

AAUP THE Exchange

THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN
UNIVERSITY PRESSES

Spring 2004

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The Year of the University Press

Index of *The Exchange* Online:
<http://aaupnet.org/programs/publications/exchange/index.html>

Reported Demise Greatly Exaggerated

The University of Massachusetts Press

by Brenna McLaughlin

A few news items:

Paramount Pictures recently bought a feature-length film project based on *Dr. America: The Lives of Thomas A. Dooley, 1927-1961*, James T. Fisher's account of the 1950s exploits of an American doctor in Vietnam and Laos, published in 1997 by the University of Massachusetts Press.

A new Massachusetts title, *Captors and Captives: The 1704 French and Indian Raid on Deerfield* by Evan Haefeli and Kevin Sweeney, has been featured on C-SPAN's BookTV, was selected by the History Book Club, and is already in its third printing.

The Massachusetts Press is making plans to move into a lovely landmark brick building that its parent university is renovating for its use.

Joel Dinerstein's first book, *Swinging the Machine: Modernity, Technology, and AfricanAmerican Culture between the World Wars*, published by Massachusetts, won the 2004 Eugene M. Kayden Award for the best book in the humanities published by an American university press.

Last year, the University of Massachusetts announced that it would cut the entire subsidy to its press.

Despite fears in summer 2003 that the Press would have to close if the university immediately acted on the threatened budget cut, the University of Massachusetts Press has had in many ways a banner year. Critical and popular acclaim for new titles, strengthened publishing partnerships, a new warehouse and fulfillment

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Universities & their Presses in Hard Times

by Peter Givler

Recently, two universities announced that they intended to close their university press. The University of Idaho announcement was made on February 24, and Northeastern University's on March 22. The reason given in both cases was the press's drain on the university's financial resources.

Public outcry was immediate and as a result neither press has actually closed, despite the announcements. Operations have been suspended at the University of Idaho Press until the new president of the university takes office on July 1 and has an opportunity to examine the options for maintaining the press. In the meantime, the press's regional best-seller, Linda Lawrence Hunt's *Bold Spirit*, winner of the 2004 Pacific Northwest Booksellers Award, is being reprinted to meet demand. *Bold Spirit* and other books published by the University of Idaho Press can be ordered from the University of Idaho Bookstore through June 30, and will be filled by The Caxton Press after July 1.

At Northeastern University Press, operations continue while the university actively explores new arrangements for the press, such as joining a consortium of other presses, that would allow it to reduce expenses and continue to publish. Meanwhile, the press's books can be ordered directly from the press or from their distributor, Cornell University Press Services.

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University of Massachusetts Press, continued

contract, and renewed recognition by university administration and faculty that the Press is invaluable to the mission—and reputation—of the university have helped to turn around a precarious situation.

The amount the university threatened to cut, \$340,000, was comparatively small in terms of other budget lines; but for the Press, this amount represented more than 20% of the annual budget. The Press took immediate steps to counteract the effects of the possible loss, moving forward quickly on a plan to transfer warehousing and fulfillment functions to Hopkins Fulfillment Service and reducing the staff by five, several of whom were able to take advantage of an early retirement option. Other mitigating steps included raising backlist prices, cutting print runs, soliciting grant support, and creating an internship program with the English department's MFA program.

According to Massachusetts press director Bruce Wilcox, "These changes were accomplished with less disruption to the publishing program than many expected (though not without a lot of hard work!), and we continue to pursue the twin goals of editorial excellence and financial stability."

Hard times, continued

AAUP applauds both Idaho and Northeastern for their willingness to reconsider their original decision and seek more creative solutions. This is an undeniably grueling time for universities. Although the economy appears to be recovering from the recession and book sales over the last nine months are up for most university presses, the recovery has not yet profited universities themselves. State tax collections, which always lag a year or two behind an economic recovery, are still down, putting enormous pressure on state budgets and, in turn, on the budgets of public universities. The recession

When the budget cut was proposed, Massachusetts' faculty, authors, local media, and the AAUP community raised their voices in protest. While the university never said it intended to close the Press, the outpouring of support helped convince the administration that more than not-bad intentions was necessary. "Chancellor [John V.] Lombardi and his staff were impressed by the number of people who wrote, the level of praise for the Press, and the fact that each letter was individually crafted. The chancellor personally responded to at least 150 of these messages," said Wilcox. In the end, the university agreed to a three-year plan of bridge funding, at the end of which the Press is expected to be self-sufficient.

Had this budget crisis not arisen, FY 2003 would have been an excellent year for the University of Massachusetts Press. In addition to publishing several award-winning titles, the Press published 46 new books and finished FY 2003 on budget with no deficit. This gave the Press a solid basis to launch the needed business changes, and the horizon is brightening.

The Press is increasing the number of publishing partnerships, recently entering into copublishing

also reduced the value of university endowments, wreaking havoc with the budgets of private universities. Universities everywhere are being forced to make painful choices.

It's not up to us to decide whether a university press is worth more or less than a new swimming pool, or what kind of message the university sends to its faculty by closing its press—let alone to those it may wish to recruit. Only a university provost or president can make such decisions. Ultimately though, we do know these judgments turn on questions of institutional priority and value, not dollars and cents. On average, a university press

ventures with the American Antiquarian Society, the Library of American Landscape History, Historic Northampton, and the Thoreau Society. Massachusetts remains one of the leading publishers in the field of American studies.

Another proposal that has been floated is a possible alliance with the rest of the Five College consortium—Amherst, Smith, Mount Holyoke, and Hampshire. The faculties of the four colleges have expressed enthusiasm for the idea, but the Press hasn't yet made a formal proposal to the administrations.

So can the AAUP community take a positive lesson from this trial-by-fire? Wilcox answers emphatically, if diplomatically: "I wouldn't wish our trials and tribulations on any other university press. That said, I do think the budget crisis forced us to focus on what really matters and to concentrate on what we do well. I believe it was Samuel Johnson who observed that nothing so concentrates the mind as the possibility of a hanging." And nothing so lightens the heart as the prospect of hard work, resilience, and excellence rewarded.

Thanks to Bruce Wilcox, Director, University of Massachusetts Press, for answering questions for this article.

only receives about 8% of its budget directly from the university.

Money aside, though, it's still fair to ask, what does the university get for its investment in a press? A voice. A voice that speaks in the name of the university itself. A voice that expresses the university's commitment to the development of ideas and the transmission of knowledge, but also to the university's deep engagement with the life of its own community, through books like *Bold Spirit*, as well as with the nation and the world. It's no accident that the top three national best-sellers in the months after

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Is that an Iron Curtain in our Window?

On Embargoes, Bureaucracies, and—Sentence Structure

The publishing community has lately been abuzz with what sounds like a strangled expletive: oh, fack. Or rather, OFAC. A little background:

OFAC, the Office of Foreign Assets Control, is a section of the Treasury Department charged with administering economic sanctions imposed on countries whose actions the president judges to be a threat to national security. The president's power to impose such sanctions is defined in the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA) of 1977.

Debate over the 1977 act included discussion about whether trade embargoes should apply to activities normally protected by the First Amendment. Was it really in the national interest to prevent the flow of information? Most participants thought not, but the act didn't speak to directly to the issue. As a result, sanctions were imposed, with a series of exceptions declared in practice, including a limited exception for newsgathering.

In 1988 Congress passed what has come to be known as the Berman Amendment (named after the bill's sponsor, Rep. Howard Berman, a California Democrat), in which transactions in "information and informational materials" were declared exempt from the trade sanctions. In 1994, seeking to address the question of new communications media like videotapes and CDs, Congress passed the Free Trade in Ideas Amendment, stipulating that the exemption for informational materials applied to importation and exportation in all formats and media.

The language is important. As amended, the IEEPA says, "The authority granted to the president does not include the power to regulate or prohibit the importation from any country, or the exportation to any country, whether commercial or otherwise, regardless of format or

medium of transmission, of any information or informational materials, including but not limited to, publications, films, posters, [etc.]" Moreover, the conference report on the 1994 bill, indicative of legislative intent, says flatly that the prior 1988 Berman Amendment established "that no embargo may prohibit or restrict directly or indirectly the import or export of information that is protected under the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution."

This amended statute and its legislative history have been a clear basis for much publishing activity in the past decades. Dissident writings from the Soviet bloc made their way to American readers—sparking compassion, stirring action, and instilling pride in our own open society where dialogue and dissent is allowed and even welcomed. Scientists have regularly worked with colleagues in Iran and Cuba in the very many fields of inquiry that do not involve direct questions of national security—one example being public health issues. Political activists in Iran have been able to publish op-eds in American newspapers—letting the world know what is happening in an otherwise closed society.

However, in September 2003 OFAC wiped away this assurance on publishers' part that these activities were protected—even encouraged. In a ruling on the practices of the IEEE (Institute of Electric and Electronic Engineers), a scholarly association that publishes a number of scientific journals, OFAC declared that the statute did "not exempt from regulation or authorize transactions related to *information and informational materials not fully created and in existence at the date of the transactions, or to the substantive or artistic alteration or enhancement of informational materials.*" (Emphasis added.) In other words, publishers could accept camera-ready copy—but the correction of spelling, grammar, or logic, resizing or addition of

illustrations, and almost every other step of publishing from feeding text into a standard page design to the essential process of peer review, could subject publishers and their staff to fines and imprisonment.

Oh, fack!

Publishers, scholarly associations, author groups, and First Amendment organizations were rightfully worried—and angered—over this development. Congressman Berman wrote in a letter to OFAC director Richard Newcomb that the ruling was "patently absurd" and "clearly inconsistent with both the letter and spirit of the law."

While organizations such as AAP and AAUP began discussing possible ways for overturning these restrictions, IEEE sought clarification of OFAC's ruling for their own peer review and editing procedures. On April 2, OFAC responded: No license is required for IEEE's publishing practices, as long as the editing procedures fit within the OFAC understanding of what those practices comprise.

The April letter lists eight allowable activities:

- Labeling units of measurements with standard abbreviations.
- Correcting grammar and spelling to conform to standard American English.
- Changing the size of type or the weight of lines in illustrations so that the diagrams remain legible when reduced in size for publication.
- Labeling illustration captions and formatting references to conform to the style manual [of the publisher].
- Sizing and positioning illustrations to fit on the page appropriately and in proper proximity to references in the text.
- Formatting mathematical equations to fit on the page appropriately and to avoid breakage between two lines in a way that is unclear.
- Ensuring that the author has supplied a biography and a photo.
- Adding page folios with publication titles and page numbers.

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Experimenting with Open Access Publishing

Oxford University Press

by Martin Richardson and Claire Saxby

Online publication has provided new opportunities for improving access to scientific content, leading to calls from the academic community for research to be made freely available online immediately upon publication, without the barrier of paid subscription to access. This has become known as the Open Access (OA) movement. However, a journal choosing to make its content freely available online immediately on publication cannot rely on traditional subscriptions as its primary source of income. Instead, established publishers experimenting with OA and new publishers operating OA models (such as BioMed Central and the Public Library of Science) are primarily aiming to cover costs by asking authors to pay publication charges.

Although there has been considerable debate in recent months, including an investigation by the UK Government Science and Technology Committee, to which Oxford University Press (OUP) has contributed both written and oral evidence (1), there has been a dearth of factual information to support the arguments about the potential advantages and disadvantages of Open Access publishing. During the course of 2004 we have, therefore, put together a series of careful experiments to test a range of business models. We hope that the preliminary results presented here might encourage others, particularly university presses and not-for-profit publishers that essentially share the same mission and values as ourselves, to explore new ways of supporting the dissemination of scholarly research, and to share their experiences and data.

Our experiments began with an author survey of 331 past contributors to the *Nucleic Acids Research (NAR)* Database issue, an annual special issue published without access restrictions. By 2004 the Database

issue was publishing such a vast number of papers that an alternative publishing model was necessary. In our survey we outlined two potential models—the traditional subscription-based model and an OA model partially funded by author charges. We then asked authors whether they would be willing and able to pay publication charges (at heavily subsidized levels of £300/\$500 per article) to partially fund the OA publication of the issue. Our survey achieved a 48% response rate and, of those who responded, a two-thirds majority encouraged us to implement an Open Access model.

*Author charges and
editorial decisions
must be separated—
and seen to be so.*

The *NAR* Database issue was published in January 2004. Out of a total of 142 papers, 128 (90%) authors agreed to pay the publication charge and the remaining 14 corresponding authors were granted a waiver. Of these 14 authors, seven were from developing countries; the remainder were from developed countries but lacked the necessary funding to pay the publication charge.

We have compared the usage data for the 2003 and 2004 Database issues with usage data for the rest of the journal, and during the six months following initial publication, the full-text of Database issue articles were, on average, downloaded 52% more frequently than the average number of full-text downloads of other articles published in *NAR*. It is difficult to be sure whether this difference is solely due to the OA model or whether the Database issue

would have generated higher than average usage even if it had been available under a subscription model.

In view of the positive response from authors and the apparent increased usage of articles published in the Database issue we now plan to implement the same model for the annual *NAR* Web Server issue, due to be published in July 2004, following a further survey of contributors to the 2003 issue which resulted in a small majority (54%) expressing preference for author-funded OA publication.

In both surveys some researchers expressed concern about the ability of some authors to pay the full Open Access publication charges. We believe that authors should not be prevented from publishing in their journal of their choice, so any author-funded OA model would need to be supported by a waiver system—thereby increasing the costs for well-funded authors. Feedback has also highlighted the essential requirement that author charging and editorial decisions be completely separated and *seen to be separated*. It also became clear that there is still some uncertainty within the academic community about what Open Access actually means—some believe that an unrestricted right to re-use data published in OA articles is just as important as unrestricted access.

During 2004, two other journals published by OUP will be experimenting with Open Access. From its July 2004 issue, the *Journal of Experimental Botany (JXB)* will give authors of ordinary research papers the option to pay £250 to allow all readers online access to their paper without charge. Review papers and Special Issues, which are particularly highly cited, and papers of those who choose not to pay the £250, will continue to be available only to subscribers in the usual way. The intention of this experiment is to allow

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Experimenting with Open Access, continued

us to gauge the extent of interest in OA publishing from the plant science community. *JXB* has also received a grant from the Joint Information Systems Committee of the UK (JISC) (2). In return, all papers with a UK author published in the first year of the trial will be made freely available online without an author charge.

The first issue of a brand new OA publication entitled *eCAM* (*Evidence-based Complementary and Alternative Medicine*) will appear in June 2004. This inter-disciplinary journal naturally bridges the Western and Asian worlds and should, therefore, attract a high proportion of authors and readers from developing countries. An “author-pays” model might prove to be too expensive to attract such authors, and subscription barriers might limit beneficial widespread access. We are fortunate to have secured sponsorship to cover

the online publication costs of *eCAM*; this allows us to provide all users with free online access to the research material. We will also be launching a subscriber-model enhanced online version of *eCAM* containing reviews, commentaries and other information. In this way we hope to develop a revenue stream that will allow us to continue to improve and extend *eCAM* in coming years.

In addition to our experiments with Open Access models, we are also participating in the SHERPA project, which is investigating the potential for Institutional Repositories, a somewhat controversial publication system which has yet to become widely established (3). Our collaboration with Oxford University Library services as part of this project is designed to investigate how online journals and other material published in Institutional Repositories might be integrated.

OFAC, continued

If this describes the precise method of peer-review and editing that a publishing house follows, then in practice that publisher is now fancy-free. While initial media reports and the IEEE hailed the April 2 ruling as a victory, two large difficulties remain. First, there are very few publishers whose procedures match these perfectly—particularly when you look to the world of book and non-scientific journal, magazine, or newspaper publishing. In any case, even these eight allowances are based on a premise every publisher knows, and OFAC should know, to be completely false: that such procedures don't constitute substantive or artistic enhancements.

More troubling is the second difficulty: the exerting of licensing authority by a regulatory bureaucracy over First Amendment activities is

barred by the U.S. Constitution, a fact that was reconfirmed by the legislative amendments to the IEEPA. However OFAC justifies what it is doing, the effect of its attempt to govern the publishing of manuscripts from embargoed countries only limits even further our already limited ability to hear voices from those countries about which we know least. That is an offense to one of the core freedoms upon which the United States was founded, and to one of the core principles of publishing.

There are numerous publishing projects that have been put on hold and even jettisoned because of this controversy: a volume of Iranian poetry, a collection of photos and essays from Cuba, and the political writings of an Iranian academic and dissident which cannot now be

References

- (1) Memorandum from OUP to the Science & Technology Committee Inquiry into Scientific Publications:
www3.oup.co.uk/jnls/2004/03/08/index.html
- (2) UK Joint Information Systems Committee: <http://www.jisc.ac.uk/>
- (3) Universities' own electronic repositories yet to impact on Open Access
www.nature.com/nature/focus/accessdebate/4.html

Further information

Nucleic Acids Research:

www3.oup.co.uk/nar/openaccess

Journal of Experimental Botany:

www3.oup.co.uk/exbotj/open_access.html

eCAM: ecam.oupjournals.org

OUP participation in the SHERPA project:

www3.oup.co.uk/jnls/2003/10/03/

Martin Richardson is Managing Director, Journals Division, Oxford University Press; Claire Saxby is Science and Medicine Journals Editor, Oxford University Press.

This is a summary from an article originally published on the Nature Web Focus web site on April 8, 2004.

published in either Iran or the United States. What then is the functional difference between Iran's censorship and ours? It isn't just the people of Iran and other countries under embargo who are harmed. So are we.

Concerned organizations, including AAUP, are continuing to look into ways to overturn these harmful regulations. Updates on our efforts will be posted to the AAUP web site, www.aaupnet.org. In the meantime, AAUP members can access additional information about the situation under **AAUP Member Alerts** in the Members-Only site, www.aaupnet.org/membersonly.html.

In preparing this article, The Exchange drew heavily on an article by Peter Givler, AAUP Executive Director, published in The Chronicle Review May 21, 2004.

2003 Whiting Week-in-Residence Reports

In past years, Whiting Week-in-Residence participants have been drawn from across a wide variety of publishing departments. The program in 2003, however, had a distinct flavor of electronic publishing about it—reflecting the challenges of keeping up with new publishing initiatives and technologies.

Yoko Kojima, Senior Publications Coordinator, United Nations University Press, visited MIT Press with the goal of learning more about electronic publishing central to a plan to examine MIT's general manuscript editorial and production practices. As in successful past Week-in-Residence experiences, Kojima was able to meet with staff from many departments and look over a raft of internal documents such as author questionnaires, turnover forms, and inter-departmental schedules.

Columbia University Press, which recently restructured its workflow to produce XML files, played host to **Kristin Harpster Lawrence**, Wayne State University Press's managing editor. Lawrence was able to see how one large university press had positioned itself for electronic publishing, an experience that will help her own press plan for the future. In between learning about Columbia's recent XML-transition and meeting with the staff members who market and produce electronic texts, she was able to squeeze in a meeting with Nancy Lin of the American Council of Learned Societies about the ACLS history e-book project and other "born digital" scholarly publications.

Hard times, continued

September 11, 2001 were all published by university presses—one of them, in fact, published by Northeastern University Press, Simon Reeve's *The New Jackals*.

The closing of a university press won't stifle academic discourse, although it may disrupt it. Writers

Two other participants come from the journals side of scholarly publishing, where electronic delivery has permeated more thoroughly than books. **Manjit Kaur**, the journals manager of the University of Nebraska Press's comparatively new program, visited the University of Toronto Press where she was introduced to the acquisitions, fulfillment, and electronic procedures of a well-established journals department. Kaur paid particular attention to the customer service operations, and the management methods of a successful department head.

Clydette Wantland, Journals Production Editor, University of Illinois Press, spent her week in North Carolina—mostly at the Cary, NC, journals division of Oxford University Press, but also hopping over to Duke University Press for a day. Wantland's primary focus at both presses was to gain insight into the STM serials business with an eye to acquiring such journals at Illinois. The day at Duke was characterized by a "wonderful free-flowing discussion" of the press's recent move into STM publishing. At Oxford, Wantland gained a detailed overview of how a large operation has organized the different workflows needed by STM versus humanities journals; and how online access has affected every element of serials publishing—from offprints to marketing strategies to production schedules.

Shelly B. Ortiz hails from the marketing department of Louisiana State University Press and spent the

won't be gagged; they will continue to find publishers for their work. What will be silenced—and diminished by the silence—is the university itself.

In hard times, when a university needs more than ever to make the case for the importance of what it does,

week at Johns Hopkins University Press. Even here, the specter of electronic publishing hangs about. Much of what Ortiz discussed with her Hopkins colleagues were electronic marketing issues—from online ordering to drawing web site traffic to e-newsletters. Ortiz was particularly impressed with the FileMaker Pro press-wide database at Hopkins, and the facility which it brought to many marketing tasks, including updating web pages and creating exhibits booklists. Since returning to LSU, Ortiz has implemented an improved exhibits system and begun discussing a possible press-wide database.

While the people, presses, and work methods learned during the Whiting Week-in-Residence change from year to year, the value of the program is underlined again and again by participants. As Ortiz wrote in her final report: "The Whiting Week-in-Residence program is truly a great opportunity for presses to learn and grow together." The host presses are unanimously hailed as welcoming and generous with their knowledge and experience.

The Whiting Week-in-Residence grants are awarded annually, allowing 4-6 individuals the opportunity to travel to a host press for a week of hands-on training, to learn new skills and share ideas with colleagues at other presses. The program is funded by the Mrs. Giles Whiting Foundation. Applications for the 2004 Week-in-Residence are due in the AAUP Central Office by May 28, 2004.

closing its press doesn't seem a wise choice. A university that does so may end by losing a great deal more than its voice. There are better alternatives—better for scholars, for the general public, and for universities.

Peter Givler is AAUP Executive Director.

2004 AAUP Book, Jacket, and Journal Show

Forty-two books, one journal, and 29 jackets and covers have been selected by a panel of eminent designers as the finest examples of publication design from the scholarly publishing community.

Since 1965, the AAUP Book, Jacket, and Journal Show has fulfilled its mission to “honor and instruct”: honoring the design and production teams whose work furthers a long tradition of excellence in book design, and—through a traveling exhibit and print catalog of selected entries—visually teaching the tenets of good design.

The judges of the 2004 show were Peter Cocking, Art Director, Douglas & McIntyre Publishing Group; Charles Nix, Chair of Communications Design, Parsons School of Design; Peter Buchanan-Smith, Co-founder, The Monday Morning Foundation; Gabriele Wilson, Book Designer, Alfred A. Knopf.

The annual AAUP Book, Jacket, and Journal Show is sponsored by the Design Committee of AAUP. Paper, prepress, printing and binding of the 2004 Book Show Catalog and Call for Entries were generously donated by Harperprints, Friesens Corporation, The Lehigh Press/Von Hoffmann Corporation, New Leaf Paper, and Four Colour Imports. The 2004 Book, Jacket, and Journal Show will be on display June 26-29, 2004, at the Fairmont Hotel Vancouver, in Vancouver, BC.

To learn more about the selected entries please visit www.aaupnet.org/programs/marketing/designshow/winners2004.html.

JACKETS AND COVERS

Alberta, *An Ark of Koans*
Chicago, *Goethe and the Ginkgo*
Chicago, *T.S. Eliot and the Cultural Divide*
Duke, *The Abyss of Representation*
Duke, *The Misfit of the Family*
Duke, *Pikachu's Global Adventure*
Duke, *Wrestling with Diversity*
Georgetown, *Boundaries*
LSU, *Beyond Silence*
LSU, *Brightwood*
LSU, *The Ha-Ha*
LSU, *Not Till We Are Lost*
Massachusetts, *The Last Days of Publishing*
McGill-Queen's, *The American Empire and the Fourth World*
McGill-Queen's, *Assassination, Politics, and Miracles*
MIT, *The Cinema Effect*
MIT, *Against Fashion*
Mississippi, *Out of Sight*
Nevada, *Hope and Dread in Montana Literature*
Nevada, *The Lucky*
Northwestern, *Gertrude Stein*
Northwestern, *King of Odessa*
Northwestern, *The Nature of Truth*
Northwestern, *Zigzagger*
Oregon State, *Paradise Wild*
Penn State, *The Jacobin Republic Under Fire*
Princeton, *Art for All?*
Princeton, *The Reasons of Love*
Rutgers, *Mestizo Modernism*

SCHOLARLY TYPOGRAPHIC

California, *Encarnación's Kitchen*
California, *Is He Dead?*
Chicago, *Goethe and the Ginkgo*
Columbia, *The Holy Family and Its Legacy*
Duke, *The Audible Past*
Duke, *The Edge of Surrealism*
Duke, *Pikachu's Global Adventure*
Florida, *The Southern Movie Palace*
Iowa, *Male Sexuality Under Surveillance*
Johns Hopkins, *Mortal Secrets*
LSU, *Hemingway's Theatre of Masculinity*
LSU, *Justice of Shattered Dreams*
LSU, *The Slavery Debates, 1952–1990*
Pittsburgh, *Breaking the Back Country*
Washington, *Intimate Citizenship*
Yale, *Rumphius' Orchids*

SCHOLARLY ILLUSTRATED

Chicago, *Rembrandt's Jews*
MIT, *The Glass State*
National Gallery, *The Art of Romare Bearden*
National Gallery, *Colorful Impressions*
National Gallery, *Edouard Vuillard*
National Gallery, *Jean-Antoine Houdon*
National Gallery, *Picasso: The Cubist Portraits of Fernande Olivier*
Princeton, *Francis Firth in Egypt and Palestine*
Yale, *The History of Japanese Photography*

TRADE TYPOGRAPHIC

California, *Zinfandel*
Chicago, *Thomas Bernhard: Three Novellas*
Duke, *Ivy and Industry*
Georgia, *The Violence Within, The Violence Without*
Nebraska, *Windows/Fenêtres*

TRADE ILLUSTRATED

California, *Assignment Shanghai*
Columbia, *Sera*
Duke, *Something All Our Own*
Getty, *Bill Viola: The Passions*
Johns Hopkins, *Disappearing Witness*
Penn State, *The Best Places You've Never Seen*
Pittsburgh, *Knowing Stephanie*
Smithsonian, *At First Sight*

REFERENCE

Chicago, *Chicago's Famous Buildings*

POETRY AND LITERATURE

LSU, *Place Keepers*
LSU, *Tenderness Shore*
Wesleyan, *Eating in the Underworld*

JOURNAL DESIGN

MIT, *Journal of Architectural Education*

Calendar

AAP Rights & Permissions Advisory Committee Annual Seminar
May 18-19, 2004
New York, NY
Contact: sbrandwein@publishers.org

Annual Meeting Registration Deadline
May 21, 2004

SSP Annual Meeting
June 2-4, 2004
San Francisco, CA

BookExpo America
Chicago, IL
June 4-6, 2004

BookExpo Canada
June 11-14, 2004
Vancouver, Canada

International Publishers Association Congress 2004
June 21-24, 2004
Berlin, Germany

2004 AAUP Annual Meeting & Workshops
June 25-29, 2004
Vancouver, British Columbia
Contact: annualmeeting@aaupnet.org

The Second International Conference on the Future of the Book
August 29-31, 2004
Beijing, China

Midwest Presses 2004
September 12-13, 2004
Chicago, IL

PSP Books Boot Camp
September 28, 2004
New York, NY

Frankfurt Book Fair
October 6-11, 2004
Frankfurt, Germany

2005 AAUP Production Managers Meeting
June 15-16, 2005
Philadelphia, PA

2005 AAUP Annual Meeting
June 16-19, 2005
Philadelphia, PA

2006 AAUP Annual Meeting
June 15-18, 2006
New Orleans, LA



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