A Campus Treasure

LIBRARY SERVES BERKELEY’S PRE-EMINENCE IN LIFE SCIENCES

Third-year graduate student Stephen Fairclough, in the Bioscience Library. Fairclough earned his BA at UC Davis before coming to Berkeley. He is currently researching early animal evolution and the transition to multicellularity.

With its stack arrangement designed by a biologist who specialized in protein folding, every facet of Berkeley’s Marian Koshland Bioscience and Natural Resources Library is customized for the students and faculty who rely on it.

While the biological sciences have long been one of Berkeley’s great academic strengths, recent years have seen a surge of interdisciplinary developments in chemical biology, bioengineering and engineering, physics, and bioinformatics. These changes have meant that more faculty and students from departments across campus are drawing on biological data and approaches—and on the Bioscience Library that supplies them.

This interweaving of disciplines was one reason for the creation of a unified Bioscience and Natural Resources Library in January 1995. In order to match interactions between departments, the new 45,000 square foot library merged

continued on page 5
University Librarian’s Letter

LIBRARY WORDS TO IMPRESS YOUR FRIENDS

The English language sometimes fails us. We speak of the “corpse” for a dead body in the animal kingdom, but we have no general term for dead plants. We are stumped in new fields of study when we bring only our everyday vocabulary.

Libraries, interested in everything, have run into these limits and devised terms so that we can collect and preserve what our users want to see. Many of these words sound impressive, all can be used in an ordinary tone of voice to suggest erudition or an insider’s role:

REALIA

The opposite of “replica” and the proper word for flags, medals, hats, and gold nuggets held in the Berkeley libraries.

MASS DISCHARGE

One of the most satisfying activities in the best organized libraries: scanning in one book, walking down to the other end of the shelving to scan another book, and thus creating a record of every single book in between. These now can be removed (for conservation work, digital production, etc.) with a record of where they have gone.

ISBN

International Standard Book Number, found on every book that is for sale. In 40 years, soaring global book production pushed this from 9 to 13 digits. Some governments ration the numbers to censor authors. ISBNs are also pirated.

PREDOMINANT NAME

The name that is most common for authors or institutions that change their names over the years.

EXPLICIT

A noun, not an adjective, denoting material at the end of a manuscript. This is a concluding statement, often with the author’s name.

INCTIT

First words of a manuscript.

RECTO

The side of a page, or the side of a printed sheet, meant to be read first. It is usually an odd page number.

VERSO

The next place a reader would normally look, usually an even page number.

SPINE TITLE

The title of a book that is visible when you search for it on a shelf that is in good order.

FASCICLE

A section of printed material that is separated temporarily—an installment perhaps—and not intended to be marked as a component in the finished work. In library cataloging doctrine, “parts” are permanent, fascicles are only for a time.

DE-DUPING

Seeing that you do not bear the expense of caring for unnecessary copies of the books you own. Unfortunately, “de-duping” requires “touching books” to judge the copies, and this too is expensive.

VALUE ENGINEERING

Painful cutting of a construction budget, accompanied by the groans of everyone on the project who now settles for less.

NON-CONSUMPTIVE READING

The processing of works in the library by software programs designed to see patterns that will interest scholars. With artificial intelligence applications available in many fields, we are preparing now for these “non-human readers.”

Only a few of these terms can be used in library gatherings without a twinge at pushing the English language up hill. In my six years of learning from the Berkeley libraries by leading them, I have obtained near fluency. There is no reason why others should not take satisfaction from these efforts to name the ineffable.

Thomas C. Leonard
Kenneth and Dorothy Hill University Librarian
Fieldwork, Concerts, and Collecting Books
MUSIC STUDENT COMBINES ACADEMIC AND PERFORMANCE GIFTS

“It’s always good to learn through another lens,” Sudev Sheth says of his long involvement with North Indian classical music. As a tabla (Indian drums) student since youth, Sheth had developed a deep appreciation of this rich musical tradition. However, it wasn’t until he arrived at Cal that another avenue of learning about it opened up for him.

Sheth arrived on campus planning to major in economics or pre-law studies. In his first semester, Bonnie Wade’s “Music of India” class opened his eyes to a very different field of study: ethnomusicology, the analysis of music in its cultural context. Interdisciplinary by nature, ethnomusicology draws on theories and methods from cultural anthropology and other social sciences as well as the humanities. Sheth found this approach a fascinating way to deepen his understanding of music-making in Indian culture.

After completing his undergraduate honors thesis in summer 2007, Sheth moved to Delhi to work with Underscore Records, a recently founded company that works to empower musicians by allowing them to control ownership and distribution of their own work. He plans to pursue future graduate studies in anthropology and ethnomusicology with a focus on South Asia.

Once he became a student of Bonnie Wade, Sheth began to acquire a sizable library of books on North Indian classical music. Sometimes, he says, it seemed “kind of weird—the way I spent all of my money on books!” This year, his impressive personal library won recognition: first place in the 2006-07 Hill-Shumate Book Collecting competition sponsored by the Bancroft Library. This prize was established by Kenneth E. Hill and Albert Shumate to encourage Berkeley students to collect books, to build their own libraries, to appreciate the special qualities of the printed word, and to read for pleasure and education.

continued on page 4
Then & Now
A CAMPUS VIEW IN 1890 AND IN 2003

On March 23, 1868, Governor Henry H. Haight signed the Organic Act establishing the University of California. The University graduated its first class in 1873, a dozen men known as the “Twelve Apostles.” Of the buildings shown in the 1890 photo—the Mining and Mechanic Arts Building, North Hall, and Bacon Art and Library Building—only South Hall still remains. The 2003 campus photo centers on Sather Tower and Doe Library, with South Hall visible to the left, adjacent to Wheeler Hall. As Jacob Reinstein, one of the Twelve Apostles and a UC Regent, wrote in 1895, “Let us build, not rapidly, not lavishly, but slowly, yet grandly … an architectural pile of stately and glorious buildings …”

Sheth's library has three main sections: ethnomusicology, North Indian musicology, and Islamic (Sufi) music. The collection is especially meaningful to him, he says, as a microcosm of his studies, fieldwork and meetings with musicians in Delhi and the U.S. “Each book was bought with a specific intention of use, and has its own history of how and why it became part of the collection.” He acquired much of his collection in India, where half of his books are published and sold. Sheth went to India in 2006 as an exchange student to carry out the fieldwork for his thesis, which explores how changes since the 1970s in India have impacted the daily lives of hereditary musicians.

His thesis was inspired by another book: Daniel Neuman's landmark study of a group of hereditary musicians in Delhi, *The Life of Music in North India: The Organization of an Artistic Tradition*. Neuman's book is based on fieldwork done in 1969-71, and Sheth's project studies the same family almost four decades later, focusing on how the new generation of musicians are responding to globalization, technology, and changing social and cultural norms.

Looking back on his years at Cal, Sheth especially prizes the independent research seminars he took with Bonnie Wade. Author of numerous books on North Indian and Japanese music, Wade founded the ethnomusicology program at Cal in 1976, and is one of the leading scholars in the field. Her September 2007 “Berkeley Writers at Work” presentation in the Morrison Library is available through http://webcast.berkeley.edu.

One of the world's oldest musical traditions, North Indian classical music is renowned for its intricate rhythms and melodic brilliance and beauty. For Sudev Sheth, his dual roles as a performing artist and as an ethnomusicologist in training are complementary ways to deepen his love and understanding of this art form.
previously separate collections on biology, natural resources, entomology and forestry, as well as paleontology.

The Bioscience and Natural Resources Library is named for Marian Koshland. She was the first wife of Daniel E. Koshland, the renowned UC Berkeley biochemist and editor of Science who died in July 2007. As chair of Berkeley’s biochemistry department in the 1980s, Daniel Koshland led a large-scale reorganization that positioned the department as one of the nation’s best.

Today, the Bioscience Library serves the Departments of Integrative Biology and Molecular and Cell Biology, as well as the College of Natural Resources. All told, about 250 faculty and almost 3500 graduate and undergraduate students are served.

The largest bioscience library west of the Mississippi, its volume count has doubled in the past twenty years, to nearly 600 thousand volumes. Much of its recent growth, however, is online. As library head Beth Weil puts it, “We’re really building two libraries—the library on the web, and the physical library.”

Online resources such as BIOSIS, PubMed, Web of Science, and science e-journals are increasingly what students and faculty depend on. The Bioscience Library offers 150 training sessions per year on database searches, bibliographic software and other topics. Their website (www.lib.berkeley.edu/BIOS) also offers a number of how-to movies and tutorials, which are used by libraries around the world.

Nonetheless, print collections remain essential, and the library acquires thousands of monographs each year. Paleontologists, botanists, and zoologists rely on the historical books in the collection for their data. A card catalog that indexes USDA publications from 1865 to 1966 is still consulted by faculty members.

The library maintains a popular collection of cookbooks, which includes 1500 volumes given by George Holl. The range of cookbooks covers the world and the ages, from France in the 1600s to Hollywood in the 1930s—and Berkeley in the new millennium.

Surprising discoveries have been made using this collection; for instance, trade routes have been deduced from the spices listed in historical cookbooks. The collection is consulted by nutrition and cultural anthropology students, by local chefs, and by freshmen who have never cooked dinner before.

The Rare Book Collection at the Bioscience Library is another treasure. Among the 8000 volumes is the only copy in the U.S. of a two-volume work of pencil tracings of 18th century paintings for a proposed flora of Mexico.

continues on page 6
ROBERT DUDLEY

While Robert Dudley’s research entails travels in Panama, Peru, and China, his Berkeley travels are equally ambitious. With a personal goal of visiting every one of Cal’s two dozen libraries, he finds himself exploring all corners of the campus.

As a Professor of Integrative Biology, his research draws on many fields, and has taken him to the anthropology, public health, engineering, physics, and East Asian libraries. Other visits are from personal interest, as when he obtained special permission from the Law Library to view a collection of spy and mystery fiction which is stored in their basement.

Dudley, who came to Berkeley five years ago, works on animal flight, especially in insects and hummingbirds. He is also working on a book about the evolutionary origins of the preference for alcohol among humans.

As a scientist, Dudley says, academic research through the library is as important as laboratory experiments and fieldwork. Though he relies on online science resources, and is all for digitization projects such as Google Books, Dudley maintains that there is no substitute for the printed book. Only half in jest, he says “if all the books in the world are online, that will guarantee no one will read any of them.”

Berkeley’s Robert Dudley, who studies animal flight, is shown here on a trip to Panama’s Barro Colorado Island to research the gliding ants of the rainforest canopy.

Some of the depth of the Bioscience Library collections is due to Professor Charles Kofoid. A longtime Berkeley faculty member, he helped found California’s State Department of Public Health and the Scripps Institute. Kofoid bequeathed 60,000 volumes of books and journals and 70,000 reprints and pamphlets to the University Library.

In large part due to the Kofoid gift, the Rare Book Collection also houses all editions of every book published by Charles Darwin in his lifetime, which no other library in the world can boast. Since each edition reveals Darwin’s successive revisions, these volumes...
make Berkeley the best place in the world to study the evolution of his thought. Keith Francis, a history professor at Baylor University, relied on the collection for this purpose, in researching his 2006 Charles Darwin and “The Origin of Species.”

The Bioscience Library’s vast print and digital collections, expert staff, classes and computer workstations are heavily used. Nonetheless, the staff readily admits that tired students come for another reason as well: with some of the most comfortable furniture on campus, the library’s armchairs often cradle snoozing students. Since recent scientific research has shown that short naps can enhance mental alertness and productivity, the library is happy to accommodate.

With its dedication to public service, outstanding collections, and extensive use of the new electronic technology, the Biosciences and Natural Resources Library is a valuable asset to the campus. 📚

Marking new interdisciplinary advances in the sciences, Berkeley’s $162 million Stanley Bioscience and Bioengineering Facility opened in September 2007. It houses research and teaching activities at the intersection of the biological sciences, physical sciences and engineering.
The Excitement of Learning
LIBRARY TEAMS UP WITH FACULTY TO REVAMP COURSES

For sociology lecturer Mary Kelsey, the Library’s Mellon project made her feel “like a fish finally in the right tank. The Mellon approach confirmed my essential instincts about good teaching and the excitement of learning.”

The guiding principles for this five-year, Library-directed project were to engage undergraduates in research-based learning, by creating teams of faculty, librarians, and instructional support staff to revamp curriculum for large-enrollment courses. As Kelsey testifies, for her Sociology 3 course this translated to students actively engaging in learning as a process of discovery.

Her Mellon course incorporated new assignments that enabled students to discover on their own—beyond abstractions and assumptions—the realities of social inequality. Students researched local schools, noticing the presence or lack of social support for different populations, and how that affected their prospects. Kelsey talks about the “oh my God” moments as students made a real-life connection to the subject.

The study of sociology lends itself to perspectives from various disciplines. Students took advantage of the multifaceted subject matter to incorporate methods and perspectives from their majors. Psychology majors examined themes around stereotypes and disidentification, while science majors could satisfy their yen for the quantitative by working with statistical data.

As students explored their own and others’ socioeconomic backgrounds, Kelsey reinforced the importance of being allies across class differences. As she says, “it’s not what’s in our hearts that separates us, it’s our social differences.” Through student-run small groups as well as a highly active online discussion board, the course offered many opportunities for interacting with others in the class, which enrolled over 250 first and second year students. Many reported that “Soc 3 is where I made my friends at Cal.”

Kelsey comments “I take my students through the darkest bowels of our society. And yet, life is basically good. So fight back, I tell them! Fight against the institutions that perpetuate these inequalities. It doesn’t matter what your background is or what your future career will be, you have the power and the tools to make a difference.”

REALIZING THE VISION

Key to the course’s success was the collaborative work of Kelsey’s implementation team (I-team). Comprising staff from the University Library,
Educational Technology Services, and the Graduate Student Instructor Center for Teaching and Learning, the team drew on diverse expertise to refine the course curriculum and assess results. “It was enormously helpful to have a group of thoughtful people steeped in educational pedagogy look over my materials and help me expand and extend them,” Kelsey says. “Collaborating enabled us to realize the vision.”

One of the librarians on Kelsey’s I-Team was Lynn Jones, who brought a depth of experience to the role. Her twenty-two years at Berkeley include serving as Library Fellow for four previous Mellon courses. Over the past five years, the payoff of the Mellon project for Jones has been the opportunity to work with faculty on shared goals: “to teach students to solve problems, to look for information to answer questions they have about their worlds.”

One of Jones’s roles with Kelsey’s Sociology 3 course was to work directly with the students in the lecture hall, to teach them the ins and outs of academic research. As one of the top academic libraries in the country, the University Library is by far the largest and most complex that most Cal students have ever encountered. To help students navigate the seemingly endless resources available, many Cal courses incorporate research sessions taught by librarians. In her session, Jones helped students think like expert researchers: learning to structure their searches, develop search terms, determine the best databases to use, and evaluate the materials they found for quality and relevance.

LASTING IMPACT

Kelsey admits that the Mellon Project actually makes teaching harder, not easier! But her experience with the Mellon sociology class in fall 2005 has transformed her approach to all the other classes she teaches.

“When I started Mellon, my idea of a research paper was to ‘give topic, give due date, see me,’” Kelsey laughs. The strategies she has now integrated into her teaching focus on how to structure an assignment to encourage the students’ active discovery of the subject matter.

The Mellon Library/Faculty Fellowship for Undergraduate Research was a five-year project aimed at revitalizing undergraduate education. Spearheaded by the University Library, the project involved over fifty faculty and redesigned dozens of courses. Approximately 8,000 students took a Mellon course. The 2004-2007 project was funded by a $749,000 grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. Evaluation and discussions are currently underway to continue these Library-driven teaching and learning initiatives.

Kelsey’s dedication to her subject and her students is evident from the start. While she deals with some of the most painful and damaging aspects of societal inequality, her conviction in people’s ability to empower themselves and others is unswerving. Her passionate commitment to human possibility pierces the barriers between the classroom and the world outside, and between students from widely separate socioeconomic backgrounds.

Working with the Library's Mellon Project to deliver strategic, research-based assignments has deepened the impact of her teaching on her students. Their reviews convey their enthusiasm: “Kelsey is the best professor I have had at Cal.” “She is so knowledgeable. Above all, she truly cares about the students. Professor Kelsey values true education...” And “Professor Kelsey is by far the most awesome teacher ever!”
Ever since her fourth grade captivation with Wyatt Earp, on through a double major in history and legal studies, Ashley Aubuchon has unerringly followed a fascination with the social patterns of crime and punishment. Her graduation from Berkeley in spring 2007 saw her festooned with awards: she won a Library Prize for Undergraduate Research and highest honors from both the History and Legal Studies Departments, in addition to a prestigious departmental citation from the Legal Studies faculty.

Ashley Aubuchon’s Library Prize-winning paper, which her professor Waldo Martin called “well conceived, persuasively argued, engagingly written, and awesomely researched,” examines the role of religion at Eastern State Penitentiary in Philadelphia between 1829 and 1849. This prison exemplified the energetic Quaker reform movements of the 1820s, part of the evangelical Protestant social change trends in that period.

Aubuchon examines the principles on which the founders structured the penitentiary. Separation, silence, and religion were the keystones, intended to achieve religion-inspired repentance and thus reformation. The regime included sermons, religious literature, and frequent visits from a “moral instructor.”

As Roberts Vaux, one of the main figures in penal reform, said “In separate confinement it is especially intended to furnish the criminal with every opportunity which Christian duty enjoins for promoting his restoration to the path of virtue…”

Aubuchon’s 100-page paper discusses Cesare Beccaria and 18th century penal reform, Quaker theology and Pennsylvania demography, as well as the present-day development of faith-based prison programs. She employs accounts from contemporaries’ visits to the penitentiary, including Charles Dickens, Gustav de Beaumont, and Alexis de Tocqueville.

Drawing on Berkeley’s Doe, Law, and Environmental Design Libraries, together with many online databases, Aubuchon consulted
nineteenth century prison reports, pamphlets, interviews, journal articles, letters, diaries, and newspaper accounts. At the Law Library, she used Pennsylvania statutes dating from 1810 to the 1830s, in order to understand what the legislative authorities intended for the prison regime.

“My favorite thing about history,” she says, “is that it’s one great story after another.” She loves the details that paint a vivid picture of distant times and places. A book she located at the Environmental Design Library, Eastern State Penitentiary: Crucible of Good Intentions, revealed how high-tech and expensive the prison was for the times; for instance, it had flushing toilets, showers and central heating before the White House did. During its heyday, in fact, Eastern State Penitentiary was a popular tourist destination, on the level of Niagara Falls and the U.S. Capitol.

“HOOKED ON RESEARCH”

Aubuchon seems to have been born with a natural, exuberant love of research. She pursued a personal research project throughout high school and university, in order to discover the story behind the portrait of a mysterious French princess that she saw in a castle in the Loire Valley.

Aubuchon made it her business to find out all that she could, using clues such as the length of the sleeves of the woman’s dress. On her summer and winter breaks from high school, she continued reading everything she could find, including the husband’s memoirs. For the sheer pleasure of learning, rather than any assignment, Aubuchon independently wrote a twenty-page essay describing the Princess de Joinville’s background, marriage, and life, set within the context of nineteenth-century French history.

Aubuchon’s passion for research as an open-ended process of discovery meant that for her Library Prize-winning paper, the research continued to the week before the paper’s due date! In her wide-ranging exploration, she “constantly found a new angle to pursue that would help create a more nuanced account.”

In fact, as Aubuchon explored her options after graduating from Berkeley, she jokes that her biggest anxiety was losing home access to the vast array of the Library’s licensed electronic resources. (Publishers’ licensing regulations require that access to electronic resources be restricted to current students and faculty.)

Her decision to enter the doctoral program in jurisprudence and social policy at UC Berkeley’s Boalt School of Law means that she will not have to contend with what she dubs “proxy server withdrawal.” As Ashley Aubuchon pursues her historical and social study of the institutions of law and justice, Berkeley’s vast Library collections will continue stimulating her love of research and learning. 🌟
Exhibits & Events

Missionaries, Merchants, and Movable Type:
Collectors and Collections of the C. V. Starr
East Asian Library
Through February 2008
Brown Gallery, Doe Library

This exhibit highlights the rich collections of Berkeley’s East Asian Library, with a focus on the diversity of the holdings. The displays include Chinese woodblocks and manuscripts, Japanese woodblock maps and miniature editions, Meiji era frontispieces handprinted from woodblocks, early movable-type printing from Korea, handwritten sutras dating to the seventh century, and Tibetan and Mongolian manuscripts.

STORY HOUR IN THE LIBRARY
Announcing a new reading series hosted by English department faculty Vikram Chandra and Melanie Abrams, and featuring distinguished prose writers from the Bay Area.

Thursday, January 24, 2008
5 to 6 pm in Doe Library
Oakley Hall, with Michael Chabon

A celebrated California novelist and Berkeley alum, Hall has authored more than twenty works, including the recent Ambrose Bierce series. Love and War in California was published in 2007. Hall will read from his work and be interviewed by Michael Chabon, whose most recent book is Gentlemen of the Road: A Tale of Adventure.

Thursday, February 21, 2008
5 to 6 pm in Doe Library
Vikram Chandra

Chandra’s best-selling Sacred Games was published in 2007. His previous books include Red Earth and Pouring Rain and Love and Longing in Bombay. Chandra teaches creative writing at Berkeley.

Thursday, March 20, 2008
5 to 6 pm in the Maude Fife Room
Wheeler Hall
Daniel Mason

Daniel Mason’s first novel, The Piano Tuner, has been translated into 28 languages, was adapted as an opera and a play, and is currently in production as a film. His second novel, A Far Country, was published in 2007.

LUNCH POEMS
Under the Direction of Professor Robert Hass
Morrison Library in Doe Library
First Thursdays, 12:10 to 12:50 pm

February 7, 2008: Arthur Sze
The first Chinese American to graduate from UC Berkeley and publish a book of poems, Arthur Sze is an internationally known writer and celebrated translator. Sze teaches at the Institute of American Indian Arts, and is the first poet laureate of Santa Fe, where he resides.

Visit www.lib.berkeley.edu for more information.