Trove of Information From the 1930s, Animated by the Internet

By JENNIFER SCHUSSLER

In 1932, when Charles O. Paullin published his monumental Atlas of the Historical Geography of the United States, reviewers were overwhelmed by its nearly 700 maps covering seemingly every facet of the country's social, economic, and political life, including maps, then novel, showing county-by-county results for presidential elections going back to the beginning of the Republic. But the atlas, by its creator's admission, was missing one thing—motion.

"The ideal historical atlas might well be a collection of motion-picture maps," Paullin's editor and main collaborator, John K. Wright, wrote in the introduction. "If these could be displayed on the pages of a book without the paraphernalia of projector, reel and screen..."

Historians and everyday Internet time wasters have long since become used to animated maps, covering topics ranging from a four-minute recap of the Civil War to the global distribution of tweets about Beyoncé's new album. Now, modern bells and whistles have also come to Paullin's atlas. A souped-up online version has just been released by the University of Richmond's Digital Scholarship Lab, bringing what some historians still consider a work of unsurpassed scope into the age of the iPad.

Paullin's maps show ordinary people making a living, moving across the landscape, worshiping at churches, voting or elections," said Robert K. Nelson, the director of the Digital Scholarship Lab. "They covered so many topics that there's really something for everyone."

Paullin's atlas was hailed in 1932 for the imaginative ways it showed change over time. The new site's digital enhancements bring that sense of movement to further life, allowing users to pull up the fine-grained data behind many maps (most of which have been georectified, or warped to align accurately with a modern digital map), or just sit back and watch as animation shows, say, the march of women's suffrage or other social reforms.

"We live in history the way fish live in water," said Edward L. Ayers, the founder of the Digital Scholarship Lab and a senior consultant on the project. It's "invisible to us, but a historical atlas can give us a sense of coherence of the larger pattern."

The digital Paullin arrives at what seems like a fortuitous moment. In recent years, scholars have paid increasing attention to the spatial aspects of history, using sophisticated Geographic Information Systems technology to reveal previously unseen patterns of change. The Richmond lab's 2012 Visualizing Emancipation project, for example, plots out intricate interactions between federal policy, the Union and Confederate Armies, and thousands of enslaved people, illuminating how liberation unfolded on the ground.

At the same time, other researchers are taking a fresh look at old maps, exploring how they represent not just changes in the nation's boundaries and places, but also deeper shifts in its self-understanding.

In the 19th century, maps became "a new kind of tool — not just a way-finding device, a map of what we know, but something that opened up new questions," said Susan Schulten, a historian at the University of Denver and the author of "Mapping the Nineteenth-Century American Landscape." Instead of just showing geographical features, works like Francis Walker's 1874 Statistical Atlas of the United States — the first national atlas anywhere in the world based on census data — layered different kinds of information onto the landscape.

Paullin's atlas, published a nearly 90 years later, was "a culmination," Ms. Schulten said, of that new statistical cartography. It was also a herculean effort. Dozens of researchers, assembled by the Carnegie Institute, spent nearly 20 years painstakingly cutting and plotting out data from census records, newspapers, local archives and other far-flung sources, acknowledged in 145 pages of detailed notes.

There were some 50 historical maps going back to 1492, and more than 400 new maps, beginning with the natural environment and moving on to territorial expansion, settlement patterns, transportation, slavery, the development of political parties, the spread of churches and universities, and shifts in wealth distribution.

Place names were largely omitted to keep the focus on broader patterns. One map shows shifts in the geographical center of the nation's population, both as a whole and broken down for whites, blacks, immigrants and urban vs. rural dwellers. (The animated version on the digital site shows the center for African-Americans shifting south and west after the Civil War, before abruptly moving northeast in 1920 — the beginning of the Great Migration, Mr. Nelson said.)

Another series of maps, still regularly reproduced in textbooks and on blogs, shows how long it would have taken a traveler to reach any point in the United States from New York City in 1800, 1830, 1857 and 1930.

"It's so far ahead of its time," Mr. Ayers said. "It suggests how people experienced geography. You could ask, 'What would it mean for a family to move to Kansas?''"

The digital Paullin is only a prelude to the Richmond group's next effort: an entirely new digital atlas, to be completed over a decade or so. This "Paullin for the 21st century," supported with an initial grant of $750,000 from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, will update some aspects of the earlier work. — Paulin's treatment of Native Americans, Mr. Nelson said, was "pretty horrible." It might also tackle up some topics that can be well, a little boring.

Take canals. "Most canal maps just show skeletal remains," Mr. Nelson said. "But by animating them and showing what and passed through them, we can show them as vital arteries rather than desiccated bones."

The atlas will also cover the last 80 years of history, including topics like the interstate Highway system, the civil rights movement, growing American military power and the rise of the Internet. While the country, and cartography, have changed since 1932, both the old and new work share a fundamental democratic spirit, Mr. Ayers said.

"A historical atlas enfranchises the whole nation," he said. "Anyone can look at it and say that even here, in some history-less suburb, this was part of the unfolding."
**A POWERHOUSE.**

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**“I was drawn to challenging plays, plays that would not succeed commercially and therefore needed a home.”**

**WYNN HANDMAN,** 91, a founder of the American Place Theater

**Apples for the Teacher**

From Acting Students

Award-winning résumé or connections to agents (he doesn't), but because they trust him to know how to make a scene work. It’s hard to not to trust a 91-year-old who can still recite Shakespeare in perfect pentameters.

“Lots of acting teachers will pander to with sensitive artists, but Wyrm is the most direct guy,” said Mr. Saftig, who has been studying with Mr. Handman on and off since 1981. “People say, ‘Was he different 30 years ago?’ I say, ‘Well, he might be a little nicer now — but not much.’ And there's nothing he had then that he doesn't have now.”

In class, perhaps, but not in. In November, after 63 years of marriage, Mr. Handman lost his wife, Bobbie, who died at their home in Manhattan from complications of Alzheimer's disease. He hasn't been getting much sleep since, and he has been moving a little slower, pushing his rolling walker and using its seat on occasion on the two-block journey from his apartment to his teaching studio. Most of the time when he speaks of his wife, he tears up, and his voice halts. As for the loneliness, classes help.

“I was teaching a class last that day, the day Bobbie died, because I can easily lose the pain in my voice,” Mr. Handman said during a recent interview in the studio, his flaxen cheeks ruddy on a windy day, his green eyes clear and fixed.

Nor has he gotten over losing his artistic home, the American Place Theater, which opened in 1963 in Heil’s Kitchen. The company, for which he is often directed, offered productions starring students like Frank Langella and newcomers like Dustin Hoffman. The theater, out of money, stopped producing plays more than a decade ago; the Roundabout Theater Company took over its last home, turning it into the Laura Pels Theater, and Mr. Handman has refused to go back since. Friends have tried to get a plaque commemorating the American Place, but the subject has declined; a spokesman said this week that there were no plans for one at this time.

While the American Place equally fierce devotion among students across generations.

“Wyrm's not averse to saying when something's not working, or someone's not giving what he or she is capable of giving a role, or saying in the end, 'You're in the wrong place,'” said Mr. Geary, a theater journalist who has covered Broadway and Off Broadway for more than 30 years, most recently as chief theater critic at Bloomberg News. “And people believe what he says.”

While Mr. Handman studied with the legendary teacher Sanford Meisner, who emphasized improvisation and truthfulness in performance, he doesn't favor any one technique. He and his assistant and former student, Billy Lyons, interview and audition students, looking for hard workers who are eager to explore and grapple with their characters. At a cost of $300 for six classes, Mr. Handman takes students of all ages, some of whom aspire to Broadway, others trying acting after earlier careers.

Chris Cooper, who studied with Mr. Handman for 16 years before making films (his breakthrough being “Lone Star”), his latest being “Augie: Osage County”), said he still adhered to one of Mr. Handman’s guiding philosophies.

Preparation is everything.

Wyrm told me long ago that someday you're going to work with a director — in theater or film, more likely in film — where you're going to have to save your performance." Mr. Cooper said, "It has totally come to pass. So I get the script as early as possible to prepare, work on my character. Because once you know your material backward and forward, know your lines so you don't think about them, you can leave yourself open for all the possibilities that come your way.”

To that end, Mr. Handman wants his students so immersed in their roles that during class
Apple Adds Higher Security To Passwords

Apple is strengthening password protection, so that users can access their accounts by using two-step verification, a feature widely available for many Web services.

The feature, which must be turned on at Apple's Web site, lets a user receive a code on another device that can serve as a second password. For example, an Apple ID user can enter a password to log in to iTunes or iCloud on a computer, the user receives a text message with a temporary four-digit code that must be entered as well to log in.

"Apple is taking customer privacy very seriously, and two-step verification is an even more robust process to ensure our users' data remains protected," said Natalie Kerris, an Apple spokeswoman.

Traditional passwords and login combinations have been found to be highly vulnerable to hackers. Security researchers recommend that people use two-step authentication, combined with complex passwords.

Many services, like Facebook, Google and banking sites, have offered two-step verification for a while. Apple's security came under scrutiny last year after the iCloud account of a technology journalist, Mat Honan, was spectacularly hacked. The blog post to an early Mac first reported the new feature.

BRIAN X. CHEN

Archiving A Daily Life

As a Dartmouth student in the early 1970s, William McDonough went, somewhat casually, to hear a lecture by a visiting celebrity. Mr. McDonough had little idea who Buckminster Fuller was, but listening to the designer and futurist had a long-term effect.

Mr. McDonough was late and took one of the last seats left, in the front row. Three hours later, he realized that the rest of the audience was gone but that Mr. Fuller was still talking. "Do you want me to keep going?" Mr. Fuller asked politely but unnecessarily. They ended up taking a walk around campus, Mr. Fuller expounding all the way.

That evening put Mr. McDonough on the path to becoming a prominent architect, but it exists only in his memory, which used to be where he kept just about everything about our pasts resided. Now Mr. McDonough is in the forefront of a movement to change that, to record instantaneously the major intel-lectual events in our lives. He will be the first living archive at Stanford.

This means that the architect, a leader in sustainable development, has started filming all of his meetings and recording all of his phone conversations. He will send them in something close to real time to Stanford, which will be making much of the material immediately accessible on the Internet. Even presidents are not observed so closely and so continuously. Mr. Fuller, whose archives are also at Stanford and is something of a guiding spirit to the project, would be envious but probably not surprised.

"How many of our daily discussions are worth keeping a detailed record of?" asked Roberto Trujillo, head of the Stanford University Libraries' Special Collections. "My sense is Bill is booked solid with a lot of meaningful meetings, and so it will be a rich archive. This could well be a model for other repositories and libraries. I wouldn't claim the idea is unique, but the scope is.

Jeff Ubois, the founder of the Personal Digital Archiving conference — now held under the auspices of the Library of Congress — said he had not heard of anything exactly like what Stanford was doing. "I think this will become a common practice," he said. "Now that we know technologies go obsolete, it will be even more important to archive things contemporaneously."

DAVID STEIFFELD

Above, Larry Smarr demonstrating the new advanced optical computer network at the University of California, San Diego.

Left, William McDonough, who will record his daily life.

A 'Freeway' For Big Data

The University of California, San Diego, has installed an advanced optical computer network that is intended to serve as a "Big Data freeway system" for next-generation science projects in fields including genomic sequencing, climate science, electron microscopy, oceanography and physics.

The new network, which is financed in part by a $500,000 grant from the National Science Foundation and based on an optical switch developed by Arista Networks, a start-up founded by the Silicon Valley computer designer Andreas Bechtolsheim, is intended to move from an era where networks moved billions of bits of data each second to the coming age of trillion-bit-per-second data flows. (A terabit network has the capacity to move roughly the equivalent of 2.5 Blu-ray videodiscs each second.)

However, the new ultrahigh-speed networks are not just about moving files more quickly, or even moving larger files. Increasingly, computers used by researchers are starting to escape the boundaries of a single box or even cluster and spread out to become "virtual," in some cases across thousands of miles.

The new network, known as Prism, is intended for a new style of scientific computing characterized both by "big data" sets and optical networks that make it possible to compute on data that is stored at a distant location from the computer's processor, said Philip M. Pangoupolos, program director for computing systems at the San Diego Supercomputer Center, and the principal investigator for the new network.

JOHN MARKOFF

A Tech Niche In Canada

Showing how quickly an esoteric technology can become mainstream, Mike Lazaridis and Doug Fregin, who together founded BlackBerry, are establishing a $100 million venture fund for technologies that employ practical applications of quantum computing.

The fund is based in Ontario, which they hope to make into a powerhouse for the next great trend in high technology. Though much of the area is flat, Mr. Lazaridis referred to it as "Canada's Quantum Valley."

Financing a version of Silicon Valley based on quantum science, where subatomic particles can interact across different universes, at least makes for some decent nerd humor. If you build it, they will appear in several places at once — some of them profitable.

QUENTIN HARDY
Justices to Look at Deals by Generic and Branded Drugs

By EDWARD WYATT

WASHINGTON — Just about anyone who has gone to a pharmacy and paid for a prescription knows that a generic copy costs much less than the brand-name drug. The makers of those two versions of a drug, therefore, usually compete fiercely for market share and profits.

But at the Supreme Court on Monday, the generic and the brand-name drug companies will be on the same side, arguing against the federal government in the legal equivalent of a heavyweight title bout.

The case, Federal Trade Commission v. Actavis, No. 12-416, centers on whether the maker of a brand-name drug can pay a generic-drug company to keep the generic version off the market. Based on an antitrust law, the obvious answer would seem to be no, the view voiced by the government and most recently upheld by a federal appeals court.

At least three other federal appeals courts have previously said those payments are legal, however, when made under the settlement of a patent infringement lawsuit. Those courts sided with drug company arguments that the payments are what Congress intended in setting up guidelines to encourage the production of generic drugs.

The question before the justices pits a company’s constitutional right to protect its intellectual property — through reliance on a patent that excludes competitors — against antitrust law, which holds that a company cannot unfairly exclude others from legitimately entering a business with a rival product.

When the court rules later this year, its answer could have a sweeping effect on one of the largest segments of the nation’s economy and an industry that touches the wallets of nearly every American. “Everybody wants to believe that this big drug companies are bad, that they’re giving us these piles of money to stay off the market,” said Paul M. Bisaro, chief executive of Actavis, whose generic version of AndroGel, a testosterone replacement therapy, is the subject of the case. “But these payments have saved consumers billions and billions of dollars.”

The agency says in its court briefs that the opposite is true: the payment “allows the brand-name manufacturer to co-opt its rival by sharing the monopoly profits that result from an artificially prolonged period of market exclusivity.”

The stakes in the dispute are huge. The AndroGel case is typical of the many disputes that grind through the courts. The generic drug industry — which produces drugs that generate $200 billion in annual sales — argues that such arrangements are not infrequently “reasonable substitutions” to the legal standards that govern their transactions.

The drug companies’ approach is known as the “scope of the patent” method because, as some courts have held, the brand-name company gets nothing from the agreement beyond what it would have if its patent were valid and upheld — which is what the law requires courts to assume would happen if an infringement case were litigated.

But the courts have not agreed.

Paul M. Bisaro, chief executive of Actavis. The company’s settlement with Solvay Pharmaceuticals regarding a generic version of AndroGel, right, is the subject of a Supreme Court case.

In May 2003, Actavis, formerly known as Watson Pharmaceutical, sought F.D.A. approval to sell a generic version of AndroGel. Solvay filed a patent infringement suit against Actavis in August 2003, and the two companies began preparing for litigation.

In January 2006, the F.D.A. approved Actavis’s generic version for marketing, but the patent lawsuit was still pending. Had Actavis begun selling its copy and later been judged in court to have infringed Solvay’s patent, Actavis could have been liable for significant monetary damages.

So in September 2006, the two companies settled the dispute. Actavis agreed to provide some marketing help to Solvay in exchange for an annual payment of about $20 million to $30 million and an agreement to keep the generic version off the market until 2015.

Does that mean that Solvay was buying its continued monopoly on the drug? The F.T.C. says yes: Actavis could have begun selling its generic version in 2006 rather than 2015, which would have significantly lowered the price to consumers much sooner. The agreement between the companies was what the agency calls a “pay for delay” deal.

But the drug companies argued that the agreement actually allows the generic version to reach the market five years earlier than it was scheduled to.

A court case could have a sweeping effect on pharmaceuticals.

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But the courts have not agreed.
Mixing, Matching, and Charging Less

A

An Android smartphone with unlocked calls, unlimited texting, unlimited minutes, and no contracts or fees, right down the street from Walgreens. That’s the pitch. And it isn’t just Sprint’s iPhone that customers are luring away. Straight Talk Wireless, a low-costeria that launched in 1999, has been growing at a rate of 30 percent a year, and it says that it has attracted more than 2 million customers. It’s not just about price, though. It’s also about the convenience of having a phone that works anywhere. The company says that it offers coverage in more than 200,000 locations, including Walgreens and Target stores. This means that you can use your phone on a trip without worrying about finding a new carrier. And it also means that you don’t have to worry about running out of minutes or texts. The company says that it offers more than 300,000 minutes and 200,000 texts per month, so you can use your phone as much as you want.

Digital Domain

DIGITAL DOMAIN
Randal Stroud

Bright Ideas

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Unboxed

Steve Law

Dicksens, Austen and Twain, Viewed in a Digital Lens

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ATT for the leading regional Internet of the 20th century, writing in English, would almost surely have his eyes on the novel of Indonesia, Mehael Mathath, Maxneal Whistle and Mark Twain, who worked on the language of literature and the novel of India.

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Apple May Be Big, but It Isn't a Bellwether

The rise of Apple shares over the last five years was meteoric. The stock was up more than 1,000% in five years. But these gains may not matter much in the overall stock market.

They will matter, of course, if you own it. Apple's market capitalization of $1.5 trillion puts it at the top of the heap. But the company's growth is too recent to have a meaningful impact on the market's long-term performance. The stock's rise has also raised its price-to-earnings (P/E) ratio to 57, which is high by historical standards.

In good times and bad, Apple's stock has often gone its own way. The company is so large that any move it makes can have a significant impact on the market. As a result, the market is closely watched for any signs of weakness or strength in Apple. If Apple were to sell off, the market could correct.

New Housing Boom? Don't Count On It

Page 1: 1 percent from 2013. But that trend is expected to continue in 2019. New home sales have been on a steady decline since 2013, and the number of new homes sold in 2018 was the lowest in 40 years. New home sales are a leading indicator of future housing starts, and they have been declining for the past few years.

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There is a good deal of short-term optimism about the housing market. The inventory of homes for sale is low, and the number of new home sales is expected to increase in 2019

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But there are many reasons to be concerned about the housing market. First, the inventory of homes for sale is low, and the number of new home sales is expected to increase in 2019. This means that home prices could continue to rise, which could make it more difficult for people to afford a home. Second, the housing market is very sensitive to changes in the economy. If the economy were to slow, the housing market could also slow.

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November 6th, 2006

Dear Alumni Borrower:

In our continuing efforts to keep your personal information secure, the UW Libraries are switching to web authentication using UW NetIDs. As of December 4th, 2006 you will need to use a UW NetID to access your personal library information via the web. After we switch over to UW NetID authentication you will no longer be able to use your barcode and PIN to access your library account on the web. UW NetID stands for University of Washington Network Identification - it is the university standard for controlling access to personal information on the web.

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https://uwnetid.washington.edu/newid/

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| UW Email: | All messages sent to doigi@u.washington.edu are being delivered to your MyUW.net Email Inbox. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MyUW.net Email:</th>
<th>All messages sent to <a href="mailto:doigi@myuw.net">doigi@myuw.net</a> are being delivered to your MyUW.net Email Inbox.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>How to set up and access your MyUW.net Email</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Use the Email Delivery Manager to:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <a href="#">Set up junk email (spam) filtering</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <a href="#">Set up a vacation/auto-reply message</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <a href="#">Filter your incoming email</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Need help?**

- [Visit the glossary](#) to look up unfamiliar terms
- [Visit the Computing and Networking page](#) and look for information related to your question or problem
- [Send a question](#) to Computing & Communications
- Call Computing & Communications at 206-543-5970

⚠️ Protect your privacy! Prevent unauthorized use! When you are finished, log out by completely exiting your Web browser. [Logout](#).
Choose a password (continued)

Choose a password

Answer all three questions below, using these guidelines:

- Answers must be at least four characters long, excluding any spaces and punctuation. "Joe" is not an acceptable answer because it is only three characters long.
- Answers are NOT case-sensitive.

What was the name of your favorite relative when you were a child?

Answer: Grandma

What was the name of your first pet?

Answer: Pupp

What was the name of the teacher who had the most influence on your life?

Answer: Frances Tidyman

Did you . . . ?

- Answer all three questions?
- Provide answers that are at least four characters long?
- Answer the questions in a format you can easily remember?

Next >

Need help? Call Computing & Communications at 206-543-5970.

Protect your privacy! Prevent unauthorized use! When you are finished, log out by completely exiting your Web browser. Logout instructions

Computing & Communications
help@cac.washington.edu
© 2004, University of Washington, All Rights Reserved.
Get your UW NetID: Completed

Congratulations! You now have a UW NetID and UW email address.

To review your UW NetID services and change their status (turn services on or off):

- See Manage Your UW NetID Resources to see the computer services available to you.
- To access your "Manage" page in the future: From the UWIN UW Information Navigator page, click the "Computing" link that appears on the left hand side. On the Computing and Networking page that appears, click "Manage Your UW NetID Resources".

Need help?

- Visit the glossary to look up unfamiliar terms
- Visit the Computing and Networking page and look for information related to your question or problem
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- Call Computing & Communications at 206-543-5970

Protect your privacy! Prevent unauthorized use! When you are finished, log out by completely exiting your Web browser. Logout instructions

Computing & Communications
help@cac.washington.edu
© 2004, University of Washington, All Rights Reserved.
DSL often computer warms up. DSL till it’s hit
then
Compass/on-line (2 quick analytic hits)
go to HTML (instead Google)

hit return

command F to print

to close: hit Safari/quit Saf
put DSL off

go to Apple - shut down

F shut off printer

UW alum 1-800-AUW-ALUM
543-0540
uwalumni@u.washington.edu

campx 543-5970

Dorig
1111 BEEB
Grandma
Popp
Frances tidyman
1/24 Joan W. leaving - 6 days / Sun.
Sun. 25th / @ 1
Blacks?
Vicki & Charlie / Greece / Bk / Jeol
Stern / lung cancer recovering

UW alum
Kurtis: No/10
- n student
543-0740
@ UW library, on researcher computer: clock on Internet Explorer to get to
UW card catalogue
South Asia Oral History Project Is Now Online

In 2003, Irene Joshi, the UW's first South Asian Studies librarian, was concerned that historically important life stories were being lost as the first generation of post-World War II South Asian immigrants to Seattle and the Pacific Northwest started to reach the end of their lives.

Thanks to her generous gift, the South Asia Oral History Project was born, and in 2004 and 2005, the first interviews were conducted with individuals arriving in the Seattle area in the 1950s from South Asia. They shared experiences such as working on the early Apollo space shuttle launches, joining the Peace Corps, attending the 1962 Seattle World's Fair, and being some of the earliest South Asian students enrolled at the University of Washington.

Subsequent phases feature those arriving in the Pacific Northwest in the 1960s and 70s, to work in aerospace and engineering; phase three interview are with subjects who immigrated in the 1980s, primarily to work in the high-tech field.

Dr. Deepa Banerjee, South Asia Studies librarian, worked with partners from the Jackson School of International Studies, the Museum of History and Industry, and Amy Bhatt, graduate student, to interview subjects.

Angela Rosette-Tavares, Libraries' Digital Initiatives, has created an online digital database with audio, video where possible, transcripts as well as photos and biographical information about each of the subjects.

CLICK TO: http://content.lib.washington.edu/saohcweb/
Research Commons to Open

A new Research Commons, designed to meet evolving student and faculty needs that are emerging with the growth of data-driven research, digital scholarship and interdisciplinary studies, is slated to open at the beginning of Autumn Quarter.

Thanks to UW Capital Projects funding, the re-defined space on the ground floor of the Allen Library will feature collaborative areas in which students and faculty can come together and share research in a technology-rich environment. As the Research Commons evolves, space for the display and presentation of research will be provided.

Services that support student and faculty research will be developed in the space, including workshops on conducting a literature review, dissertation development, copyright, open access publishing and grant funding.

Through partnerships with other campus organizations, students and faculty will find a space in which they can receive support on questions regarding copyright, preparing for poster sessions and presentations, media literacy, grant writing and how to conduct research.

“Students will find a welcoming environment where they will have all the tools for research in one place,” said Lauren Ray, Research Commons librarian. “In addition, the flexible spaces and moveable furniture will add to the collaborative and interactive feel of the Commons.”

A Virtual Research Commons will also be developed as an online space that will help support and propel student and faculty research, while enhancing community partnerships.

To learn more, visit the Research Commons Development blog: http://uwresearchcommons.wordpress.com

Award-Winning Research

Reed Buchanan, UW history major, submitted a research paper "Hydrologic Regimes: Notions of Flooding in the Puylup River Valley," and won a 2010 Libraries Undergraduate Research Award. Buchanan’s Faculty Advisor is Dr. Adam Warren, History Department.

The University Libraries, in cooperation with the Undergraduate Research Program, sponsors the competition, which recognizes UW students who produce significant inquiry requiring use of information resources, the library and its collections.

The awards are funded through the generosity of the Friends of the Libraries and the Libraries Allen Endowment To view more award-winning students and topics click to http://guides.lib.washington.edu/researchaward

LIBRARIES EVENTS

Friday, Oct. 8, Noon-1:30

UW Reads the Constitution
Listen to all or part of the U.S. Constitution as it is read aloud by 100 volunteer students, staff and faculty.

Suzzallo Library 3rd Floor

Friday, Nov. 19, 7pm

Charles Johnson
Maxine Cushing Gray Visiting Writer Lecture
A philosopher, novelist, essayist, short story writer, and scholar of Black American literature and Buddhism, Dr. Charles Johnson’s novel Middle Passage won the National Book Award in 1990. Johnson retired in 2009 after 33 years of teaching at the UW.

Odegaard Undergraduate Library 220
Preregister at uwlibs@uw.edu or call 206-616-8397

EXHIBIT

Catharine Blaine Paine
Seneca Falls and the Women’s Rights Movement in the State of Washington

Odegaard Undergraduate Library
September 30 – December 31

MORE EVENTS ONLINE
www.lib.washington.edu/about/news
Circulation Notices

Overdue notices are sent as a courtesy to the local address held by the following offices:

Students  Registrar  543-3868
UW Staff  Departmental Payroll Coordinator
Off-campus  Library Cashier  543-1174

Notify the appropriate office if you move. Failure to receive a notice does not exempt you from fines.

Sanctions

Unpaid fines may result in one or more of the following actions:

- Blocking of UW registration, graduation, transcripts
- Revocation of borrowing privileges
- Referral to a collection agency
- Suspension of borrowing privileges:
  - May occur if fines total $200 or more
  - Will occur with referral to collection agency

Payment Of Fines

In person: Library Cashier’s Office, Suzzallo Library Monday - Friday 9am - 4pm during quarter, noon - 4pm interims (Closed Sat., Sun., & Holidays)

By mail: Make check or money order payable to University of Washington and mail to:
Library Cashier, Suzzallo Library
UW Libraries
Box 352900
Seattle, WA 98195-2900

For questions about billing or to appeal a charge, contact the billing library unit. Appeals must be filed within six months of billing.

Please Note: You are responsible for knowing the circulation policy.

For the complete text of the UW Libraries Loan Code, please contact the head, Circulation Division at Suzzallo Library at 543-2553, or consult http://www.lib.washington.edu/policies/circ/loancode.html.

Lib.Guide 38, 1/97
University of Washington Libraries
Circulation Policy Summary

The purpose of this policy is to provide equal access to the collection for all University borrowers.

General Information

You are responsible for:

- All material checked out on your card. **Do not loan it to others.**
- Knowing due dates. Dates may change based on renewal and recall requests.
- Returning or renewing materials on time.
- Library notices sent when you are out of town.

Report lost or stolen cards to Libraries immediately.

Assessment of Fines

Fines and billing charges are assessed to encourage prompt return of materials. Fines apply all days and all hours, even if library is closed.

For Standard Loans (3 days or more):

31 days overdue $15 billing charge
+ replacement cost*

If hold is placed
(1-30 days)
$.50/day to $15 maximum
(retroactive to due date)

Reserve Materials (& loans of less than 3 days):

After due $2.50 1st hour, then $.50
/hour to $30 maximum

57+ hours overdue $30 billing charge
+ replacement cost*

Please Note: Reserve materials must be returned to the Reserve Desk where checked out.

*Replacement costs average $55-$120.

**Do not rely on the copy centers to return your materials on time.**
UW library catalogue on-line

http://www.lib.washington.edu

my library card #: 2 9352 00012625 2

pin #: 1188
UW library catalogue on-line

http://www.lib.washington.edu

my library card #: 29352 00012625 2

pin #: 1188
Library of Congress Online Catalog: catalog.loc.gov

NY Public Library: www.nypl.org/catalogs/catalogs.html
Search library catalogs and, with a library card number, free databases as well.

cf new file, Websites and email addresses for other listings.
Letter from the Director

Only connect! That was the whole of her sermon. Only connect the prose and the passion, and both will be exalted, and human love will be seen at its height. Live in fragments no longer. Only connect, and the beast and the monk, robbed of the isolation that is life to either, will die.

E.M. Forster Howard's End (1910)

Libraries are all about connecting. Connecting readers to books. Connecting researchers to elusive slivers of information. Connecting students to generations long forgotten. Connecting scientists in their labs to electronic journals at their keyboards. Connecting the aspiring poet to the handwritten manuscript of Theodore Roethke. Connecting the geologist out in the field in Alaska to an expert reference librarian through email. Connecting the middle school student to digital images of Chief Seattle. Connecting future generations to the wisdom we are recording today. Day after day, the UW Libraries enriches the quality of life and advances discovery by connecting people with knowledge.

In this issue of Library Directions, you will learn how “only connect” has taken on new meaning for faculty and students as they use the UW Libraries in increasingly rich and distributed ways. Steve Hiller reports on we have learned about the rapidly evolving “any place, any time” library of the 21st century from listening to faculty and students. Travel along with Mary St. Germain as she winds her way throughout Central Asia, building connections with libraries, publishers, and booksellers on your behalf. The Tribal Connections project staff share their fascinating stories of connecting tribes and Native consortia with critical health information and the Internet. You will learn about how we have enriched the Libraries Catalog so you can more efficiently mine the treasures of our over six million volumes, carefully selected and preserved for over 150 years. I hope you will be touched, like I was, to learn how a life-long love of learning inspired Winnie Spiecke and Elizabeth Hatchett, and David C.H. and Martha Y. Hsiao to deepen their connection to the UW Libraries.
Listening to our Library Users: 2001 Survey Results

by Steve Hiller, Head, Science Libraries/Library Assessment Coordinator

The University of Washington Libraries is unique among academic research libraries in its efforts to systematically survey the University community on an ongoing basis. User surveys and other assessment efforts are critical to achieving the goal of a user-centered library based on providing the most effective support for faculty and student teaching, learning and research.

During Spring 2001, 1345 faculty (36.2% return rate) and 563 graduate students (40.4% return rate) took the time to complete and return a four-page library survey. The undergraduate sample was flawed in that it relied overly upon seniors and fifth-year students, and another undergraduate survey will be done in Spring 2002. The results from this triennial survey of faculty and students (previous surveys were conducted in 1992, 1995, 1998) affirmed the UW Libraries' primary importance to the campus community and continued to show exceptionally high satisfaction ratings for library services and resources. Survey results also showed a definite trend toward remote use of the Libraries and a user priority for full-text information.

Among the highlights from the 2001 surveys:

- More than 90% of faculty and graduate students were very satisfied with the Libraries (less than 1% not satisfied).
- Remote use continued to increase as more than 75% of faculty and nearly 60% of graduate students use the Libraries at least weekly from an office computer.
- In-person library visits and use generally declined, especially among graduate students.
- Information technology and online information resources lead to more productive research and teaching.
- UW Libraries was considered the most important information resource with 93% of faculty and 96% of graduate students rating the Libraries as very important to their work.
- There is significant variation in use patterns and library needs by academic area.

The top three priorities for the Libraries were not only the same for faculty and graduate students but nearly identical in the percentage for each group:

- Delivering full-text to the desktop
- Providing electronic full-text access to older journals
- Maintaining the quality of the Libraries' print collection

The Libraries also participated in the LibQUAL+ 2001 survey which was administered at 43 North American universities. A sample of 600 UW undergraduate students and 600 UW graduate students were asked to complete this Web-based survey. As in the 2000 version of this survey, the UW Libraries exceeded student expectations by a wide margin.

Survey Results

This brief discussion will concentrate on some of the more significant findings derived from the library surveys. More complete survey results can be found on the Libraries' Web page, at www.lib.washington.edu/surveys/.

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**Table 1. Type of Library Use by Group and Academic Area**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of respondents who marked at least weekly</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Visit in person</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Faculty</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Sciences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanities-Soc Science</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science-Engineering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Faculty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grad</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Sciences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanities-Soc Science</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science-Engineering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Grad Students</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Don't compromise the print collection by going electronic. The technology is much too new and uncertain. The libraries provide indirect support of all university scholars by helping to pay for publishing outlets. Electronic outlets are NOT acceptable for academics. Maybe they will be in 20-30 years.

— Assistant Professor, Anthropology

To reduce costs it would be good to rely on full text online journals. However, it's important to subscribe to other journals not available on the web. Your library has allowed me to become a world recognized scientist and writer. Keep it up! Love you guys.

— Associate Professor, Medicinal Chemistry

The UW Libraries provide excellent services. They remain critical to the teaching and research mission of the university. They are not going to be made irrelevant by publicly available web resources. Every effort should be made to maintain adequate budgets for library operations.

— Professor, Medicine
Use Patterns

While survey results showed continued high satisfaction and high importance ratings for the UW Libraries, the ways in which faculty and students use the Libraries to support teaching, learning and research are changing rapidly. Results showed a noticeable drop in the frequency of in-person visits and a corresponding increase in the proportion of faculty and graduate students using the Libraries from remote locations (Figures 1 and 2). All categories of in-person use dropped for faculty and graduate students, with the sharpest increases for remote use and decreases for in-person use found among graduate students. There was significant variation by academic area with faculty in the arts, humanities, and social sciences showing the smallest drop in visits.

What did faculty and students do when using the library remotely? About half the faculty reported that they looked for full-text articles and searched the catalog or bibliographic databases at least weekly. Results from graduate students were similar. As Table 2 shows, faculty in the arts, humanities and social sciences searched the UW Libraries Catalog more frequently while the top use for health sciences faculty was full-text electronic journals.

The frequency of undergraduate visits remained unchanged from 1998, when comparing seniors and fifth-year students from both surveys.

While there was a clear trend towards fewer library visits by faculty and graduate students, remote use continued to increase with little difference by academic area. Approximately 75% of all faculty use an office computer at least weekly to connect to library services or resources. More than half of the faculty in the humanities and social sciences connected at least weekly from home compared to just about one-third of faculty in the sciences and engineering. However, the latter group showed the sharpest increase compared to 1998.

Table 2. Type and frequency of use when using the library remotely

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Search Lib Catalog</th>
<th>Search databases</th>
<th>Look for e-journals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Faculty</td>
<td>Grad</td>
<td>Faculty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Sciences</td>
<td>37.9</td>
<td>28.1</td>
<td>76.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanities-Social Sciences</td>
<td>60.7</td>
<td>56.4</td>
<td>70.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science-Engineering</td>
<td>49.3</td>
<td>41.8</td>
<td>64.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>47.3</td>
<td>40.6</td>
<td>71.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Priorities

Faculty and graduate student priorities concentrate on library collections and information resources, with desktop delivery of full-text resources ranking highest. Once again, there are differences by academic areas as shown in Table 3, with faculty in the arts, humanities and social sciences strongly favoring maintaining the quality of the print collection as their top priority. Those in the health sciences and sciences focus on desktop delivery.

Table 3. Top priorities by academic area 1998 and 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% identifying as top priority</th>
<th>Deliver full-text to desktop</th>
<th>Maintain print collection quality</th>
<th>Preserve library materials</th>
<th>E-access to older journals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Faculty</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Sciences</td>
<td>71.5</td>
<td>86.2</td>
<td>63.3</td>
<td>45.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanities-Soc Science</td>
<td>43.5</td>
<td>48.2</td>
<td>76.1</td>
<td>78.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science-Engineering</td>
<td>59.1</td>
<td>72.5</td>
<td>72.1</td>
<td>60.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Faculty</td>
<td>60.4</td>
<td>73.4</td>
<td>69.6</td>
<td>57.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grad</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Sciences</td>
<td>68.0</td>
<td>85.3</td>
<td>43.0</td>
<td>42.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanities-Soc Science</td>
<td>47.5</td>
<td>59.6</td>
<td>53.5</td>
<td>59.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science-Engineering</td>
<td>57.4</td>
<td>78.6</td>
<td>58.9</td>
<td>54.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Grad Students</td>
<td>56.0</td>
<td>72.7</td>
<td>52.1</td>
<td>53.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 3

Go to Electronic Only for Journals by Academic Area

When asked to choose from a list of options for funding the acquisition of books and journals during a period when funding has not kept pace with the increased costs of materials, only one option received a majority in favor – converting print journal subscriptions to electronic-only where available. However, while this option was an overwhelming choice for those in the health sciences and sciences, that was not the case for faculty and graduate students in the arts, humanities and social sciences.

Finally, information technology and online information resources enabled faculty and students to be more productive. While faculty and graduate students are less likely to visit the library, they are more likely to find the information they need to make them more productive researchers and teachers. These changes were most pronounced in the health sciences, sciences, and engineering.

Conclusion

The UW Libraries retains a cherished position in the University community. Faculty and student satisfaction and rating of the importance of libraries to the support of teaching, research and learning remain very high. However, analysis of the 2001 results indicates that significant changes are taking place in the way faculty and students are using libraries. As the proportion of library services and resources that are available from the user’s computer grows, the number of in-person visits to the Libraries among faculty and graduate students will continue to decline. While this change is not occurring at an even pace by academic area, the trend is established and is likely to accelerate in the coming years. The library as a place, however, remains critical to undergraduates, as they use it primarily as space to do their work (both individually and collaboratively). Clearly a “one-size fits all” approach will not address the needs of our diverse faculty and student communities. These changes have important implications for the way the UW Libraries system is organized and the types of services and resources that are needed to support the work of the University community in the future.

I like to do research from my home computer. More online access to books/articles in the future would be great.

— Undergraduate Student, Business Administration

Table 4. Impact of information technology and online information resources on work

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% more likely or less likely to do the following:</th>
<th>Faculty 2001</th>
<th>Faculty 2001</th>
<th>Grad 2001</th>
<th>Grad 2001</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Visit library in person</td>
<td>more likely</td>
<td>less likely</td>
<td>more likely</td>
<td>less likely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Find books in the library you need</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>64.3</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>40.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Find citations to journal articles you need</td>
<td>39.1</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>56.8</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use interlibrary loan or article delivery</td>
<td>61.2</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>69.6</td>
<td>10.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consult reference librarians</td>
<td>28.0</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>41.8</td>
<td>11.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use library services in teaching</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>21.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquire info from non-library sources</td>
<td>24.7</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>32.3</td>
<td>13.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keep current in your field</td>
<td>66.8</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>64.5</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Be a more productive researcher</td>
<td>75.7</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>82.9</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Be a more effective instructor</td>
<td>62.6</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Mary St. Germain is the UW Libraries’ Near Eastern Studies Librarian. She traveled to three Central Asian republics in June and July 2001 to make contacts with libraries and acquire materials for the Central Asian Studies collection and also to provide materials for the CEIR website, [http://depts.washington.edu/reecas/atlas/ceir-1.htm](http://depts.washington.edu/reecas/atlas/ceir-1.htm). Michael Biggins, Slavic and East European Studies Librarian, contributed to this story.**

With the dissolution of the Soviet Union, the former Central Asian republics found themselves transformed into sovereign, but land-locked and cash-starved countries. Libraries and academies that had exchanged books and periodicals with the UW Libraries for decades were deprived overnight of the far-reaching, subsidized postal service available to them in Soviet times, and were unable to ship materials to the U.S. They lacked discretionary funds to support exchanges with the UW, and many could not even buy books for their own collections. Most fell silent, preoccupied with their very survival.

At the same time, there were throughout the 1990s no known bookstores in Central Asia, independent or otherwise, who could supply U.S. libraries with materials. The only options were a small handful of distributors based in North America or Europe, who typically asked disproportionately high sums for little product.

To try to rectify this situation and to acquire material needed for the U.S. Department of Education-sponsored website at the UW, Central Eurasian Information Resources (CEIR), I traveled to Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan in the summer of 2001. My goal was to purchase suitable books, statistical publications, census data and maps, and to identify parties who could provide a good selection of titles at a reasonable price. I began my trip in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, and traveled to Bukhara, Samarkand, then on to Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, and finally to Almaty, Kazakhstan, before returning to Seattle about five weeks later.

I noted three consistencies in all the places I visited:

- Scholarly periodicals are not distributed through either bookstores or kiosks.
- Authors must pay to have their books published, which many cannot afford.
- Although the official language of each of these three republics is a Turkic language, popular books in Russian are still common.

**Uzbekistan**

Uzbekistan is not well linked into the world banking system. Currency is usually exchanged “unofficially” in the bazaar and abacuses are still used for totaling purchases. This means that it is not possible for small businesses to conduct business beyond Uzbekistan; distribution channels are very limited. Arriving in Uzbekistan’s 100-plus-degree heat, I felt wilted and found that these limiting factors left the book trade in a similar state. Tashkent has five sizeable bookstores for current publications and two for antiquarian books. In Bukhara, although I had hoped to find Tajik books and possibly books from the Jewish community, the sole bookshop sold mostly textbooks.

Samarkand’s four bookstores included one, opposite the University of Samarkand, with an excellent selection. The others were close to perishing. One bookstore of approximately 40’ x 60’ was now reduced to two shelving units in a small cubicle selling office supplies.

Between 1991 and 1993, the years after Soviet subsidies abruptly ceased, very little interest to a research library was published in Uzbekistan; between 1993 and 1996, presses generally published two to four titles per year. When the economy began an upswing in 1994 and 1995, several publishers produced 10 to 15 books a year. After a subsequent slide, a couple of presses now produce 15 to 20 titles per year, but most still produce fewer than five. Although Uzbekistan plans to switch from Cyrillic to a Latin alphabet, so far only a few such books have been published, with just the title page and cover in the Latin alphabet. After all, it will be expensive to convert the presses.

A building in Bishkek housing the Rarefet bookstore. Photo by Mary St. Germain

The subject range of publications is limited. Censorship is heavy, so many writers limit themselves to apolitical poetry or fiction and some history. A few books on Islam are produced through private
printing and sold from tables in the Charsu Bazaar. Students of Islam often use old handwritten books, and miniature painters also buy these books to use their high quality paper. Most use only the blank pages, but I did see full pages of text with recently added margin paintings for sale in Bukhara. Librarians in Uzbekistan had excellent training, but currently work in extremely difficult circumstances. None of the libraries I visited had adequate budgets for current publications nor a budget line for exchanging books with foreign libraries. In one library, salaries had been halved and many books had been taken from the central library to form departmental libraries. In another, shortsighted administrators were insisting librarians discard all books containing the words “communist” or “communism.” Library associations supported by the Soros Foundation publish a journal, which the librarians in Uzbekistan avidly read. It was clear that a fully functional professional life was more enticing than present conditions.

Kazakhstan

The book trade in Almaty, Kazakhstan, was a feast after famine. There are eight large presses and many smaller presses, including authors publishing their own works. Most of the presses are located in one building, the Dom Izdatel’stva, each with its own sales display and the lowest prices. In addition there are eight large bookstores. One, Kitab Alemi, was closing for renovation the day I visited, and allowed me to stay four hours beyond closing. I must have doubled their weekly, if not monthly, sales figures! The Central Statistical Office sells a good range of publications, when the underpaid clerks can be coaxed to open it.

Language, literature and history are the major topics here, but politics, foreign relations, treaties, traditional culture, law, ecology, economics, and minorities in Kazakhstan are not far behind. Historical materials, works of folk poets and writers from the turn of the century, particularly materials that could not be published under the Soviets, are being systematically republished, and works such as telephone books and Internet directories are beginning to appear. Easily a fifth of scholarly publication is in Russian.

In Almaty, I visited the National Library, the Library of the al-Farabi University, and the Library of the National University. The latter is well organized and has a very strong Kazakh collection. The National Library is making a name for itself by sending its staff to international meetings and representing itself as responsible for standards throughout the country. Budget lines for exchanges had just been restored in the National Library and the Library of the National University.

In total, last summer’s trip to these three countries was of great interest to the UW’s Central Asian Studies program, and netted the UW Libraries a total of over 950 new books, most of recent publication date. Of these books, 543 were from Kazakhstan, about 248 were from Uzbekistan, and 190 were from Kyrgyzstan, and all were selected at bookstores, kiosks, or in library exchange departments, and shipped back to Seattle.

At each of the twelve libraries I visited, I explored the likelihood of future book and periodical exchange arrangements with the UW. Although response was not overwhelmingly positive, the UW now has some hopeful prospects to pursue. The potential for revived exchange activity, together with direct purchasing from booksellers, are now our primary avenues for maintaining Central Asian acquisitions in the coming years. The Libraries’ Near East Section and our Slavic and East European Section collaboratively will develop these avenues of supply in the next months.

Kyrgyzstan

Conditions improved as I moved eastward. Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, is a very green city, since its founders deliberately planted over 200 species of trees to eliminate swamps and mosquitoes. Practically every third store is a currency exchange office. Unfortunately the ability to convert money and conduct foreign business has not yet trickled down to most small businesses. There were four bookstores, two substantial kiosks and a Central Statistical Office. The Center for Kyrgyz Books was run by two women, a Kyrgyz and a Russian, who had unparalleled knowledge of the book trade, authors, and publishers. The Central Statistical Office was also a ray of light, publishing a full array of census and statistical publications, and even accepts payment by wire transfer! Another bookstore distributed a good selection of maps.

Although the subject range of publications was much broader, presses have not fully stabilized. Language, literature, and history are thriving, and small numbers of books appear on law, politics, ecology, economy, folk music, culture and the large Korean minority. Approximately one-third of the books on the market are in Russian. During the 1990s, while two presses publish around 30% of the books, most post-1991 presses have only published one to three books in their entire existence.

I had the good fortune to visit the Knizhnaia Palata, or book depository, where I was struck by the range and high quality of current economics publications. I also visited the National Library, the Chernyshevsky Public Library, the Library of the National University, and the Kyrgyz-Russian Slavic University (KRSU), none of which had sufficient funds for their acquisitions or budget lines for exchanges.
Tribal Connections in the Pacific Northwest

In 1998 the Pacific Northwest Regional Medical Library (PNRML), based in the UW’s Health Sciences Library, embarked upon a project called Tribal Connections. They offered funding and expertise to help tribes and Native consortia in the Pacific Northwest connect with the Internet, and to help them find and use health information on the Web. It was hoped that this connectivity would minimize the isolation of Native groups and improve access to remote social and health resources.

Library Directions met recently with three key participants from PNRML to learn about the project and how it has evolved. Nancy Press, Consumer Health Coordinator, Neil Rambo, Associate Director, and Roy Sahali, Community Resources Coordinator, have learned much from the first stages of the Tribal Connections project, and are advancing their experience into new directions.

Phase 1

LD: How did the Tribal Connections project begin?

NR: Since the late 1980s, the National Network of Libraries of Medicine, administered by the National Library of Medicine (NLM) has mounted an active outreach program focused on health professionals. For the last few years, that approach has broadened to include the general public—those who consume health services—and has shifted toward underserved communities and to partnerships within those communities. Tribal Connections began as a pilot project to test health information outreach in American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN) communities.

Roy came into the picture as Project Manager, hired with the help of representatives from the AI/AN communities, to see what the internet connectivity was for a given community, and what response might be best. The second major step was appointing a Tribal Connections Advisory Panel made up of national experts in Native cultures, telecommunications specialists, and project staff from the National Library of Medicine (NLM).

RS: We sent a Request For Proposals (RFP) to all federally recognized tribes in the Northwest, inviting interested and “ready” groups within the tribal communities to develop and submit a proposal. With the help of the Advisory Panel, we developed a sample proposal with imaginary names and information, put it up on the Web, and advertised it. We received 16 proposals from communities in the five Northwest states [Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington] in our region.

I scheduled site visits both to verify or modify the proposals, and to provide a quick assessment of the community’s ways of doing things, or of their technology, so we could determine where the gaps were.

LD: Were you dealing with a finite amount of money for this project?

NR: All 16 proposals received were eventually funded, which limited the funding for each site to a maximum of $25,000 hardware and connectivity costs. Our staff time and the health information training component of the project were provided at no cost to the communities. Sites that already had some level of connectivity in place could apply the funds toward upgrading connections, or acquiring additional public access computers, for example.

RS: Some folks bought computers, others dealt with infrastructure such as network cabling. Others concentrated on getting ready for network connectivity. In most cases, it was a combination of all of those things.

NP: In other words, there were no set procedures, no—what did you call it?

RS: No “drive-by installations.”

NP: Right. They were able to use the money for their unique needs, and not for what a federal agency wanted to give them. So we were part of a greater whole, rather than a special program off by itself.

NR: That actually is an important point about the overall project. Because of Roy’s work in the community, Tribal Connections became known not as another stand-alone tribal program, but a way to work with existing projects and structures to fill in the gaps, sometimes as the glue to make things stick together. I think the project had more effect within the individual communities because of that.

RS: We joined cultural events and gatherings on reservations rather than planning our own promotional events. We participated in exhibits at Powwows and health fairs, and a tribal radio station agreed to broadcast programs on health information.

We solicited any outside partners who might have an interest in developing Internet connectivity, such as the Indian Health Service. When we did not find partnerships, it was necessary to build them—for example between a health department and a school that were both planning to install T-1 lines, but on opposite sides of the main street.

LD: It seems that you went in with an attitude of flexibility and were able to make yourselves fit the needs of the community.

NP: We felt that we should not predict what people need and want. Perhaps we got a good response initially because anybody could apply as long as they included health information for the community and a public access computer...somewhere, and would agree to have us come and train them.

NR: The flip side is that it becomes very hard to determine what you’re trying to do, and how you evaluate it.

NP: Also, the way we awarded funding had to be changed. Usually the University reimburses budgets months in the future. In this case, the PNRML bought everything directly, dealing with all the purchasing processes, and then transferred ownership to the sites. This meant that equipment was often stacked to the ceiling around our desks, and we would tag it, set it up, and in many cases, drive it out there. We found creative new ways to handle regulations.
Phase 2 and Beyond

NR: Tribal Connections is not intended to be a library program, in that we are not a provider of library services. We’re promoting health education rather than simply health resources or librarianship. We worked with NLM to explore an approach to healthcare information for “disenfranchised” communities, to see what can be done in the area of connectivity. Four years into the project, NLM is still very involved with us and interested in our progress.

We worked with the first 16 tribes from 1998 through last year, and that phase formally closed at that point, although it doesn’t end the relationship or communication back and forth.

RS: After what I consider a successful completion of Phase 1, we started testing four other tribes in the Southwest, in Arizona, New Mexico and Nevada—again, selected on the basis of a Request For Proposals process—partnering with three academic health sciences libraries there. We set up connections and offered consultation, and then the Southwest tribes took over.

NP: The connections that we found for them were not those of a traditional academic library, but those that can be found free on the Web, or links to local public and tribal libraries, things that people will use.

NR: And there’s also a new piece to the project, called Tribal Health Connections (different from Phases 1 or 2), which started last year. Tribal Connections’ successes caught the attention of the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, which has a national program to enhance public libraries, especially in poor communities. They found that they weren’t getting to Indians in the more isolated communities and started a “Native American Access to Technology” program focused on the Navajo Nation in the Four Corners area of the Southwest. They knew about Tribal Connections, and funded us to hire a full-time trainer. We now have a librarian who is based in New Mexico, funded by the Gates Foundation.

RS: She provides the health piece to the Gates library project. Hopefully, out of that, a network of trainers will continue to develop health resources for the Navajo Nation.

NR: Although the Gates project is separate from our Phase 2, there is some overlap of interest and influence. Because we’re in their region, we are working with academic health sciences libraries in the Four Corners region, in this case four active, statewide libraries. We want to make sure that they’re brought into the process, and that they have outreach people who can participate in the planning and training. Again, working with existing structures is part of the process.

RS: I’d like to add here that within the communities, I was working with a relative lack of existing structures and boundaries. I felt that the project would work well, partly because of the way the Internet itself shatters geographic boundaries.

NP: With Roy’s community development expertise, we’re approaching the project not from what we intend to accomplish, but very much from what the community wants. Native communities can be suspicious of federally funded projects, and our community-based approach works where those of other institutions and agencies don’t.

RS: It’s made it easier for folks to realize the commonalities between them. Often people who worked across the hall from each other had no real information exchange, or no sense of how their jobs intersected. By learning what the communities themselves considered important, I could help build the necessary relationships.

NR: But one of the things we’ve found is that it’s very hard to do—it takes a lot of time. A lot of federal agencies have one- or two-year funding cycles: they don’t have five years to see a result come in. That’s beginning to change, but it’s tough when you have to go back to Congress without a result. It’s important to realize at the outset that this work takes frequent contact, repeated training, and a relationship built on mutual, time-tested trust and respect.

RS: As we move into Phase 3, there’s a heavier emphasis on evaluation, on proving that the things we’ve done are actually working. Earlier, it was hard to tell how the connectivity actually affected the community, especially since the education was the last step.

NR: In Phase 3, we’re going to try to connect the education component to something the community is doing. For example, some of the tribes will have a wellness committee or health board, and will have activities planned such as health fairs, promotions or campaigns. If they have a diabetes awareness campaign, for example, we would do a training on diabetes information resources.

RS: Medline Plus.gov (available through NLM) is one of the primary consumer health websites we promote, but specialists at the Indian Health Service haven’t felt that it is particularly well-suited to the needs of tribal communities. So we (led by Nancy) are working with the IHS to develop a consumer health information page for Native communities. Another positive outcome is that we’ve enabled tribal agencies, in communities we have worked in, to take the lead in “closing the digital divide” in the communities. Also through our work, communities have wider access to all kinds of computer resources and e-mail that they didn’t have before.

NP: Roy made arrangements with the Indian Health Service so that the community could use, in new ways, the internet connections that were already in place.

RS: We’ve learned a lot that will help us guide Phase 3. Elements of time will be dealt with differently, especially the relationship between contract time and tribal time. The important thing is to build relationships and stay connected throughout the project.

See www.tribalconnections.org/ for more information on the Tribal Connections Project.
Awards & Recognition

The January 24 issue of University Week (depts.washington.edu/uweek/archive/2002.01_jan_24/) features an article about Collection Development Librarian Linda Di Biase’s research on Episcopal deaconess Margaret Peppers, who chose to join her Japanese-American congregation in a World War II internment camp (see publication notice in Library Directions, Autumn 2001—www.lib.washington.edu/about/libdirections/current/). The article by Nancy Wick entitled “In Search of Stories” relates how Ms. Di Biase’s great interest in historical research led to ongoing research on “forgotten women.”

News and Events

OCLC Western Digital and Preservation Resources Center

OCLC has announced the establishment of the OCLC Western Digital and Preservation Resources (DPR) Center. Based in the OCLC office in Lacey, Washington, the Western DPR Center will offer reformatting (microfilming and digitization) services, and related training and consulting services to libraries, museums, archives, and other institutions. The creation of this Center is in many ways an outgrowth of the ideas and concerns expressed at the September 2000 “Swimming Upstream” meeting on cooperative preservation held at the University of Washington.

The Western DPR Center will be a partnership between the Western Service Center and the new OCLC Digital & Preservation Services. The Center will:

- offer libraries, archives, and museums high-quality, cost-effective services to preserve analog materials on microfilm, convert text and images to digital format, and provide public access to and long-term retention of the materials
- assist institutions with the planning of preservation and digitization projects and the design and management of cooperative projects
- increase the awareness in the region of preservation and digitization issues, the knowledge of best practices, and the level of expertise among librarians, archivists, curators, and administrators

For more information on the Western DPR Center, please see the OCLC Western Service Center website page: www.oclc.org/western/services/preservation.htm.

For more information on OCLC’s Digital and Preservation Resources, see the press release of January 15, 2002 at www.oclc.org/oclcpress/20020115.shtm and the website www.oclc.org/digitalpreservation/.

OCLC plans to have the reformatting services in Lacey available by Summer 2002.

January Lecture and Slideshow by Photographer Phil Borges

The Libraries recently hosted a photography exhibit by celebrated Seattle-based photographer Phil Borges, known for his portraits of people from “endangered cultures.” His books Enduring Spirit (New York: Rizzoli, 1998) and Tibetan Portrait: The Power of Compassion (New York: Rizzoli, 1996) have won international praise. Mr. Borges has hosted documentaries for the Discovery Channel, worked on National Geographic’s

Ethnosphere project, and is a co-founder of the Blue Earth Alliance, a non-profit organization sponsoring photographic projects about endangered cultures and threatened environments.

A standing-room only crowd attended a January 16 lecture and slideshow in Kane Hall, followed by a reception in the Odgaard Undergraduate Library, where photos were on display from January 7 through February 15, 2002. The slideshow highlighted photographs from Borges’s summer 2001 trip to the Pakistan/Afghanistan border. His portraits of the local Kalash people were taken just weeks before the September 11 attacks. Examples of the artist’s work can be seen at www.philborges.com/

The event and exhibit were co-sponsored by the University Libraries, South Asia Center (Jackson School of International Studies), and the School of Art Photography Program.
Three New Digital Initiatives Collections

The Digital Initiatives program has added three new collections to the Libraries Information Gateway. Transportation is a growing (currently about 300) set of images of early trains, motor vehicles, boats, and airplanes, and Stereocards consists of 171 stereoviews, mostly landscape and documentary. WTO Seattle can now be accessed through a Digital Initiatives entryway as well as through its original connection with the WTO History Project.

Digital Initiatives is on the Web under “Image Collections” on the Information Gateway, or at content.lib.washington.edu.

Urban Horticulture Library Reopens

As of December 10, 2001, the Miller Library is open again to serve the UW community, horticultural professionals and the general gardening public. The library is now housed in Isaacson Hall at the Center for Urban Horticulture, across the courtyard from its previous location, damaged by fire on May 21, 2001.

Although the interim space is small, about half the collection has been reinstalled. Most reference books, recent issues of most journals, vertical files and the lending collection are included. For access to a specific title, patrons are urged to call ahead.

Hours are Monday from 9:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., Tuesday through Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., and Saturday from 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. The library can be reached at hortlib@u.washington.edu or 206-543-0415.

The Plant Answer Line quick reference service has a new number, 206-897-5268 or 206-UW-PLANT. New extended hours are Monday through Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

In the Catalog

Making of America Resources

Making of America (MOA) is a digital library of primary sources in American social history from the antebellum period through Reconstruction (moha.umdlib.umd.edu). MOA includes both books and journals. Analytical records for over 7000 of the MOA e-books have recently been added to the UW Libraries Catalog, thanks to records supplied by the University of Michigan. You can find these records by doing a title search on the series “Making of America (University of Michigan).”

Display of Non-Roman Characters

Many catalog records for materials written in Chinese, Japanese or Korean (CJK) include characters from those languages as well as a romanized form of the text. This data is stored in a library standard that was developed well before the Web became available. The standard is the East Asian Character Code, a font set which can only be viewed using specialized commercial viewers. The UW Libraries is having character tables installed by the vendor that will map characters to more commonly used character sets. The first of these available was the Chinese set commonly known as Big5. We now have the ability to search and display CJK and other non-Roman characters using Unicode, which provides access to all the languages in one character set. Access is through a link on the yellow bar at the bottom of all UW Libraries Catalog screens, “Non-Roman Character Sets.” Since users must configure their browsers for encoding fonts in order to properly display non-Roman characters, the link will take them to an explanatory page with links to all of the ports.

Change in Computer File Records

Due to a revision in national cataloging rules, the designation “computer file” seen in square brackets in titles on catalog records is changing. This designation has been used on catalog records for disks and CD-ROMs as well as online resources such as Web pages and e-journals. Catalogers have begun to use the new phrase “electronic resource,” and all computer file records have been retrospectively changed. At the same time, CD-ROM software physical description terminology will change from “computer optical disc” to the conventional term for the carrier, such as “CD-ROM” or “DVD-ROM.” See the title “Totem poles: myths, magic and monumental art on the Pacific Northwest Coast” as an example.

Appointments

Joyce Agee, Assistant Director of Development, Administration/Development Office, 11/26/01.

Julie Keeler, Development Officer, Administration/Development Office, 12/1/01.

John Bolcer, Assistant University Archivist, Manuscripts, Special Collections, University Archives, 10/1/01.

Emalee Craft, Systems Librarian, Library Systems, 1/1/02.

Jennifer Ward, Systems Librarian, Library Systems, 1/7/02.

Nanette Welton, Head, Information Resources, Health Sciences Libraries, 1/1/02.

Retirements

Yoon-whan Choe, Korean Studies Librarian, East Asia Library, 12/31/01. Awarded Librarian Emeritus status, 1/1/02.

Marie-Noelle Desesilligny, Reference Librarian, Reference & Research Services Division, 12/31/01.

David Luse, Library Technician II, Serials Services Division, 10/31/01.

Agnes Smith, Library Technician III, Serials Services Division, 10/31/01.

Constance Worley, Library Specialist I-Supervisor, Health Sciences Libraries, 12/31/01.

Visiting and Exchange Librarians

Antony Hopkins, Romance Languages & Literatures Librarian, Reference & Research Services Division, 1/1/02. Visiting librarian from School of Slavonic & East European Studies, University College London.

Development News

Two Lifelong Friends
By Julie Keeler, Development Officer

Two friends’ lifelong love of learning, books and libraries was the impetus behind a recent legacy left to the University Libraries. Alice Winifred “Winnie” Spieseke was a Seattle native and graduate of the University of Washington. She lived in New York City and taught history at Columbia University. Elizabeth Hatchett, of Kentucky, and Winnie met at Columbia University where Elizabeth was earning her master’s degree. Elizabeth taught at a NYC high school and was heavily involved in supporting the arts. They became inseparable friends, spending the next 40 years exploring NYC before retiring to Seattle in 1975 to spend more time at their cabin on Samish Island.

Winnie and Elizabeth named the University Libraries the beneficiary of a Certificate of Deposit, leaving a generous sum to be used at the discretion of the Director of University Libraries upon their death. Such a legacy is a wonderful way to contribute to the University Libraries, allowing the allocation of assets for future use without taking anything from current investments.

The generosity of Winnie and Elizabeth will be recognized by the Libraries in two ways: The Spieseke/Hatchett Art Library Endowed Fund will be established as the first endowment for the Art Library, with income used to enhance programs, collections, preservation projects and services. The remainder of the proceeds from their Certificate of Deposit will go towards the purchase of the Mary Randlett Photographic Collection, which spans more than fifty years of work and documents Pacific Northwest artists and environs. In this way the University Libraries pays enduring tribute to both Winnie and Elizabeth and their love for the arts and libraries.

New Chinese Studies Endowment
by Marjan Petty, Director of Development

In these times of great change and uncertainty, it is a pleasure to share some good news—and a challenge! Steadfast friends of the UW Libraries, David C.H. and Martha Y. Hsiao, contributed $50,000 to the East Asia Library to establish a permanent fund in memory of David’s father, Professor Kung-chuan Hsiao.

Professor Hsiao taught Chinese history and political thought at the University of Washington for nineteen years. His publications are still being read today. He was the first in East Asian studies in this country to win a prestigious American Council of Learned Societies Prize for Distinguished Scholarship in the Humanities. Professor Hsiao’s accomplishments as a poet of the classical Chinese style and as a calligrapher were no less impressive than his scholarship.

The endowment named in his honor will provide income to purchase books, online databases, curriculum needs, preservation of rare Chinese books, hiring of graduate students to create indices for Chinese sources, and funding of exhibits, for example. It will be the first endowment for Chinese studies managed by the East Asia Library. Apart from donating this generous gift and Professor Hsiao’s collection of books and other scholarly materials, Mr. and Mrs. Hsiao have presented the Library with a matching gift challenge. They asked that others who believe in libraries and learning, like Professor K.C. Hsiao, bring the fund to $100,000. The challenge was accepted with enthusiasm!

Gifts from friends and colleagues are already underway. Further information on how to help the East Asia Library complete this matching gift challenge is available from Marjan Petty, Director of Development, 206-685-1973 or mcpetty@u.washington.edu.
Suzzallo & Allen Library

University Libraries  Campus Map
Box 352900
Seattle, WA 98195-2900
libquest@u.washington.edu
Main phone: (206) 543-0242
TTY phone: (206) 685-1254

Looking for a book?

Suzzallo/Allen Stacks
A - F475  Suzzallo 2nd floor
F476 - HG  Allen North 2nd floor
HJ - PC  Allen South 2nd floor
PD - PQ  Allen South 3rd floor
PR - Z  Suzzallo 4th floor
000 - 999  Suzzallo 4th floor
Suzzallo Folios  Suzzallo 4th floor

Looking for a unit?

Children's Literature
Curriculum Materials
Gifts
Government Publications
Grants & Funding Information Service
Interlibrary Loan/UWorld Express
Library Cashier
Map Collection & Cartographic Information Services
Microform & Newspaper Collections
Monographic Services Division
Natural Sciences Library
Near East Section
Office of the Dean
Preservation
Slavic & East European Section
South Asia Section
Southeast Asia Studies Section
Special Collections - includes Manuscripts & University Archives
Suzzallo Circulation
Suzzallo Espresso
Suzzallo Periodicals
Suzzallo Reference

Summer Quarter Hours: June 18 - August 17, 2007
Hours for units within the building vary. Consult individual unit listings for exact hours of opening.

Building Hours:
Monday-Thursday  8am - 10pm
Friday  8am - 5pm
Saturday - Sunday  1pm - 5pm

Holiday Schedule:
July 3  8am - 5pm
July 4  Closed

Circulation Desk closes 10 minutes earlier than the Library.

Summer/Autumn Interim: August 18 - September 23, 2007
Hours for units within the building vary. Consult individual unit listings for exact hours of opening.

Building Hours:
Monday - Friday  9am - 5pm
Saturday & Sunday  Closed

Circulation Desk closes 10 minutes earlier than the Library

Holiday Schedule:
September 3  Closed
Odegaard Undergraduate Library & Learning Commons

Box 353080  Campus Map
University of Washington
Seattle, WA 98195-3080

Main phone: (206) 543-2990
TTY phone: (206) 685-1254
Fax: (206) 685-8485

Learning Commons: (206) 616-7173
Copy Center: (206) 543-8302
Media Center: (206) 543-6051
Reference Desk: (206) 543-2060
Reserves/Access Services: (206) 543-2991

Summer Quarter Hours: June 18 - August 17, 2007

Building hours:
Monday - Thursday 8am - 10pm
Friday 8am - 5pm
Saturday 11am - 5pm
Sunday 1pm - 10pm

Holiday Schedule:
July 3 8am - 5pm
July 4 Closed

Reference Desk Schedule:
Monday - Thursday 9am - 9pm
Friday 9am - 5pm
Saturday 1pm - 5pm
Sunday 1pm - 9pm

Reference Desk Holiday Schedule:
July 3 1pm - 5pm
July 4 Closed

Summer/Autumn Interim: August 18 - September 23, 2007

Building Hours:
Monday - Friday 9am - 5pm
Saturdays & Sundays Closed

Holiday Schedule:
September 3 Closed

Updated: 6/18/2007 11:07:40 AM
The Historical Newspapers in Washington project is part of the State Library's effort to make its rare, historical resources more accessible to students, teachers and citizens across the state.

Now available:

Lynden  
Lynden Pioneer Press  
Oct. 16, 1888-June 26, 1890

Olympia  
The Columbia  
The Washington Pioneer  
The Pioneer & Democrat  
Sept. 11, 1852-Nov. 26, 1853  
Dec. 3, 1853-Jan. 28, 1854  
Feb. 4, 1854-May 31, 1861  
Dec. 29, 1870-Dec. 25, 1875

Port Townsend  
Weekly Argus  

Seattle  
Washington Gazette  
Seattle Gazette  
Seattle Weekly Gazette  
Puget Sound Semi-Weekly  
Puget Sound Weekly  
Puget Sound Weekly Gazette  
Aug. 15, 1863  
Dec. 12, 1863-June 4, 1864  
Aug. 6, 1864-Mar. 3, 1866  
Apr. 5-19, 1866  
Apr. 30, 1866-Mar. 18, 1867  
Mar. 25-June 17, 1867

Spokane  
Spokane Times  
The Spokane Falls Review  

Steilacoom  
Puget Sound Courier  
Walla Walla  
The Washington Statesman  
The Walla Walla Statesman  
May 8, 1879-Apr. 29, 1882  
May 19, 1883-Mar. 6, 1886  
May 19, 1855-Apr. 25, 1856  
Dec. 13, 1861-Aug. 26, 1864  
Oct. 20, 1865-Dec. 18, 1869

Additional newspapers will be brought online as they are scanned and indexed.

www.secstate.wa.gov/history/newspapers.aspx
Office of the Secretary of State
Washington State Library
Jan. 2008
Date: Tue, 1 Jul 2008 15:12:37 -0700 (PDT)
From: Glenda Pearson <pearson@u.washington.edu>
To: baldasty@u.washington.edu, Karen.Blair@cwu.EDU, history3@comcast.net, epgrjr@wsu.edu, gregoryj@u.washington.edu, MRiddle@ci.everett.wa.us
Subject: NEH National Digital Newspaper Project

TO:
Gerald Baldasty
Karen Blair
Ed Diaz
Ivan Doig
Edwin Garretson
James Gregory
Margaret Riddle

Hello NDNP Selection Committee,

I am sure you have all been on tenterhooks awaiting the NEH decision on our Washington State Digital Newspaper Project proposal which was submitted in October 2007. Well, maybe not.

However, it is with much surprise and enthusiasm that I share the news: The Washington State Library proposal (along with partner institutions) received an award of $341,000 to proceed with our project. Washington is one of just five states awarded a first time NDNP grant this year.

I want to thank you all for your help in selecting newspaper titles. Not every suggestion will be possible—either because there is no microfilm and no original issues that we can find, or because the microfilm is so poor as to be unusable and there is no possibility of refilming—but many of the recommended titles will be a part of this project. And we will keep looking for original papercopy of missing titles or years.

We have 24 months in which to produce a minimum of approximately 100,000 digitized newspaper pages, starting today. I will try to keep you informed of our progress but not burden you with additional tasks.

Thank you again for helping us with this monumental project.

Glenda Pearson
NEH NDNP Selection Committee Chair
University of Washington Libraries
Seattle, Washington

cc: Ivan Doig

Hi Ivan,

Hey—we got the grant! Now we have to actually do all the work. Well, maybe it will be “fun.” It definitely will be a great research database for PNW history.

Thank you for your help.

Glenda

July 1, 2008
Find it Fast! Suzzallo and Allen Libraries

The UW Libraries Catalog indicates where each item is located and its call number. Check below to find the floor.

**Collections**

**Auxiliary and Storage Stacks**  
Request via UW Libraries Catalog or at circulation desks.

**Children's Literature**  
Suzzallo 1st

**Curriculum Materials**  
Allen North 1st

**Government Publications (GovPub)**  
Suzzallo Ground

**Special Collections (SpecColl)**  
Allen South Basement

**Map Collection (Maps)**  
Suzzallo Basement

**Microform and Newspaper Collections (MicNews)**  
Suzzallo Ground

**Natural Sciences Stacks**  
A - QD................................. Allen South Ground  
QE - Z................................. Allen South 1st

**Suzzallo/Allen Stacks**  
A - F475................................. Suzzallo 2nd  
F476 - HG............................. Allen North 2nd  
HJ - PC................................. Allen South 2nd  
PD - PQ................................. Allen South 3rd  
PR - Z................................ Suzzallo 4th  
000 - 999............................. Suzzallo 4th

**Suzzallo Folios**  
Suzzallo 4th

**Suzzallo Periodicals**  
A - F................................. Suzzallo 3rd  
G - Z................................. Allen North 3rd  
000 - 975............................ Suzzallo 3rd  
976 - 999........................... Suzzallo Reading Room, Suzzallo 3rd  
Oversize........................... Suzzallo 3rd

**Suzzallo Reference**  
Suzzallo 1st

**Services**

**Book Returns**  
Allen North and South Ground; Suzzallo 1st

**Library Cashier**  
Suzzallo 1st

**Change Machine**  
Suzzallo 1st

**Circulation / Checkout**  
Suzzallo 1st, 3rd; Allen North and South Ground

**Office of the Dean**  
*Libraries Administration*  
*Libraries Personnel*  
Allen North 4th

**Grants and Funding Information Service**  
Suzzallo 1st

**Information Desk / Checkout**  
Allen North Ground; Suzzallo 1st

**Interlibrary Loan**  
Suzzallo Ground

**International Study offices**  
Suzzallo 1st

**Reference Help**  
*Suzzallo Reference, Suzzallo 1st*  
*Government Publications, Suzzallo Ground*  
*Natural Sciences, Allen South Ground*

**Photocopying**  
*Dawg Prins Card Dispensers, Allen North Ground, 3rd*  
*Self Service Photocopiars, Allen North 2nd, 3rd; Allen South Ground, 1st; Suzzallo Basement, Ground, 1st, 3rd*

**Print Stations**  
Allen North and South Ground, Suzzallo basement, 3rd.

**Restrooms**  
Allen North Ground 2nd, 3rd, 4th; Allen South Basement, Ground; 1st, 2nd, 3rd; Suzzallo Basement, Ground, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th;  
*Disabled Access, Allen South all floors; Allen North Ground, 4th; Suzzallo Ground, 1st, 3rd, 5th*  
*Baby Changing Tables, Allen North Ground, M & W*  
*Tampon and Sanitary Napkin Dispensers, Allen North and South Ground, Suzzallo 1st*

**Telephones**  
Allen North Ground
Suzzallo and Allen Libraries Units and Services

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<td>NatSci Stacks QE-Z</td>
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<td>Special Collections</td>
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<td>Receiving Room/Loading Dock</td>
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7/18

Dear Ivan— I am so sorry I missed you when you were in—it has been so long since I've seen you.

Please accept the photocopy as an extremely small token of esteem.
I'll look forward to the book that uses this theme. Best wishes—Sandro
A CONVERSATION WITH HANY FARID

Proving That Seeing Shouldn’t Always Be Believing

By CLAUDIA DREIFUS

HANOVER, N.H. — As Hany Farid sat in his office here at Dartmouth College on a recent morning, he fiddled with his laptop and cracked disconcerting little jokes.

"Don't ever send me a photograph of yourself," said Dr. Farid, head of the Image Science Laboratory at Dartmouth. "I'll do the most terrible things to it."

Dr. Farid, a 41-year-old engineer, is a founder of a subdiscipline within computer science: digital forensics. Most days, he spends his time transforming ordinary images into ones with drastic new meanings. Click, goes his mouse. Courtney Love has joined Grandpa at the family barbecue. Click. Click. Elvis Presley is on Dartmouth's board of trustees.

The purpose of all this manipulation is to discover how computerized forgeries are made. Intelligence agencies, news organizations and scientific journals employ Dr. Farid's consulting services when they need to authenticate the validity of images. Dr. Farid sells a software package, "Q," to clients so they, too, can become digital detectives.

An edited version of two hours' worth of conversation follows.

Q. Let's start with some definitions. What exactly is digital forensics?
A. It's a new field. It didn't exist five years ago. We look at digital media — images, audio and video — and we try to ascertain whether or not they've been manipulated. We use mathematical and computational techniques to detect alterations in them.

In society today, we're now seeing doctors images regularly. If tabloids can't obtain a photo of Brad Pitt and Angelina Jolie walking together on a beach, they'll break up a composite from two other shots. Star actually did that. And it's happening in the courts, politics and scientific journals, too. As a result, we now live in an age when the once-held belief that photographs were the definitive record of events is gone.

Actually, photographic forgeries aren't new. People have doctored images since the beginning of photography. But the techniques needed to do that during the Civil War, when Mathew Brady made composites, were extremely difficult and time consuming. In today's world, anyone with a digital camera, a PC, Photoshop and an hour's worth of time can make fairly compelling digital forgeries.

Q. Why do scientists need to know about this?
A. Because not long ago, researchers from South Korea had to retract papers published in Science because the photographs used to prove that human stem cells had been cloned were effectively Photoshop-cloned, and not laboratory-cloned. There have been other recent cases, too. And today, in science, more and more, photographs are the data. The Federal Office of Research Integrity has said that in 1990, less than 3 percent of allegations of fraud they investigated involved contested images. By 2001, that number was 28 percent. And last year, it was 44.1 percent.

Mike Rossner of The Journal of Cell Biology estimates that 20 percent of the manuscripts he accepts contain at least one figure that has to be remade because of inappropriate image manipulation. He means that the images are not accurate reflections of the original data. Rossner estimates that about 1 percent of the papers have some piece of image data that is downright fraudulent.

Q. Where does he get his figures from?
A. Mike has a full-time person who looks at every image supporting accepted manuscripts. Other biologists tell me anecdotally that many images in journals are regularly touched up to improve contrast or to remove little imperfections. The journals are, in essence, doing the same things fashion magazines do. Some of it is legitimate. In other cases, they are crossing the line.

A digital detective who tracks down the truth behind the pixels.

Q. Are there policy changes that you think scientists should be considering?
A. I think it's very hard to define inappropriate manipulation. Sometimes you can change 30 percent of the pixels in an image and it won't fundamentally change anything. At other times, you can change 5 percent of the pixels and it radically changes meaning. I'm not a purist. I think there's room for cropping, adjusting, contrast enhancement, but I want to know what was done. I think journal editors need to see the unaltered, unretouched original images.

No. 2, the scientific community as a whole needs to come out with a well-thought-out policy on what is and isn't acceptable when it comes to altering photographs. And this is something that must be refined, updated and changed as the technology changes. The journals are probably going to have to hire more staff. That will slow down the publication pipeline somewhat. But the cost of these scandals is too high. They undermine the public's faith in science.

Q. You make software to detect forgeries. How do you design your programs?
A. I think like a forger. I spend a lot of time in Photoshop making digital forgeries to learn the tools and techniques a forger uses. We'll make a composite photograph of two people and ask, "How do you manipulate this photograph to make it compelling?" By working backwards, we learn the forger's techniques and how to detect them.

For instance, when looking at composites of two people, we've discovered that one of the hardest things for a forger to match is the lighting. So we've developed a way of measuring whether the lighting is consistent within various parts of the image. Lately, I've become obsessed with eyes. In a person's eyes, one sees a slight reflection of the light in the room. So I've developed a technique that can take that little image of the reflection of light and tell us where the light was while you were being photographed. Does that match what we see in the image?

We also look at numbers. The pixels of a digital image are represented on a computer by numbers. Once you've altered an image, the numbers change. So we can analyze those pixel values for traces of manipulation.

Q. You consult regularly in legal cases. How is your work used in the courts?
A. I've consulted for the F.B.I., which sometimes uses images in prosecutions. They make surveillance tapes. At a trial, the defense might argue that the F.B.I. doctored the images. So how do you prove they weren't doctored? That's my job.

I've also been an expert witness in several child pornography cases. The Supreme Court in 2002 ruled that computer-generated child porn is protected under the First Amendment. So now in these cases, defense lawyers will sometimes argue that the images aren't real. So far, I have only testified on the side of the prosecution. But I've been approached by defendants several times and I've told them, "I'll work on your case, but I'm going to testify to whatever I find." And in every situation, the defense lawyers said, "No, thank you." In my opinion, that's because they knew the photographs were not computer generated.

Q. What's been the most interesting use of your software?
A. I sold a copy of it to a Canadian company that runs a bounty fishing contest. People send in photographs of fish they've caught. My program can check if the fish in the picture has been enlarged. We can prove whether or not the fish was really "THIS big!"
Ice in Retreat
This summer saw a record-breaking loss of Arctic sea ice. Experts attribute the changes to the interaction of wind, weather, ice drift, ocean currents and greenhouse gases.

SUMMER SEA ICE EXTENT

1979-2005 AVERAGE
4 million square miles

2005
3

2007
2

JULY
SEPT.
NOV.

SEA ICE DRIFT
Gray arrows show the average sea ice drift for the August-October period. Older, thicker sea ice has been pushed out of the Arctic, leaving thinner ice behind.

SUMMER MINIMUM
On Sept. 16, when the sea ice reached its official summer minimum, there were about one million fewer square miles of ice than average.

1979-2005 average summer minimum

2006 minimum

Sept. 16, 2007 minimum (shown in white)

PERENNIAL SEA ICE
Ocean within this boundary had been covered with ice year-round since satellite records began in 1973. This summer was the first time that any part of the perennial sea ice was open water.

SEA ICE EXTENT is the area of ocean covered by at least 15 percent ice.

Sources: National Snow and Ice Data Center, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; William Chapman, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; Donald K. Perovich, U.S. Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory; Institute of Environmental Physics

Atmospheric Pressure
High pressure over the Arctic and low pressure over Siberia caused sustained winds from the south, which melted the sea ice. Air pressure at sea level, June-Aug. 2007

Air Temperature
Warm Siberia region away from the coast. Deviation June-Aug. 2007

Cloud Cover
High pressure also helped create a broad patch of clear sky over the Arctic, allowing more sunlight to heat the ocean. Deviation from average cloud cover, June-July 2007

Solar Flux
Open water and absence of ice could increase solar flux.

Complicated change was as many say, for Jet Propulsion Geophysical

Arctic Melt Unnerves the E

By ANDREW C. REVKIN

The Arctic ice cap shrank so much this summer that waves briefly lapped along two long-imagined Arctic shipping routes, the Northwest Passage over Canada and the Northeast Passage over Russia. A
Engineering Library

Engineering Library Building
Box 352170
University of Washington
Seattle, WA 98195-2170

(206) 543-0740
Reference Desk (206) 543-0741
Circulation Desk (206) 685-8324

E-mail: englib@u.washington.edu
Fax: (206) 543-3305

Summer Quarter Hours: June 18 - August 17, 2007

Building Hours:
Monday-Thursday 8am - 7pm
Friday 8am - 5pm
Saturday - Sunday 1pm - 5pm

Circulation and Reserve Desk closes 10 minutes earlier than the Library.

Holiday Schedule:
July 3 8am - 5pm
July 4 Closed

Reference Desk Schedule:
Monday-Thursday 9am - 6pm
Friday 9am - 5pm
Saturday - Sunday 1pm - 5pm

Holiday Schedule:
July 3 9am - 5pm
July 4 Closed

Summer/Autumn Interim: August 18 - September 23, 2007
Monday - Friday 9am - 5pm
Saturday & Sunday Closed

Holiday Schedule:
September 3 Closed

Circulation and Reserve Desk closes 10 minutes earlier than the Library.

Reference Desk Schedule:
Monday - Friday 10am - 4pm
Saturday & Sunday Closed

Updated: 6/18/2007 11:07:39 AM
Natural Sciences Library

Allen Library South, Ground and 1st floors
Box 352900
University of Washington
Seattle, WA 98195-2900

(206) 543-1243
E-mail: natsci@u.washington.edu
Fax: (206) 685-1665

Summer Quarter Hours: June 18 - August 17, 2007
Monday - Thursday 8am - 10pm
Friday 8am - 5pm
Saturday & Sunday 1pm - 5pm

Holiday Schedule:
July 3 8am - 5pm
July 4 Closed

Circulation Desk closes 10 minutes earlier than the library

Reference Desk Schedule:
Monday - Thursday 9am - 7pm
Friday 9am - 5pm
Saturday & Sunday 1pm - 5pm
Last week of the quarter, Wednesday - Thursday 9am - 5pm
Last day of the quarter 9am - 4pm

Reference Desk Holiday Schedule:
July 3 8am - 5pm
July 4 Closed

Summer/Autumn Interim: August 18 - September 23, 2007
Monday - Friday 9am - 5pm
Saturday & Sunday Closed

Reference Desk Schedule:
Monday - Friday 10am - 4pm

Holiday Schedule:
September 3 Closed

Updated: 6/18/2007 11:07:40 AM
Title: Japan's World War II balloon bomb attacks on North America [by] Robert C. Mikesch

LOCATION  CALL #  STATUS
Engr Stacks-Floors 3&4  TL515 .S5 no.9  AVAILABLE
Natural Sciences Stacks  TL515 .S5 no.9  AVAILABLE

Description: v, 85 p. illus. 27 cm
Series: Smithsonian annals of flight, no. 9
Bibliography: Bibliography: p. 83
LC SUBJECTS:
World War, 1939-1945 -- Balloons -- United States
Balloons
World War, 1939-1945 -- Balloons -- Japan
LCCN: 72008325 /tr84
OCLC #: 416876
Grsn: 00684660
Record 5 of 5

Author
Mollo, Andrew

Title
World army uniforms since 1939 / Andrew Mollo and Digby Smith ; illustrated by Malcolm McGregor and Michael Chappell

Pub Info

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Description
183, 165 p. : ill. (some col.) ; 20 cm

Note
An omnibus edition of Army Uniforms of World War 2 and Army Uniforms since 1945

Contents
Army uniforms of World War 2 / Andrew Mollo -- Army uniforms since 1945 / Digby Smith

Related Title
Army uniforms of World War 2
Army uniforms since 1945

OCLC #
19074394
May 16, 2007

Dear Ivan,

Enclosed is the message that went out to the other National Digital Newspaper Project Advisory Committee members via email (one has already bounced so let’s hear it for regular United States Postal Service delivery—uh, assuming you get this).

Sorry that the memo is so long. The bottom line is: which Washington State/Territory newspapers, published between 1880 and 1920 but preferably 1900-1910, would you like to see digitized and searchable from the comfort of your very own home? There are a number of other niggling and annoying considerations, but all I need from you at this point is a select number of newspaper titles that you think would be especially worthwhile.

I’ve already had one question about “Where is the Seattle Union Record?” I agree; that title would be at the top of my list but it appears that it will be included in the Readex Archive of Americana digital collection of American primary documents. Readex (a commercial provider) will be able to digitize almost all of the Record, up to 1923, which we could not do given the funding structure of the National Digital Newspaper Project.

At any rate, I hope this message finds you and Carol well, and enjoying the first few blushes of catastrophic global warming. Thank you very, very much for agreeing to serve on the advisory selection committee for the Washington State Digital Newspaper Project. And I do hope you remember that you did, indeed, agree. It’s been many months since I spoke with you.

Cheers,

Glenda Pearson
Suzzallo Library
Box 352900
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington 98195
206.685.1645
pearson@u.washington.edu
Date: Tue, 8 May 2007 16:40:05 -0700 (PDT)
From: Glenda Pearson <pearson@u.washington.edu>
To: baldasty@u.washington.edu, blairk@cwu.edu, history3@comcast.net,
egpjm@wsu.edu, gregoryj@u.washington.edu, MRiddle@ci.everett.wa.us
Subject: National Digital Newspaper Project

TO:
Gerald Baldasty, UW, Communication Dept.
Karen Blair, CWU, History Dept.
Ed Diaz, AAAHRP
Ivan Doig, Author and Historian
Edwin Garretson, WSU, History Dept.
James Gregory, UW, History Dept.
Margaret Riddle, Everett Public Library

Greetings. I hope you all remember that way back in September and October of 2006, you agreed to serve on a small ad hoc committee to select a few Washington State newspapers for possible digitization through the NEH National Digital Newspaper Project. The Washington State Digital Newspaper Project proposal is being led by the Washington State Library, with help from UW, WSU and Seattle Public Library.

Well, finally the chickens have come home to roost and here is our first committee email messages. (I will be mailing paper copy messages to Ivan Doig.)

Your task is fairly simple. I would like you to suggest one or more newspaper titles you know to be significant to regional or local history research, and give me a sentence or two describing the significance.

We do have a few guidelines and limitations from NEH and LC:

*The publication must meet the Library of Congress definition of a newspaper: "A newspaper is a serial publication, appearing usually at least weekly, which serves as a primary source of information on current events of general interest."

*The paper must have been published any time between 1880 and 1910, with the main focus being 1900 through 1910--a paper can certainly start before and end after this ten year period (but my sense is we cannot film beyond 1920 on this program).

*The paper must be in English.

*The paper should reflect political, economic and/or cultural aspects of the State or of its particular region, have regional or statewide influence or be an important source of information about ethnic, racial, religious or other special interest audiences.

*We must have good microfilm available for scanning.

This last point will be our greatest difficulty. As you probably all know---through painful experience---much of the microfilming for our state and territory newspapers was done prior to the adoption of rigorous national filming standards and before the US Newspaper Project started in the 1980's. Examination of the microfilm will undoubtedly disqualify some highly prized titles, at least in this go-around, but it will still be good to get those special titles listed.
Completeness of microfilm files will also be considered.

But at this point, I really just want to get an idea of the newspapers you would like to see considered. To whet your appetites, I've attached a draft list of titles with which I have some familiarity or have been suggested already, but I am sure you all can recommend other titles. My list is weak on East-of-the-Mountains papers, especially the Northeast area, so I would really appreciate some advice on that part of the state. And if you think the list contains a real clunker, let me know.

Thanks very much for your help. And I am eager to get your suggestions. However, I will be out of town for about a week, so won't be able to respond until after May 15.

Thanks again for helping on this important project.

Glenda Pearson
Head, Microform and Newspaper Collections
Suzzallo Library
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington 98195
pearson@u.washington.edu
(Social and cultural weekly pictorial; lavishly illustrated; fairly recent film)

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<th>End Year</th>
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<td>75</td>
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<td>WAU</td>
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<td>(first African American newspaper in state; newly microfilmed)</td>
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<td>1899-1947</td>
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<td>WAU</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Vancouver)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Votes for Women/The New Citizen</td>
<td>1909-1912</td>
<td>same</td>
<td>papercopy</td>
<td>UWSpC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Also held at MOHAI and SPL; official suffrage newspaper; editor identified with Snohomish County) M.R.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walla Walla Statesman</td>
<td>[1904-1907]</td>
<td>1865-1910</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>WAU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walla Walla Union</td>
<td>1880-</td>
<td>1869+</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Walla Walla)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington Standard</td>
<td>1880-1910</td>
<td>1860-1921</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Olympia)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washingtonian/various titles</td>
<td>1902-1910</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>WAU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Many different titles; difficult to piece together) (Grays Harbor and Hoquiam)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Tacoma Daily Ledger</td>
<td>1908-1911</td>
<td>1880-1925</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>WAU</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Tacoma)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yakima Morning Herald</td>
<td>1900-1912</td>
<td>1900-1968</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>WAU</td>
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</table>
REGIONAL COVERAGE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cascade North</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cascade South</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>(includes Yakima)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King County</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>(includes Seattle)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>(includes Spokane)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>(includes Everett)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olympic Peninsula</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pierce County</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>(includes Tacoma)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwest</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>(includes Olympia)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
May 2007

**NDNP CANDIDATE TITLES (2nd draft)**

The conditions of the grant state that the titles selected for scanning must meet the LC definition of a newspaper: "A newspaper is a serial publication, appearing usually at least weekly, which serves as a primary source of information on current events of general interest."

The titles must be in English and, for this grant cycle, fall between 1880 and 1910. The titles should be significant to the state or region because of their political, economic, and cultural content. "These include, but are not limited to, titles of statewide or regional influence and titles important as a source of information about a variety of ethnic, racial, political, economic, religious or other special audiences or interest groups.

"Preference is given to the "paper of record" at the state or county level, contain legal notices, news of state and regional governmental affairs, and announcements of community news and events, including births, deaths, and marriages."

Titles selected should offer broad geographic coverage of the state, and, ideally, were published over a long period of time.

Newspapers should be available on high quality microfilm. Reduction ratio is another factor to be considered; below 20X is preferred.

For more information on selection criteria, see the NDNP website, pages on Content Selection: http://www.loc.gov/ndnp/content-selection.html

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**Key to microfilm master negative location**

- OEOA = Washington State Archives
- UMI = UMI (Proquest)
- WAU = University of Washington
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List of Candidate Titles:</th>
<th>Digitize</th>
<th>Pub'd:</th>
<th>#Reels</th>
<th>Neg.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bremerton Sun/predecessors (UW Libraries has the commercially produced archival negs for several early Bremerton area newspapers—producer went bankrupt and abandoned its negative bank)</td>
<td>various</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>WAU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boomerang absorbed into Palouse News (Palouse)</td>
<td>1882-1889</td>
<td>1882-1889</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>WAU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1884-1897</td>
<td>1884-1897</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>UMI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia Chronicle USNP in error on negative archive? (Dayton)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Everett News (Everett)</td>
<td></td>
<td>1896</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Eye (Snohomish)</td>
<td>1882-1897</td>
<td>1882-1897</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>WAU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leavenworth Echo (Leavenworth)</td>
<td>1904-1913</td>
<td>1904-1913</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>WAU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln County Times (Davenport)</td>
<td>1900-1910</td>
<td>1900-1918</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>WAU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monroe Monitor (Monroe)</td>
<td>1899-1911</td>
<td>1899-1961</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>WAU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Pilot/Lyndon Sun Pilot (Lynden)</td>
<td>1902-1904</td>
<td>1902-1905</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>WAU</td>
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<tr>
<td>Palouse Gazette (Colfax)</td>
<td>1877-1884</td>
<td>1877-1884</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>WAU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pioneer and Democrat (very poor commercial microfilm; candidate to refilm)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puget Sound Weekly Argus (Port Townsend)</td>
<td>1872-1887</td>
<td>1870-1887</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reveille, et. al. (Bellingham: 9 title changes) Earliest years at OEOA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seattle Mail and Herald</td>
<td>1901-1906</td>
<td>1901-1906</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>WAU</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Wireless

By Linda T. Young

In a few months, a new breed of wireless service will be available in the United States. These services, which use radio waves to transmit data, will allow people to access the Internet from their homes, offices, or even while traveling in vehicles.

One of the companies offering these services is AirLink, which has developed a wireless network that can provide Internet access at speeds up to 1 megabit per second. The company plans to launch its service next year in major cities across the country.

AirLink’s technology is based on the IEEE 802.11 standard, which is widely used for wireless local area networks (WLANs).

Another company, NetGear, is also developing a wireless service called AirStation. NetGear’s service will allow users to connect to the Internet from anywhere within a one-mile radius of a wireless access point.

Wireless technology is expected to revolutionize the way people access the Internet. It will allow for faster, more reliable connectivity, and will open up new possibilities for businesses and individuals.

Paper

By Tom Staggs

In recent years, the paper industry has faced significant challenges. With the rise of digital printing and the decline of traditional newsprint, many companies have struggled to stay competitive.

One company that has been successful in adapting to these changes is Xerox. Xerox has invested heavily in digital printing technology, and now produces more than half of its revenue from digital printing solutions.

Xerox’s success has been due in part to its focus on innovation. The company has developed a range of digital printing solutions, including high-speed printers and printing presses.

In addition to digital printing, Xerox has also been successful in the traditional newsprint market. The company produces a variety of newsprint, including broadsheet and tabloid formats.

Xerox’s success in both digital and traditional markets has earned it a place as one of the leading companies in the paper industry.

Change + hp

By John Buzzell

In the world of digital printing, change is constant. New technologies and innovations are constantly emerging, and companies must adapt to stay relevant.

One example of this is HP’s entry into the digital printing market. HP has developed a range of digital printing solutions, including inkjet printers and digital presses.

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History, Digitized (and Abridged)

By KATIE HAFNER

THE National Steinbeck Center, at the top of Main Street in this farming community, exhibits an array of artifacts from John Steinbeck’s life and works: family memorabilia, a passport from the 1960s and movie stills from “The Grapes of Wrath.” Downstairs, in a climate-controlled vault, is the original manuscript of “The Pearl,” his novella published in 1947. There is also an exuberant letter that Steinbeck wrote to a distant relative when he was a teenager, as well as rare footage of him on 16-millimeter film, introducing a 1961 movie, “Flight.”

Steinbeck aficionados wishing to examine the manuscript of “The Pearl,” which he wrote in pencil in small, precise handwriting on a yellow legal pad, have to travel here — after making an appointment with a part-time archivist, who is in on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

The center takes great care to preserve these relics of Steinbeck, a Nobel laureate, yet it has no plans to take the collection a step further, to adapt to a digital age. As a result, the manuscript of “The Pearl” is no more likely to be digitized than is the camper with the canine-motif curtains that Steinbeck immortalized in his book “Travels With Charley,” and that is parked in perpetuity in the center’s main exhibition hall.

These Steinbeck artifacts are not the only important pieces of history that are at risk of disappearing or being ignored in the digital age. As more museums and archives become digital domains, and as electronic resources become the main tool for gathering information, items left behind in nondigital form, scholars and archivists say, are in danger of disappearing from the collective cultural memory, potentially leaving our historical fabric riddled with holes.

“There’s an illusion being created that all the world’s knowledge is on the Web, but we haven’t even begun to glimpse what is out there in local archives and libraries,” said Edward L. Ayers, a historian and dean of the college and graduate school of arts and sciences at the University of Virginia. “Material that is not digitized risks being neglected as it would not have been in the past, virtually lost to the great majority of potential users.”

To be sure, digitization efforts over the last 10 years have been ambitious and far-reaching. For many institutions, putting

Continued on Page 8
OPENERS

A Political Flavor (Waffles Included)

Stephen Colbert’s television persona opposes virtually everything that the founders of Ben & Jerry’s ice cream stand for. Yet there he is on the label of his very own flavor, Stephen Colbert’s Americone Dream (vanilla ice cream with fudge-covered waffle cone pieces and caramel). And there were the founders, Ben Cohen and Jerry Greenfield, appearing on “The Colbert Report” on Comedy Central last week.

They acknowledged being nervous about an interview with Mr. Colbert’s faux-archconservative character. The clash of values was evident when Mr. Cohen produced a Frisbee-like disc decorated with a pie chart showing that about half the federal government’s discretionary budget went to the Pentagon.

“Why is the Pentagon only half?” was Mr. Colbert’s retort.

Mr. Cohen offered a free plastic disc to any viewer who visited the Web site of his liberal project, True Majority, whose primary goal is to reduce military spending. Within days, the organization had given away all 30,000 of them and could offer only a chance to win a year’s worth of ice cream.

PATRICK McGEENAN

$4 BILLION LEFT Call it pocket change. Maurice R. Greenberg, the former chief of the American International Group, who was deposed in 2005 after an accounting scandal, sold 400,000 shares of his stock in the company last week.

At an average price of $69.96 a share, the sale was worth just under $28 million, larger than his $20.2 million sale of A.I.G. stock in October. Considering his huge holdings in A.I.G., $48.2 million worth of the stock isn’t all that much. His remaining shares of A.I.G. are worth about $4 billion.

JEREMY W. PETERS

CHIEF COMPLAINT TAKER Jonathan M. Tisch, chief executive of Loews Hotels, part of the family’s Loews Corporation, helped fill the Four Seasons in Manhattan last Wednesday night for a party for “Chocolates on the Pillow Aren’t Enough,” a book on marketing that he has written with Karl Weber.

There have been rumors that Mr. Tisch, a Democrat, may run for mayor of New York. Commenting on that possibility, Jerry Della Femina, who runs the ad firm Della Femina-Jeary and Partners, said: “If you can handle a hotel full of complaining people, you can handle a city.”

GERALDINE FABRIKANT

NICE AND PRIVATE Private-company C.E.O.’s have more fun. That is the conclusion of the first Private Company Index survey, to be released soon by the information firm Entrex.

A news release on the survey says chiefs at private companies find their roles “more rewarding, more fun and more creative” than in the past. Their counterparts at public companies, meanwhile, are stressed-out and pressed for time as they answer to the relentless demands of directors and shareholders, and labor under Sarbanes-Oxley law and other time-consuming rules.

The private-company survey promises plenty of “intriguing data points on what is keeping these C.E.O.’s awake at night.” You can be sure that whatever it is, these chiefs can eventually fall into a peaceful slumber, reassured that they won’t have to tell the whole world about their plans.

PHTLYSS KORKKI

THE GASKET JAMMERS Executives at automakers and parts suppliers have undoubtedly experienced many a sleepless night lately, given industry woes. Last week, they had a chance to spend those restless hours talking about the future.

More than 3,000 people from 150 companies took part in the Automotive Supplier Jam, a 77-hour, round-the-clock online rap session from Wednesday through Saturday. Participants in the event, organized by the Original Equipment Supplier Association and I.B.M., included Bo I. Anderson, purchasing boss at G.M.; Gary Convis, executive vice president at Toyota; and top officials from many suppliers.

“Every opportunity that we’ve got to commnicate with all of our customers at once is one that has to be seized,” said Richard Allen, president of the automotive business at Freudenberg-NOK, which makes automotive ceiling components, dynamic seals and gaskets. “It’s also giving us insight on the position of our competitors, so why wouldn’t I do it?”

NICK BUNKLEY

NO REST FOR THE I.R.S. Marriott International is a huge corporation, and when the Internal Revenue Service came calling, it wasn’t for small sums. Federal tax collectors are challenging almost $1 billion in deductions that the company claimed in connection with its stock ownership interest.

The plan is part of a larger employee profit-sharing and matching retirement-savings fund Marriott formed in June 2000. The chief executive, J. W. Marriott Jr., participates, as can any of the company’s 151,000 full-time employees, a Marriott spokesman said.

The hotel giant set up the fund using convertible preferred stock shares, and then claimed a $1 billion deduction between fiscal years 2000 and 2001 to forgive the principal and interest on the transaction. But the I.R.S., contesting most of the federal tax deductions, is seeking unspecified “substantial excise taxes and penalties.”

In a regulatory filing last month, Marriott said that it intended to “vigorously defend” its actions because “we believe the I.R.S.’s proposed adjustments are incorrect.”

ELIZABETH OLSON

THE GOODS

BRENDA I. KOERNER

For the Converted, and a Few Other

SOME vegetarians exhibit a missionary impulse, forever trying to convince their friends that eating meat is cruel, unhealthy or wasteful. When spoken words no longer cut the meat, they “convert” their friends by providing “meatless meals.”

But some meat-eaters and vegetarians aren’t completely satisfied when meat is not on the menu. They covet the taste and texture of meat, and may be open to a substitute that comes closer to the real thing.

The New York Times has been working with the University of Minnesota’s Department of Food Science and Nutrition to develop a process for making meat mimics. The first batch of artificial meat, which tastes and looks like the real thing, is nearing completion. In the next few months, we will be testing it in a variety of dishes and dishes can be created that are satisfying to both vegetarians and meat-eaters.

SUSAN DURKIN, A MEAT TRANSLATOR
History, Digitized (Even if Much Abridged)

Continued From Page 1

collections, both the physical preservation and accessibility, is a priority. For every book preserved, the library becomes a window into the past. "In the digital environment, our unique collections are being transferred beginning to the digital world," said Charles H. Schuch, director of the Library of Congress, in a news release. "The Library of Congress is committed to preserving the nation's history and culture, and we are committed to making these resources available to everyone, everywhere." (For more information, visit the Library of Congress website: www.loc.gov)

Despite ambitious and continuing digitization efforts at the Library of Congress, only about 10 percent of its vast collection is expected to be digitized anytime soon.

Online researchers will also find the handwritten manuscript for "The Poet," a novel by John Steinbeck, which is stored at the National Steinbeck Center in Salinas, Calif., online. The manuscript, which was handwritten by Steinbeck himself, is now available online for the first time, along with several other Steinbeck manuscripts and letters.

The Library of Congress is working with a variety of organizations to make its collections more accessible to the public. "We want to make sure that our collections are available to everyone, everywhere," said Schuch. "We believe that digital technology is the key to unlocking the potential of our collections and making them accessible to all.

But the reality remains that a new generation of researchers prefers to seek information online, a trend that is making digitization efforts all the more important. "We are digitizing documents, making them accessible online, and making sure that they are there for researchers everywhere," said Schuch. "We are committed to preserving the nation's history and culture, and we are committed to making these resources available to everyone, everywhere."
Where Are the Grown-Ups When You Need Them?

By NEW STOY

EVEYONE'S BUSINESS

The First Step

toward the economy:

Stop all the whining.

Inflation is the feeling that the time you have left for leisure is passing and you are running out of time.

And that feeling is the feeling that you have no time.

No time to do the things you want to do.

B L \ TTT

BLT

The last few weeks have been the prices of eggs.

The market for eggs is not in the way we would have expected.

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Eggs are not the only commodity that has been affected by the current market conditions.

The other major commodity that has been affected by the current market conditions is oil.

The price of oil has beenvolatile and has caused a lot of concern among consumers.

The oil market is a complex one with many different factors influencing prices.

While it is difficult to predict the future course of the market, it is important to remain informed and make informed decisions.

In conclusion, the current market conditions are challenging, but with careful analysis and planning, it is possible to navigate through these times successfully.

DEALBOOK

Andrew Ross Sorkin

Of Private Equity, Politics and Income Taxes

The first step toward the economy:

Stop all the whining.

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Copyright is a very blunt instru-
ment," said Fred Brooks, the author of "The Mythical Man-Month." But the law is ready to do someth-
ing, he added, to protect "those perma-
tient portions of the recordings they con-
tain." For percolation, he said, is a-
other kind of copyright, one that is not suffi-
tiently "thick" to protect anything serious.

General<br><br>For percolation, he said, is a-
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<td>Price index for all items</td>
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<td>Retail</td>
<td>Sales at retail level</td>
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<td>Auto Sales</td>
<td>Sales of new automobiles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>Starts and permits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building</td>
<td>Starts and permits</td>
</tr>
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<td>Home Sales</td>
<td>Sales of new homes</td>
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<td>Employment</td>
<td>Change in nonfarm employment</td>
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<tr>
<td>Treasury Bond</td>
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<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>Put</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Welcome
The University of Washington Libraries is a shared resource funded for the UW community. The Libraries’ circulation policy is designed to maximize access to the collections by motivating users to return materials on time so that they are available for other borrowers.

First Time Use
- Link your barcode and set up a PIN — this will allow you to check out and request material and use Web services.
- Make sure you have an e-mail address listed in your library account: catalog.lib.washington.edu/patroninfo.
- Read this handout. 😊
- Feel free to contact library staff if you have any questions. We are here for you.

Borrowing Services
- Most UW Libraries material with the status of “Available” can be pulled from the shelf and sent to another library for pickup. This may take three to five business days. If you are in a hurry you should go directly to the owning library.
- If the UW Libraries material you want is checked out, the quickest way to get another copy may be to request a copy with the status of “Available” through the Summit catalog (summit.orbiscascade.org). A copy will be sent from another academic library in Washington or Oregon and will arrive in three to five business days.
- You can also place holds on UW Libraries material. Longer due dates will be reduced and material will be available in seven to 14 days, depending on when the material was checked out. More information is available at www.lib.washington.edu/services/borrow/holds.html.
- You can check your library record, renew books and modify your personal information on the Web at: catalog.lib.washington.edu/patroninfo.
- You can receive library notices sent by e-mail telling you when your books are ready for pickup, have been recalled or are overdue. You will also receive due date reminder notices two days prior to the due date.
- You can book study rooms in many libraries.

Tips for Success
- Plan ahead — it may take awhile to get material that is checked out or not owned by the UW Libraries.
- Ask library staff if you can’t find what you want — www.lib.washington.edu/about/contacts.html
- Make sure that you know the due dates when you check out material. If no one else wants the book you can easily renew on the web.
- Sign up for e-mail notices — you will receive information more quickly and you will receive date due reminders.
- Don’t loan your ID or checked-out library books to others — our files are full of many sad stories. 😞
- Report lost IDs or library materials to the Libraries as soon as possible.

Renewal of Materials
UW Libraries materials checked out for more than 14 days are allowed an unlimited number of renewals. Items that circulate for 14 days or less may be renewed three times.

The following exceptions apply:
- Items which have had holds placed on them cannot be renewed.
- Reserve items cannot be renewed.
- Items checked out through Summit may be renewed once (with the exception of CRL items).
- Items billed for replacement cannot be renewed.

You may view your library account at any time to see a list of your checked out items. Note: This does not include items such as unbound periodicals that were checked out with a handwritten check-out slip. If your list shows an item that you believe you have returned, do not request renewal, but rather notify the circulation staff of the owning unit.

Items with barcodes can be renewed remotely via the Web or by phone.

Items without barcodes, such as unbound periodicals, cannot be renewed using online forms. Renewals can be made by phone or by sending an e-mail message to the owning library unit. For library contact information, see www.lib.washington.edu/about/hours/.
Circulation Notices

As a courtesy, due date reminders are sent to the e-mail address in your library account.

As a courtesy, overdue notices are sent to your e-mail address or to your local address if there is no e-mail address in your library account. Failure to receive a notice does not exempt you from fines.

Bills for fines and for replacement of materials are sent through campus or U.S. Mail, rather than through e-mail.

Please notify the appropriate office if you move, and update your e-mail address if it changes.

UW Students  MyUW (myuw.washington.edu)
UW Staff  MyUW (myuw.washington.edu)
Off-campus  Library Cashier, 206-543-1174
Cascadia patrons  UWB/CCC Library, 425-352-5340

Fines

Fines and billing charges are assessed to encourage prompt return of materials. Fines apply all days and all hours, even if the library is closed.

for standard loans (3 days or more):

There is a four-day grace period. On the fifth day the charge will be $2.50.

1-20 days  $0.50/day
21 days overdue  $20 billing charge, non-refundable, plus replacement cost*

reserve materials and loans of less than 3 days:

After due  $2.50 1st hour, then $0.50/hour to $30 maximum
57+ hours overdue  $30 billing charge, non-refundable, plus replacement cost*

*Replacement costs average $75 to $125.

Please Note: Reserve materials must be returned to the Reserve Desk where checked out.

Payment Of Fines

Online or by Phone:

Use our secure server to pay your fines with Visa or Mastercard. (www.lib.washington.edu/services/borrow/fines/payfines.html)
Your account will be credited by 5 pm the next business day.
For phone payment, call 206-543-1174.

In person:

Library Cashier’s Office, first floor, Suzzallo Library, Monday - Friday 9am - 5pm (Closed Sat., Sun., & Holidays)

By mail:

Make check or money order payable to University of Washington and mail to:

Library Cashier
UW Libraries
Box 352900
Seattle, WA 98195-2900

The Library Cashier accepts cash, check, Visa and Mastercard. For questions about billing or to appeal a charge, contact the billing library unit.

For the complete text of the UW Libraries Loan Code and Circulation Policies, see www.lib.washington.edu/services/borrow.

Sanctions

Unpaid fines and charges may result in one or more of these actions:

- Blocking of registration, graduation, transcripts
- Revocation of borrowing privileges
- Referral to a collection agency
- Suspension of borrowing privileges:
  - May occur if charges total $5.00 or more
  - Will occur with referral to collection agency

Appeal of Library Charges

If you think the library has made an error or if you have a special situation that made it difficult for you to return or renew materials on time, you may file an appeal. Charges may be upheld, reduced or cancelled. Appeals must be filed within six months of billing.

Appeals based on not knowing the library rules or the amount of fines, claiming your need was greater than another’s, being too busy, being out of town, uncertainty about the due date, failing to receive an overdue notice, or failing to read your e-mail are generally not regarded as valid reasons for cancelling or reducing library charges.

To obtain an appeal form,

- Contact the library branch or unit that billed you.
- Ask to speak to the person who handles appeals.
- Explain why you want to appeal.
- Complete the appeal form and take or send it to the Library Cashier in Suzzallo Library. See address above.

You will receive an Appeals Confirmation Receipt within two weeks of the date that your appeal is received by the Library Cashier. If you do not receive the Appeals Confirmation Receipt, call the Library Cashier at (206) 543-1174.

The Library Fines Appeals Committee consists of a faculty member and two students. The committee will read your appeal statement and a statement of evidence from the Libraries. It looks at your overall record with the Libraries, and it makes its decision independently of the Libraries.

Lib. Guide 38, 5/05
HuskyPride
Be part of it

- Save 10% at Kaplan Test Prep: Discount valid for GRE, GMAT, LSAT MCAT and SAT test preparation courses.
- Save $10 on ASUW Experimental College registration
- Save $5 on registration for UW Women's Center classes
- Discounts on Cybercamps, computer camps for kids
- Eligibility to join The University of Washington Club
- Discounts on Husky Merchandise: 10% off purchases at The Dawg Den, The Husky Team Store and Husky Headquarters.
- 10% off University Press catalog purchases
- Discounts at the UW Golf Driving Range
- Discounts at Washington National Golf Club
- Use of Nordstrom Tennis Center (Paid-in-full life members only)
- Discounts on rentals at the UW Waterfront Activities Center
- Eligibility to join Washington Yacht Club
- Burke Museum: $2 off admission, 10% off memberships
- Henry Art Gallery: $1 off admission, 10% off memberships
- Discounts on Museum of Flight memberships
- Discounts on Museum of Glass memberships
- Discounts on Museum of History and Industry memberships
- Discounts on Seattle Art Museum memberships
- Discounts on Seattle Symphony tickets
- Discounts on tickets for the UW World Series at Meany Hall
- Discounts on UW School of Drama productions
- Discounts on School of Music Notecard subscription
- Save on home loans with Washington Mutual

(UW Alumni Association)
(206) 543-0540 • 1-800-AUW-ALUM • 1415 N.E. 45th St. • Seattle, WA 98105
UWAlum.com
ENJOY HUNDREDS OF MEMBER BENEFITS!

Show your membership card and receive discounts at hundreds of Puget Sound Dawg Deals merchants. Visit UWalum.com to view participating merchants.

- **Free UW Libraries Card**: Take your membership card to the cashier’s desk at Suzzallo library to get a complimentary borrower’s card.

- **University Book Store**: Save your receipts from the book store and turn them in each June for your customer refund. Also get special pricing on Dell and Gateway computers at the Computer Center.

- **Columns Magazine “Alumnotes”**: Keep in touch with your classmates through Columns “Alumnotes” section which features UWAA member news and profiles.

- **Up to 20% off UWAA Events**: Endless Campus lectures and programs, Washington Warm Ups, golf, reunions and more!

- **Help your Career with Husky Career Advantage**: Free access to Career Connections networking service and Washington ePhonet, plus seminars, workshops and more.

- **Find-A-Friend**: Free access to the online UW Alumni Directory and free letter/e-mail forwarding services.

- **Members’ Travel Program**: Travel to exciting domestic and international destinations with UW Alumni Tours.

- **Hotel Discounts**: University Inn, Watertown, University Tower Hotel, Best Western Hotels worldwide

- **50% off Hotels with Quest, Destinations membership**

- **Car Rental Discounts**: Receive 5 - 10% off daily, weekly and weekend rates from National, Hertz, and Avis.

- **Travel Insurance**: includes trip cancellation and international medical.

- **Discounts on SeaTac airport parking at Thrifty and Wally Park**

- **Save on auto and home insurance, group-term life insurance, short-term medical insurance and long-term care insurance**
1/2/04

Dear Mr. Doig,

I'm happy to be sending you the Librarian's bookmarks. We are quite pleased with them and thank you, again, for your permission to use the quote. Let me know if you would like to have additional copies.

Best wishes for 2004!

Cynde Armstrong
How to Renew

Renewals of University Libraries materials are allowed, with the following exceptions:

- Every third time, items must be brought to a circulation desk, along with current UW ID (HuskyCard or borrower's card).
- Items which have had holds placed on them cannot be renewed.
- Reserve items cannot be renewed.
- Items billed for replacement must be brought to a circulation desk for renewal.

Items brought to a circulation desk for renewal are considered new check-outs.

At many circulation desks, staff can provide a list of items that you have checked out online. Note: This does not include items such as unbound periodicals that were checked out with a handwritten check-out slip. If your list shows an item that you believe you have returned, do not request renewal, but rather notify the circulation staff of the owning unit.

Items with barcodes can be renewed remotely via the Web, e-mail, or by phone.

Items without barcodes, such as unbound periodicals, cannot be renewed using online forms. Renewals can be made by phone or by sending an e-mail message to the owning library unit.

All overdue items are subject to fines, whether or not you receive a notice. If a hold is placed on an overdue item, fines are charged retroactive to the due date, without notice.
Renewal Options

By Web

An online renewal form is available at: www.lib.washington.edu/services/borrow/renew.html

To view your record, enter:
• your name
• the 14-digit barcode from your University ID card (HuskyCard)
• your library PIN
  If you have not selected a library PIN, enter the last four digits of your home telephone number and you will be prompted to select a permanent PIN. If you have forgotten your PIN, contact a circulation desk for assistance.
If your home telephone number does not work for this purpose or is not on your record, contact a circulation desk for assistance.

By E-mail

E-mail the individual library branch or unit. Appropriate e-mail addresses are listed in this publication.
You must provide:
• the 14-digit barcode from your University ID card (HuskyCard)
• item barcodes (or call numbers if there are no barcodes)
A reply listing new due dates will be sent if renewal is possible. This reply will serve as verification of renewal. If no reply is received, contact the library by phone, or bring the items to any unit for renewal.

In Person

You may present your University ID card (HuskyCard) at any circulation desk to request renewal of items even though you do not have the items in your possession.
After renewal, staff can print a copy of your record, or e-mail it to you if you have contracted for e-mail notification. This record will serve as verification of renewal.

By Phone

You must provide:
• the barcode number from the back of your University ID card (HuskyCard)
• the number of items being renewed
• the barcode numbers of the items, or
• the call numbers of the items
• other descriptive information for items checked out without barcode numbers
If renewing by phone, be sure to make note of your new due date.
Due to the possibility of miscommunication by phone, and by provision of the Libraries’ Loan Code, the Libraries can assume no responsibility for errors in phone renewals.

Library Circulation Desks

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Architecture and Urban Planning</td>
<td>355730</td>
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<tr>
<td><a href="mailto:art@lib.washington.edu">art@lib.washington.edu</a></td>
<td>(206) 543-4067</td>
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<tr>
<td>Art</td>
<td>353440</td>
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<tr>
<td><a href="mailto:art@lib.washington.edu">art@lib.washington.edu</a></td>
<td>(206) 543-0648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bothell Campus</td>
<td>358550</td>
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<tr>
<td><a href="mailto:botlib@u.washington.edu">botlib@u.washington.edu</a></td>
<td>(425) 352-5340</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chemistry</td>
<td>351700</td>
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<tr>
<td><a href="mailto:chemlib@u.washington.edu">chemlib@u.washington.edu</a></td>
<td>(206) 543-1603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drama</td>
<td>353950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="mailto:drama@lib.washington.edu">drama@lib.washington.edu</a></td>
<td>(206) 543-5148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Asia</td>
<td>353527</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="mailto:eal@lib.washington.edu">eal@lib.washington.edu</a></td>
<td>(206) 543-4490</td>
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<td>Engineering</td>
<td>352170</td>
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<tr>
<td><a href="mailto:englib@u.washington.edu">englib@u.washington.edu</a></td>
<td>(206) 543-0740</td>
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<td>Fish-Ocean</td>
<td>357952</td>
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<tr>
<td><a href="mailto:fishlib@u.washington.edu">fishlib@u.washington.edu</a></td>
<td>(206) 543-4279</td>
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<tr>
<td>Forest Resources</td>
<td>352112</td>
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<tr>
<td><a href="mailto:forlib@u.washington.edu">forlib@u.washington.edu</a></td>
<td>(206) 543-2758</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Armchair Library Services
Nancy Huling, Reference and Research Services

Getting out of the office to browse in the Libraries provides a pleasant diversion from the often lonely scholarly pursuit and allows serendipitous discovery of a variety of materials. But juggling teaching, office hours, research and university service may not permit you to meet your information needs through a leisurely trip to the Libraries. Fortunately, a number of library services are now offered to your desktop.

The UW Libraries' "armchair" services are available to campus users at http://www.lib.washington.edu. The Health Sciences Libraries and Information Center (HSLIC) offers similar services at http://www.hsl.lib.washington.edu/hsl/forms.

Search the Libraries databases.
Through the UW Libraries home page, UWIn or a new Windows version of Willow called WinWillo, (see sidebar, p. 2) you can search the Libraries' centrally-supported databases from your office or home computer. In addition to the UW Libraries Catalog, faculty will find Books in Print and the Publishers Directory particularly useful.

Find information on hours and services, and links to reference sources.
The Libraries' branches and divisions provide listings of and links to materials in appropriate subjects. For example, the Business Administration Library offers links to "Business Information on the Internet" and the Fisheries-Oceanography Library presents a list of "Electronic Journals."

Renew library materials.
Renewals may be made by phone or e-mail in addition to the online form.

Order a book or article through Interlibrary Borrowing Service.
You may also send e-mail to borrowme@u.washington.edu for a request form.

Obtain information about grants and funding sources.
The Grants and Funding Information Service (GFIS) supports faculty and staff in the humanities, arts and sciences who are seeking funding for research, projects and other activities. Contact 616-3083 or gfs@u.washington.edu.

Faculty and staff in the health sciences should contact the Research Funding Service (rfS@u.washington.edu), located at HSLIC.

Set up a free profile that will automatically search the catalog.
The Zephyr service provides faculty and graduate students with free customized monthly reports on new library resources. You set up an interest profile and Zephyr searches the UW Libraries Catalog using the individualized search terms. The resulting citations are sent to you via electronic mail. To subscribe to the service send a list of your interests to zephyrme@u.washington.edu.

The UW Libraries is pleased to welcome you back to campus for the 1996-1997 academic year. This issue of Library Directions features library services that are intended to make your teaching and research easier by bringing the library to your desktop. The new UWired Center for Teaching, Learning and Technology in the Odegaard Undergraduate Library, which is described in this issue, is designed to assist you in integrating technology into your teaching activities. Other features describe a variety of Libraries activities that help us fulfill our mission to improve the educational program of the University through excellent library services and collections.

This issue also details the extent to which the University Libraries serves as a resource to the community at large, a role we are pleased to fulfill.

As you settle in for the new school year, please let us know how we may better serve you.

Betty G. Bengtson
Director of University Libraries
Receive a free electronic journal alert service. UnCover Reveal keeps you up to date on the latest articles published in more than 16,000 journals covering all subject areas. You create a personal profile of the subjects or journals in which you are interested, and UnCover Reveal will send any matching citations or table of contents listings directly to your e-mail account once a week. To receive a copy of the printed directions for UnCover Reveal, send an e-mail request to refquest@u.washington.edu. Online directions are available at http://tahoma.lib.washington.edu/EIP/reveal.htm.

Ask the Libraries to order a book for the collection.
The interactive form goes directly to the Acquisitions Division, which places the order with a publisher or vendor.

Receive photocopies of articles from journals in the UW Libraries.
The Library Express service will send photocopies of articles from journals held by the UW Libraries directly to your campus address for a fee. Send e-mail to docme@u.washington.edu for an interactive form.

Ask a reference question.
The Libraries’ branches and units offer e-mail reference service. Questions typically answered through e-mail include citation checks, quick factual information, advice on which print or electronic resources to check for a particular subject, and assistance with library databases. If you’re not sure where to direct your question, send a message to refquest@u.washington.edu, the e-mail service of the Reference and Research Services Division.

Contact your subject librarian.
Each librarian has one or more subject specialties and is responsible for ordering books and journals in that subject, teaching students research methodology and strategies for finding course-related electronic and print sources, and for providing reference and research consultation. A list of subject specialists is found on the Libraries home page.

Request classroom assistance.
As the world of information continues to grow and the advent of the Internet and World Wide Web have added to the expansion, it is more important than ever that students gain critical thinking and evaluation skills as they relate to the research process. Librarians offer research sessions tailored to the subject of your classes. Sessions are done during class time and cover appropriate print and electronic resources. Contact your subject librarian to discuss your students’ instructional needs.

Frontier Exhibit Planned
A traveling exhibition entitled “The Frontier in American Culture,” will be on display from December 27, 1996 through February 6, 1997, in the Allen Library lobby. Sponsored by the American Library Association in cooperation with the Newberry Library, Chicago, and funded by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, the exhibit will be the focus of several other UW and UW Libraries events, including a related exhibit on the Allen Library balcony, a lecture series and a teachers’ workshop.

The exhibit was curated by Richard White, History. The opening reception on January 10, 1997, will feature historian Patricia Nelson Limerick, who co-authored the exhibition catalog with White.
The UWired Center for Teaching, Learning and Technology (CTLT) opened on the second floor of the Odegaard Undergraduate Library (OUGL) during Spring Quarter 1996. An outgrowth of the Provost’s initiative on teaching and technology, the Center offers a range of workshops and consultation services for faculty. Faculty, librarians and teaching assistants are learning how to put their course materials on the World Wide Web, are looking for digital images to incorporate into classroom presentations, and are consulting with CTLT staff to develop new courses or redesign existing ones with substantial emphasis on electronic communication or networked information resources.

Robert Stevick, English, has been using the CTLT to prepare supplementary material for English 512 and 513, introductory Old English courses. In the late 1960s, computers were first used for the study of Old English. Now editions are coming ‘online,’ says Stevick. “Computer use entered the study of Old English language and literature as a tool of low-level research—simple searching, sorting and counting, and has very recently moved into being the medium of much fundamental research and teaching. It is these changes, beginning in the present decade, that call for introduction of a UWired kind of component into the teaching of this venerable and very lively subject.”

Information about the CTLT, including workshop listings, is available at http://www.washington.edu/uwired/ctlt.html.

UWired Update

Anne Zaid, Reference and Research Services

UWired, a collaborative effort of the University Libraries, Undergraduate Education, and Computing & Communications, enters its third year this fall after two years of successful and innovative programs.

The Freshman Interest Group (FIG) program kicked off the UWired program in 1994, with three pilot UWired FIGs. In 1995, eight FIG groups learned about information technology. In this third year, all 60 FIGs, with 1250 students, are UWired, integrating electronic communication and information skills into the curricula of General Studies 199, University Resources, Information and Technology.

Another initiative of 1995, the upper division innovative courses, will be continued during 1996-97. Twelve courses were taught over Winter and Spring Quarters, 1996, in the new Collaboratory facilities located in OUGL.

A new initiative for 1996-97 will be four pilot “linked” courses. An information and technology seminar will be offered in conjunction with a content course for second quarter freshmen who have participated in a FIG and who want to learn more about technology. By linking the seminar to a content course, students will be able to explore the disciplinary applications of technology. The pilot courses are Anthropology 100, Sociology 271, Fisheries 101, and Psychology 101.

Grants and Funding Open House

The Grants and Funding Information Service (GFIS) is pleased to announce the beginning of its second full year of providing grantseeking assistance to UW faculty and staff. To introduce new users to its services, GFIS will hold an open house on Wednesday, October 16, from 4:00 to 6:00 p.m. in the 5th Floor West conference room in Suzzallo Library. Faculty and staff are invited to drop by for refreshments and to learn about services and materials offered by GFIS. Contact Jennifer Robbins at 616-3083 or gfinfo@uw.washington.edu for more information.
UW Libraries: A Community Resource

Steve Hiller, Science Libraries, and Carla Rickerson, Special Collections and Preservation

Exit surveys conducted during Spring Quarter, 1996, at the UW's five busiest libraries (Business Administration, Engineering, HSLIC, OUGL, and Suzzallo and Allen) revealed that the UW Libraries is indeed a very popular place. More than 100,000 people per week visit these five libraries. While most of these users are UW students, the 10% who are not affiliated with the University represent 10,000 visits per week.

This number of non-affiliated users is not surprising given that the UW Libraries is the most comprehensive library system north of Berkeley and west of Chicago. A number of fine libraries provide services within the region, but none has the breadth and depth of the UW Libraries. Also, while the collections and services are focused on the UW community, the Libraries has a tradition of serving the larger public.

Non-affiliated users actually visiting the campus represent just a portion of those outside the UW community who benefit from the UW Libraries. Many users access services delivered remotely through computer networks, telephone and mail. During the 1995-96 fiscal year, non-affiliated users personally checked out 60,000 items from the Libraries. At the same time, the Libraries' Resource Sharing Service, which provides access to the collections for remote users, filled 27,501 requests from within Washington state, 12,293 from within the Pacific Northwest region, and 21,634 requests from outside the region. (See accompanying box for more survey results.)

Service Policy Outlined

As the Libraries strives to make the UW Libraries user-centered for both affiliated and non-affiliated users, one of the main tasks has been to clearly define services. In November of 1995, the Libraries issued a Service Policy for the University of Washington Libraries that describes the services available to visitors to the UW Libraries. Library Guide 20a outlines these services. The guide is available at the reference desks in the Libraries, and on request from the Public Services Office, Libraries Administration, Box 352900, Allen Library, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195-2900.

Many services may be used by off-campus visitors, including in-library use of most materials, limited access to library computers, quick reference service, and selected library classes on a space-available basis. Hours of reference assistance vary, and visitors should consult individual units about the availability of such services before coming to the Libraries.

In addition, some special services are available for users with extensive library needs.

Patent and Trademark Searches

The Engineering Library offers the resources for library visitors to conduct their own patent and trademark searches. There is no fee for this service. For more information, call (206) 543-0740 or e-mail englib@u.washington.edu.

Research Express provides research, referral, and current awareness service; translation, patent and trademark, and grant funding searches; loan of books and photocopies from both UW and non-UW collections; database training; and other services on request. Fees are charged on a cost-recovery basis.

Address: Research Express
Box 352900
University of Washington Libraries
Seattle, WA 98195-2900
Phone: (206) 616-4838
E-mail: resx@u.washington.edu

Health Information For You (HIFY) provides customized services tailored to individual health information needs, including research database searching, training and photocopy/lending services. Fees for services are computed on a cost-recovery basis.

Address: Health Information for You
Box 357155
University of Washington Libraries
Seattle, WA 98195-7155
Phone: (206) 685-4170
E-mail: hsf@u.washington.edu

The mission of the UW Libraries is to improve the educational, research, and service programs of the University through the dissemination of information. In this capacity, the Libraries' main objective is to meet the research and curricular needs of the UW community. Visitors are asked to utilize the resources of their local libraries prior to making use of the UW Libraries, but the Libraries plans to remain a vital community resource for all.
1996 UW Libraries Exit Survey

The 1996 UW Libraries Exit Survey and other data confirm the UW Libraries' role as the preeminent library in the Pacific Northwest. The following statistics represent how the 10,000 non-affiliated visitors use the Libraries in an average week.

- 6,000 use a library computer.
- 5,000 look for or use library materials.
- 3,100 study.
- 3,000 copy material.
- 2,600 ask library staff for help.

Visitors come to the Libraries for a variety of reasons, but the size and quality of library collections and services are primary factors.

- 4,200 come because of the collection size and quality.
- 4,000 want a specific item or service provided here.
- 2,300 use the Libraries as a place to study and write.

Visitors represent a broad cross-section of the community.

- 3,600 are from the “general public.”
- 3,500 are from other colleges.
- 1,500 are associated with local businesses.
- 700 are from K-12 schools (students and teachers).

Many visitors do preparatory work before coming to the UW Libraries.

- 2,100 visitors consult other libraries but can’t find what they need.
- 1,300 visitors search the UW Libraries Catalog from a remote site.
- 500 visitors search the UW Libraries World Wide Web site.

Visitor satisfaction levels are high—comparable to those for UW faculty and students.

- 83% of visitors are “very satisfied.”
- Less than 4% are “not satisfied.”

Comments below from non-affiliated users reflect the different uses of the library:

“I appreciate being able to come here to research and study. My school is very small and does not have these amazing resources. Thank you!”

“Really appreciate access to patent and trademark information. The Engineering Library is excellent.”

“As a non-fiction writer, I use the UW library collection constantly for research. It’s not going too far to say that my alumni card is the most valuable thing I got from the U.”

“I am conducting a study of Eocene fossils. This is the only Washington library that has the scientific journals which are indispensable to this study. Thank you for not restricting access.”

“It is most important that this library be kept available to researchers who live in this relatively remote part of the world. There is no substitute!”

A Gift of Knowledge

Marjan Petty, Libraries Development Office

Fundraising for libraries is nothing new. In 1638, John Harvard left half of his estate and 400 books to the institution that later became Harvard College. U.S. industrialist and philanthropist Andrew Carnegie (1835-1919) funded many public libraries across the country.

The UW Libraries relies heavily on private gifts from individuals, as well as from corporations and foundations. The Libraries is expected to be the repository of the latest—the latest technology, the latest edition, the latest discovery—and librarians must provide access to this information so that it can be easily used by students, faculty, staff and visiting scholars. In addition, librarians must preserve history and archive the past. These tasks often require more funds than are available from public sources.

Gifts to the Libraries vary from books and photographs to equipment, historical manuscripts and documents. Contributions of cash or other assets can be donated to any area within the Libraries.
Libraries Wish List

We are looking for...

$600 to purchase Liberty's Catalogues: Fashion, Design, Furnishings 1881-1949

The London College of Fashion Designer Files for the Drama Library

$200 to purchase a microfiche reader for Curriculum Materials and Children's Literature

$150 for additions to the Career Materials Collection, Odegaard Undergraduate Library

$300 to purchase a convertible hand truck for the Gift Processing Section

To contribute toward any of the items listed above, contact Marjan Petty, Director of Development UW Libraries, Box 352900 Seattle, WA 98195-2900 mcpetty@u.washington.edu (206) 685-1973.

(references, collections, etc.) or to a specific library such as Music, Engineering, Undergraduate or Forest Resources.

Similar to other University units, the Libraries welcomes gifts of cash, securities or real estate—for current use, or deferred through trusts, annuities, and pooled income funds. The Andrew and Frances Hilen Endowment for 19th Century Americana, a current use fund established by members of the Hilen family in 1980, has generated income used by the Special Collections and Preservation Division to enhance the collection. In June 1996, the Division held an open house to focus on new additions, and Frances Hilen was honored with a hand-painted poster announcing this special event.

Frances Hilen and Betty Bengtson, director of UW Libraries

Deferred giving plans pay the donor income for life; the University is only able to use the gift amount as directed by the donor upon that person's demise. Some plans provide fixed income to the donor, others a variable income. All can ultimately establish an endowment (a fund established in perpetuity) in the donor's name with the gift principal.

Virginia and Thomas Stave traveled extensively and were particularly interested in Nepal, China, Japan, Korea, and Thailand. Because Virginia Stave holds a great affection for libraries, she combined her interest in travel with her appreciation for learning through books. Her unitrust will fund acquisitions from these countries. Throughout her lifetime, Mrs. Stave will receive the income from this trust; in time, the gift principal will be used to establish the Virginia and Thomas Stave Asian Studies Libraries Endowment.

In an effort to provide "seamless" recognition of donors, a gift to the Libraries now bestows membership in the Friends of the UW Libraries, an association formed in 1991 for library advocacy, support and literary discussion. Members participate in the book sale, attend events, lectures, and the annual Artist Images bookmark event, which this year features Professor Emeritus Jacob Lawrence.

The UW Libraries is appreciative of gifts of all types and sizes. If you have questions regarding gift planning or gift acceptance, contact Marjan Petty, Director of Development, University Libraries, Box 352900, Seattle, WA 98195; or call (206) 685-1973. All inquiries are confidential and without obligation.

Collaboration is the Key

Esther Daniels and Kenn Pierson, UW Bothell

The University of Washington Bothell (UWB) is the scene of a unique collaboration between librarians and writing instructors who teach library research and writing as "parallel processes" in the hope of nurturing a more unified approach to critical inquiry. UWB opened its doors in 1990 to serve the needs of place-bound students in the North Central Puget Sound region. UWB's mission emphasizes the importance of problem solving, critical thinking, writing, and information literacy skills, providing opportunities for collaboration among the library and academic programs.

Kenn Pierson, Bothell, in seminar with students. (Photo by Michael L. Geiger.)

Collaborative efforts are common among staff members of UWB's Academic Services department—Computing Facilities, the Library, Media Services, the Slide Library, and the Writing Center—because all units report to the campus librarian. In particular, collaborative work between
Esther Daniels, public services librarian, and Kenn Pierson, Writing Center director, has led to a more integrated approach to teaching library research and academic writing.

Initially, this collaboration was inspired by the faculty of Liberal Studies. Because critical inquiry skills, especially research and writing, are a vital part of a liberal arts education, the faculty saw the need to initiate a course focusing on the refinement of these skills. This course, Interdisciplinary Research and Writing, was piloted in autumn, 1995.

During the first year, the course emphasized problem solving as a vehicle for applying research and writing skills. The instructors began to recognize, however, that these skills are part of the larger process of critical inquiry, which includes critical reading as an essential bridge skill. During the second year, Daniels and Pierson more thoroughly explored with the students the ways in which research, reading and writing are integrated. Since that time, the course has evolved from a three-credit link with a required core course to a permanent five-credit Liberal Studies course offering.

Compared to traditional models of teaching university-level library research and writing, the integrated approach at UWB offers distinct advantages. “Typically, when library skills courses are offered as part of the academic curriculum,” says Daniels, “information literacy is taught outside of a content course and broken down into discrete modules, often with no written end product. Even when library research is taught in conjunction with a course, information literacy is commonly not taught within the context of writing.” Similarly, the traditional approach to teaching academic writing (within a formal composition course) reduces library research to a discrete, if minor, component. In either case, traditional approaches fail to treat research and writing as integrated processes.

The collaboration between Daniels and Pierson also offers tangible evidence of UWB’s commitment to interdisciplinary education. This sometimes abstract concept becomes concrete whenever a member of the research/writing team pays a routine classroom visit. The cross-pollination of one discipline with another at UWB will be further accelerated now that all library and writing center staff meet in weekly visits, often with program faculty, to share teaching strategies. As the collaborative teams continue to grow, the goal of teaching research and writing in an integrated manner throughout all campus programs is sure to follow.

Sterling Munro Papers
Avril Madison, Manuscripts and University Archives

A native of Wisconsin, Sterling Munro grew up in Bellingham, Washington, and spent most of his adult life working for U.S. Representative, later Senator, Henry M. Jackson. Manuscripts and University Archives recently completed processing the collection of Sterling Munro papers, which was donated to the UW Libraries in 1995 by his widow, Gene Munro. The archival arrangement and description of the papers were completed under a grant from the Henry M. Jackson Foundation.

In 1961, Munro was appointed Jackson’s administrative assistant, becoming the youngest a.a. in the Senate at the time, and serving as Jackson’s chief aide and campaign manager. Dubbed “Washington’s Silent Senator,” Munro expertly facilitated the Senator’s legislative agenda, particularly in regard to natural resources, conservation, and the power industry of the Northwest.

The papers document Munro’s civil service and consultant careers through 1981, and his political activities as a private citizen through 1990. They also complement the Henry M. Jackson Papers donated in 1983. Approximately two-thirds of the Munro accession contains material generated during his tenure on Jackson’s staff, and primarily chronicle Jackson’s Senate campaigns, his two bids for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1972 and 1976, and his legislative efforts. A guide and inventory are available from Manuscripts and University Archives, 543-1879 or by e-mail at mssarc@u.washington.edu.

Libraries Briefs
Appointments
Kelly Bryant, Research Express librarian, Research Express, 8/7/96; Robert Estes, reference librarian, Bothell Branch Campus, 6/1/96; William Gemballa, information management librarian, HSLIC, 6/17/96; John Holmes, reference librarian/assistant instruction librarian, OUGL, 7/1/96; Debra Jean Pearson, reference librarian, Curriculum Materials and Children’s Literature, 6/17/96; Linda Pitts,
serials project librarian, Serials Division, 6/1/96; 
**Kristine Tardiff**, education librarian and head, Curriculum Materials and Children’s Literature, 9/1/96; **Alex Wade**, computer-based services librarian, Engineering Library, 6/1/96.

**Leaves of Absence**

**Fawzi Khoury**, head of the Near East Section, began a one-year leave of absence on July 29, 1996. During this period he will manage the Juma Al Majid Library in Dubai, United Arab Emirates.

**Harriet Selkowitz**, associate director of Libraries for Technical Services, has taken a two-year leave of absence in Hong Kong, effective July, 1996. **Geri Bunker**, head, Library Systems, is serving as interim associate director during the time Selkowitz is away.

**Retirement**

**Elise Chin** retired as head of cataloging for the East Asia Library on April 30, 1996. She began as a cataloger in Suzzallo Library on August 1, 1963, and moved to the East Asia Library in late 1970. From May 1, 1990 to July 31, 1991 Chin served as acting head of the East Asia Library.

**Deaths**

**A. Alexis Alvey**, 92, died July 5, 1996. After serving in the Women’s Royal Canadian Naval Service during World War II, Alvey joined the UW Libraries in the late 1940s, retiring in 1969.

**Ruth Hale Gershovsky**, 94, died June 3, 1996. She served as senior librarian in the Acquisitions Division from October, 1931 until she resigned in 1951.

**Helen Johns**, 102, died February 6, 1996. Johns was head of the Circulation Division from 1930-1958. The Helen Johns Library Staff Endowment will be established with a gift from the Helen Johns Trust. Its income will be used to provide funding for staff development including training, and attendance at conferences and workshops.
An Interview with Betty G. Bengtson

Betty Bengtson will be retiring from the Libraries in December of this year. She obtained a B.A in History from Duke University in 1962, an M.S. in Library Science from the Catholic University of America in 1967, and a Master of General Administration from the University of Maryland in 1986. She was hired by UW Libraries in 1987 as Associate Director of Libraries for Bibliographic Control and Access Services, and became Director of University Libraries in 1990.

LD: You have been director of University Libraries for ten years, and much has happened in that time. What was going on in the Libraries ten years ago?

BB: I just reviewed the text of my first all-staff talk of September, 1991, and noted that technology was very important to us. In strategic planning that year we identified an information technology initiative. Dottie Smith was given a six-month assignment as our Internet Librarian—to investigate the Internet and to gain a better understanding of what it was and what implications it might have for the Libraries. The World Wide Web did not exist. We still had Geac, but were in the process of identifying a new library system, and we were still doing a lot of barcoding and records conversion of our catalog. We had UW REFLIB, which was our first attempt at providing full-text databases. We were beginning to talk about graphical user interfaces, or GUI, and Willow was under development.

LD: What elements of your tenure as director have provided the greatest challenges and the greatest satisfactions?

BB: In terms of challenges, I have spent the most time on technology. We are challenged to keep up with technology and to pay for it, and to keep our patrons informed about what we’re doing. We must try to meet the expectations of people who have not adapted to technology as well as those who are at the cutting edge, and must find some balance between the traditional print environment and the new online environment.

The greatest satisfactions have been in the areas of both staff development and in our staff itself. The quality of our staff is exceptional. During these years, we’ve presented one demand after another to the staff, and they have met every challenge.

LD: How has the role of the University Libraries changed on campus and nationally?

BB: The Libraries has tried to reach out to the University community—to take the library to the campus. We have strengthened our connections with schools, colleges, and departments and now are more involved in teaching and curriculum development and in supporting research. Libraries staff also are taking leadership in the creation of new knowledge bases, in assisting faculty and students to structure and build specialized databases. I believe we are known as good partners and collaborators. Innovative library programs here have attracted a great deal of attention among academic libraries nationally, and our staff members are much in demand as speakers and authors. A number of our librarians have been elected to important national offices and have won awards. The Libraries is playing a more active role within the state as well.

LD: As you leave the University of Washington, what thoughts do you have for the future of the Libraries?

BB: It continues to be a very exciting time to be in libraries. There are serious challenges and wonderful opportunities ahead. There will be stresses and options that don’t exist now, and it is important that the Libraries be agile and adaptable in the environment that is being created around us. New leadership and directions will energize the Libraries in new ways, and the campus community must be open to that. I’m grateful that the Libraries is so greatly valued and welcomed as a partner by the community. I will watch developments with great interest.
Cascade: a Unified Catalog
Mark Klibbey, Associate Director for Library Systems

This fall the Washington State Cooperative Library Project has completed its third phase with the launching of the Cascade catalog. This project has been funded by the state legislature to improve library services through resource sharing.

A New Way to Share Resources

Cascade is the unified library catalog of the six public higher education institutions in Washington. Through Cascade you have access to over ten million books, sound recordings, films, videotapes, and more. With a single search you can view selections from the collections, and authorized individuals (current faculty, staff and students of participating institutions) may borrow materials.

The Cascade Catalog

Merging the catalog records from the six members into a single online catalog creates a new kind of library service. In one sense, the UW catalog has been expanded by one million new titles overnight (see sidebar). Although all the member libraries have many items in common, even the smallest collection has over 65,000 not held by any other member. In addition, the other libraries have five million items so that if the book you want is checked out at UW, you have a good chance of finding it elsewhere in the state.

The Cascade catalog is updated within minutes of any change. It can show not just what is held, but whether the item is checked out or available for loan. The combination of a comprehensive catalog and real-time information provides a powerful tool for maximizing the use of expensive library materials. While some of the resources of the other members are well known, like the veterinary medicine collection at WSU, there are many lesser known resources that would be missed without Cascade. For the UW, it also offers the only way to search both the main UW Libraries and the Law Library collection at the same time.

How Do I Search It?

The system is well integrated with the present UW Web catalog. Every search result screen now has an added button “Repeat search in Cascade.” Pressing the button performs your most recent search in the merged Cascade catalog. For example, a UW search on the LC Subject, ‘Protein folding,’ gets four subject headings with 16 books, and the Cascade button appears above the search.

Pressing the button generates a list with 29 items.

So the easiest way to use Cascade is to start in the local UW catalog and transfer a search. To return to the catalog, use the ‘Return Home’ button on the Cascade page.

Cascade also can be searched directly. The main page of the UW Libraries Catalog has a Cascade button, or you can enter cascade.lib.washington.edu/search. This will bring up the Cascade search screen.

Library Directions is produced three times a year by the University of Washington Libraries staff. Inquiries concerning content should be sent to:

Library Directions
University of Washington Libraries
Box 352900
Seattle, WA 98195-2900
(206) 543-1760
(betsyw@u.washington.edu)

Betsy Wilson, Managing Editor
Susan Kemp, Editor, Production Manager, Photographer
Diana Johnson, Mary Mathison, Judy Schroeder,
Anita Smith, Copy Editor

Library Directions is available online at www.lib.washington.edu/about/libdirections/current/.

Several sources are used for mailing labels. Please pass multiple copies on to others or return the labels of the unwanted copies to Library Directions. Addresses containing UW campus box numbers were obtained from the HEPPS database and corrections should be sent to your departmental payroll coordinator.
The options are similar to those of the UW Libraries Catalog, but the layout is slightly different. Only the searches that are most commonly used across the state appear on the first screen; additional searches are found using the 'Other Searches' button. A few local searches, like "Call Number," don’t work in the merged catalog and are not on the search menus. Call numbers will display when you ask to see what libraries hold an item.

The display after a search is also different from the UW Libraries Catalog. In addition to the catalog record, there are links to the holdings for each holding member, and a link to request the item. The local holdings displays are similar to those in local catalogs, with some new status codes. One important value is unavailable.

This does not mean the item is not on the shelf, but that you cannot request it. At this time the request service applies only to books, so journals are listed as unavailable, as are books with restricted circulation policies. For example, reserve materials and special collections have never been eligible for off-campus loans and are not requestable in Cascade.

The actual request process is similar to the method of requesting on-campus books as outlined below.

**Borrowing Materials from Member Libraries**

Current faculty, students and staff of the University of Washington can easily request books located at one of the participating libraries. When you find materials in Cascade, you may:

- Choose the 'Request Item' option.
- In the window, identify your institution (UW), provide your name, ID number, and a Personal Identification Number (PIN). If you have never set up a PIN just leave the box empty and click submit. You will be requested to create a PIN.
- Choose the pick-up location on campus.
- Your request is forwarded immediately to the owning library and sent to your specified pickup location within two to four working days. OR
- Visit the library that owns the title. Students, staff and faculty are covered by the Cascade Reciprocal Borrowing Agreement. Borrowing policies may vary among institutions, so ask a library staff member about agreements our library has with other Cascade member libraries.

Contact information and hours are usually available from each member library’s home page, and a link to all of them is part of the Cascade help pages: catalog.lib.washington.edu/screens/members.html

You can monitor the status of Cascade requests in the View Your Record option available through the UW Libraries Information Gateway. Items that are ready for pick-up are marked RECV'D. Prior requests (not yet received) can also be cancelled from this option.

**Borrowing policies for Cascade include:**

- Must be current faculty, student or staff at a member institution.
- Borrowing from Cascade is free for authorized users.
- Items are checked out for 21 days with one renewal.
- Cascade materials can be returned to the owning library or your Cascade member library.
- Overdue fines will be the same as your local library charges. Replacement costs will be charged for lost books.

Each authorized user can have up to a combined total of 100 Cascade requests or check-out items at one time.
Transforming the Libraries: What the move to digital collections means to you

Joyce L. Ogburn, Associate Director, RCMS

The Libraries has undergone tremendous change in the last decade, adapting to the digital revolution in quiet but steady ways. We have added an array of electronic abstracts, indexes, journals, and reference works to our strong print and microform collections. This fall we will launch a project to provide access to approximately 2,000 electronic books. As you access our collections over the next couple of years, you will see a rapid increase in digital resources. Through this growth the Libraries extends its “footprint” of services to you.

The reasons for this acceleration are many. Library surveys show that our users want the Libraries to continue to provide quality collections while delivering more resources to the desktop. In addition, many journals are now provided in full text with advanced searching and linking capabilities. Delivering materials to users wherever they are can increase productivity and support widely distributed education. Because the prices of library materials continue to escalate at a rate higher than inflation, we can no longer afford to maintain multiple formats for the same content, or to do business in the same way.

The Libraries first plans to move more aggressively to digital collections in areas that support teaching and learning, reference, and science and medicine disciplines. We propose to maintain only core materials in print or another reliable archive for these areas. To expand our purchasing power, we will increase our cooperative purchasing within the state and with other institutions whose needs are similar to ours. Other strategies include fostering competition and changes in scholarly communication and, concurrently, providing opportunities for UW faculty to launch their own digital publications.

Examples of what we propose include transforming course reserves into a Web-based electronic reserve and course system. We will convert journal holdings in science, technology and medicine to digital versions—print duplicates of journals will be maintained conservatively while we acquire and cancel titles strategically.

Although we have much experience moving in this direction, there are new and challenging areas that confront us. Many of the digital resources are acquired through licenses negotiated with publishers. Often the Libraries do not own the resources, but rather have obtained rights to access them. For this reason the Libraries may not own an archive, and as a result, if we were to cancel a subscription, we may have to rely on a third party to preserve our access over time.

Transformation to more digitally based collections also requires exploring and introducing new technologies, standards and processes to acquire, organize and deliver information resources. The Libraries intends to leverage our purchasing power by participating in consortial arrangements with the Cooperative Library Project (www.washington.edu/wsciplp/) and the Big 12 Plus (www.big12plus.org/). We will participate in long-term collection development, preservation, and archiving relationships with other institutions. We plan to provide resources and expertise to scholars and researchers and to provide viable channels for dissemination and archiving of research and scholarship.

There are risks associated with increasing reliance on digital resources. These risks are not insignificant, but we believe they are manageable and likely to diminish as more libraries and scholarly organizations work together to solve the endemic problems of the current models of publishing.

The Libraries is willing to take these risks now to achieve cost containment over time while continuing to provide a wide access to high quality resources. Pressuring publishers to reduce price increases, in part by supporting new competitive publications provided by scholarly associations, will minimize some of these risks. We will work closely with cooperative ventures and member organizations committed to changing the current system of scholarly publishing. Building partnerships in creating and maintaining archives of digital or print collections and in creating knowledge and access tools is important to achieving our goals.

On campus we want to work with UW editors and authors to pressure publishers and make strategic choices about venue of their publications. We also propose to offer server space and expertise to authors/editors seeking to mount an online publication or archive of research material in lieu of relying on commercial publishing. We will consult appropriate campus units regarding the technology infrastructure needed to support these transformations.

As the Libraries transition to the digital future, we will continue to provide excellent services and collections to our many diverse users and will retain our commitment to quality resources for teaching and research.
1999-2003 Libraries Strategic Plan
Gordon Aamot, Head, Arts, Architecture and Business Libraries

In June 1999 Betty Bengtson, Director of University Libraries, appointed a Strategic Planning Team to oversee the process for creating the Libraries' 1999-2003 strategic plan. This began an intensive year-long planning effort that ultimately involved staff from every part of the Libraries and laid the groundwork for a planning process that will provide ongoing direction for the Libraries into the 21st century.

With the assistance of Jan Monti, a professional consultant hired by the Libraries, the Strategic Planning Team planned three retreats for the Libraries Visioning Team, a group of 65 staff members selected to provide input and represent different areas of the Libraries in the planning discussions. The Visioning Team discussed and refrocused the Libraries' mission, vision, and values statements and then moved on to goals and strategies. After each retreat, Visioning Team members held meetings in their own units to solicit input on topics raised at the retreats and shared that new information with the Strategic Planning Team, who then folded it into the meeting documentation. The intention was to continually add new ideas to the mix and give all staff an opportunity to participate in strategic discussions. By December, the Strategic Planning Team was ready to send a draft version of the 1999-2003 Strategic Plan to the Director for her review and approval.

Next, units were asked to create Unit Action Plans to support the general goals and strategies laid out in the Strategic Plan. This step added flesh to the bone and detail to our necessarily broad goals and strategic themes. More unit meetings were held to gather input, and over 200 Action Plans were submitted by Libraries staff. These varied in scope from very unit-specific actions—for example, barcoding unbound periodicals in the Foster Business Library—to broader actions like transforming the ways in which the Libraries provides electronic course materials. Action plans approved by the Libraries Cabinet are now moving forward and providing direction to our strategic initiatives.

Our Strategic Planning process—the collective hours spent articulating our mission, values, preferred vision, and goals—resulted in a document that helps us understand better who we are as an organization and charts a course for the future that most of us agree is the right one. The real value of implementing an ongoing and open planning process like the one we’ve begun, however, is not just the creation of a Libraries “to do” list of goals and strategies. It comes from changing our culture and the ways we do business. It comes from developing the habit of scanning the environment in which we operate for opportunities, learning to think strategically, and continually questioning our assumptions. It comes from involving staff at all levels in discussions in which the Libraries should be going, listening to and learning from new voices, and letting new leaders emerge. It comes from the collective exercise of examining and articulating the core values that will guide our decisions in the turbulent, but exciting, times ahead.

The success of our planning effort last year was due to the energy and enthusiasm of the Strategic Planning Team, the Visioning Team, and the entire Libraries staff. The precise manner in which we do strategic planning may change from year to year, but one thing is clear—strategic planning in the Libraries will never be the same.

Pinyin Conversion
Min-Chih Chou, Head, East Asia Library

The University Libraries will soon start converting catalog records from the Wade-Giles to the “pinyin” system of romanization of Chinese. The former, devised by two Britons, Thomas Francis Wade (1818-1895) and Herbert Allen Giles (1845-1935), has been in use throughout American libraries since the first half of this century. However, since it was developed in China a few decades ago, pinyin, or the phonetic rendering of Chinese, has gradually been replacing Wade-Giles. Now most countries and the U.S. government have adopted pinyin as the standard system of romanization for Chinese. There are substantial differences between the two systems. The University Libraries, along with the other major American university libraries, have decided to change to pinyin to promote more convenient access to their Chinese collections. Today’s students and researchers clearly prefer pinyin to Wade-Giles. At UW, because researchers in many disciplines use Chinese materials, conversion of the library records to pinyin will benefit not just those in the social sciences and humanities, but far beyond. The conversion will also make library records in the U.S. consistent with those in other countries and facilitate our communications with our colleagues overseas for such things as interlibrary borrowing.

Strategic Planning Team Members
• Gordon Aamot, Chair
• Alan Groenheider
• Emily Hull
• Geri Bunker Ingram
• Elaine Jennerich, ex officio
• Sarah Leadley
• Lisa Scharnhorst
• Kirsten Spillium
• Jenny Stone
• Jake White
OUGL Master Plan Renovation Completed

Jill McKinstry, Head, OUGL

The Odegaard Undergraduate Library (OUGL) completed phase two of the master plan renovation in June. After six months of core drilling, rewiring, repainting, and rethinking every detail of the project, OUGL opened for summer quarter with expanded lab, office, and service areas, and a much-enhanced entrance. Since OUGL is open 24 hours a day, Sunday through Thursday, staging the project posed a challenge for the contractors as well as the staff. There never seemed to be a good time for noise or dust, but all agree that the disruption and inconvenience were worth it, and the results are stunning. One of the highlights of the construction in terms of programmatic change was the relocation of the reference collection and services to the 2nd floor UWired Commons (see photo above). The location of a reference collection in a computer lab, and the combined reference and technical help desk, jointly staffed by student technology consultants and library information specialists, is somewhat unique in the country. It is a model that capitalizes on our collaborative strength of providing technical and information support—a single service point to aid intelligent navigation in an increasingly digital world. Highlights of the renovation:

- Expanded the UWired Commons to provide 116 additional computing stations, for a combined total of 356 general access computing seats.
- Enlarged the Copy Center to become the first completely digital copy facility on campus with state-of-the-art copy machines and production space to enable 24-hour service.
- Created wired multi-use production, demonstration and collaborative space for students and faculty. Three group study rooms are now wired.
- Expanded office space for UWired staff who provide technical support for students, and consultation, development and workshop space for faculty, teaching assistants and librarians.
- Relocated the OUGL administrative offices, conference room and mail room to the west alcove of the first floor to provide needed central space for an enlarged copy center.
- Created a periodicals reading room in the southwest alcove of the first floor with low, functional shelving and comfortable seating for browsing and reading.
- Replaced the entry security system and gates to facilitate easy and safe access to the building.

Suzzallo Renovation Update

Paula Walker, Assistant Director of Libraries

Construction for the Suzzallo Renovation Project began over the summer, with site preparation, installation of exterior fencing and interior construction walls, and abatement. Demolition, expected to last approximately three months, began in late August 2000.

Part of the preparation for Renovation involved protecting the art in the Suzzallo building. For example, the murals in the Smith Room, two pictured here, have been protected in place, and the glass globes in the Reading Room were removed and stored. For more details, see the "Photos and Art" section of the Suzzallo Renovation Web site at www.lib.washington.edu/about/suzzren/.

The initial phase of the Renovation will concentrate on the 1925 and 1935 wings of Suzzallo Library. Seismic bracing and concrete shearwall work will be the focus, but improvements are also being made to the mechanical, electrical, and fire-safety systems in these wings. Approximately nine months into the project, work will begin on the structural bracing for the 1963 wing. Because the spaces in the 1925 and 1935 wings will still be under construction at
this point, more collections and a number of Libraries staff must be relocated out of the building for this second phase. During both phases of construction, the Libraries staff will make every effort to provide efficient services and quick retrieval from collections that are temporarily located out of the building.

The Health Information Challenge

Terry Jankowski, Information Management Librarian, HSLC

On Thursday, November 30, 2000, the Health Sciences Libraries (HSL) is hosting a symposium, “The Health Information Challenge: Authorship,” in the Hogness Auditorium, Health Sciences Building, University of Washington campus from 9:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. Drummond Rennie, MD, FACP, FRCP will kick off the symposium with his talk, “Who, if Anyone, Wrote Your Paper and Do You Know What’s In It?” He will be followed by UW Copyright Officer Catherine Innes on faculty rights regarding copyright.

Dr. Rennie is a faculty member of the Institute for Health Policy Studies, University of California, San Francisco and a Deputy Editor (West) of JAMA. His research for the last few years has centered on the “system whereby science is published and otherwise communicated” with emphasis on issues of authorship, including identifying authors, conflicts of interest and responsibility for papers. See information and links to related pages about these and related subjects at healthlinks.washington.edu/hsl/digitaldialog.html. The November Healthlinks front page will also be devoted to authorship. The Health Information Challenge symposium is the second in its series that began last year with the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the HSL.

A Unique Plan

Marjan Petty, Director of Development

Most people are too busy living to think about dying. Yet it has proven to be inevitable.

Although making appropriate preparations can be somewhat uncomfortable—who wants to confront one’s own mortality?—it is far better to be prepared. The lifelong interests of the individual can be sub-ported through an estate plan, unique to each person.

Take for example the arrangements made by Robert B. Inverarity. The 1947 UW graduate was involved in education his entire life. He taught at the UW School of Drama and designed two mosaics for Bagley Hall. He was director of the Museum of International Folk Art, the Adirondack Museum and the Philadelphia Maritime Museum. The UW Libraries hold several of his books on Northwest Coast Indian art.

Under the terms of his will, Inverarity left a generous cash bequest to the University Libraries as well as correspondence, autographed books and photographs: a record of his life and interests.

Making arrangements to support your own lifelong interests is quite simple. You are invited to contact Ms. Marjan Petty, the Libraries’ Director of Development (206-685-1973, mcpetty@u.washington.edu), who can provide bequest information for the guidance of your attorney.

Students Awarded Scholarships

Six student employees of the Libraries were awarded $500 scholarships at a ceremony on May 7, 2000. Funding for the scholarships was provided by Blackwell’s Book Services and an anonymous donor. The students may use the money for academic needs, such as tuition, books, or materials. Winners were chosen based on their supervisors’ recommendations and an essay each student wrote describing ways to make the best use of the Libraries and the benefits of working as a student employee in the Libraries.

Winners were: (left to right, top row) Vicki Valleroy, Library and Information Science major working at the Bothell Campus Library; Amie Grimme, sophomore in neurobiology working in the Natural Sciences Library; Anh Nguyen, junior in electrical engineering working in Monographic Services Division; (bottom row) James Shepard, senior in social work working in the Social Work Library; Yi Li Chen, senior in microbiology working in Engineering and East Asia libraries; and, not pictured, Alexis Schultz, senior in music and French working in the Music Library.
Libraries Briefs

Appointments


Linda Pitts, head, Serials Receipts Section, Serials Services. May 1, 2000.


Retirements


The Future Ain’t What it Used to Be
Betsy Wilson, Director of University Libraries

At midnight on December 31, 2000, Betty Bengtson and I metaphorically clinked glasses. She retired after 10 transformative years as director of the University Libraries, and I began my tenure as the new director.

In cleaning out files I found a yellowing booklet entitled Five Objectives of a University Library, by William E. Henry, UW librarian in 1927. Reflecting on 30 years in a university library, Henry concludes that the purpose of a university library is “to put the individual of the present in possession of the experience of the past in whatever line he may select and for the final good of the future.” I intend to heed his advice.

The future of the academic library is inseparable from the future of the university, and we will be measured by how well our university manages its knowledge. We will need to advance knowledge and educate students for a future we can’t even begin to imagine.

As that wise sage Yogi Berra once said, “The future ain’t what it used to be.”

As I envision our future, you will have access to information when, where and how you need it, and it will be preserved for generations to come. Our physical and virtual spaces will be trusted and robust.

Four areas are of critical importance as we build the library of the future: scholarly communication, digital libraries, information literacy and collaboration.

Scholarly Communication. Major changes in scholarly communication are taking place—electronic publishing, sharply escalating prices for journals, modified copyright law and intellectual property protection, and the rise of alternative distribution methods that compete with expensive commercial ones. The promise of the digital revolution has been threatened by commercial publishers intent on maximizing revenues by raising prices and restricting access. We know that we can’t buy all the materials that you need. We have worked hard to supplement purchases with interlibrary loan programs and document delivery, but the current system of scholarly communication must evolve.

Digital Libraries. The Libraries has been building a digital library for nearly a decade. You use it every day through the electronic indexes, abstracts, and databases; electronic reserves; the Information Gateway; HealthLinks; and the myriad scholarly websites.

More recently, the Libraries has taken on an expanded role as publisher. We have scanned and indexed unique materials and have made them accessible to audiences worldwide. We will continue building a digital library that will enhance research, transform learning, and allow generations to talk across time in the library of the future.

Information Literacy. Today’s graduates may be the first generation “overexposed” to the huge amounts of information available to them. In a perfect world, this would allow us to revel in its diversity. However, in the real world, overexposure only underscores the complexity of the information world and highlights inadequate research skills.

If our graduates are to prosper in the global information society, it is critical that they be able to locate, evaluate and use information. Although the Libraries is a national leader in information literacy, there is much more that needs to be done by all of us.

Collaboration. Collaboration grows more important every day. There are fewer and fewer arenas in which individual action suffices. Collaboration is required to build a new system of scholarly communication, develop the digital library, and engender a model information community.

I have very high expectations for the UW Libraries. The possibilities are almost limitless, but creating a preferred future will not be easy.

You have an important role to play in realizing this future. As authors or editors you can help effect positive change in scholarly communication. As educators you can share responsibility for the information literacy of students. As creators of new knowledge you can help build a digital library that has meaning. I invite you to join me in shaping a library of the future that we will all value, others will emulate, and of which William Henry would be proud.

The future ain’t what it used to be, but it is ours to determine.
Syllabi for several sections of INFO 220 are available on the Web:

Winter 2001 INFO220B Information Research Strategies in History
www.lib.washington.edu/subject/History/Info220/
INFO220A Information Research Strategies in Environmental & Natural Sciences
courses.washington.edu/info220a/

Autumn 1999 IMT220 Information Research Strategies in History
www.lib.washington.edu/subject/History/Bi/imt220/
index.html

IMT220 Information Research Strategies in Forestry and Environmental Science
www.lib.washington.edu/subject/Environment/IMT220/

IMT220 Information Research Strategies in Geography
www.lib.washington.edu/subject/Geography/IMT220_220_Fall_99/

UWill's online templates were used Autumn Quarter 2000 by Psychology 209 and International Studies 200.

UWill: Information Literacy Online
John Holmes, UWill Coordinator

In April 2000, the Libraries received a University Initiatives Fund award to design and implement an online information literacy learning service. Under the title UWill, a team of five librarians and a graduate staff assistant began planning and development in June. Team members are Patty Carey (Natural Sciences), Susan Clark (Odegaard), John Gibbs (Music), Carol Green (Forest Resources), John Holmes (UWill coordinator), Jill Jones (graduate staff assistant), Doddy Samiaji (graduate staff assistant), and Anne Zald (Information Literacy coordinator).

The team is creating online materials, based upon the Information Literacy Competency Standards articulated by the Association of College and Research Libraries (ACRL), to facilitate student learning of the information literacy competencies essential for the development of a proficient and flexible 21st century workforce.

One of the UWill objectives is to make information literacy instruction easy to integrate into campus curricula. By designing online activities as templates that may be tailored for specific assignments, courses or disciplines, UWill will help UW faculty and librarians to develop and deliver appropriate information learning activities for students. UWill will also provide an archive and clearinghouse of information literacy instruction materials for use by librarians in workshops and courses. Access to these materials will be facilitated through a database that maps information literacy activities to learning objectives, assignments, and appropriate technology and writing support. Frequently, these assignments will be performed outside of scheduled class time and supported by librarians, writing instructors, and technologists at reference desks, in writing centers and computer labs, and online.

For Autumn Quarter 2000, two courses, International Studies 200 and Psychology 209, tested the first online templates. Included among the resources for these courses are an image map of information production and distribution within each discipline and a search techniques tool that addresses fundamental elements of database and Web searching. The UWill team is now directing its energy toward developing the resource database and a user-friendly interface for access to, and tailoring of, the learning materials. A draft of a foundational toolkit should be completed during the 2000-2001 academic year and ready for independent use by Autumn Quarter 2001. Individuals interested in knowing more about, or participating in, the UWill program are encouraged to contact John Holmes (jwholmes@u.washington.edu) or (206) 616-8430 and visit the UWill web site at www.lib.washington.edu/uwill.

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INFO 220: Learning Information Literacy
Theresa Mudrock, History Librarian
Anne Zold, Information Literacy Coordinator

Mention University Libraries and what first pops into the mind of many is the Suzzallo and Allen Libraries with its millions of volumes. But the Libraries is not just a building, not just a collection; it is a center for teaching and learning on campus. The UW Libraries is a national leader in the effort to incorporate information literacy across the curriculum. From the early days of UWired when librarians worked hand-in-hand with Undergraduate Education and Computing & Communications to bring information literacy skills to students in Freshman Interest Groups, to partnerships with the Inter-disciplinary Writing Program to integrate research into writing instruction, the Libraries has continued to sponsor information literacy instruction.

The Libraries’ latest educational endeavor is a quarter-long course designed to teach information literacy skills within a discipline-based context. INFO 220 Information Research Strategies is a two-year pilot project (1999-2001) sponsored by the Information School (formerly the School of Library and Information Science) and taught by subject-specialist librarians. INFO 220 courses have been or will be offered in environmental studies, geography, history, gender and ethnic studies, international studies, and technical writing. Students in these courses discover the unique nature of scholarly communication in their discipline (e.g., publication cycle, secondary and primary materials); methods of formulating research questions; the library and Web-based research tools most useful for the field (choosing appropriate databases, formulating effective search strategies); and tools for presenting information (creating Web pages). They also work with criteria for critical evaluation of information resources and consider questions of information ethics.

The Office of Educational Assessment is evaluating the course. Initial results indicate that the course has had a positive impact on the information and technology capabilities of those enrolled. As one student noted:

Research can be so overwhelming and so many students are aware of only a fraction of the resources available to help. I think this class would be helpful for undergraduates, especially freshmen and sophomores, who have most of their research ahead of them. Most everyone at the UW has to do some type of research and this class really made me aware of so many sources that I didn’t come across before, or was not made aware of by instructors of other classes. I think this course should be required for all undergraduates! I think that undergrads too often don’t know how to make use of the tools that they need to produce research in the ways that are necessary at the college level.

Course learning objectives were informed by the ACRL Information Literacy Competency Standards for Higher Education and the report, Being Fluent with Information Technology (see sidebar). The course meets the “Individual and Society” distribution requirement. While no one course can provide all the learning opportunities to enable students to become fully information literate, INFO 220 offers a model for providing students with a disciplinary foundation in information-based research that will make a significant contribution to their major studies.

As we witness not only the saturation of our daily lives with information organized and transmitted via information technology, but the way in which public issues and social life increasingly are affected by information-technology issues—from intellectual property to privacy and the structure of work to entertainment, art and fantasy life—the issue of what it means to be information-literate becomes more acute for our whole society.

Shapiro and Hughes. 1996. Information Literacy as a Liberal Art. Educom Review 31(2) viewed 12/6/00 www.educause.edu/pub/er/review/reviewArticles/31231.html

The ACRL Information Literacy Competency Standards for Higher Education are available online at www.ala.org/acrl/ilcomstan.html and have been endorsed by the American Association for Higher Education (AAHE). The concept of information literacy has also been addressed by several accrediting agencies, including the Middle States Commission on Higher Education (MSCHE), the Western Association of Schools and Colleges (WASC), and the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools (SACS).

Being Fluent with Information Technology was authored by the Committee on Information Technology Literacy, National Research Council, chaired by UW Professor of Computer Science Lawrence Snyder, and is also available online at books.nap.edu/catalog/6482.html

Learning objectives for all sections of INFO 220 state that students who take the course will:
- gain skills in information and technology problem solving that can be applied to academic, personal and professional life
- be able to conduct research using traditional and electronic information tools and resources
- be familiar with scholarly and professional resources and systems in the scholarly discipline
- understand how information is produced for different audiences and uses
- evaluate the quality and usefulness of information for various projects and purposes
- locate and access materials, both print and electronic, successfully and efficiently in the UW systems, in other libraries or on the internet
- be able to use technology effectively to retrieve, manage and present information.
Reference and Information Services in Cyberspace

Nancy Huling, Head, Reference & Research Services, with Jessica Albano, Carole Svenssen, Adam Hall, and Lisa Oberg

Open almost any newspaper or general interest periodical these days and you will likely see articles such as one in a recent issue of the Seattle Times. The first sentence reads “Do you still ask the local reference librarian to help you find information, rather than ask Google, HotBot, or Excite?” Author Linda Knapp concludes, “Since I discovered online searching, I haven’t pestered the reference librarian nearly so much.”

A decline in the number of people asking reference questions in person or via telephone has been a matter of concern in the library profession, as reference librarians seek to define their roles in the electronic age. Although the number of questions may have decreased, there is a perception that information seekers require more assistance in trying to locate what they need when presented with so many Web sites in addition to the print resources still available.

Reference libraries around the country have responded by establishing increasingly visible electronic reference services, usually an e-mail address to which requests can be submitted. Some experimentation is occurring with “live help” technology, which allows the librarian and the patron to conduct an online, synchronous discussion. Librarians feel they offer searching expertise and knowledge of collections and resources in all formats that the many Internet question sites such as AskJeeves cannot provide. Librarians are adept at working with patrons to find out exactly what is needed and then structuring a search to retrieve the information. Evaluation of the search results is another characteristic of good reference work.

The Libraries has provided electronic reference services for over 10 years. As early as 1986, the Health Sciences Library established an e-mail address (hsl@u.washington.edu) for information queries, which then consisted largely of document requests. Now this address links from the HealthLinks Web pages, and requests have become much more diverse as use of the Internet has grown. Almost 300 requests are received each month, ranging from inquiries about circulation policies to connectivity problems to reference questions. A number of staff respond to questions, with reference inquiries sent to the appropriate subject specialist.

In 1992, the Libraries created LibQuest, an e-mail service that allows library users to pursue any question with the assurance that it will be handled effectively and quickly, regardless of its nature. In the beginning, LibQuest was a comments button on the Libraries online catalog. Questions were primarily of a technical or usability nature and were answered by a library technician or Computing & Communications. As more and more databases were added to the system, the inquiries increasingly focused on search strategies and search results. LibQuest staff handled basic questions and referred those of a more complex nature to subject specialists and appropriate library units.

With the implementation of the Libraries Information Gateway and new interfaces for the Libraries catalog and databases, LibQuest emerged as the primary “one-stop-shopping” information and referral service. It is managed by Jessica Albano, Suzzallo Library; Carole Svenssen, UW Tacoma Library; and Adam Hall, Suzzallo Library, who was involved with LibQuest from its inception. The service receives between 30 and 40 requests each day, including Saturday and Sunday. LibQuest bridges the gap between a large 21-library system with its many units, divisions, and subject specialists, and the specific needs of a single user.

Collaboration with Joe Janes, faculty in the UW’s Information School, has further enhanced the Libraries electronic reference and information services. In 1995, Janes founded the Internet Public Library (IPL) to provide his students at the University of Michigan with a reference laboratory, merging the strengths of the traditional, physical library with the virtual and timeless features of the World Wide Web. Janes has studied various aspects of electronic reference services, including how the practice of reference is evolving in an increasingly digital world. His surveys reveal that many libraries bury their reference and information contact links deep within their sites, call the service by different names on different pages, and force the user to choose from a list of library units to which to submit an inquiry. As a result of Janes’ research, the
Libraries made LibQuest the single contact link on the main Web page. A new form was designed to elicit as much information as possible from the user in order to provide the best possible service.

In addition to Health Sciences and LibQuest, most reference units offer e-mail service. RefQuest, managed by the Reference and Research Services Division in Suzzallo Library, was implemented in 1993. Until recently, the number of questions received remained low, even with the advent of the Information Gateway. Again learning from studies conducted by Janes, staff added a contact link reading “not finding what you’re looking for?” to each screen of the Reference Tools page. The service routinely receives between 25 and 30 reference questions each week from users who have searched unsuccessfully with the tools available. The questions come largely from UW faculty, students and staff, and cover all disciplines.

The future of electronic reference service, however, lies beyond the walls of a single library. Libraries have a long history of collaboration in providing interlibrary loan services and sharing the development of specialized collections. It makes sense to use a similar model for reference services, drawing on the expertise of librarians from around the world. The goal of reference librarians is to provide service to users anytime and anywhere. The Library of Congress is playing a leadership role in this through the creation of the Collaborative Digital Reference Services (CDRS) project. The University of Washington is an active participant in the project, and served as one of 17 test libraries. At this time, questions that a member library is unable to answer are submitted via a Web form by a librarian. An algorithm based on a number of factors, including subject, language and time zone, determines which of the more than 60 member libraries will receive the question. For example, the UW Libraries received a CDRS question in French from the National Library of Canada, seeking specific statistics about heavily indebted countries. Marino Deselligny, Romance languages librarian, was able to use her considerable reference skill and her fluency in French to respond. Another question in French from the National Library of Canada regarding echocardiography in cardiac insufficiency was translated into English and referred to the Health Sciences Library for a response. Deselligny submitted the response in French. Through the CDRS project, access to the vast world of information and information specialists is truly expanded. The next step in the CDRS project is to offer the service directly to users.

A press release from the Library of Congress stated that “this reference service will apply the best of what libraries and librarians have to offer: organization, as well as an in-depth subject expertise, for the universe of unstructured and unverified information on the Internet. Using new technologies, the service will enable member institutions to provide the best answers in the best context, by taking advantage not only of the millions of Internet resources but also of the many more millions of resources that are not online and that are held by libraries.”

Because no single library has the staffing to provide complex reference service 24 hours a day, seven days a week, collaboration along the lines of CDRS is critical. The Reference and Research Services Division is exploring a cooperative project with Cornell University’s Reference Department using interactive technology. The three-hour time difference means that reference hours to users of both universities could be expanded. In the future, there may also be opportunities for cooperation on the local or state level using Web communication technologies.

So, Linda Knapp and all of you other aficionados of Web searching, REFERENCE LIBRARIANS WANT TO BE PESTERED! We want to help users find the best information possible, and we are attempting to do this through the expansion of our electronic services—while continuing our commitment to face-to-face reference and partnerships with programs such as CDRS. Donna Dinberg of the National Library of Canada, noted that “We know the quality of information we have in libraries, and we want to bring that to the Internet. We also know the chaos online.” Diane Kresh, director of public service collections and of CDRS at the Library of Congress sums up the role of librarians in the electronic era: “Projects like this are about redefining the role of the library and the librarian in the digital age. It will help us to redefine ourselves so we’re not just thought of as brick-and-mortar physical places, but as virtual resources of credible information.”
Digital Audio Reserves
Randy Hertzler, Reference Librarian/Media Services Coord., OUGL

The Digital Audio Reserves pilot provides electronic access to primary course material for students enrolled in very large, non-major introductory music classes such as History of Jazz. Digital Audio Reserves allows for scaling of resources far beyond traditional modes of access: classes supported consistently enroll hundreds of students—numbers which have, in the past, overwhelmed the Libraries Media Center and Music Listening Center with playback requests.

The program is a boon for users as well, allowing access to materials any time of the day. “Class is based on lectures only, and we don’t have enough time to go over everything, so we have to do this on our own time,” said Shirley Ho, one of 113 students enrolled in a section of Music 162 (American Popular Song). Digital sound files are created from recordings, owned by UW Libraries or instructors, using sound editing and compression software, and are stored on the Libraries server for the quarter the class is taught. An HTML page indexes the sound files and is linked from the Course Reserves section of the Libraries Catalog, with access controlled by UW netID login. Students can sit down at any computer with a sound card and headphones and listen to musical works assigned for their class, although bandwidth requirements make this practical only with high-speed connections.

Such access is available 24 hours a day at public reference terminals in Odegaard Undergraduate Library and the 356 stations in that library’s general access computing lab. In contrast to MP3 sound files, Digital Audio Reserves are delivered to users as Quicktime files which do not lend themselves to downloading or reproducing music selections. The program is operated under the guidelines of the Music Library Association, including institutional or instructor ownership of works presented, controlled access to transmitted materials, and removal of materials at the completion of a given course.

The UW Libraries Joins the DLF

The UW Libraries has been invited to join the Digital Library Federation (DLF), with Betsy Wilson, director of University Libraries, appointed to the board. The DLF is a national consortium of research libraries that aims to “establish the conditions for creating, maintaining, expanding and preserving a distributed collection of digital materials accessible to scholars, students and a wider public.” At present, the areas of particular challenge are: provision of tools, development of collections, supplying support, preserving digital information, forming standards and effective practices, and better understanding future roles and responsibilities of the digital library.

Group Effort Funds New Taiwan Endowment
Marjan Petty, Director of Development

One of the strengths of the University Libraries is the East Asia Library (EAL). Located in Gowen Hall on the first, second and third floors, the library contains books, video recordings, newspapers, serials and other references relating to Japanese, Chinese, Korean and Tibetan studies. Scholars from all over the world use these unique collections. Through the generous assistance of more than a dozen donors, an endowment has now been created to acquire and preserve materials on Taiwan studies.

Since the endowment principal cannot be spent, the annual income earned will be available in perpetuity. As the principal grows over time, earnings may also provide funds for a scholar to deliver a lecture on Taiwan studies or support cooperative projects between the EAL and institutions in Taiwan.

“The endowment will provide a new source of funding for an important area of study,” said Yeen-mei Wu, Chinese Studies librarian. “There are many materials needed by our students that are published in Taiwan. This excellent endowment will enable us to purchase them over time.”

Additions to the endowment may be made throughout the year. For more information, contact Yeen-mei Wu at 206-543-4490, or Marjan Petty, director of Development, 206-685-1973; mcpetty@u.washington.edu.
School for Scanning

The Libraries and National Park Service co-sponsored “School for Scanning,” a workshop organized by the Northeast Documents Conservation Center (NEDCC) and held September 18-20 at the UW HUB ballrooms. The workshop was funded in part by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation and the National Endowment for the Humanities. It addressed issues of preservation and access for paper-based collections in a digital environment. Thirty-one University Libraries staff members were among the 330 who attended. “Handbook for Digital Products: A Management Tool for Preservation and Access” (www.nedcc.org/digital/dighome.htm), a new NEDCC publication, is based upon presentations at the School for Scanning.

Health Information Challenge Symposium a Success

Terry Jankowski, Information Management Librarian, HSLUC

On November 30, 2000, attendees at the Health Information Challenge: Authorship & Ownership symposium were informed and entertained by Drummond Rennie and Catherine Innes as they shared their experiences and expertise with the audience. Both speakers emphasized the burden of the author to take both credit and responsibility for his work.

Rennie, deputy editor (West) for JAMA and faculty member at the Institute for Health Policy Studies, UC San Francisco, called his presentation “Who, if Anyone, Wrote Your Paper and Do You Know What’s In It?” His remarks detailed several instances in which authors were quick to take credit for authorship but less forthcoming in assuming responsibility for answering questions raised by the work. One suggestion he and colleagues have proposed to clarify author responsibility is to have each author list his or her individual role during the writing of the paper; e.g., Joe Smith, data analysis; John Jones, bibliographic research, etc., and include this information in the publication. In this way, readers would know whom to ask for follow-up information.

Innes, formerly UW copyright information officer and now director, UW Office of Technology Licensing, followed Rennie with descriptions of who can claim ownership for writing and what one can do with the resulting work. Can you place the paper on your Web site? Visit the UW Copyright Information page (depts.washington.edu/uwcopy/) for the answer.

This symposium, sponsored by the UW Health Sciences Libraries, was the second in a series on Health Information Challenges. As the Libraries moves toward electronic access to an ever-increasing volume of materials, who knows what the next challenge will be?

Suzzallo Renovation Update

Construction continues on schedule. The following work occurred between October and December 2000:

- Removal and cataloging of original stone for the Suzzallo Reading Room and West Entrance.
- Removal of windows and construction of exterior loading platforms at the north and south staging areas.
- Continuation of mechanical and electrical demolition. Beginning of initial mechanical and electrical installation.
- Demolition of slab sections and building corners in preparation for shearwall, structural bracing, and seismic floor knitting.
- Detailing and fabrication of the structural steel for attic and Grand Stair trusses.

For the next few months the major focus will be on structural work, with installation of the structural steel. Some demolition will continue. Other work will include building the electrical and communications risers.
Libraries Briefs

Appointments

Gordon Aamot, acting associate director of Libraries for research and instructional services, 1/1/01.

Nicolette Bromberg, curator of photographs and graphics, MSSCUA, 12/1/00.

Susan Clark, user education coordinator/reference librarian, Odegaard Undergraduate Library, 1/1/01.

Julie Cook, engineering information services librarian, Engineering Library, 12/16/00.

Kody Janney, coordinator, Digital Initiatives, 10/23/00.

Angela Lindou, assistant director of Development, Libraries Administration, 10/23/00.

Corey Murata, acting head, Foster Business Library, 1/1/01.

Judy Tsou, acting head, Arts and Architecture Libraries, 1/1/01.

Lizbeth (Betsy) Wilson, director of University Libraries, 1/1/01.

Anne Zald, information literacy coordinator, Libraries Administration, 11/1/00

Retirements

Betty Bengtson, director of University Libraries, 12/31/00.

Linda Gould, scholarly communications librarian, 12/15/00.

Resignations

Esther Daniels, assistant campus librarian, UW Bothell/Cascadia Library, 1/3/01.

Geri Bunker Ingram, coordinator, Digital Initiatives Program, 10/31/00.

Deaths

The BOOK CLUB of WASHINGTON

Volume 1, Number 1
Summer, 2000
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The Book Club of Washington was founded in 1982 to recognize, encourage, and further the interests of the book, printing, and their associated arts. It is a non-profit corporation, incorporated under the laws of the State of Washington. A variety of memberships are available and may be acquired by contacting the Membership Secretary.

Volume 1, Number 1

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THE BCW DOCKET
Robert Mattila, President

It is a real pleasure for me once again to put pen to paper (or finger-tips to computer keyboard!) to resume this column for our re-animated Club Journal. The last issue of the BCW Quarterly was, you will remember, a bang-up job thanks to former editor Jeff Long, the Day Moon Press, Carl Montford who provided the magnificent wood engraving of the Smith Tower for the cover, and the erudite contributors.

Linda Beeman has generously volunteered to bring out two issues of this new Journal this year. For this ambitious goal to be realized, we need your help! One enlightening feature of the last few issues of the Quarterly was "The Collector's Disposition," which offered insights into what individuals collect and why. Certainly every one of you reading this can share your enthusiasms with your fellow BCW members. Call or email Linda with your thoughts.

Everything the Club does is fueled by the toil and enthusiasm of its volunteers. The fact that more than 150 people pay their dues faithfully every year -- some of them, indeed, at sustaining and patron levels -- seems to me to indicate that you approve of what your officers and Board are doing. So we shall move forward just as fast as our busy lives allow. When the spirit moves you, we trust you will write, call, or visit a monthly Board of Governors' meeting with roses or a bottle of vinegar (whichever you think we deserve!)

I am not going to attempt any review of the two-and-a-half years of BCW events that have transpired since the last Quarterly appeared. Those who attended know how good they were. I shall mention only three deaths which have affected us all in the past ten months. In August, 1999 Lou Javete, a Founding Member and faithful Club Officer and mentor passed. Dr. William Colwell wrote a fine memorial for Lou in the October Monthly. In February of this year, Dale Petite died, and in May we lost George Twaney. Both Dale and George are eulogized in this issue. We will remember all three with great fondness and affection.

Finally, enjoy the following pages. Much toil and love have gone into them.
A LIBRARY BY DESIGN

Dennis A. Andersen

The Rev. Dennis A. Andersen is Pastor of Bethany Lutheran Church, a member of the Board of Governors of the Book Club of Washington and a member of the Board of Trustees of the Friends of Seattle Public Library. He served for six years on the Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board, and writes and lectures on architectural and photographic history.

The architectural competition for Seattle's Central Library attracted international attention. Any public construction project of such magnitude necessarily involves citizens and staff in complex planning and public conversation. Seattle Public Library's Capital Program, "Libraries for All -- created for every neighborhood to serve every citizen," was the result of an historic vote by Seattle citizens who approved an almost $200 million bond measure in 1998.

The comprehensive plan provided for facilities upgrades and new construction throughout the more than century-old city library system, as well as for technological improvements and books. Replacing the Central Library was an important component in this plan. The public's pledge was matched by the Library's commitment to an intensive, open process with citizen group involvement in all phases of planning and design.

To that end, the Library Board of Trustees called together a group of 14 citizens to comprise an Architect Selection Advisory Panel (ASAP) for the Central Library. Panel members represented the architecture and urban planning professions, artists and art patrons, library staff, journalists, community representatives and the Friends
of Seattle Public Library. They brought an astonishing richness of occupational background, cultural interest and global travel experience to the table. It was a group of people with strong, sometimes strident, opinions. Each had conscientiously done the required homework: read through the 200-page executive summary detailing the physical and program requirements of the building, familiarized themselves with the work of leading contemporary architects, prepared themselves to defend their opinions and persuade their colleagues.

ASAP met several times during March and April, 1999 to evaluate more than 40 statements of qualifications by architectural firms from the United States, Canada, Germany, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Denmark and Japan. The statements came in the form of printed and illustrated booklets and portfolios, some elaborately prepared, representing the diversity of architectural practice around the globe. City Librarian Deborah Jacobs and Capitol Program Director Alexandra Harris sat in on many of these discussions.

During the intense deliberations, ASAP whittled 40 submissions down to five finalists: the Office for Metropolitan Architecture of Rotterdam, Steven Holl of New York City, Zimmer Gunsul Frasca Partnership (ZGF) of Portland, Oregon, Cesar Pelli & Associates of New Haven, Connecticut and Foster & Partners of London. In ASAP’s opinion, the firms selected represented the best in international design, offered expertise in large-scale public construction, expressed a strong commitment to a public, participatory design process and were cost-effective and timely in their project supervision and completion.

In the days that followed, the Pelli and Foster firms withdrew from the competition for unspecified reasons. Panel members agreed that the remaining three firms still encompassed the diversity of architectural approach important for a broad, final consideration. The firms were invited to present slides of their work and to discuss their design philosophies at a public gathering at Benaroya Hall on May 10, 1999.

That presentation became a major media event. The Recital Hall was filled beyond capacity. There could not have been much work done that day in the design studios at the University of Washington’s School of Architecture or in the offices of Seattle’s architectural firms. Simulcast monitors were quickly set up in the adjacent, overflowing foyer as Bob Frasca, Steven Holl and Rem Koolhaas made their presentations.
Koolhaas’ presentation included some of his major European work and a project in Los Angeles punctuated by witty, insightful observations from his architectural and critical writings. Holl’s strong, sure vision and disciplined hand were evident in photographs of his completed buildings in Europe and the United States, as well as some large-scale projects still on the boards. ZGF’s picturesque and often playful design approach was illustrated with splendid color photography.

Following the presentations, the firms were given a design assignment which would help the Panel and Library Board better understand each firm’s approach to this particular site and program. The public presentation of those assignments was to take place two days later in the Central Library’s Lee Auditorium, but because response to the first gathering had been so overwhelming, it was relocated to the Sheraton Hotel’s ballroom.

In addition, ASAP interviewed each of the firm’s principals during the 11th and 12th. The richness of the process was evident in the level of questioning as well as in the high caliber of answers by each principal. Holl, Frasca and Koolhaas responded to inquiries related to architectural philosophy and design, their understanding of current issues in information science and technology and the social issues and cultural patterns of Seattle. They discussed topics as diverse as the homeless, light, color and air. Each described how he would respond to a highly visible and relentless scrutiny by library staff, users, the general public and Seattle’s architectural community.

The Sheraton’s ballroom was filled on the afternoon of the 12th for another major architectural event in the City’s history. As the architects concluded their presentations and Panel members walked back to the Central Library for their own deliberations, a clear consensus formed that Holl and Koolhaas were the two finalists. A few days later, several Board and Panel members took off on an unenviable, three-day dash to Europe, viewing Koolhaas and Holl buildings in Finland, France and the Netherlands and talking with their supervising architects, contractors and users.

On May 26th, the Library Board announced its "unanimous and enthusiastic decision" in favor of Rem Koolhaas and the Office of Metropolitan Architecture. It was a decision that incurred both public adulation and calumny. I read with amusement one ecstatic architect’s letter to the editor praising "Seattle’s architectural coming of age" and another from an habitual public works critic who decried (if I recall correctly) Koolhaas’ "indifferent European-based moral degeneracy."
The work of ASAP was finished with the final selection of Koolhaas and the Office for Metropolitan Architecture, our long evening meetings and lively discourse a matter of historical record. The work of library staff, Seattle citizens, architects and technical consultants continues, however, as the design process for the Central Library matures. It is a process which will offer us provocative aesthetic and technological challenges. Koolhaas and his team have already demonstrated their commitment to transform ideas into substance. With our input, they will build a Central Library of architectural distinction and functional relevance to express the Capital Program’s stated goal "to serve every citizen."
AUSTEN AND ANNE REPASS

Anne Repass is a member of the Book Club of Washington who collects books by and about Jane Austen. The following conversation with Linda Beeman describes her devotion to the subject.

LB: I know you’ve been collecting books for some time. Tell me what it is about books, generally, that you find attractive.

AR: Oh, I always loved to read. Always. I can’t think of a time when a book wasn’t attractive. Even as a child. No matter what the book looked like or anything else, I just loved the stories. I particularly liked fiction.

LB: Reading books, though, is different than collecting them.

AR: True enough. But I think you have to love reading to love books.

Collecting implies more a love of books as objects...

Maybe not for me. I’m more drawn to the idea that I have a book the author wrote and approved for publication. He or she might have held or touched a copy like mine. I also look at books as investments, but that’s a secondary concern. Imagining that this book might have belonged to its author...that, to me, is more powerful than what it might be worth.

And I collect lots of books because they are good examples of their kind, such as mysteries.

So a direct connection with the author...

Right.
And Jane Austen as a particular interest...

Jane Austen is a life-long passion. When I was sixteen and thinking of going to college, I was given a list of books to read as preparation. "A" for Austen was right at the beginning. I started with *Pride and Prejudice*, and I couldn't believe it was so funny! I thought it was supposed to be a serious classic, but the humor of it just took me. I went on to read all of the novels (there are six) when I was still in high school.

Austen wrote a limited number of novels, so you must be rereading and rereading...

I kept on rereading them throughout my adult life. They've been a source of wisdom and solace, and the humor still makes me laugh. I began by identifying with all the young heroines like Elizabeth Bennett in *Pride and Prejudice*, and now I find myself relating to their parents, like Mrs. Bennett. I have favorites: I think that *Pride and Prejudice* and *Persuasion* are the best things that she wrote. Many critics think *Emma* is the best, but I don't agree. And I think *Northanger Abbey* is dreadful. I wish she'd never written it.

I just finished rereading them all recently in connection with a Jane Austen book group sponsored by the local Austen Society. Each member took the part of one of the major characters, and each character was discussed in terms of typical Austen themes like family, marriage, etc. It was a terrific way to analyze and enjoy the novels.

What is it about *Pride and Prejudice* and *Persuasion* that makes them so much better than the others?

Well the good news about Jane Austen novels is that they have such satisfying, happy endings. Not only does Cinderella marry her prince, but she does it as his intellectual and emotional equal. The stories are beautifully told, each part constructed to fit all the others. Her heroes and heroines grow and change. *Pride and Prejudice* is the epitome of the Cinderella story. A woman without wealth marries one of the richest men in England, as his equal partner. Both characters grow and change until they are worth loving.

In *Pride and Prejudice*, Austen uses youthful love as the means to get at life's truth. In *Persuasion*, the subject is more adult -- regret, longing, and a second chance at love. Two great characters, Anne Eliot, Captain Wentworth, and a handful of others create a world where major obstacles are overcome and
love is revived. It also has one of the funniest, most snobbish characters Austen ever created: the father, Sir Walter Eliot.

Jane Austen has great insight into the human heart and mind. She is quoted as saying she worked only on "her little bit of ivory," meaning her small social world of English village gentlemen’s families. Yet within those narrow confines, she is able to capture a wide range of human thought and motivation.

Despite the social restrictions of her time, Austen offers insights into human concerns that are as pertinent today as they were in 1814. Money, snobbery, and social class are all themes that she explores with wit and insight. Money is a great example. While it wasn’t polite to talk about someone’s income, then or now, Austen delves into the subject with relish. She describes her hero’s incomes almost before we know their names or what they look like. In one of her most harrowing scenes in Sense and Sensibility, the step-brother and his wife coolly disinherit his sisters and mother. Meanness and snobbery are skewered and satirized to the reader’s satisfaction; a timeless theme.

Ageless. What other message does Austen have for today’s readers?

Jane Austen’s novels deal with affairs of the heart and of relationships within the community. The characters lead ordinary lives, with no dramatic incidents or great tests of their character. Yet she has a tremendously important message about the need to live "an honorable life." Although she wrote long before Freud, she is often considered the first ‘psychological’ novelist. She understood the nature of temptation and the desire to appear at one’s best, yet she overwhelmingly supports characters who "do the right thing" no matter how difficult or painful it may be for them. She knows intuitively that living an honorable life will be painful and costly, but that it allows the characters to prevail without guilt. Her characters grow and change, realize their errors and correct them as best they are able. Those who are mean, snobbish and cruel suffer from her merciless wit and satire.

In Mansfield Park, she creates a charming brother and sister whose only motivations are to advance in society. She makes them very attractive, yet they are fated to futures that match their character. Austen’s heroes and heroines on the other hand -- those whom she ultimately rewards -- are those who consciously choose to live honorably.
Your antennae are probably always out for Austen books. What are you looking for particularly? Why might one copy of *Pride and Prejudice* be more appealing than another?

I want to find individual copies of her novels in first editions in contemporary bindings -- those made at the time the novels were published. I haven't been able to do that in every case. The novels came out in 'boards,' and purchasers took them to their personal binders to be permanently bound.

I've enjoyed collecting individual books rather than sets of Austens in identical bindings. I don't find the sets as interesting. Because I'm a reader first and a collector second, I like to think of earlier owners of my book reading it, laughing at the same parts I enjoy. I'd love to have one of the novels in 'boards,' but it would probably be beyond my financial reach. I've only seen one of these in a little museum display in Bath.

In the reverse, what would cause you to reject a particular book?

Really bad quality. For a long time I was so eager to find the books that I would have taken just about any copy. When I first started collecting, there was a copy of *Sense and Sensibility* I really wanted. It was the only first edition I'd ever seen, but it had all kinds of tears. My husband persuaded me that I would find another copy. He was right, of course. I did find a much better copy, although I had to pay a great deal more for it.

I bought a copy of *Pride and Prejudice* from a dealer who bid for me at auction. As part of his service, he inspected the book first and suggested an upper bid limit. When he called to tell me about the book's condition, he said there were many books from one particular library and that they were either lovely, perfect sets or individual books that had been read over and over again.

Really well-loved books.

Exactly. I got a well-loved copy, but it was in good enough shape to buy, and I am thrilled to have it.

Do you find that you're constantly culling your collection, or are you one of those people who think everything they collect is like their children and they can't bear to part with it?

I haven't culled anything. Of course it's a small collection, but it's very hard for me to part with any books -- even paperbacks. I suppose that if a great copy of something I only had a good copy of came along, I could be persuaded to upgrade. However the Austen books are expensive, so it's hard to even think about buying another copy.
I also collect books about Jane Austen and literary criticism of her works. Those I can more easily imagine calling as better examples appear.

You mentioned the Austen Society. Is this a group that is interested in recruiting new members?

Oh yes, new fans of Jane are always welcome. The Austen Society began in England and has spread throughout the English-speaking world. There is a very large Austen Society of North America, which includes the Seattle branch as well as one in Vancouver, B.C.

Here in Seattle, the Society meets monthly on Sunday afternoons. Every other month there is a book group that discusses the novels and other literary works that were contemporary with or influenced Austen’s work in some way. The intervening meeting is a general program that explores a specific topic, like music in Jane Austen’s time.

Or contrasting Jack Aubrey with Horatio Hornblower.

That's right. That's the latest one they're working on. The Austen Society is a non-academic group. Everyone participates as best they can, and all contributions are welcome. The national Society produces an annual publication called Persuasions that includes academic articles. At its annual meeting, papers are read and discussion groups are held.

Speaking of Jack Aubrey, most Austen fans love the Patrick O'Brian novels. Jane Austen was very pro-Navy because two of her brothers became admirals. In Persuasion, she wrote very fondly of the naval officers -- especially my favorite, Captain Wentworth!

Of course there are limitations to studying Austen. She only wrote six novels, though a few other novel fragments remain to us. There are her letters and a few juvenile works. Since she wrote only about what she knew, the sphere of study is mainly limited to the gentlemanly classes in small English villages. She was so scrupulous in this regard that she never wrote any conversations that men have between themselves; only those where they speak with women!

Yet she had so much to say.

She has so much to say about human character -- all its hopes and foibles. She had an amazing ability to portray people as they truly are, as well as to write great satire.

What do you think Austen has taught you about yourself?
I don't know. To be optimistic I think.
No matter how bad things are...
...or how horrible people are. If Jane Austen could put up
with crazy fathers, pompous clergymen, snobbish nobles, then I
can probably put up with their equivalents in my life as well.
You know, nobody is truly evil in any of her novels.
No, there is just ordinary meanness. That's the genius of these
novels. The characters live ordinary lives in small villages. But
they have found ways of living honorably while realizing their
dreams. There's no evil, nor is there any great good. Austen
focuses on the quieter nobility of conducting one's day-to-day life
with integrity. She asks how we can remain civil and keep a
sense of community alive.
So going back to that reading list, what's next? "B" for Bronte?
Only Jane Eyre if I could find it!

Anyone interested in Austen might consult David Gilson's A Bibliography of

The Jane Austen Society of Puget Sound can be contacted through its
President, Carolee Jones, at 12141 SE 21st, Bellevue, WA 98005, (425)
747-7356.
MSCUA
THE COMBINING OF CULTURES
Carla Rickerson

In February of this year, Carla Rickerson was named Head of the University of Washington Libraries' Manuscripts, Special Collections, University Archives (MSCUA) Division. The article below describes changes at the Division and her vision for its future.

MSCUA is not an old Salish term, but rather the result of a 'combining of two cultures' -- the process recently completed at the University of Washington Libraries' Manuscripts, Special Collections, University Archives Division to create one division from two. This new Division joins the former Manuscripts and University Archives unit with Special Collections and Preservation. The two entities and their practices, procedures and services are now one.

As the first step toward integration, MSCUA opened a new single service desk to help users. Located in the former Special Collections reference area, the desk enables researchers to find both manuscript and archival materials together with printed materials and photographs at a single reference site. This 'one stop' service means users learn about related materials in several different formats which will advance their research.

The single reference desk also introduces users to materials they may not have found before. The Manuscripts, Special Collections, University Archives reference staff now orient and show each other how to access materials in their respective collections. As a consequence of this increased knowledge, staff often refer users to
related sources that augment the specific materials requested. For instance, a researcher wishing to look at photographs and scrapbooks on the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition now may also be introduced to the 12 collections of papers in the Manuscripts or University Archives collections that include AYPE information.

A single web site has been created for the merged collections as well. The full range of resources in MSCUA are described at http://www.lib.washington.edu/specialcoll/. An example of the scope of materials available on one subject can be found at the online exhibit Mount Rainier National Park: 100 Years in Paradise at http://www.lib.washington.edu/exhibits/rainier/. This web exhibit combines images and text from primary and secondary sources throughout the collections.

To gauge how researchers like the changes in service, MSCUA conducted a survey in February. Users were asked why they visited, what collections they used, if the staff were helpful and if they had found what they needed for their work. Comments ranged from, "This was my first visit, and I felt like I was in another world!" to "...the staff has been very helpful and friendly, making it much easier to get work done." Visitors generally liked the new system, although many expressed a desire for expanded opening hours. Responses included "More crowded reading area (Boo!) More staff available (Yay!)," "...more open/spacious...feel very much at home," "8:00 or 9:00 opening would be nice," and "Should have merged 10 years back."

MSCUA staff created the new service area by merging the functions and furniture of the two former Divisions. The reorganized space opens up the reference area and makes it more welcoming. One side benefit is more visible wall space, allowing greater opportunity to show some of our wonderful graphic materials. The framed pieces purchased in honor of Robert Monroe (one with funds from the Book Club of Washington) can be more easily seen in the new arrangement.

Behind the scenes, the merger has necessitated reviewing many procedures and forms. Our staff was amazed to discover the myriad forms in use. Examining these documents highlighted the differences in 'culture' between the two former Divisions; it allowed us to eliminate duplicate forms and streamline others.

One of our top priorities is security. We wanted to find a balance between insuring the security of the collections and offering easy user access. This goal required a lot of discussion and trial before
the smoothest procedures were found. Other basic functions, like photocopying, were re-examined. Previously large copy orders were often sent to another part of the library -- a potential security risk. Now all photocopying is done within MSCUA which both speeds the process and insures that materials are handled properly.

Our next steps may not be apparent to users, but should contribute to better service and increased access to the collections. Now that changes to the service area are complete, we want to reorganize the processing areas. This will involve an evaluation of how incoming materials are handled and how workstations and tables should be organized. In the past, we have separated large photography collections from other materials. If this practice is continued, we want to insure that they are linked intellectually, if not physically. One serendipitous result of combining the two staffs has been the discovery of separate collections by or about the same person that were contributed at different times. Special Collections knew one group of materials existed, Manuscripts and University Archives were aware of another and never did the twain meet! Now researchers can find all available resources with annotated aids to link them.

We also want to increase MSCUA's Internet presence. The Division has 17 photograph collections available on its web site at http://content.lib.washington.edu/all-collections.html.#regional/. Digitization of photographs will continue with the addition of other primary source textual materials to provide context for the images.

Earlier I alluded to the challenge of increasing the Division's opening hours. Of the 82 people who responded to our survey, most (30) wanted access later in the evening. MSCUA must determine how to preserve security and offer full service during extended hours without substantially increasing the Division's budget. Our goal is to open two nights a week in the near future.

Other challenges -- known and unknown -- face MSCUA. A large concrete wall between the collections will be dismantled. Two vacant positions need to be filled. Additional space for the Manuscripts and University Archives collections must be found. As we tackle these and other projects, our staff will continue to make researchers' needs our first priority.

Anyone wishing to contact Manuscripts, Special Collections, University Archives can call (206) 543-1929, write Box 352900, Allen Library, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195 or email speccoll@u.washington.edu.
REMEMBERING OLD FRIENDS

Earlier this year, two long-standing friends of the Book Club of Washington passed away. Below, Robert Mattila memorializes George Tweney and John Henrick eulogizes E. Dale Petite.

**George H. Tweney, (1915-2000)** It is with deep sadness that I write these words of remembrance for my friend of more than 35 years, George H. Tweney. George passed away May 7th at his home near Three Tree Point. A native of Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, he became an enthusiastic reader at an early age and particularly favored Jack London’s writings. Flying also engaged his attention. At age 14, he built a glider and taught himself to fly by being towed around the prairie behind the family truck.

George obtained a degree in aeronautical engineering at the University of Detroit. He earned his Master’s Degree and did Doctoral work at the University of Michigan. During World War II, he headed the Aeronautics Department at the University of Detroit. At the war’s conclusion, he joined the faculty of Wayne State University.

In 1955 George moved to Seattle, met and married Maxine Ramona Read and joined the staff of Boeing. Even after retirement, he remained active -- lecturing at Highline Community College, Trinity College in Dublin, Oxford, and the University of Paris. In fact George undertook more in his "retirement" than many people attempt in their entire careers.

Throughout his long life, George Tweney was a bookman to the core. He was acquainted with A. Edward Newton, Dr. A.S.W.
Rosenbach, and once shared a bottle of bourbon with William Faulkner on the author’s front porch. George’s career as a book seller was always a great joy to him; he provided fine books to collectors and institutions world-wide. Finally, George helped found the Book Club of Washington, serving in various positions on our Board for many years. --RM

E. Dale Petite, (1926-2000) On February 28th of this year the Northwest lost a truly distinguished, dedicated, and eclectic educator, book collector and environmentalist. To the casual observer, Dale Petite was a quiet man, but many who attended the semiannual Friends of the Library sales will recall his voice booming over the speaker system at Lincoln High School’s gymnasium announcing special offerings in the Better Books section or urging the multitudes to head for checkout as closing time approached. Both Dale and his wife of 40 years, Elsie, worked hours behind the sales’ scenes, sorting records, tapes, and musical scores.

His academic credentials included a B.S. degree from the University of Washington and a Masters in Natural Science from the University of Arizona. Prior to his retirement in 1981, Dale taught courses in science and photography at Franklin High School and Eckstein Middle School.

Dale’s love of the rugged scenery of the Northwest led to his membership in the North Cascades Conservation Council. Combining his enthusiasm for hiking with his skill in photography, he produced a memorable series of nature films. Included were documentaries on the Olympic National Forest and the Columbia Basin which can be found at the Washington State Historical Society.

As a musician, Dale’s interests were varied. He loved and collected classical recordings of his favorite composers -- Dvorak, Sibelius, Mahler and Wagner. A composer in his own right, he wrote both lyrics and music for B. B. King’s hit, The Thrill Is Gone.

In the book world, Dale was a long-standing member of both the Friends of the Seattle Public Library and University of Washington Library. Among his fellows at the Book Club of Washington, he was renowned for his collection of titles of the Superior Publishing Company that formed the basis of his unique bibliography of SPC.

As a teacher, photographer, naturalist, composer, book collector and -- above all -- as a friend, Dale Petite will be honored as an American original. Contrary to the title of his song, the thrill isn’t gone for us. We have the memories. --JH
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Welcome

The University of Washington Libraries is a shared resource funded for the UW community. The Libraries' circulation policy is designed to maximize access to the collections by motivating users to return materials on time so that they are available for other borrowers.

First Time Use

- Link your barcode and set up a PIN — this will allow you to check out and request material and use Web services.
- Make sure you have an e-mail address listed in your library account: catalog.lib.washington.edu/patroninfo.
- Read this handout.
- Feel free to contact library staff if you have any questions. We are here for you.

Borrowing Services

- You can place holds on material that is checked out. If the item is due in more than 14 days, we will reduce the loan period.
- You can have library material pulled from the shelf and sent to another library. This may take three to five days; if you are in a hurry you should go directly to the owning library.
- You can check your library record, renew books and modify your personal information on the Web at: catalog.lib.washington.edu/patroninfo
- You can directly request materials from many other academic libraries in Washington and Oregon by using the Summit catalog.
- You can receive library notices sent by e-mail telling you when your books are ready for pickup, have been recalled or are overdue. You will also receive due date reminder notices two days prior to the due date.
- You can book study rooms in many libraries.

Tips for Success

- Plan ahead — it may take awhile to get material that is checked out or not owned by the UW Libraries.
- Ask library staff if you can’t find what you want — www.lib.washington.edu/about/contacts.html
- Make sure that you know the due dates when you check out material. If no one else wants the book you can easily renew on the web.
- Sign up for e-mail notices — you will receive information more quickly and you will receive date due reminders.
- Don’t loan your ID or checked-out library books to others — our files are full of many sad stories. ☹️
- Report lost IDs or library materials to the Libraries as soon as possible.

Renewal of Materials

UW Libraries materials checked out for more than 14 days are allowed an unlimited number of renewals. Items that circulate for 14 days or less may be renewed three times.

The following exceptions apply:

- Items which have had holds placed on them cannot be renewed.
- Reserve items cannot be renewed.
- Items checked out through Summit may be renewed once (with the exception of CRL items).
- Items billed for replacement cannot be renewed.

You may view your library account at any time to see a list of your checked out items. Note: This does not include items such as unbound periodicals that were checked out with a handwritten check-out slip. If your list shows an item that you believe you have returned, do not request renewal, but rather notify the circulation staff of the owning unit.

Items with barcodes can be renewed remotely via the Web or by phone.

Items without barcodes, such as unbound periodicals, cannot be renewed using online forms. Renewals can be made by phone or by sending an e-mail message to the owning library unit. For library contact information, see www.lib.washington.edu/about/hours/.
**Circulation Notices**

As a courtesy, due date reminders are sent to the e-mail address in your library account.

As a courtesy, overdue notices are sent to your e-mail address or to your local address if there is no e-mail address in your library account. Failure to receive a notice does not exempt you from fines.

Bills for fines and for replacement of materials are sent through campus or U.S. Mail, rather than through e-mail.

Please notify the appropriate office if you move, and update your e-mail address if it changes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UW Students</th>
<th>MyUW (myuw.washington.edu)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UW Staff</td>
<td>MyUW (myuw.washington.edu)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Off-campus</td>
<td>Library Cashier, 206-543-1174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cascadia patrons</td>
<td>UWB/CCC Library, 425-352-5340</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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**Fines**

Fines and billing charges are assessed to encourage prompt return of materials. Fines apply all days and all hours, even if the library is closed.

**for standard loans (3 days or more):**

There is a four-day grace period. On the fifth day the charge will be $2.50.

- 1-20 days: $0.50/day
- 21 days overdue: $20 billing charge, non-refundable, plus replacement cost*

**reserve materials and loans of less than 3 days:**

- After due: $2.50 1st hour, then $0.50/hour to $30 maximum
- 57+ hours overdue: $30 billing charge, non-refundable, plus replacement cost*

*Replacement costs average $75 to $125.

**Please Note:** Reserve materials must be returned to the Reserve Desk where checked out.

**Payment Of Fines**

**Online or by Phone:**

Use our secure server to pay your fines with Visa or Mastercard. ([www.lib.washington.edu/services/borrow/fines/payfines.html](http://www.lib.washington.edu/services/borrow/fines/payfines.html))

Your account will be credited by 5 pm the next business day.

For phone payment, call 206-543-1174.

**In person:**

Library Cashier’s Office, first floor, Suzzallo Library, Monday - Friday 9am - 5pm (Closed Sat., Sun., & Holidays)

**By mail:**

Make check or money order payable to University of Washington and mail to:

Library Cashier
UW Libraries
Box 352900
Seattle, WA 98195-2900

The Library Cashier accepts cash, check, Visa and Mastercard. For questions about billing or to appeal a charge, contact the billing library unit.

For the complete text of the UW Libraries Loan Code and Circulation Policies, see [www.lib.washington.edu/about/policies](http://www.lib.washington.edu/about/policies).

**Sanctions**

Unpaid fines and charges may result in one or more of these actions:

- Blocking of registration, graduation, transcripts
- Revocation of borrowing privileges
- Referral to a collection agency
- Suspension of borrowing privileges:
  - May occur if charges total $5.00 or more
  - Will occur with referral to collection agency

**Appeal of Library Charges**

If you think the library has made an error or if you have a special situation that made it difficult for you to return or renew materials on time, you may file an appeal. Charges may be upheld, reduced or cancelled. **Appeals must be filed within six months of billing.**

Appeals based on not knowing the library rules or the amount of fines, claiming your need was greater than another’s, being too busy, being out of town, uncertainty about the due date, failing to receive an overdue notice, or failing to read your e-mail are generally not regarded as valid reasons for cancelling or reducing library charges.

To obtain an appeal form,

- Contact the library branch or unit that billed you.
- Ask to speak to the person who handles appeals.
- Explain why you want to appeal.
- Complete the appeal form and take or send it to the Library Cashier in Suzzallo Library. See address above.

You will receive an Appeals Confirmation Receipt within two weeks of the date that your appeal is received by the Library Cashier. If you do not receive the Appeals Confirmation Receipt, call the Library Cashier at (206) 543-1174.

The Library Fines Appeals Committee consists of a faculty member and two students. The committee will read your appeal statement and a statement of evidence from the Libraries. It looks at your overall record with the Libraries, and it makes its decision independently of the Libraries.