University of California-Berkeley, and former student of Meiklejohn, remembers those days.

"He brought with him an air of anticipation and excitement," he says.

Tussman was a student of Meiklejohn's at the UW in 1933, one year after the Experimental College became defunct. "He did not criticize the educational system. He did not continue the controversy He simply taught his courses with zest," Tussman says.

Freedom of Speech

Meiklejohn began a new experiment a few years later in California. This time the experiment was adult education. He established the San Francisco School for Social Studies which eventually closed as a result of World War II. While in California, however, he became very interested in the Constitution and the First Amendment. According to Hinden, there is a connection between that interest and Meiklejohn's teaching. "His view was that education had as its goal the creation of responsible citizens who knew what was going on in the world and would therefore be responsible voters," Hinden says.

Donald Downs, professor of political science at the UW-Madison, explains that Meiklejohn's idea of a democracy requires active capable citizens. Free speech helps them to become that. "You can't have excellence in citizens unless they know how to think and know how to confront ideas with which they find problems," says Downs.

He referred to Meiklejohn's book *Free Speech and Its Relation to Self-Government*, published in 1948, as the "single most important book on freedom of speech in this country's history " In his book, Meiklejohn criticizes the Supreme Court's test of the freedom of speech guarantee. The decision written by Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes is referred to as the "clear and present danger test." Holmes wrote that speech is limited when "the words used are used in such circumstances and are of such a nature as to create a clear and present danger that they will bring about the substantive evils that Congress has a right to prevent."

Meiklejohn argued that Holmes's test was an exception to the First Amendment, not an interpretation of it. According to Downs, "When the government censors something, the government is saying 'we know what is good for you more than you do,' and Meiklejohn says, 'how can that be considered democratic?'" Downs considers Meiklejohn one of his heroes. "He has done more in my mind to clarify the importance of freedom of speech and why it is necessary to democracy and citizenship than anyone else," he says.

Meiklejohn devoted the remainder of his life defending civil liberties and supporting freedom of speech issues. Out of that fight came his involvement in the American Civil Liberties Union. He also became very active in the defense of communists in America during the McCarthy era.

In 1949-1950 Meiklejohn led the fight against an order for all faculty at the University of California-Berkeley to sign a statement rejecting the Communist Party as a condition of continuing employment. According to Tussman, who lived in Berkeley and was still friends with Meiklejohn, Meiklejohn published the clearest defense of the position of a communist teacher. "If the person was otherwise qualified, the fact that he believed in communism and joined the party was an exercise in judgement and a matter of intellectual freedom, not a ground for disqualification," Tussman says.

Meiklejohn remained in Berkeley for the remainder of his life. In 1963, Meiklejohn was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom by President John F. Kennedy He died of pneumonia a year later on December 16, 1964. He was ninety-two.

Influences

The University of Wisconsin-Madison has three programs today that reflect Meiklejohn's theories on liberal education. The Integrated Liberal Studies program, also known as ILS, is similar to the Experimental College without the residential component. According to Hinden, when the Experimental College closed, some of Meiklejohn's faculty remained on campus. Later they created the ILS program during the growth in education after World War II. Offshoots of ILS—the Global Cultures and Environmental Studies programs—function in much the same spirit.

This fall the Bradley Learning Community, a residential program for students of the ILS, Global Cultures, and Environmental Studies programs, was officially dedicated. Bradley Hall, where the program is located, sits near the residence hall used by students of Meiklejohn's Experimental College. Faculty fellows drawn from the three programs hold special sections in various courses. The faculty also participate in student field trips and extracurricular activities.

Remembering Meiklejohn

"Every generation must have great men who stand out among their contemporaries by virtue of character, integrity, intelligence, vitality," says Tussman. "[They] leave a deep mark on those whose lives they have touched and then are known no more "

After rereading one of Meiklejohn's books, Tussman remembers the ideas, images, passions, doubts, and agonies of his youth. "To remember Alexander Meiklejohn is to reexamine oneself, to recall painfully the ways of self-defeat, to retrace journeys, to feel the mind begin to stir again over questions never answered but somehow put aside." Tussman recalls Meiklejohn's fascination with Socrates, and says Meiklejohn, like Socrates, was the teacher who never seemed to be off-duty

For More Information

The following items are available in the UW-Madison Libraries.

- Brennan, R. T (1988, Winter). *The Making of the Liberal College: Alexander Meiklejohn at Amherst.* History of Education Quarterly, 569-97
- Meiklejohn, A. (1981). Cynthia Stokes Brown (Ed.). *Alexander Meiklejohn, Teacher of Freedom.*
- Meiklejohn, A. (1942). *Education Between Two Worlds.*
- Meiklejohn, A. (1932). *The Experimental College.*
- Meiklejohn, A. (1948). *Free Speech and Its Relation to Self-Government.*
- Meiklejohn, A. (1960). *Political Freedom; the constitutional powers of the people.*
- Palmer, M. R. (1979). *The Qualified Absolute; Alexander Meiklejohn and Freedom of Speech.*
- Tussman, J. (1994, Winter). *Remembering Alexander Meiklejohn.* Liberal Education, pp. 323-42.

In addition, many documents and papers may be reviewed in the University Archives and the State Historical Society The Oral History Project operated by the University Archives, a unit of General Library System, also has taped interviews with former students and faculty of the Experimental College.

Business Information Center becomes the latest in library outreach services

This fall the new Business Information Center, an information service of the General Library System, became the latest addition to campus library outreach ventures. The programs provide up-to-the-minute information on science, technology, agriculture, law, and medicine to businesses, professionals, and researchers throughout Wisconsin.

Funding for the facility came from DEMCO, Inc., whose chairman, John E. Wall, served on the Board of Visitors for the School of Business. DEMCO, headquartered in Madison, is a leading manufacturer and marketer of supplies and furniture for school, college, and public libraries.

"The center provides an opportunity to share the resources of the campus with Wisconsin citizens. It promotes development and contributes to the economic health of the state," according to Kenneth Frazier, director of the General Library System. The new service center was designed as an integral part of the $40 million Grainger Hall that opened in 1993. It creates a workshop environment where businesses and researchers can use the university's library resources and the center's technology to connect to many outside databases.

By using the center's computers that contain word processing, spreadsheet, graphics, and desktop publishing software, users can convert data into a report or a business document on site. The center also offers a board room and research rooms to allow flexibility for its clients to work individually or in teams.

In addition, the BIC offers:

- access to scanning and imaging hardware and software,
- individual Macintosh or DOS-equipped workstations with color and ink jet printers,
- phone lines and fax modems, and
- writeable CD-ROM hardware and software.

The center also has the facilities for capturing the data and incorporating it into documents.

"The opening of the Business Information Center completes the long list of services planned when we opened Grainger Hall," says School of Business Dean Andrew J Policano. "Many people in the business community told us they wanted their companies to have access to the technology in Grainger Hall and the wealth of data available through the university library system. With funding and advice from DEMCO, Inc., we have designed a center that makes that possible."

Michael Enyart, director of the Business Library, says, "The center was developed as a user-friendly facility that will accommodate anyone from a beginner on the Internet to the most sophisticated business researcher We wanted a center where people could access all the data they need, and enable them to incorporate it into a professional-looking document if they wanted."

The Business Information Center is located in room 2020, next to the library in Grainger Hall. The cost for using the center is $20 per hour for the basic room with charges for additional services.

Many other campus libraries provide outreach services. Some of the largest are the Health Sciences Libraries, Steenbock Agricultural and Life Sciences Library, and Wendt Engineering Library

Primate Research Center Library chosen WLA Library-of-the-year

The Wisconsin Regional Primate Research Center (WRPRC) Library was selected the 1995 Library of the Year by the Wisconsin Library Association for its distinguished achievements in primate research, conservation, and education.

The library staff designed and initiated services on the Internet that furnish an open communication system for primatologists and other professionals all over the world. Among them are Primate-Talk, established in 1991, which provides at no charge an open electronic forum for the discussion of primatology; Primate Info Net, a gopher/World Wide Web server, created in 1993 as a permanent electronic reservoir for materials dealing with primatology; and the International Directory of Primatology, now in its second edition.

UW-Madison Provost John D. Wiley praises the library staff for their hard work and dedication. "The level of professionalism, friendly service, and knowledge provided by the staff to all users," Wiley remarks, "is an integral part of the success of this library, and contributes greatly to the visibility of the Primate Center, both on campus and around the world."

The WRPRC Library is the first UW-Madison Library to institute a document delivery program. Recently staff initiated a section of Primate Info Net to highlight primate resources for children and young adults. Its archive includes 6,000 slides and 600 videotapes that are loaned internationally

Library School Laboratory Library makes wish list

The wish list in this issue focuses on items which will help make the Laboratory Library of the School of Library and Information Studies a prototype of excellent library service where future information professionals can work and study

Anyone wishing to assist in funding the following purchases should contact Louise Robbins, 4191 H.C. White, (608) 263-2963. Total needed for the complete library remodeling project is $21,500.

- **Replace public services desk: $9,500.**

The desk is not only in poor repair, but it is not properly equipped to handle automation. A new desk will also help to meet requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

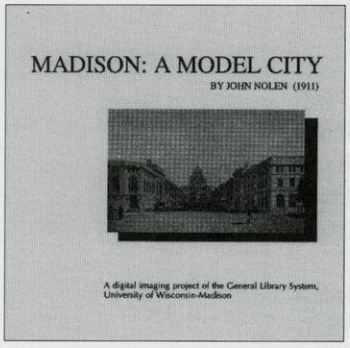
- **Replace carpeting: $6,000.**

Carpeting is 25 years old. Even the patches have patches.

- **Install new shelving: $1,500.**
- **Work on electrical wiring and miscellaneous carpentry: $4,500**

Libraries digitize first book in electronic preservation/access program

Thanks to the work of the General Library System, John Nolen's 1911 report titled *Madison: A Model City* is now available on the World Wide Web and on CD-ROM. The Nolen book is the first work to be digitized in a recently established library program which uses electronic technologies to preserve valuable materials and provide access to them.



Nolen's report was written for the Madison Park and Pleasure Drive Association near the beginning of the century In it he proposed plans for Madison's growth as a city, including a suggestion to limit building heights to protect the view of the capitol.

Since only a few copies of the book exist, several of which are missing maps and diagrams, access had to be restricted. GLS Director Kenneth Frazier proposed placing the book on the World Wide Web and making it available on CD to allow access worldwide.

The URL is:
http://www.library.wisc.edu/etext/ModelCity.html
Several Madison-based home pages now provide links to this site. The city of Madison added a link to the Nolen book through "Other Sites to Visit" from its home page at:
http://www.ci.madison.wi.us/
Another link connects to the book through local CBS affiliate, WISC-TV, through "Other Madison Area & Wisconsin Sites" from its home page at:
http://www.wisctv.com/coolpg.htm

"The CD form retains the book as an artifact," says Sandy Paske, head of the GLS Collection Preservation/Microimaging Lab. "You can see the pages and format of the original book."

Reformatting the book in an electronic medium posed some challenges to the Microimaging staff. They used a Kodak digital camera, Adobe Photoshop 3.0, and Acrobat 2.0 software to successfully preserve the original artifact—a mixture of text, illustrations, oversized maps, and other line art—for the CD-ROM.

Part of the work was completed in the New Media Design Center in College Library In particular, staff relied on the lab for optical character recognition software to create text one could search electronically. Digitization also offers other benefits.

It is gentle on materials, unlike photocopiers that require spreading the spine on books. It is also much faster to use than microfilm. To do a keyword search with microfilm, the user must peruse page after page looking for the word. With a digitized document the researcher can find a word or phrase in a matter of seconds.

Digitizing brings other opportunities, according to Louis Pitschmann, the GLS associate director for Collection Development and Preservation. "For instance," he says, "you could digitize John Nolen's papers, now in different locations across the U.S., and create a virtual collection."

For more information about the Nolen project, contact Sandra Paske, GLS Collection Preservation/Microimaging (262-2332, paske@doit.wisc.edu) or Peter Gorman, Library Automation (262-8880, pcgorman@facstaff.wisc.edu).

Joanne Waterbury

University, Kodak collaborate in partnership project

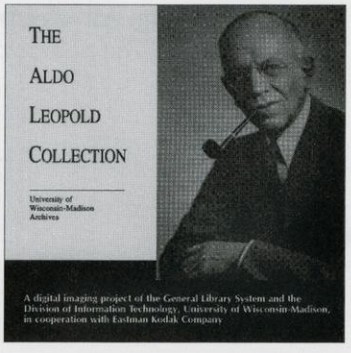
The University of Wisconsin-Madison and Eastman Kodak Company have entered a partnership to test a mix of Kodak's computer imaging equipment and programs. The endeavor, managed by the General Library System and the Division of Information Technology, includes projects from across the university·

- University Archives has prepared a Portfolio Photo CD of 100 popular photographs from the Aldo Leopold Collection. The photographs are in great demand both nationally and internationally
- The Elvehjem Museum has digitized 50 selections from its print collections with the help of Microimaging staff. The project tested color and other reproduction qualities in preparation for access to the museum's inventory via the World Wide Web.
- Mills Music Library will create a multi-media Web package commemorating the history of the American musical theater. The sound will consist of excerpts from contemporaneous performances of productions documented in the prominent Tams Witmark Collection.
- University Publications will create a digital version of the undergraduate viewbook and related materials, increasing the university's presence on the Internet and opening new avenues of communication with potential students. It will also create a Web page for the arts on campus.

"We are pleased to be able to partner with Kodak, an acknowledged industry leader which understands the university's commitment to preserve, apply and provide access to knowledge," says Kenneth Frazier, director of the General Library System. Frazier and Mark Luker, director of DoIT, are project directors for the campus.

"The collaboration across division and department lines within the university has been one of the most rewarding aspects of the Kodak project," Frazier notes. "We feel that this is the type of cross fertilization that Chancellor David Ward has been communicating in his 'Vision for the Future' statements about future priorities for UW-Madison."

Tested will be Kodak's new Digital Enhancement Station 200. This system is a configuration of Create-It Photo Plus imaging enhancement software, XLS 8600 photographic quality thermal printer, Digital Print Scanner 1000, and PCD 225 CD Writer with Build-It Photo CD Portfolio Disc Production Software. Also tested will be the RFS 2035 film scanner, the DC40 digital camera, and the DCS 420 Professional Digital Camera.



Libraries introduce new Web page as interface on workstations

The campus Electronic Library will sport a new look next semester. A simple new uniform Netscape presentation will make it easier to find materials in the campus libraries and around the world. The new format will allow the integration of text and images and easy linking to research and teaching materials. The home page will be the entry point to the Electronic Library on more than 400 public workstations in campus libraries.

Notecards for sale

The Friends of the UW-Madison Libraries are selling specially-printed notecards for $2 apiece. The cover features an etching of grapes by Chrispijn van de Passe from his book *A Garden of Flowers*, which is part of the Thordarson Collection in the Department of Special Collections. A quote from 12th-century author and translator Judah ibn Tibon complements the etching. All sales benefit the UW-Madison Libraries. The notecards are available from:

Borders Book Shop, 3416 University Ave., Canterbury Booksellers Coffeehouse, 315 W Gorham Street; Elvehjem Museum Shop, 800 University Ave., the Friends, 976 Memorial Library; and University Book Store, 711 State St. Similar notecards were used as invitations to *A Gathering in an Autumn Garden* held this fall in the Allen Centennial Gardens. For additional information, contact the Friends at 262-3243.

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