

The Messenger

FALL 2002

OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

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OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

The Valley Library
Main Campus, Corvallis

Marilyn Potts Guin Library
Hatfield Marine Science Center, Newport

THE MESSENGER

OSU Libraries
Oregon State University
121 The Valley Library
Corvallis, OR 97331-4501
(541) 737-4633
<http://osulibrary.orst.edu/messenger>

Karyle S. Butcher
*Donald and Delpha Campbell University
Librarian and Deputy Vice Provost for
Information Services*

Editor: *Kevin Bokay*
Kevin.Bokay@orst.edu

Assistant Editor: *Faye Harkins*
faye.harkins@orst.edu

Editorial Committee:
*Lorraine Borchers
Richard Brumley
Faye Harkins
Larry Landis
Cliff Mead
Ruth Vondracek*

Photos by:
*Kevin Bokay
OSU Archives
Stephen Meyer*

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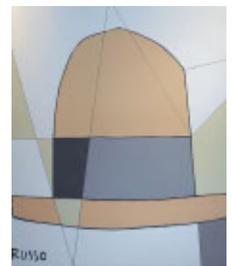
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When the Orbis and Cascades merger is complete, OSU students and faculty will have available to them the collections at the University of Washington and Washington State University as well as the four other Washington campuses for a total of over 22 million items!

Hello Library Supporters,

As we move into the holiday season, it is the perfect time for me to thank each of you for the support and encouragement you give to all of us at Oregon State University Libraries. Your gifts have enabled us to buy more books, subscribe to more journals, launch new projects, and support the educational efforts of faculty and students. Truly, you have made an enormous contribution to OSU Libraries and to all of the students and faculty at Oregon State. Thank you very much!

One example of the power of donor support is OSU Libraries' membership in the Orbis consortium. Orbis is a consortium of 20 academic libraries located in Oregon and Washington that share a single online

library system and have a shared collection of over six million items. Because the Orbis libraries share their collections, students and faculty at any Orbis library may, without going through interlibrary loan, directly request a book from any of the 20 libraries. In addition to shared collections, Orbis libraries work together on joint purchases of electronic databases, thus making each library's limited budget stretch even further. Today, Orbis is in the process of finalizing a merger with the Cascades consortia of Washington State to form the Orbis Cascades Alliance. When the Orbis and Cascades merger is complete, OSU students and faculty will have available to them the collections at the University of Washington and Washington State University as well as the four other Washington

campuses for a total of over 22 million items!

The growth of the Orbis consortia and the benefit membership in the consortia bestows upon OSU students and faculty is amazing and wonderful and one of which I am extremely proud. However, none of this would have happened without the support of a major gift. It was the earnings generated from this gift that enabled OSU Libraries to purchase our online catalog, which is the cornerstone of Orbis membership.

So, let me extend from all of us at Oregon State University a big and heartfelt thank you and the very best wishes for a safe and wonderful holiday season!

Kayle Butcher

Karyle Butcher

New Employees:

Lori Hilterbrand is our new circulation supervisor. She comes to the library after working at the OSU Foundation and Business Affairs. Previously, she managed the Albany Book Bin and brings a love of books, an appreciation of the learning environment, and supervisory and management skills to her position.



Lori Hilterbrand

Valerie Sterling joins our staff as a Library Technician I working half time in Access Services collection maintenance. Valerie has been with us as a student employee since 1996 and also worked on a temporary appointment earlier this year. She is working on a degree in botany and will continue to take classes on campus. ❁



Valerie Sterling

Retirements:

Doris Tilles retired this summer from the Interlibrary Loan department in Access Services. She served as the ILL librarian for OSU libraries since 1976. Doris' tenure at the library spans the history of interlibrary loan at the Oregon State University Libraries. She came to Oregon State in 1968 and watched the library grow in both size and circulation, along with the technology that made sharing materials between institutions possible. She holds a large portion of the institutional memory of the library and the campus especially in regard to the development of Interli-



Doris Tilles

brary Loan. Fortunately, she retired with the rank of professor emerita and we will continue to call on her expertise from time to time.

David Johnson also joined the ranks of retirees this fall. He served the campus and the community at large as the business librarian. David came to the Valley Library in 1997 from New York City where he served as head of reference services at Proskauer Rose. Both the campus and the local business community wish David well in his retirement. ❁



David Johnson

Congratulations to **Richard Sapon-White**, Cataloging, and **Cheryl Middleton**, Information Services, who were both granted tenure for the scholastic year 2001–2002. Cheryl was also promoted to associate professor. ❁



Richard Sapon-White



Cheryl Middleton

Continuing Education: The following OSU Libraries employees have recently finished a masters program in library science or are currently enrolled in a program:



Susan Goodson

Susan Goodson, Collection Development, received her master's in Information Resources and Library Science from University of Arizona in December of 2001.

Sue has worked in collection development for three years and is looking to pursue a position as a professional-level librarian.

Melissa Hartley, Technical Services, graduated from the School of Library and Information Management at Emporia State University in May 2002. She will present "The Material Culture of Serials" at the Popular Culture Association/American Culture Association joint conference in New Orleans, in April of 2003.



Melissa Hartley

Terry Reese, Cataloging, will graduate this December from the School of Information Science at Florida State University. He tailored the Florida State program to emphasize the technical aspects of information science and OSU Libraries have already seen the benefits of his work.



Terry Reese

Faye Harkins, University Archives, has recently been accepted as a graduate student at the School of Information Studies at the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee. She came to us in March of 2000 from the Reynolds Historical Library at the University of Alabama, Birmingham and has worked in Special Collections and Library Administration. Her area of study will be preservation and conservation. ❁



Faye Harkins

Braceros in Oregon Photograph Collection Now Available On-line

by Larry Landis,
University Archivist

As a pilot project using the recently acquired CONTENTdm image management software, the Oregon State University Libraries have digitized and created metadata for the University Archives' collection of 102 photographs documenting the Bracero program in Oregon during World War II.

The Bracero program was a nationwide guest worker program begun in 1942 utilizing workers from Mexico. Most of the workers were utilized in agriculture. With the exception of a few images, the 102 Oregon Bracero photographs were taken by Oregon State Extension Service staff from 1942 to 1947. They document the labor activities, housing and daily life of the workers in various locations throughout Oregon, including Hood River County, Umatilla County, Klamath County, Malheur County, and the Willamette Valley. The photographs came to the



[OSU ARCHIVES P20/791]

A group of workers pose for a photographer in their camp at Hood River, Oregon, ca. 1942-47

University Archives in the 1960s and 1970s as components of various photographic collections.

Recent increases in Oregon's Latino population have sparked interest in its history and culture, particularly that of Mexican-Americans. Consequently, the University Archives' photographs of Bracero workers have seen considerable use in recent years. In order to reduce the physical handling of the original photographs and at the same time increase access to them, the OSU Libraries' Digital Libraries Steering Committee approved the Bracero photos digitization project as the pilot for use of the CONTENTdm software.

A project group of library faculty and staff from the University Archives,

Library Technology and Technical Services departments planned and implemented the project. The photographs were scanned at high resolution (600 or 800 dpi) as TIFF images using an Epson 1640XL scanner. The metadata input for each image consists of fourteen fields using the Dublin Core metadata standard. Within CONTENTdm, the images are available as low-resolution JPEG

thumbnail images and medium resolution, full size JPEG images. There are several options for searching the collection, including keyword and geographic searches. A "browse the collection" option also is available.

The final piece of the project, yet to be completed, will enable researchers to request copies of collection images and pay for them on-line. The Braceros in Oregon Photograph Collection project is a model that will be used for subsequent digitization projects, as part of OSU Libraries' commitment to making its holdings more easily and widely available through new technology. The collection is now available to the public at <http://bracero.library.oregonstate.edu/bracero/>



[OSU ARCHIVES P120/2781]

A worker relaxing in camp, Hood River, Oregon, ca. 1943



[OSU ARCHIVES: HARRIET'S COLLECTION #972]

Mexican workers celebrate September 16, Mexican Independence Day in Columbia County, ca 1942-47.

Valley Library Hosts Librarians from China as Part of the Horner Exchange

OSU Libraries was again a participant in the Horner Exchange program in 2002 by hosting two librarians from the Fujian and Xiamen Province in China. Mr. Chen Zhongfang from the Fujian Provincial Library and Ms. Zhang Xiaohui from the Xiamen Municipal Library arrived on June 19, 2002 for a month long visit. The library arranged for interpreters and provided office space for the visitors. All departments within the library functioned as hosts

for Mr. Zhongfang and Ms. Xiaohui to familiarize them with library operations. Richard Sapon-White and Laurel Kristick (Information Services) served as coordinators. Several events were planned for their stay in Corvallis including a tour to the State Library in Salem, Portland State University's library, the Portland Rose Test Gardens in Washington Park and a trip to the Oregon Coast. At the end of their visit, the librarians gave a presentation on the Fujian Provincial Library to the OSU Libraries staff. ❁



Librarians from the Fujian and Xiamen Provinces in China spent ten days at the Valley Library in June, 2002. (from left) Chen Zhongfang, Sharon Gallant, Zhang Xiaohui, Richard Sapon-White and Xiaoping Li.

The Library Brochure Translation Project

In May of 2000, OSU Libraries recognized a need to acquaint newly arrived international students and non-English speaking patrons with library services. One of the librarians, May Chau, spearheaded a collaborative project with the International Program. Working with the program, she identified the languages to have the library guide translated into and identified a source for translation services. Currently, all translations are done by student ambassadors in the International Program under the supervision of Susan Schwartz. Student ambassadors receive a tuition reimbursement in serving the community and

translation is one such function. As a result of this highly successful collaboration, the OSU Libraries translated a library service guide from English into fourteen different languages, including Arabic, Chinese, Croatian, French, German, Indonesian, Japanese, Korean, Kyrgyz, Romanian, Serbian, Spanish, Thai, and Turkish. Since mid-2001, the most highly used guides are Chinese, Japanese, Arabic, Spanish, and Korean. As our international student demographics change or a request is made, the library anticipates adding additional language translations of the library service guide. Currently, all translations are posted on our website (<http://osulibrary.orst.edu/research/srg/libserv.htm>) for

easy access. Please feel free to visit this site and do not hesitate to contact us if you have any questions. ❁



Pictured here from left to right are: Maja Graso, Vojislav Gajic, Kumiko Shirai, Lili Xu, Alexa Michel, and Henri Compaore. These were some of the more than 16 OSU students who participated in the library brochure translation project.

Government Information Sharing Project Website Becomes GovStats

Valery King, Government Information and Reference Librarian

The award-winning Government Information Sharing Project website at Oregon State University has been updated and reborn as GovStats. The look has been streamlined and the number of databases scaled down and reprogrammed to improve functionality. GovStats “went live” at <http://govinfo.library.orst.edu/> on October 4, 2002.

The original site debuted in 1995, at a time when the primary format for government statistics was CD-ROM. Funded by a federal grant from the U.S. Department of Education, the website was developed to provide wider access to government data in an easy-to-use format. It has been very successful, used by people across the U.S. and around the world, and has earned significant recognition and positive feedback from site users and from the library commu-



Librarian Valery King and the award-winning Govstats website.

nity. The original website was “highly recommended” by the journal *Choice* in 2001 and since its inception has logged over 25 million visits.

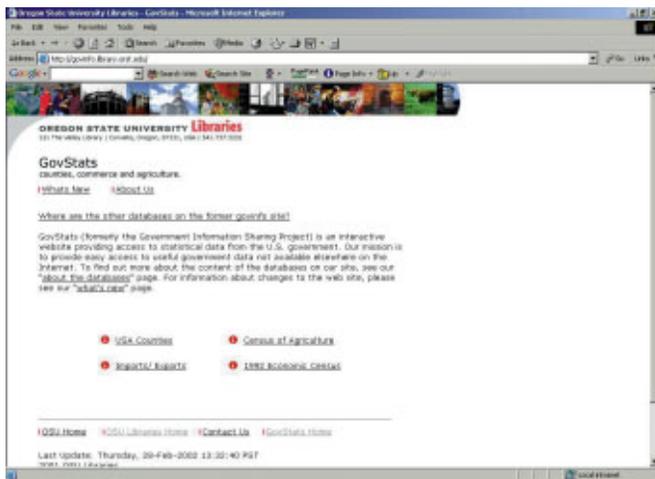
But in 2002, government information is much more widely available on the Internet than it was in 1995. Federal agencies have developed their own websites and online databases for distributing information. Much of the data

originally included in the Government Information Sharing Project are now available elsewhere. Not wanting to duplicate the efforts of other agencies, OSU scaled down the project, retaining the four most-used databases that were unrepresented elsewhere on the web. These popular sources are USA Counties, the 1997 Census of Agriculture which also includes data from 1987 and

1992, the U.S. Imports/Exports History (1994-1998) and the 1992 Economic Census. Links to the websites containing the data in the databases that were taken down are provided.

As time and resources allow, OSU would like to reprogram and once again provide web access to some databases that were removed which are not available online. Those include the 1990 Equal Employment Opportunity File, the 1990 Earnings by Occupation and Education and the 1990 School District Data Book Profiles. With the exception of the School District data, these are available on CD-ROM at federal depository libraries throughout the country, including OSU.

The project redesign team was headed by OSU Libraries’ former Government Publications librarian Carrie Ottow, and consisted of library technology staff members John Abe, Mary Caughey, and Richard Griffin, along with librarians Valery King and Cheryl Middleton. Also invaluable in the completion of the project were student programmers Akiko Yoshida, Mason Koo and Nathan Bruner. ☼

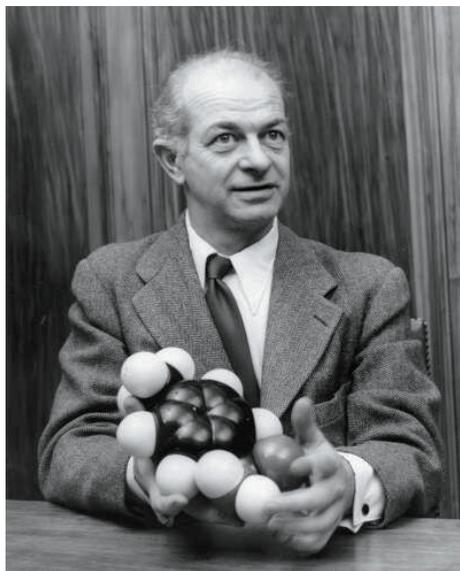


The Govstats webpage has logged over 25 million visits since its inception in 1995. The page was recently redone and given a “highly recommended” rating for educational audiences.

Linus Pauling and the Race for DNA

by Chris Petersen, Special Collections Faculty Research Assistant

The Valley Library Special Collections will mark Linus Pauling Day 2003 with a series of events focusing on Pauling's unique role in the discovery of DNA. Linus Pauling — recipient of two unshared Nobel Prizes and pre-eminent chemist of the twentieth century — is variously known in scientific and popular circles for his revolutionary work on the nature of the chemical bond, the structure of proteins, and the health benefits of vitamin C, as well as a wide swath of peace and civil liberties activism. It may seem surprising then that Special Collections would choose to celebrate the upcoming Linus Pauling Day by focusing on what is commonly regarded to be his biggest scientific blunder — Pauling's "triple-helix" structure of DNA was manifestly incorrect. However, in examining the details of



Photograph of Linus Pauling with a molecular model taken around the time of the DNA "race". The Pauling Collection houses many types of models that he constructed during his career.

Pauling's blunder, a rich, complex and highly interesting tale emerges. It is the tale of an intriguing scientific race which ultimately led to one of the great intellectual achievements in scientific history, the fiftieth anniversary of which is set to be observed, world-wide, in the spring of 2003.

Linus Pauling's role in the discovery of the double-helix structure of DNA was in many ways an important, if peculiar, one. By the time that the Cavendish Research Laboratory in Cambridge, England began to seriously work on the structure of DNA, Pauling without question had established himself as the world's foremost authority on molecular architecture — the man who had literally written the book on the chemical make-up of large molecules, such as proteins. So it stood to reason that Pauling would be the odds-on favorite to determine the correct structure of the genetic material, deoxyribonucleic acid.

Several factors were to keep this from happening. For one, though he had briefly looked into DNA as early as 1937, Pauling did not enter the "race" until its latter stages, only beginning his serious research in November 1952. (By comparison, James Watson and Francis Crick, the young Cavendish researchers who ultimately determined the correct structure, had begun their model-building more than a year previous.) Indeed, in numerous interviews following Watson and Crick's accomplishment, Pauling would claim to have never thought of the scientific work as a race, but rather as a small part of his much larger program of protein structure determinations. Nonetheless, by January 1953 the pressure to uncover the mysteries of DNA was mounting, and the hurried nature of Pauling's theorizing clearly contributed to the flaws in his model.



Pictured here from left to right are Francis Crick, Alexander Rich, Lesley Orgel, and James Watson. Except Orgel, all are wearing matching RNA design ties.

Second, Pauling based his research on inaccurate x-ray crystallographic data. At the time that Pauling had set about working on the DNA structure, the only crystallographic photos available to his laboratory were a set of blurry prints taken in the 1930s. The visual quality of these pictures was poor, but more significantly, the Pauling laboratory had not been apprized of a key piece of information: the photographs were of DNA in its "wet" form, whereas Pauling assumed that the images were "dry". In contrast, the Cavendish laboratory utilized much more contemporary, high-quality images taken by the brilliant crystallographer Rosalind Franklin; images that they deliberately neglected to share with Pauling's group. Further complicating matters, Watson and Crick were kept abreast of Linus Pauling's research by his own son, Peter, who shared office space with the Cavendish group, and who freely relayed the details of personal correspondences with his father.

Third, Pauling's peace activism surely, to some degree, impeded his

progress in the race. A long-time critic of U.S. Cold War policy, Pauling had, by 1952, butted heads with the U.S. Passport Office a number of times. In February 1952 Pauling received notice from passport division head Ruth Shipley (in Pauling's words "a scoundrel of the deepest dye") that he would not be allowed to travel to an important Royal Society protein conference in England, as his political beliefs had raised suspicion within the State Department that he might be a Communist, and therefore untrustworthy. Some historians believe that had Pauling been allowed to travel, he likely would have seen Franklin's high-quality x-ray photos and perhaps would have formulated the correct DNA structure.

Finally, it should be noted that by 1953 Pauling was at the height of his powers as a structural chemist — Maurice Wilkins of the Cavendish group described him as "godlike, superhuman" — and as such had become, if not arrogant, then at least extremely self-assured. In Watson's estimation, "Linus' fame had gotten himself into a position where everyone was afraid to disagree with him." Pauling's hubris was reflected in the DNA structure manuscript submitted by he and Robert Corey in late December 1952 — it was a rush job; it forced atoms to fit into

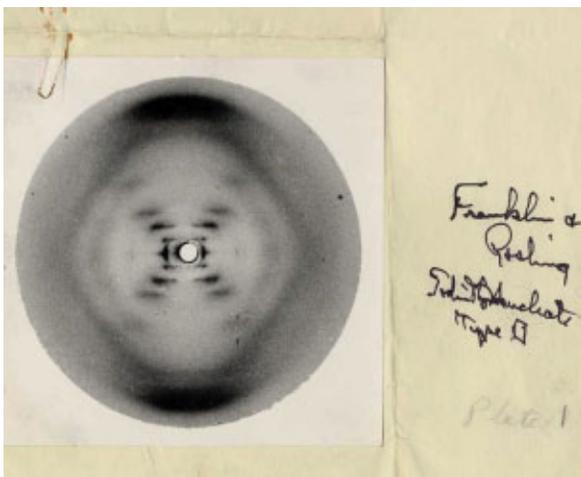
unlikely spaces; and it ultimately violated a few important laws of chemistry that, over the previous two decades, Pauling himself had explicated in his textbooks. As a result, the Pauling-Corey "triple-helix" hypothesis was quickly proven to be incorrect. The accurate Watson-Crick model would follow shortly thereafter. Watson, in typically direct fashion, summed up Pauling's efforts: "He seems to consider that he should have got the structure because he was so bright, but really he didn't deserve it."

The OSU Special Collections will tell this story in much greater detail through the launching of a special website, available in the winter of 2003, entitled "Linus Pauling and the Race for DNA: A Documentary History." Utilizing over 300 scanned documents, photographs, audio-clips and video excerpts, the website narrates the, at times, breathless details of the pursuit of the double helix. Scattered throughout the project will be images of a number of very important and rare items, all of which are held within the Valley Library's Ava Helen and Linus Pauling Papers, and many of which have not been previously displayed. Indeed, the website will feature two original documents hitherto unknown to scholars interested in this period. It is expected that this website will be a primary reference point for individuals interested in the history of DNA — both researchers and lay people alike.

In tandem with the construction of the commemorative website, Oregon State



The passport that was finally awarded to Linus Pauling and his wife Ava Helen, though not until 1953—one year too late.



Rosalind Franklin's x-ray crystallographic photograph that confirmed the double-helical structure of DNA.

University will also serve as host to two special lectures on the subject of DNA. The first will be presented by Horace Freeland Judson, on January 15, 2003. Judson, the director of the Center for History of Recent Science at George Washington University and author of *The Eighth Day of Creation: The Makers of the Revolution in Biology*, will speak on the subject of "The Continuing Revolution in Biology." The lecture is sponsored by the OSU Convocations and Lectures Committee.

The second lecture, sponsored by the Valley Library, will be delivered by Robert Olby, University of Pittsburgh historian and author of *The Path to the Double Helix*, which is commonly regarded as the authoritative account of the race "won" by Watson and Crick. Olby, whose lecture is titled "Why Celebrate the Discovery of the Double Helix?" will be speaking on a very special day, February 28, 2003. Coincidentally, not only is this day the 102nd anniversary of Linus Pauling's birth, but it also marks the fiftieth anniversary — to the day — of Watson's completion of the first correct model of the double-helix. Both lectures will be delivered in the LaSells Stewart Center, and are free and open to the public. ❁

History of the Library

by Larry Landis, University Archivist

[The spring 2002 issue of The Messenger featured the beginnings of the OSU Libraries in the 1860s through the tenure of Ida Kidder, OSU's first professionally trained librarian (1908-1920). This segment of the Libraries' history covers the Lucy Lewis years, 1920-1945.]

When Ida Kidder died in February 1920, she left the Oregon Agricultural College (OAC) Library with a professionally trained staff. Kidder's longtime assistant, Lucy Lewis, was appointed acting librarian after Kidder's death, and in July 1920 filled the position permanently. Lewis came to OAC in 1911 as assistant librarian after serving as librarian of the New Mexico A&M College from 1906 to 1911. Lewis and Kidder had been classmates at the University of Illinois. Both earned bachelor of library science degrees in 1906. As OAC assistant librarian, Lewis was responsible for cataloging, and later she served as the reference librarian.

Lewis took over a library housed in a building that was less than two years old, had a collection of 41,428 cataloged volumes and nearly 8,000 documents, and a regular staff of 11 people. There were five departments — cataloging, circulation, continuations, reference and technical periodical. In 1920 the library offered a one-credit course, Library Practice, which was required of most freshmen.

The growth of the library collection through the 1920s and 1930s could be characterized as modest and steady—as well as remarkable given the small book budget. By 1932 the collection consisted of 111,196 volumes, and increased to nearly 173,000 volumes by 1940. Conversely, the use of the library grew dramatically. During the 1918-20 biennium, the library's circulation was 64,544. By the end of the 1930-32 biennium it had increased nearly eightfold to 492,000.

With the reorganization of higher education and the establishment of the Oregon State System of Higher Education (OSSHE) in the early 1930s, Lewis was appointed director of libraries for OSSHE in 1932. In this capacity she planned and supervised the interlibrary service among the system's six campuses. Many OSSHE library services were centralized in Corvallis, including the ordering of all books and journals. In her first biennial report as director of OSSHE library services, Lewis estimated that the consolidation of services had saved nearly \$13,000; the total budget for the six



The new ornamental ironwork at the entrance of the library in 1936 and still in existence today in what is now Kidder Hall.

system libraries had only been \$163,439 for the 1932-33 academic year. The organization of a centralized library system within higher education was somewhat unique and sparked interest throughout the country.

One of the most significant achievements of the library during the Lewis years was the establishment of the McDonald Collection and Rare Book Room, the genesis of today's Special Collections. Mary McDonald, an owner of vast timberlands in California and Oregon and a longtime supporter of the college's School of Forestry, first donated a set of rare books to the college library in May of 1932. Additional donations soon brought the collection to more than one thousand volumes, and McDonald offered to "suitably furnish a room that might become a haven and inspiration to booklovers." The McDonald Rare Book Room was completed on the third floor of the library during the summer of 1934, and opened in November of that year in time for Homecoming. The room's walls were paneled in walnut, its lamps had shades with poetry printed on them, the chairs were heavily upholstered, and the windows were leaded glass with the McDonald monogram.



The McDonald Rare Book Room in 1934. Mary McDonald, in addition to donating rare books, also provided the furnishings for the room.

McDonald's other donations to the collection included the 24 volume complete works of Abraham Lincoln, valued at \$4,800 at the time it was donated; limited editions of works by Robert Lewis Stevenson, Henry James, Joseph Conrad, Theodore Roosevelt and John Greenleaf Whittier; Thomas Taylor's 1793 translation of Plato; Sir Walter Scott's *Life of Napoleon Bonaparte* (1827); and scientific works including William Forsyth's *Treatise on the Culture and Management of Fruit Trees* (first and fourth editions, 1802 and 1806). In total, McDonald's donations came to around 3,000 volumes, including several rare editions and examples of fine bindings.

Despite the construction of the new library in 1918, Lewis began urging its expansion as early as 1928, and in late 1929 she submitted expansion plans to the college administration. By the late 1930s, lack of space resulted in large numbers of books being moved to off-site storage, including the basement of Shepard Hall. Lewis' biennial report for 1936–38 stated very clearly the grave situation regarding space in the library:

"Before the end of the coming biennium every available foot of shelf space will have been utilized, and books which should be accessible placed in storage. Inadequate building facilities impede the work of an already overloaded staff."



The library (now Kidder Hall) in 1929. At the time this photograph was taken, the library was already planning for expansion.

A library addition was authorized by the State Board of Higher Education in March 1940.

John Bennes, architect of the original 1918 building, planned matching east and west wings as well as a substantial remodeling of the original building. Only the west wing was built, however. Construction began in the summer of 1940 and was completed the following summer.

The addition increased the size of the library by twenty percent at a cost of \$106,000. Included were a new reserve reading room; an open stacks science reading room; additional seating that brought the capacity up to 900 seats; new administrative offices on the second floor; and seminar rooms, a faculty study room, microfilm room, additional map room space and an open stacks engineering room. The open stacks concept was among the first applications of this idea in an academic library in the United States.

Several other accomplishments during Lewis' tenure as college librarian and OSSHE library director are notable. In 1929 the library instituted a system of dormitory library collections, and shortly thereafter model home libraries were established in the School of Home Economics' home management houses. Lewis launched a project in 1930 to convert the library's holdings from the Dewey Decimal to the Library of Congress (LC) classification system. The Oregon State library was one of a few academic libraries to make the conversion at that time. In January of 1940 the library received a Carnegie grant to explore the microfilming of newspapers and rare books, a project that



The library's reference and study area located in the west wing of the library building, ca. 1943.

was done jointly with the Department of Physics' photography lab and that continued through at least the 1940–42 biennium. During the early stages of World War II, many foreign publications at risk because of the war, were acquired through a \$25,000 grant. In 1943, the Friends of the Library and the Memorial Book Fund were established.

Lewis' health began to deteriorate in the early 1940s. In November 1944 she informed OSC president A. L. Strand that she planned to retire on January 1, 1945. During her twenty-five years as librarian, Lucy Lewis laid the groundwork for a modern college library. The library's holdings increased five-fold, from 41,428 volumes in July 1920 to 205,528 volumes in January 1945. Use of the library skyrocketed. The library staff increased from 11 to 30 employees during the same time period, plus nearly 100 student assistants. Because of her skillful guidance of the OSC Library and the OSSHE library system through the Great Depression and World War II, Oregon State College bestowed on Lewis an honorary doctor of library science degree at the June 1945 commencement exercises. ❧

[The next installment in this series will explore the tenure of William H. Carlson, Oregon State's librarian from 1945 to 1965.]

Doug Reckmann

by Kim Thompson, Director of Development, OSU Foundation

Doug Reckmann is a gardener, a musician, a genealogist, a world traveler, an opera buff and an all-around good guy. Why has he chosen, at a young age, to support the OSU Libraries? In his words: “OSU changed my life. It opened doors into places I didn’t know existed. I want to help give others the opportunity to have their worlds altered also. I’m a strong supporter of public education, and since a library is the foundation of any university, giving to the library was an easy and obvious choice.”

Doug is an Oregonian. He was born in Portland, raised in Boring, and graduated from Sandy Union High School. Deciding to attend OSU was not difficult. “I was always a good student and I wanted to learn as much as possible. I have a close relationship with my family and didn’t want to move out-of-state. I didn’t have the time, money or inclination to go to school to party, so ‘the-other-place-who’s-name-we-dare-not-mention’ was never even an option. OSU was the obvious choice.”

Doug had a great time at Oregon State. He studied German and loved playing in the marching, pep, and concert bands. He formed many of his closest friendships here and still plays in



Doug Reckmann, OSU alumni, in his garden in southeast Portland.

a band with many of them once a month. When he can, he joins the Alumni Marching Band at the first home football game of every season.

A recent visit to his home revealed Doug’s creative side. He has completely remodeled his older SE Portland home and you should see the garden! The compact backyard is filled with such delights as a goldfish pond, espaliered apple and pear trees, berries, flowers, kiwis, and herbs. This garden is an

inspiration for his neighborhood and has been a source of new friendships and acquaintances with his neighbors. He enjoys many happy hours with his home improvement projects and helping others with theirs.

Doug’s approach to philanthropy is unusual for someone in his early fifties. What he decided to do was to make the OSU Libraries the beneficiaries of his IRA accounts. Making OSU Libraries the beneficiary of all or part of an IRA was easy for Doug to do. A simple form provided by his money manager completed this gift and Doug very thoughtfully forwarded a copy on to the Foundation. That way, we know about the gift and can talk to Doug ahead of time about the specific use of the money. We hope we benefit from these gifts a long time from now, but Doug already has piece of mind about his legacy to OSU.

Thanks, Doug, for enriching our lives with music, flowers, enthusiasm, and appreciation for a great experience at Oregon State University. ❁

Kim Thompson is the OSU Libraries Director of Development at the Oregon State University Foundation. She welcomes your inquiries about making gifts in support of the libraries by phone, (541) 737-4044, or by email, kim.thompson@orst.edu. Kim graduated from OSU with a BS in home economics. She is the proud mother of two, and her eldest is a sophomore at OSU this year, the fourth generation of her family to attend Oregon State.





University Archives

Several new collections have been added to the University Archives' holdings since the spring 2002 issue of *The Messenger*. Notable collections include:

Royal Jackson Papers, 1980–1992.

The Royal Jackson Papers consists of Jackson's final manuscript draft of a publication on the history and use of the College of Forestry's McDonald-Dunn Research Forests as well as photographs (such as shown below) featured in the publication. Also included are 105 sound recordings on cassette tapes of oral interviews conducted by Jackson of various people involved in the environmental movement and eco-tourism in Costa Rica. Unedited transcripts for 11 of the 60 taped interviews are available as well as a list of those interviewed. The tapes are labeled with the name of the interview subject and the date. Royal G. Jackson is a faculty member in the College of Forestry's Forest Resources Department.

The Oregon Indian Language Oral History Collection

The Oregon Indian Language Oral History Collection consists of interviews with members of the Coquille-Siletz tribe conducted by Portland State University Anthropology Professor Joe E. Pierce. Specializing in the study of Native American and Turkish languages, Pierce documented Tututni and Tolowa languages in these interviews through stories, songs and word phrases. Originally recorded on reel-to-reel tapes from 1962 to 1964, the interviews were dubbed onto 57 cassette tapes in 1988 by OSU Anthropology Professor Tom Grigsby. A set of these tapes was found in the Anthropology Department and subsequently transferred to the Archives last year. The whereabouts of the original reel-to-reel recordings is unknown. The tapes are currently being transcribed by Anthropology students. According to a recent article in *The Oregonian*, only three people are thought to be conversant in Tututni. Given its value in documenting a vanishing language and culture, the OSU Archives is honored to house this important collection.

New Orbis Regional Services Center

Orbis, a consortium of 20 public and private academic libraries in Oregon and Washington, is actively planning to create a regional library services center. OSU is a strong supporter of the project and a potential site for the center. The first phase of the project will focus on the construction of a high-density shelving facility for collections owned by the members. A second phase will be devoted to creating preservation and digital library development services. The project task force, chaired by Catherine Murray-Rust from OSU, recently received confirmation of grant funding from the Library Services and Technology Act administered by the Oregon State Library to proceed with site selection, construction requirements, and business model planning. Modeled after successful facilities at Harvard University, the University of California, and Amherst College, the Orbis Regional Library Services Center will provide an economical means for member libraries to accommodate growth in collections and make the best use of scarce space in campus libraries.

LibQual Statistics Academy

Bonnie Allen, Associate University Librarian for Technical Services and Collection Development, was selected to attend a week long seminar for statistical analysis in assessment, sponsored by the Association of Research Libraries. The seminar supports the ARL LibQual project, which is a research project to establish a survey instrument to be used to assess service quality in academic libraries. The seminar focused on the use of software packages such as SPSS to statistically validate and analyze data. Bonnie leads OSU Libraries' participation in ARL's assessment project and is currently working with campus committees on curricular assessment. ❁



College of Forestry students, ca. 1922.

Middle School Students Tour the Valley Library Art Collection

by Nancy Wortman, Docent

On Thursday, May 23, 2002 eighteen students and their art teacher, Joel Weinstein, from Western View Middle School (now named Westland with the closing of Highland Middle School) came for an hour long tour of the Valley Library Art



Joel Weinstein and his Western View Middle School class learn about the Northwest Art Collection.

Collection. The tour was led by docent program member, Nancy Wortman.

Joel Weinstein first introduced his students to the art collection via the web where they could view the various art pieces from their computer screen. The teacher then compiled a list of art pieces based on the students' interests for the docent to focus on for the tour. This student's quote seemed to be the consensus of most of the students: "I loved the pictures that had tons of color and action in them."

Their most favorite art work and the one that they described as most "cool" was George Green's acrylic on wood, three dimensional art piece entitled, *Spell of the Magic Play*. This can be found on the 4th floor. Other pieces that students liked were the black and white photographs on the 2nd floor by Thomas Miller, the various sculptures on the west side of the building on each floor, the mixed media on paper pieces by David Nez and Katherine Ace's oil painting entitled, *September, The Call*. One student stated, "My favorite piece of art was the pencil drawing. I never knew you could make such a detailed picture like that with a pencil." This is located on the 1st floor and is entitled, *Still Water* by Richard Laycock.



Docent Nancy Wortman captivates a group of middle school students describing the various types of art located in the Valley Library Northwest Art Collection.

Another student liked Carl Morris' *Silver Creek 584*. He went on to say, "I like how he used different shapes and blues and red to create a really cool design." He added that he hopes to return to view the paintings again. You too, can take a virtual tour of the Northwest Art Collection of the Valley Library by going to OSU's home page, clicking on "library," then click on Northwest Art under Noteworthy Collections and you will see virtual tour of the Northwest Art Collection. This will whet your appetite to come in and see the wonderful and magnificent (terms used by the middle school students) artwork yourself! ☼

Pictured here is *Corvallis Ruminant* by Professor Yuji Hiratsuka of the Art Department at OSU. The "Kow" was designed by Hiratsuka for a charity fundraiser in Portland, Oregon, *Kows for Kids*. The exhibit featured 108 unique life-sized bovine works of art, and could be seen in different downtown Portland establishments from April to June this year. The artworks were auctioned off to raise money for the Trillium Family Services, (www.trilliumfamily.org), and New Avenues for Youth (www.newavenues.org). Hiratsuka's Kow was purchased by a College of Liberal Arts supporter, Joyce Dickerson, who requested that it be displayed in the library. The Kow can be found on the second floor, near the circulation desk.

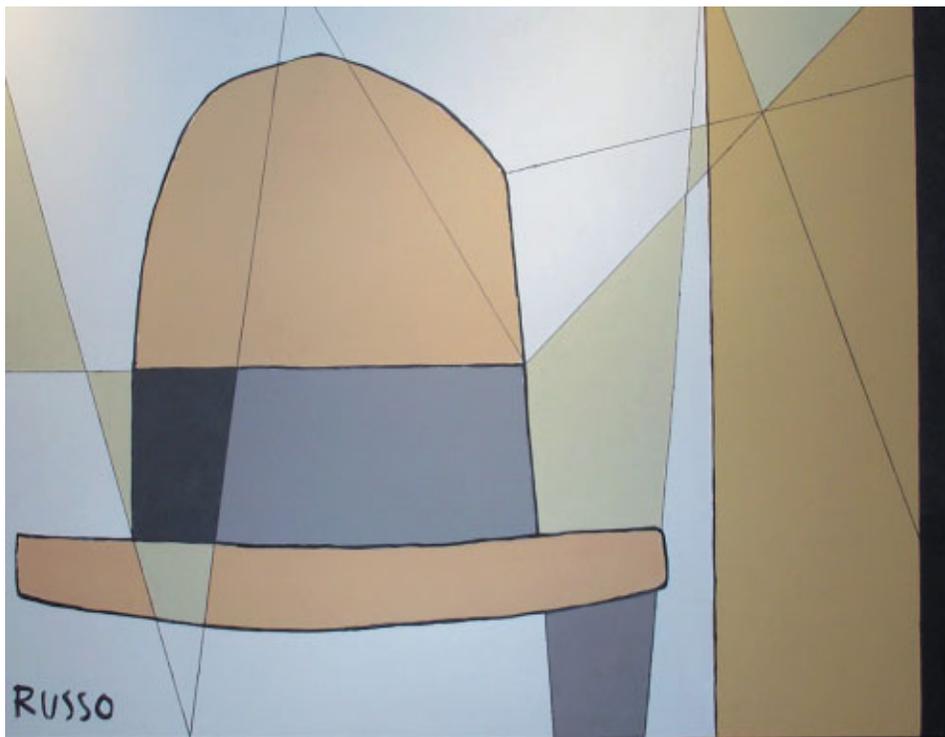


Michele Russo

by Judy Rudolph, Docent

When I was a child bicycling in my hometown, I often passed a stone retaining wall on which was a stone inset saying “WPA — 1939”. Many years elapsed before I discovered that the Works Project Administration of the New Deal did more than build bridges and walls. I learned that artists, part of the WPA in its Federal Art Program, had been recruited to create murals in those Depression years—artists like Aaron Douglas and Thomas Hart Benton and Michele Russo. Their work, often glorifying the “common man,” can still be seen in schools, YMCAs, and libraries in the country.

My interest in the movement was rekindled when I toured the art collection in the Valley Library, for there before me was a painting by Michele Russo. His life story is as interesting to me as his artistic journey. Russo was born in 1909 in Connecticut. As a child, he spent five years in Italy with his family. There he was introduced not only to the art of the nation but to humanistic values that would motivate



Michele Russo's *Orange Hat* (acrylic on canvas) is located on the Valley Library's third floor.

his art and his life through the years. After graduating from Yale in 1934, he was awarded a WPA mural project in Connecticut schools. For ten years during the Depression, he worked as a labor organizer and political activist.

In 1947 he moved to Portland and began a 26-year teaching career at Portland's Museum School, an important advocate of modern art at that time. In Portland his activism continued, focused now on artists and the arts. He helped to found Artists Equity, a co-op for professional artists, and the Portland Center for the Visual Arts. In 1975 he became chair of the Oregon Committee for the Arts in Public Places and in 1977 was appointed to the Metropolitan Arts Commission, the first artist to be so honored.

When looking at his work, we are aware that after Yale, he worked to establish a style of his own. Abandoning experiments with cubism and abstract expressionism as author Lois Allen tells us, he adopted the innovations of Modernism—flatness, altered perspective, and expressionistic color—and in the 1960s found a balance between naturalism and abstraction. One can see these features in his work in the Valley Library. Go to the third floor and turn left upon leaving the elevator. You will see Russo's *Orange Hat*. There it is—muted colors, flat image, minimal background divided into geometric spaces, flattened perspective. The viewer can see Russo's use of line, shape, and color to structure the composition.

However we view his work, we recognize it as that of an artist who has labored throughout his adult life for those humanistic values acquired as a child and worked to make art a more visible part of the culture and life here in the Northwest. ❧



Untitled (acrylic on canvas) by Sally Haley, the wife of artist Michele Russo, is located on the fifth floor of the Valley Library.



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