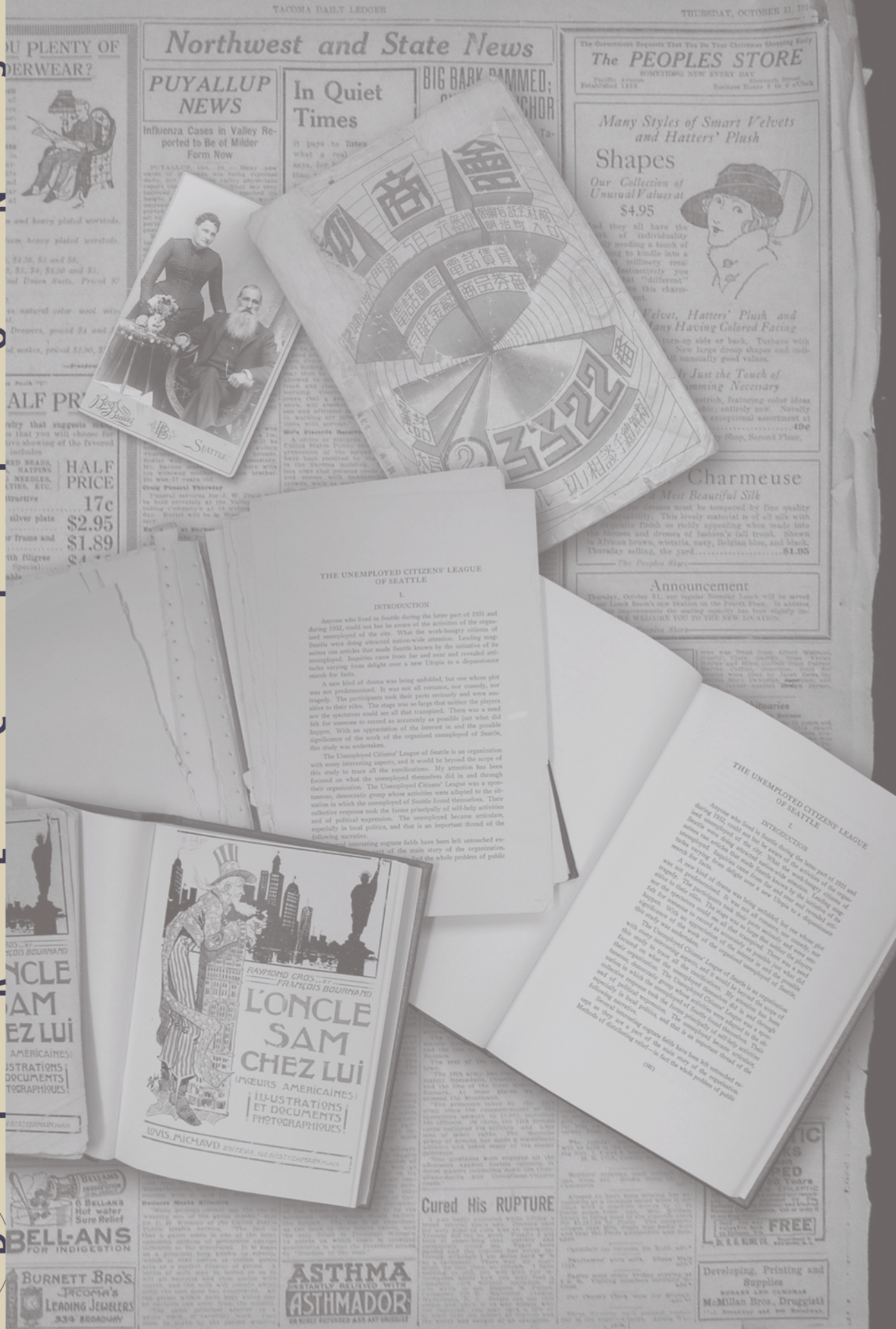


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In This Issue:

Letter from the Director..... this page

Making Access to Scholarship Open.. p. 1
by Eileen Llona, International Studies
computer services librarian, on behalf of
the UW Libraries Scholarly Communication
Steering Committee

"Oh, if a tree could wander" ~Rumi..... p. 2
by Stephanie Wright, Natural Sciences/
Forest Resources merger manager

**Preserving the Libraries
Collections... p. 4**
by Gary Menges, preservation administrator

**Results of NIH-funded Research
to be Made Open Access? p. 6**
by Mel DeSart, head, Engineering Library

Parent Campaign Update p. 6
by Randall Hertzler, reference librarian/
coordinator for media service

**Maxine Cushing Gray
Writers Fellowship..... p. 7**
by Cynthia Asmus, director of development

News and Events p. 8

Awards and Recognition p. 9

On the Cover:

Some samples of deteriorating materials from the Libraries collections, including for comparison two facsimiles produced through digital scanning.

Letter from the Director

*Oh, it's a long, long while
From May to December
And the days grow short
When you reach September
When the autumn weather
Turns the leaf to flame
One hasn't got time for the waiting game*

—From September Song (1938)
Music by Kurt Weill. Lyrics by Maxwell Anderson.



While the days of autumn grow shorter, the excitement associated with the start of a new academic year grows greater. The last days of an unusually warm Seattle summer have been pushed aside by the "good rain."

We welcomed home our new President, Mark Emmert, and enjoyed his visit to the Libraries in July. We connected this year's Faculty Fellows with their liaison librarians as the new professors launched their UW careers in partnership with the Libraries. Banners were unfurled on the Suzzallo and Odegaard Undergraduate libraries greeting this year's freshman class and new graduate students.

Each September, we are reminded that the Libraries sits at the crossroads of the University as we connect people with knowledge for life. Each fall as the days grow short, we renew our commitment to work worth doing.

In this issue of *Library Directions*, you will read about how your award-winning library "hasn't got time for the waiting game." Eileen Llona, on behalf of the Libraries Scholarly Communication Steering Committee, details the transformative open access movement and its ramifications for scholars world-wide. I encourage anyone interested in ensuring that scholarship and knowledge continues to be widely available to pay particular attention to the issues raised. Stephanie Wright describes the monumental undertaking of merging the Forest Resources Library with the Natural Sciences Library in "Oh, if a tree could wander..." In this particular case, a tree (actually a chair made out of a tree) did wander a few blocks north when the venerable Forest Resources Library closed its doors for the last time in August. You will read how the Libraries is not letting "leafs turn to flame" (or books to dust for that matter) in Gary Menges' report on our leading preservation efforts. Finally, learn how three dedicated Maxine Cushing Gray fans led a fund-raising effort to establish the first writer's fellowship in the Libraries in memory of the amazing Northwest critic and editor.

Betsy Wilson

Making Access to Scholarship Open

by Eileen Llona, International Studies computer services librarian, on behalf of the UW Libraries Scholarly Communication Steering Committee, www.lib.washington.edu/scholcomm

A primary goal of publishing is having the results of research and scholarly inquiry accessible to all scholars. Recent advances in information and communication technologies are allowing new models to emerge for disseminating the results of scholarly research. In recent years, access to published scholarship has been increasingly restricted to institutions able to pay the exorbitant subscription costs charged by some publishers for access to work produced within the academy. A step toward keeping scholarship open and available is taking place in the form of the open access movement.

What is open access

At the core of open access (OA) is the assertion that once published, scholarship should be open and free to all who want to read it. While peer-reviewed OA journal publishing provides for one form of open access, the OA movement can take many forms: non-peer-reviewed preprints such as those in *arXiv* (www.arxiv.org), pre- or post-publication versions of papers on a researcher's website, and scholarship with varying levels of peer review on an institution's openly accessible repository. This article primarily addresses issues surrounding the journal publishing aspect of open access. Most definitions of open access include the tenets of author-held copyright and free, unencumbered access to all users.

The OA movement sprang directly from scholars committed to solving some of the thorniest problems impeding the healthy functioning of the system of scholarly communication: the loss of access to scientific, technical and medical literature due to wide-spread library journal cancellations caused by the high prices, high rates of increase, and associated practices of some publishers. The thrust of the OA movement is to enable scholars to provide the results of their research at no cost to the reader. However, it is important to realize that there are still costs associated with providing that access.

Costs and quality of open access

In the OA model, costs are shifted away from the reader and are instead borne by the author (via grants or other funding), the author's institution, by the institution or organization hosting the method of disseminating the information (see "major players," *this page*), or by some combination of the above. Some institutions, such as the Howard Hughes Medical Institute, are starting to commit to supplementing OA publication costs. The sustainability of a new economic model for open access remains to be seen, and questions regarding funding for continued technological improvements to OA archives abound.

OA journal publishing demands the same high standards of peer review that traditionally-published materials maintain. For example, *BioMedCentral* (www.biomedcentral.com), an open access publisher,

has an online peer review system, and its journals are indexed by *PubMed* (and some by other commercial indexers such as ISI *Web of Science*).

Why this movement is important

Commercial publishers long have maintained control over how scholarship is disseminated. While much of the research in science, technology and medicine in the United States is financed with public dollars via federally funded grants, libraries often pay exorbitant prices to buy back this research, often from non-U.S. publishers. The OA movement proposes to return the ownership of scholarly research output to the scholars and for that scholarship to be openly available to everyone, including the citizens who often pay for that research. Since commercial publishing costs continue to increase, libraries have been forced to either absorb these costs or cut journal subscriptions. Academic libraries are supporting OA models because the implications for increased access and reduced costs are potentially great.

Some barriers to adoption of OA

While the technology to change traditional publishing models exists now, the traditional methods for judging the quality of a published paper (reputation or impact factor of the journal in which the paper is published, number of citations of the paper) used by most academic promotion and tenure committees are biased against publishing in new journals (OA or otherwise) until those journals have an established history. Hopeful signs of change include the action by ISI to index nearly 200 open access journals in Web of Science. For those OA titles that rank highly, their reputations may become as strong as or stronger than those of subscription-based titles in the same field, resulting in a greater acceptance on the part of promotion and tenure committees.

Another barrier to acceptance of the open access movement surprisingly might come from professional societies. Assumptions and fears about losing revenue from their own publishing efforts due to changing mechanisms for scholarly publishing may drive societies to decry the open access movement as a threat to their financial well-being. Certainly, this movement requires a change in thinking, and perhaps a change in how revenues are generated (and expended) for societies and institutions. Commercial publishers also have their doubts about the sustainability of the OA model.

Despite the costs and concerns regarding OA, many institutions are looking at it seriously. *The Budapest Open Access Initiative* (www.soros.org/openaccess) has over 260 institutions that have signed on, and several other organizations have sponsored similar initiatives. Most recently, the U.S. House Appropriations Committee submitted a set of recommendations that the National Institutes of Health make all NIH-funded research results fully available to the public (see *sidebar on page 6*). We will continue to watch the movement with interest.

NIH is encouraging comment on [its] proposal in a 60 day window beginning September 3, with a closing date of November 15. Comments may be entered in a Web template at grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/public_access/add.htm or may be sent by e-mail to PublicAccess@nih.gov. The UW Libraries encourages you to voice your opinion on this important information access issue. (See page 6.)

Major players in Open Access (OA):

- *Budapest Open Access Initiative* (www.soros.org/openaccess)
- *SPARC* (www.arl.org/sparc/)
- *Public Library of Science* (www.plos.org)
- *PubMed Central* (www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/)
- *BioMed Central* (www.biomedcentral.com/)
- *arXiv.org eprints* (www.arxiv.org)

*"Oh, if a
tree could
wander..."*

~Rumi

by Stephanie Wright, Natural Sciences/Forest Resources merger manager

The **Forest Resources Library** space in Bloedel Hall is quite a bit emptier now. Most of the bookshelves are empty, the computer equipment has been taken to other units, and even some of the furniture has been relocated a bit further north on campus. As of the end of August, 2004, the Forestry Library has become one with the **Natural Sciences Library**.

The Decision

The merging of libraries with similar subject areas was part of a proposal made ten years ago by a task force created to evaluate the campus library service locations. Even after ten years' consideration, the decision to consolidate the Forest Resources Library with another library on campus was not an easy one. There had been significant budget cuts over the past few years with more on the horizon. Assessment surveys showed faculty were becoming increasingly more likely to

use library services online rather than visit in person. These factors, combined with a 40% drop in usage of print Forestry subject materials over the past seven years, indicated it was time to close the doors of the Forest Resources Library permanently.

But what to do with the 50,000 books and periodicals lining the shelves of the library tucked into the basement of Bloedel Hall? Although the print collection usage had declined, there was

still a College to be served. The most obvious choice was to fold the collection into a library with the most similar subject areas, where the collection would not only get broader access by faculty, staff, and students of other disciplines but would also give members of the College of Forest Resources access to more materials to support their work. Enter the Natural Sciences Library.

The Natural Sciences Library collection of just under 250,000 books and periodicals covers a wide range of science subject areas, from atmospheric sciences to zoology. There was already an overlap between the two merging collections including the areas of plant and animal sciences, ecology and conservation, and soil science. Intellectually, the Forest Resources collection fit nicely into the Natural Sciences domain and geographically it was just a short walk up the hill to Allen Library.

When Library Director Betsy Wilson, in consultation with **College of Forest Resources** Dean Bruce Bare, made the final decision to go ahead with the merge, a way to physically bring the two libraries together still needed to be found.

The Strategy

Though the subject areas of the two libraries were similar, there were enough differences between the two to warrant changes in both libraries to make them one cohesive unit. Since change was in the air, it was decided to use this opportunity to address organizational issues raised by patrons over the years. The challenge would be how to do so while maintaining hours and services to library users while materials were being moved around.

When NSL moved in 1990 from its old location in Suzzallo to its current Allen Library home, it went from a one-story library to one split between two floors. The shelving layout across the two floors allowed for separating the periodicals from the books, a feature useful in science libraries with heavy journal use. Unfortunately, the layout made it so patrons had to look in two different areas in the library, depending on whether they wanted books or articles.

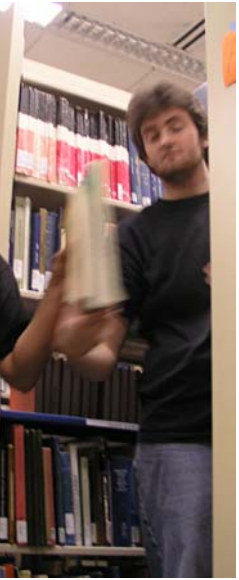
Adding to the complexity, the Libraries have used two subject classification systems since 1968 (Dewey Decimal, composed mainly of numbers and Library of Congress, using



Students Edgar Hernandez



Libraries student employee Kevin Southard moves folio volumes to NSL stacks.



z and Michael Dougherty

letters and numbers) so in reality, library visitors faced the possibility of looking in four places for materials on the same subject. To provide an easier browsing experience for users, both Natural Sciences and Forest Resources reclassified older Dewey classified materials that were going to remain in the main collection to Library of Congress. In the end, approximately 7,500 Forestry items and up to approximately 75,000 Natural Sciences items were reclassified and relabeled.

Shelving the reclassified books in their new locations wasn't a problem but unfortunately, many large periodical runs that had been reclassified had to remain on the shelves under their old call number locations because there wasn't any room on the shelves in their new call number locations. For months, patient users had to use orange and blue cross-referencing flags scattered throughout the periodical stacks to find the current location of the journals they were seeking.

Once the reclassing and relabeling was completed, it was time to create space for the incoming Forestry materials. All Spring Quarter, the Allen Storage facility was rearranged to accommodate items being moved there in order to make space in the main collection. Careful measurements were made of the book and periodical collections in both libraries including estimations of growth for each current periodical title. Estimations of growth space for books were calculated based on previous years' growth in the various subject areas. With all the data collected and integrated, it was possible to create a map showing approximately where all the books would be shelved at the end of the merger.

The actual shifting of the Natural Sciences collection began at the end of Spring Quarter. While things were being shuffled around in Allen Library, library staff in Bloedel were busy preparing their collection for its move slated to begin after Summer Quarter. The

Forestry materials not only had to go through the reclassing and relabeling process, they also needed to be prepared for the security system in place in the Suzzallo and Allen libraries. Staff from both libraries located and evaluated duplicate holdings in each collection. Some items were sent to storage locations and some were placed in other branch libraries.

It wasn't just Natural Sciences and Forest Resources employees who were busy through all this. Staff and students of other branches jumped in with coverage for the service desks, shifted books, and provided book trucks to move everything. With a lot of hard work, both libraries were ready in time for the first of three moving days, August 24, 2004.

The Result

A quick glance at the new Natural Sciences Library doesn't reveal much that is different from before but a closer look reveals some significant changes. When you first walk through the door on the ground floor, the New Books and Periodicals Room to the left has some new signage indicating which new journal issues belong to the Forest Resources subject areas. Beyond the circulation desk there is a new reserves collection area for Forestry course reserves.

Across the lobby the carved wooden chair that used to reside outside the Forest Resources Library welcomes users into the newly rearranged Reference, Abstracts & Indexes, and Folio areas. There is also a shiny new print station by the computer workstations so library users don't have to trek to a different floor or across the arcade to retrieve their printouts.

The main collection now contains all the books and periodicals interfiled. The collection begins on the ground floor with call numbers A-QD and continues upstairs on the first floor where the remaining call numbers, QE – Z, ribbon across the floor. The Periodical Display area is still in the same place and arranged alphabetically, though now there are green title labels differentiating the new Forestry periodicals from those belonging to the other science subjects.

There will be a new face behind the Natural Sciences reference desk as well. Carol Green, former head of the Forest Resources Library,

continues to work at 40%, spending about a quarter of her time at Natural Sciences and the remainder of her time assisting Forestry faculty, staff and students with their needs in Bloedel Hall. The rest of the Forest Resources Library staff have filled open positions in other library units on campus.

There are still a few details that remain to be ironed out, such as what will be done with the space formerly occupied by the Forest Resources Library. A plan has been submitted to recreate the space as a multimedia classroom; the final decision on that has yet to be made. All in all, the merger was a smooth one that truly benefited all involved. Although one library location was closed, the university community gained a library that is greater than the sum of its parts.

Michael Dougherty and NSL employee Chery Kinnick shelve books from a long line of carts.



Preserving the Libraries Collections

By Gary Menges,
preservation administrator

Brittle paper that crumbles, nitrate negatives that decompose, bindings that fail, books damaged by water or fire, formats that can no longer be accessed due to the lack of equipment or software—such are the challenges for the Libraries preservation staff. All library materials will deteriorate. Some, such as nitrate negatives or wet books need immediate attention, others decay slowly. Even slow decay is irreversible and each year thousands of items in the University Libraries must be discarded or replaced. The latter usually means reformatting since the originals are no longer available.

The deterioration of library materials is partly due to their physical and chemical composition, but also due to external factors. Their longevity will be affected by the environmental conditions under which they are stored, and how they are processed, housed, used, and treated. Water damage, mold, fire, insects, rodents, theft and mutilation present further challenges to the long-term retention of materials. The challenge of preservation is to assure that our collections' excellence is not lost through neglect or deterioration.

How will we save our deteriorating collections? Preservation employs an arsenal of tools to slow or prevent deterioration in order to retain materials until they are no longer needed. These tools include environmental control, collections assessments, reformatting, conservation, mass deacidification, library binding, disaster planning, and staff training and user awareness. These tools help preservation to provide the stewardship to protect the University's tremendous investment in its library collections.

Environmental control helps assure that materials are stored under the best environmental conditions for a particular format, thus extending the life of the materials. Collections assessments such as random sample surveys and those done by consultants help us to target collections for preservation treatment. Reformatting includes microfilming, producing preservation facsimiles, reformatting sound materials to current formats and copying film to more stable film bases. Conservation includes

the construction of protective enclosures and the cleaning and repair of materials. Conservation treatments range from minor procedures to complex treatments. Deacidification processes neutralize residual acid in paper that reduces paper longevity. Library binding provides sturdy bindings for periodicals and new cases for damaged books. Disaster planning maximizes efficient response in event of a disaster in order to minimize loss of library materials. Staff training and user awareness both increase understanding of preservation problems and improve awareness of how both staff and users can further the preservation of



Often materials have deteriorated to the point where reformatting is necessary to save the information content of the piece. Microfilming is a reformatting option for low-use materials.

library collections. All contribute to extending the useful life of information in whatever format is required and all are employed by the University Libraries.

The Libraries collections encompass millions of items in many formats from books and paper, to audio and visual materials. In addition, at the beginning of the 21st century, the University Libraries is in a period of transition to an increasingly electronic environment. We must balance the continuing need to preserve deteriorating materials in traditional format collections, which continue to grow, with the challenge of archiving those in electronic formats.

What will we save? Is the intellectual content important, but not the format? Can a deteriorating item be withdrawn? The Libraries collection policies provide guidance as does "Preserving Washington's Collections: Strategies for a New Century," the Libraries preservation plan written in 2000. But decisions are also influenced by the availability of preservation resources. Current priorities include developing a strategy to better fund preservation, improving preservation conditions in our Sand Point storage facility, developing guidelines for review and preservation of newly acquired materials at the time of acquisition, and developing strategies to preserve audio and visual media and digital materials.

Regional Preservation Activities

The UW Libraries has played a leadership role in regional preservation activities including the **Washington Preservation Initiative (WPI)** and the **Pacific Northwest Preservation Management Institute (PMI)**.

The WPI, sponsored by the Washington State Library and supported by the **Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS)** through LSTA funding, began in May 2003. The WPI Advisory Committee is chaired by Gary Menges, preservation administrator. Since September 2003, WPI has sponsored fifteen preservation workshops in Seattle and in Eastern Washington on seven different topics for staff from the State's libraries, archives, and museums. Five workshops have been hosted by the University Libraries. WPI also has a grant program. UW's Special Collections recently completed a \$20,000 Washington Preservation Initiative grant project to clean, repair and re-house selected 16mm,

Super 8, and 8mm film and transfer selected films to video. Other WPI activities include a preservation needs assessment of Washington libraries and subsidized preservation surveys for libraries in the state. For more information see: www.secstate.wa.gov/library/libraries/projects/preservation.aspx.

Beginning in October the Libraries will host the PMI, which consists of three week-long sessions between October and May to help archivists, curators, and librarians in regional institutions to develop preservation programs in their institutions. PMI is funded in part by a grant from IMLS. It is a partnership between the **Northeast Document Conservation Center**, Andover, Massachusetts; **Amigos Library Services, Inc.**, Dallas; **the Conservation Center for Art and Historic Artifacts**, Philadelphia; **the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC)**, Columbus, Ohio; **the Southeastern Library Network (SOLINET)**, Atlanta; and the University of Washington Libraries.

Preservation at the UW, as in many libraries, has historically emphasized binding, book repair, and microfilming newspapers. This has meant that many formats have not received the attention that they require. Acidic paper in many of our books and other paper collections and the preservation needs of our extensive collections of audio and visual materials have received less attention.

Random sample surveys of our book collections and surveys by conservation consultants of our map and architectural drawings collections have helped to identify and prioritize preservation needs. Much of the paper in our collections—books, serials, manuscripts, maps, architectural drawings, posters, pamphlets, etc.—is acidic. A random sample survey of the Suzzallo Dewey collection, for example, found that almost 92% of the paper in that collection was acidic. Yet most of the book paper has not yet become brittle and would thus benefit from deacidification. Mass deacidification processes treat materials in batches to neutralize the residual acid that is in paper as a result of its manufacture and storage environment and deposit an alkaline buffer to further protect the paper. Deacidification can increase the life of paper by 300 to 500 years. We have had pilot mass deacidification programs for UW theses and dissertations and South Asian language materials.



The Libraries uses vendors from across the country that specialize in preservation. Here materials are placed in a custom-made box. Enclosures such as these protect stored materials and reduce environmental damage.

The chemical and physical compositions of audio and visual materials and thus the problems in preserving them, are often more complex than our paper-based collections. Sound recordings, video and motion picture films, and photographs were produced in many different formats, many of which are now obsolete. Proper housing and storage, stabilizing, and, in some cases, reformatting



Preservation staff regularly respond to emergencies that damage library collections. Here, Preservation and East Asia Library staff restore materials damaged by a flood in the East Asia Library in December, 2002.

to current formats are required to assure continuing access, and in some cases, the survival of these materials. We have had a number of pilot projects funded by grants or special funding to preserve these collections. These have included transferring nitrate negatives to safety films and the migration of sound recordings and videos to current formats. But as with paper deacidification, we need to convert these pilot programs into operational programs.

Research libraries such as the University of Washington Libraries preserve our collective memory. But our intellectual and physical heritage will only survive if we are proactive in managing the risk to the library's collections. Preservation is a partnership between the University Libraries and those who create and use our collections. As one of the premier libraries in North America, and the largest in our region, we bear a special responsibility for the preservation of our collections.

For more information about the Preservation Program see the [Preservation website](http://www.lib.washington.edu/Preservation) (www.lib.washington.edu/Preservation) or contact [Gary Menges](mailto:menges@u.washington.edu), preservation administrator (menges@u.washington.edu)

Capital Campaign

Preserving our collections for generations to come is a priority for the University Libraries. As part of the Campaign UW: Creating Futures, the Libraries is seeking funding for a preservation endowment to provide continuing resources for the preservation of the Libraries collections in all formats. In addition, the Libraries has a Preservation gift fund. For more information about making a gift to the Libraries preservation program, please contact Cyndi Asmus, director of development (206-685-1973 or casmus@u.washington.edu).

Will Your Research Last?

The scholarship and research of the University's faculty and research staff are represented in many formats. But will it survive? Later this year, the Preservation Program Advisory Committee is planning some forums for faculty and research staff to talk about how we can work together to assure that the University's collections survive.

"Preserving Research Collections: A Collaboration Between Librarians and Scholars" (www.arl.org/preserv/prc.html) is good background reading on some of the strategies research libraries are developing "for maintaining access to scholarly resources in their original physical form or in new information formats."

Results of NIH-funded Research to be Made Open Access?

by Mel DeSart, head, Engineering Library

In mid-July the House of Representatives Appropriations Committee submitted a 2005 draft appropriations bill for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies, which contained language recommending that the National Institutes of Health (NIH) propose a method by which access to the results of research supported in whole or in part by NIH grants and contracts could be made publicly available.

The NIH, even before passage of the appropriations bill, released a draft of just such a proposal on September 3rd (grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/notice-files/not-od-04-064.html).

On September 9th, by a vote of 388-13, the House passed the appropriations bill referred to above. The portion of the bill containing the appropriations committee language related to the NIH recommendation follows.

Access to research results—The Committee is very concerned that there is insufficient public access to reports and data resulting from NIH-funded research. This situation, which has been exacerbated by the dramatic rise in scientific journal subscription prices, is contrary to the best interests of the U.S. taxpayers who paid for this research. The Committee is aware of a proposal to make the complete text of articles and supplemental materials generated by NIH-funded research available on PubMed Central (PMC), the digital library maintained by the National Library of Medicine (NLM). The Committee supports this proposal and recommends that NIH develop a policy, to apply from FY 2005 forward, requiring that a complete electronic copy of any manuscript reporting work supported by NIH grants or contracts be provided to PMC upon acceptance of the manuscript for publication in any scientific journal listed in the NLM's PubMed directory. Under this proposal, NLM would commence making these reports, together with supplemental materials, freely and continuously available six months after publication, or immediately in cases in which some or all of the publication costs are paid with

NIH grant funds. For this purpose, 'publication costs' would include fees charged by a publisher, such as color and page charges, or fees for digital distribution. NIH is instructed to submit a report to the Committee by December 1, 2004 about how it intends to implement this policy, including how it will ensure the reservation of rights by the NIH grantee, if required, to permit placement of the article in PMC and to allow appropriate public uses of this literature.

For many of the reasons outlined in the body of the accompanying article, library and library-related societies and other organizations voiced their support for the House Appropriations Committee recommendation when it was announced in July. Similar support has appeared for the NIH proposal. NIH is encouraging comment on the proposal in a 60 day window beginning September 3, with a closing date of November 15. Comments may be entered in a Web template at grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/public_access/add.htm or may be sent by e-mail to PublicAccess@nih.gov. The UW Libraries encourages you to voice your opinion on this important information access issue.

Parent Campaign Update

By Randall Hertzler, reference librarian/coordinator for media services

During summer 2004, Odegaard Undergraduate Library completed the renovation of its 14 heavily used group study rooms with the help of nearly \$87,000 from the Parent Campaign. Improvements include new carpet, paint, and glazing, as well as replacement of glass in doors for better visibility and a brighter, more open feel to the rooms. New, comfortable tables and chairs were installed, and larger whiteboards are being installed. Located on the second and third floors of the library, the group study rooms create space that students can "own" for a particular period of time and recreate the laboratory or collegial commons that exist for faculty and graduate students. Group study rooms serve as temporary offices or collaborative spaces for students and are excellent places for study sessions or to team up on projects in a sound-proof environment.

An exciting new feature of the group study rooms is the addition of video equipment in eight of the rooms for group viewing of videos and DVDs. While the Media Center on the mezzanine level provides ample facilities for individual viewing of video material for media course reserves and personal research, group viewing outside of the classroom was previously poorly served. Now, with 27" monitors and dual VHS/



DVD players, students can check out study rooms 24 hours a day, for collaborative viewing and discussion of media materials assigned for class or needed for group projects.

The library has implemented a new check-out system for the upgraded study rooms, which remain locked when not in use. This provides better protection of equipment and furniture in the rooms, while also allowing library staff to monitor statistics and use patterns of the

rooms. A reservation system lets students plan ahead for use of the study rooms and ensures that a room is available when a group needs it. Rooms not already reserved can be checked out on the spot by groups who find they need a space in which to collaborate behind closed doors.

Maxine Cushing Gray Writers Fellowship

By Cynthia Asmus, director of development

When Meade Emory, R.M. Campbell and Judith Whetzel approached Betsy Wilson, director of University Libraries, with a proposal to relocate the Maxine Cushing Gray Fund from the Seattle Foundation to the Libraries, they got a surprising response.

Betsy had long envisioned the Libraries hosting a writer-in-residence. Income from the endowed Fund could provide the perfect vehicle to make that dream a reality.

The writer chosen as the recipient of the Maxine Cushing Gray Writers Fellowship will be an established Northwest writer of poetry or prose, a playwright or screenwriter, journalist or critic, with sustained achievement in the literary arts. The fellowship will be publicized widely among the Northwest literary community. The recipient of the fellowship will give a public presentation to UW students,

faculty and the community, thereby enriching the cultural life of the region. The first award will be announced in 2006.

Plans are also underway to increase the size of the endowment, making it eligible for the University's matching funds program. Meade Emory, R.M. Campbell and Judy Whetzel are leading the effort to raise an additional \$30,000 to qualify for the UW match, which would eventually create an endowment of \$150,000. This fund-raising effort is being well received in the community, and interested parties are invited to contact the Libraries Development Office at (206) 685-1973 for further information.



Photo by Cole Porter, the *Seattle Times*.

*Maxine Cushing Gray was a prominent Northwest critic and editor for nearly 40 years. The MCG Fund was established in 1985 to honor her wide-ranging contributions and to recognize future generations of established writers of exceptional merit. Maxine Cushing Gray worked tirelessly to see that all artists, as well as writers, were given just recognition and financial compensation for their work. As a music and dance critic for the **Seattle Post-Intelligencer** and *Argus* and founding editor/publisher of **Northwest Arts**, a fortnightly journal of news and opinion, she not only nurtured the development of artists in the Northwest, but often acted as their conscience. She sought to keep all public bodies accountable and was an advocate for artists seeking an individual voice, often in the face of public indifference, not only through her writing but in terms of personal advice to them, their families and friends. She set standards of criticism, fought acceptance of the mediocre and encouraged the young. Her extensive papers reside at the University of Washington Libraries.*

-R.M. Campbell

1981 Maxine Cushing Gray types away at another issue of *Northwest Arts* in her tiny home office.

News and Events



Defining Moments

During Autumn Quarter 2004 we are excited to present **"Defining Moments,"** an historical exhibit of the University of Washington. The exhibit will be held at Suzzallo Library beginning September 29, 2004.

In 1861, when civil war loomed for the nation, a handful of Seattle settlers deliberated, imagining and crafting a future for this region. They foresaw expansive growth in industry and community and knew that with prosperity came a need for improved educational opportunity. In May of that year, ground was broken in what is now downtown Seattle, and construction began on the territory's first University building. From their initial dedication to creating a desirable future for the region, those few men and women dramatically and forever changed our city, our region and, ultimately, our world.

The University of Washington is an established institution of learning and research, but it is also a dynamic entity powered in equal parts by history, action and promise. As in our individual lives, there co-exists for the University moments of reflection on the past, the contemplation of present experiences, and the thoughtful anticipation of what is yet to come. It is the interplay of these that give our lives, and the life of this university, vitality and meaning.

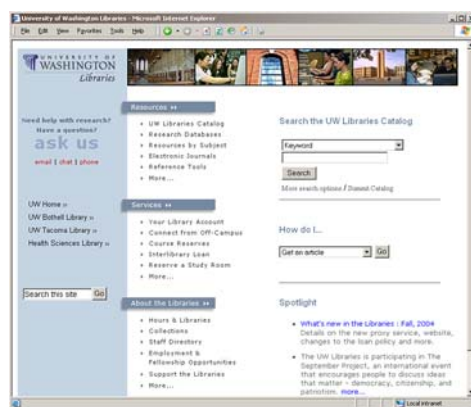
We hope you will join us for this look through the years at the unfolding University of Washington. For more information, visit our web site at www.UWalum.com or call (206) 543-0540.

Other Exhibitions

"Silk Needlework of Nallihan, Turkey" will be exhibited in the lobby of Odegaard Undergraduate during November and December 2004. This handicraft is used not only for adornment of dress but also as a

means for each needlewoman to express her thoughts and feelings. Included in the exhibit will be background information on the craft, the tools and materials used, and the meaning of its motifs.

"Diverse Cultures: Mixed Media Works by Ayesha Khan" will be displayed in OUGL on the first and second floors during January and February 2005. Ayesha, born and raised in Pakistan and now living in the U.S., has created works that reflect the dual cultural experience of her parallel lives. Her compositions are abstract, expressionistic and figurative, and focus on the challenging role of a woman in society.



Visit the Libraries' New Website

The Libraries website redesign project began during Autumn Quarter 2003 when the Libraries conducted an online survey to gauge user satisfaction with the website. Based on this and other input from Libraries users, the redesign process began in January 2004. The site has gone through many iterations since then and many members of the campus community provided feedback. The overarching goals for this redesign included:

- eliminating redundancy and reducing jargon, especially on the front page
- providing easier access to the **UW Libraries Catalog**, our most used resource
- creating a new look and feel that is both usable for and inviting to our users

The website redesign includes significant revisions and enhancements to the:

- home page
- hours and locations page
- subject pages (provide access to resources—

article databases, catalogs, reference books, websites, etc.—organized by topic)

- navigation bar on each page (including the layout, look-and-feel, new library logo, typography, etc.)

George Suyama to Speak

Please join us for the Annual **Artist Images** Lecture Series Friday, October 29, 7:00 p.m., Allen Library North, fourth floor. The featured speaker will be architect and UW graduate George Suyama, speaking on "An Architect's Home."

Suyama's work resonates with a spirit that comes from the traditions and culture of the Northwest, combined with transforming the simplicity, flexibility and transparency of Japanese tradition into a contemporary language of indoor-outdoor spaces. While continuing in the spirit of former regional architects, he sets a standard that inspires the next generation of designers. Suyama forges an evolving architecture that reveres nature, taking cues from context, climate and indigenous myth. His practice includes custom residences, resorts, art galleries, performance theaters, restaurants, retail, interiors and product design.

Employee News

Appointments, Librarian & Professional

Dawn Haggerty, manager of Special Collection operations, Special Collections Division, 7/19/04

Aron Beal, Linux Web developer, Health Sciences Libraries/Regional Medical Library, 8/18/04

Joseph Edwards, senior computer specialist, Information Technology Services, 9/13/04

Julie Lawell, assistant to the director, Health Sciences Libraries, 9/13/04

Joanne Rich, information management librarian, Health Sciences Libraries, 4/1/04

Heija Ryoo, Korean cataloger, East Asia Library, 5/1/04

William Jordan, associate director of libraries for information technology services, 5/16/04.

***Leslie Hurst**, Reference & Instruction/Ethics & Humanities Librarian, Bothell Library/CCC, 7/19/04

Awards and Recognition

***Tzu-Jing Kao**, serials project librarian, East Asia Library, 7/1/04

***Aaron Louie**, systems librarian, Information Technology Services, 7/1/04

***Brent Bianchi**, South Asia librarian, South Asia Section, International Studies, 9/3/04

***Anne Bingham**, community-museum project research librarian, Special Collections Division, 9/1/04

Patricia Carey, assistant acquisitions librarian, Monographic Services Division, 9/1/04

Alan Michelson, head, Architecture & Urban Planning Library, 9/13/04

***Nicholas Schiller**, reference & instruction/policy studies librarian, Bothell Library/CCC, 9/20/04

*indicates temporary appointment

Retirements, Librarian

Clairann Schickler, senior serials cataloger, Serials Services Division, 6/30/04

Betty Wagner, head, Architecture & Urban Planning Library, 6/30/04

Karyl Winn, political papers curator, Special Collections Division, 9/30/04



Mel DeSart, head, Engineering Library, has received the 2004 Homer I. Bernhardt Distinguished Service Award. Mel's substantial achievements in the profession: the establishment of the ELDNET-L listserv, recruitment and mentoring of new engineering librarians, and leadership in areas of scholarly communication have made him a leader, trusted colleague, and creative force in the community of engineering librarians. "He has raised the visibility and professional status of engineering librarians by his own modeling of exceptional competence, enthusiasm, and unselfish contributions to the profession." Mel's nomination received over a dozen letters of support from colleagues, faculty, vendors, and consortia representatives.

Judith Henchy, head, Southeast Asia Section, has been appointed Special Assistant to the Director of University Libraries for International Programs. This new assignment will enable the Libraries to track campus-wide developments related

to international activities and programs, and ensure that the Libraries is a partner in internationalization initiatives across campus; including monitoring of program and curriculum changes, particularly those involving interdisciplinary or cross-regional initiatives which may not fall under existing Libraries liaison responsibilities

Library Research Award for Undergraduates

The Libraries, in cooperation with the Undergraduate Research Program, is sponsoring the **Library Research Award for Undergraduates** competition, recognizing UW students who produce significant inquiry requiring use of information resources, the library, and its collections.

All undergraduate students enrolled at the UW are encouraged to submit research projects for the competition.

- Deadline: Monday, May 16, 2005.
- Competition awards are \$1000.
- Up to six awards offered.
- Projects may be submitted in any media.
- Instructor support required.

Competition awards are funded through the Kenneth S. Allen Library Endowment.

NEH Grant to Preserve Agricultural Literature

The University of Washington Libraries is partnering with the **Albert R. Mann Library** at Cornell University and university libraries in six other states on a project to preserve local and state agricultural literature on microfilm. The University Libraries Preservation Office is coordinating the review and ranking of Washington agricultural literature (including forestry and fisheries) published between 1820 and 1945. The Washington project is in collaboration with the **Washington State University Libraries** and will produce a bibliography of Washington material that is ranked and reviewed by scholars for preservation purposes. In a separate project, not covered by the current grant, the most important material will be microfilmed. The project is being funded by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities.



Student Employee Scholarship Winners for 2004. Back row, left to right: **Farhad Peydaye Saheli**, Microforms & Newspapers, **Tina M. Yap**, Health Sciences Library and Information Center, **Brent A. VanHorne**, Mathematics Research Library, **Andre Zante**, Special Collections, **Jacob P. Casey**, Music Library. Front row, left to right: **Cassandra A. Miller**, Library Cashier, **Lien T. Do**, Suzzallo Periodicals, **Christina V. Engstrom**, Suzzallo Circulation, **Tina Yu**, Libraries Staff Development and Training, **Ming-Hsuan Mandy Wang**, Libraries Development.

You don't need to be a millionaire to make a significant charitable gift. A bequest to the University Libraries can be part of your legacy, supporting student and faculty research, Libraries services and the acquisition and preservation of books and other materials—whatever is most important to you. Bequests may designate property, a fixed sum, or a portion of your estate, and are fully deductible for estate tax purposes.

If you wish to make a bequest, please discuss it carefully with your attorney or financial advisor. The appropriate bequest language for the University of Washington is: I give, devise, and bequeath to the Board of Regents of the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, (specific amount, percentage of estate, or property description) for the University Libraries.

If you would like your bequest to serve a more specific purpose within the Libraries or for more information, contact Libraries Development at 206-616-8397 or the Office of Gift Planning:

Phone: 206-685-1001 or toll free at 1-800-284-3697

E-mail: giftinfo@u.washington.edu

<http://supportuw.washington.edu/giftplanning>

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