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The news media have offered abundant headlines about health care. The debate is robust with commentary on access, affordability and costs, and control over choices and decisions. As with any politically charged topic, we’ve been barraged with information as well as misinformation. Issues surrounding our health are at the very core of our everyday lives.

This issue of *continuum* explores the programs of our health sciences libraries and their critical role as part of both health education and health care delivery. We also continue the health theme with an exploration of the health and well-being of our University’s libraries through a “year in review” of accomplishments and recognition of our friends and donors.

Over the past several years, the roles of our libraries have been evolving with greater emphasis on integration of resources and expertise into campus curriculum and research. The programs of our health science libraries reflect these outward-directed trends. Whether it is in helping medical students learn how to mine research and clinical data to inform diagnosis or in assisting faculty who wish to make their research publications more accessible, the expertise of our information professionals is essential to the University’s health science programs and many other related disciplines.

The Libraries also are reaching out to the broader community and the state to ensure we are all good consumers of health information. Our HeLP Minnesota Seniors project is working with an assisted living facility to equip seniors with skills to find current information about health issues and engage in productive dialogue with their physicians. The combination of accurate information and communication techniques can be incredibly empowering to individuals trying to understand and make choices about their health care.

Our University Libraries received a special recognition of its contributions this past spring, as the winner of the Association of College and Research Libraries (ACRL) Excellence in Academic Libraries award. While the award was a testament to the excellent services and programs we offer, our staff was particularly commended for the innovative and strategic approaches developed to support our users’ information needs whenever, wherever, and however they are presented.

Such creativity and agility will serve us well as we face—similar to health care reform—challenges of cost, access, and strategic choices. The cost of publications continues to rise, with an annual inflation rate of 7 to 8% (not far off from the rise in health care costs). Specialized expertise is increasingly important to our profession, and technology is pervasive within our organization. In addition to the rapid rise of digital publishing and new tools for information discovery and use, technology also allows us to share some of our unique and rare collections, such as the Wangensteen Historical Library of Biology and Medicine.

As Ralph Waldo Emerson said, “the first wealth is health.” We in the Libraries are confident in our ability to support the health of the University and our community.

Stay healthy, stay informed.
Dig Deeper @ Your Library

Did you know that Minnesota’s libraries, along with the expertise of their staff, are at your fingertips? With MnKnows (read as “Minnesota Knows”), trusted information resources are just a click away at www.mnknows.org. Minitex, an information and resource sharing program of the Minnesota Office of Higher Education and the University of Minnesota Libraries, has launched this new portal to give Minnesotans one-stop access to statewide library services:

- Use the MnLINK Gateway at your public library to find books, CDs, DVDs, articles, and more; use your public library card to have them delivered to your local library.
- Discover photos, documents, and maps related to Minnesota history through Minnesota Reflections, an online archive of 45,000 items from more than 98 cultural heritage organizations across the state.
- Get real-time answers from a librarian 24/7 at AskMN, an online service available to all Minnesota residents and students.
- Plan sensible timelines for your student’s homework with the Research Project Calculator, a tool for students and teachers that breaks any project into manageable steps and e-mails reminders to help stay on track.

Digital Archive Marks Milestone

While the internet may be ever changing and ephemeral, the University Digital Conservancy (UDC) is providing a permanent home for the digital works of University units, faculty, staff, and students. Launched in summer 2007 with approximately 25 collections containing over 3,000 works, the UDC recently celebrated the deposit of the 10,000th item: a dissertation by history Ph.D. student John Thomas Wing on the politics of timber access. Other recent collections include the complete run of the Alumni Association’s magazine, from 1901 to the present (see conservancy.umn.edu/handle/48701).

While the UDC provides long-term preservation and access to institutional materials, another important University-based digital archive is capturing the worldwide work of a particular discipline. AgEcon Search, an agricultural and applied economics subject repository (ageconsearch.umn.edu), recently reached the 36,000 items mark, putting it in the number 6 spot on the internationally recognized “Top 400 Institutional Repositories” list.

continuum Online

Check out the new online home for continuum magazine: www.lib.umn.edu/continuum. If you would you rather read this magazine online we can take you off the hardcopy mailing list and send you an e-mail alert when the next issue is posted online. Send an e-mail to welsh066@umn.edu to request a online-only delivery.
The © Librarian Is In

It’s no secret that issues of copyright and intellectual property—already impenetrable to most—have grown more complicated in the digital era. With new technologies making it easy for instructors to share reading materials with their students and authors to share their work with the world, questions about copyright, fair use, and author’s rights abound. The University Libraries now have a librarian poised to help the community navigate these issues.

Nancy Sims joined the Libraries in July to lead the Copyright Education Initiative, a program promoting understanding of copyright issues in teaching, research, and scholarship. In her role as Copyright Program Librarian, Sims begins a new chapter in her work advocating for the public interest on the issues of copyright, intellectual property, and technology law and policy. Sims will provide educational consultation services and workshops to the University community.

Sims has a master’s in library science from Rutgers and experience in instructional technology at the University of Michigan Libraries. While earning a law degree focused on intellectual property at Michigan, Sims held internships with the online civil liberties advocacy group Electronic Frontier Foundation and Silicon Valley law firm Fenwick & West, LLP. To learn more about the copyright resources available from the Libraries, see www.lib.umn.edu/copyright/ or contact Nancy Sims at copyinfo@umn.edu.

Need Info? Get it NOW

University of Minnesota students and faculty are accustomed to having ready access to world-class collections and reference librarians. Now the vast resources of the University Libraries are available to clients around the globe through InfoNOW, a new fee-based, confidential information service.

Created in early 2009 through the merger of the Libraries’ BIS (Biomedical Information Services) and ESTIS (Engineering, Science, and Technology Information Services), InfoNOW is not limited to medical or science subjects. Expert researchers and information professionals handle a wide range of research topics, serving primarily scientific, medical, business, marketing, and legal professionals. A new streamlined, Web-based submission and tracking system provides faster document delivery and higher quality scans. Interested clients do not need to be affiliated with the University. Find a complete list of services and rates at www.lib.umn.edu/infonow.

We’re Home to Holmes

The popularity of a new Sherlock Holmes movie has led to a resurgence of interest in the stories of the London-based consulting detective. Those looking for the most complete collection of Holmes artifacts need only to turn to the University of Minnesota Libraries, where the Sherlock Holmes Collections constitute the world’s largest gathering of Holmes material in the world.

From manuscripts and rare books to Holmes related toys and games, this collection of nearly 16,000 volumes and 60,000 artifacts is a must stop for any Holmes enthusiast. Learn more about the collections—and the media’s recent interest in them—at www.lib.umn.edu/holmes.
THE ROAD TO HEALTH

BY ERIN PETERSON

The health care reform debate has focused on offering better care and lower costs. Health sciences librarians play a key role in achieving those goals.

It’s a cool, sleepy morning in August, but inside a conference room at University of Minnesota Medical Center–Fairview, things are heating up. Meghan Sebasky and Greg Weber, chief residents in the department of internal medicine at the University of Minnesota Medical School, have presented a case study of a 65-year-old man with skin blemishes and fatigue. Two dozen medical students and residents sit around a table and pepper Sebasky with queries about the man’s condition. How long has this been going on? What medications is he taking? How’s his appetite?

This high-stakes version of 20 Questions, a daily exercise known as the morning report, helps students and residents make a diagnosis. Today, students have little trouble determining the patient is suffering from dermatomyositis, a muscle disease characterized by a skin rash. Still, at the end of the 45-minute session, Jim Beattie, associate director for the University’s Health Sciences Libraries, pops up from the side of the room to showcase several Web sites, including MDConsult, Ovid, and PubMed, all of which can help doctors shorten the list of possible causes of their patients’ symptoms.

These online tools play a critical role not only in helping health care providers give patients better care, but also in lowering overall health care costs—one of the critical components in the health care reform debate that’s happening in Washington and around the country. Beattie says that health sciences librarians can teach practitioners how to use these online tools and databases, helping them become more informed, which can mean fewer expensive
and unnecessary tests for their patients. More information means “you don’t do things that don’t give you much bang for your buck,” he says.

As politicians wrangle over the best ways to improve and reduce costs of medical care, health sciences libraries and librarians are quietly working on these issues as well, says Linda Watson, director of the University’s Health Sciences Libraries and past president of the Association of Academic Health Sciences Libraries. “We are under the radar,” she acknowledges. “But we feel we have a role in helping citizens stay on top of information that can help them make informed decisions.”

By helping health care providers find the best research and resources, guiding today’s medical students to the tools that will help them throughout their career, and directing patients to clear, accurate health information, health sciences librarians are making a real difference in the way patients receive care. They’re working to make care smarter, more effective, and less expensive.

**Building a Smarter Health Care Consumer**

This year isn’t the first time that health care reform has been a top political priority, but for consumers, the world is a vastly different place than it was in the early 1990s, when the Clinton administration was pushing for change. People relied heavily on their doctors to get their medical information; Google hadn’t been invented yet.

These days, more than half of all American adults get health information online. A Pew Research Center survey notes that nearly three quarters of people between the ages of 18 and 49 head to the Internet to get information about medical issues.

Those statistics are one reason that health sciences librarians want consumers to know how to find reputable sources of information before they head to the clinic. “We want people to talk to their health care provider and be educated about their condition and have good questions to ask,” says Anne Beschnett, liaison and outreach librarian for the University’s Bio-Medical Library. “It’s not about doing a Google search and finding a miracle cure for cancer.”

At the University, health sciences librarians have tackled a range of initiatives to help consumers get access to smart, unbiased information. In 2007, they launched My Health Minnesota → Go Local. A service of the University’s Health Sciences Libraries, the Mayo Clinic Libraries, and Minitex (a joint program of the Office of Higher Education and the University of Minnesota), the Web site harnesses the resources of the National Library of Medicine and provides accurate information on more than 800 health conditions as well as an online directory of nearby clinics, support groups, and health programs. For Minnesotans seeking health care options and information, My Health Minnesota → Go Local is reliable one-stop shopping.

The Health Sciences Libraries have also partnered with public libraries statewide. Because public libraries are often the first place people go for information after they’ve been diagnosed with a disease, health sciences librarians have offered presentations and resources to public librarians so they can help patrons get reliable, up-to-date health information.

Some outreach efforts are even more direct. In September 2009, Beschnett and several University researchers started work on a health literacy program called HeLp Minnesota Seniors. Teaming up with Boutwells Landing, an assisted living facility in Stillwater, Beschnett and others on the research team developed a series of health literacy classes, including courses on communicating effectively with doctors and finding reliable information online. The classes are sorely needed: Not only do people older than 65 account for a disproportionate number of hospital stays, but they are also the least likely of all adults to have the ability to comprehend key health information. Beschnett hopes the project is the start of something bigger: “We hope to develop basic course materials so that other people in senior living facilities can use it as a tool kit,” she says.

While the approaches that librarians use to improve consumer health are varied, they share a common theme,
says Beattie. “We know how to find health information quickly and well,” he says. “We’re the translators and connectors. We help people make connections to health information, whether they’re a patient, doctor, or researcher.”

Those connections do more than just improve health literacy—they may also help reduce ballooning health care costs: a 1999 study conducted by Georgetown University’s Center on an Aging Society found that low health literacy cost Americans $73 billion in additional health care costs each year.

**All Available Evidence**

Evidence-based medicine—the practice of using the best available information to make decisions about the care of patients—has become something of a buzz phrase during the health care debate. And while the idea of using the best possible facts to arrive at a diagnosis is an appealing one, it’s also an incredibly labor-intensive one. It’s also where health sciences librarians play a central role.

Health professionals can spend years in school and residency programs, but learning about new technologies and techniques continues for a career. An editorial in the *British Medical Journal* estimated that a typical physician would have to read 19 journal articles every day of the year just to keep up with the flood of advances. Such expectations are unreasonable, of course; health sciences librarians help health care providers sift through the acres of new information.

Many doctors, when facing a medical issue for the first time, will ask other doctors for advice. While this method can be effective, sometimes further research is required. Liaison librarian Lisa McGuire believes that a good health sciences librarian can be as helpful as a doctor’s smartest colleague. “How do you do something? What’s worked somewhere else? What are best practices?” she says. “There are so many sources out there, but we can help focus questions and uncover those pieces of information.”

Researchers, too, count on health sciences librarians to help them find the proverbial needle in the Bio-Medical Library’s haystack of 430,000 print volumes and myriad e-resources. Del Reed, who works in reference services, recently helped dig up statistics for a researcher working on a book about cancer and guided another through the labyrinthine health databases created by the government. “The government puts out all sorts of statistical resources, but for the most part, they’re not very intuitive for users,” he says. “That’s why I’m here: to help people work their way through them to get what they need.”

Perhaps the most ambitious project in the works is a proposal under development and sponsored in part by the Health Sciences Libraries that would give all Minnesota health care providers online access to an array of clinical information resources. While the licensing costs could be up to $2 million, Watson believes that providing such access to the state’s 200,000 health professionals and students would be well worth the cost. “We’re trying to get good information to rural health professionals so they can have up-to-date information,” she says. “That broad access is key for us.”

Evidence-based medicine may be an exceptional way to deliver health care. Providing the tools and guidance to help practitioners do that is an essential first step in that process.

**Educating Future Health Care Providers**

Teaching the next generation of doctors, nurses, dentists, pharmacists, allied health professionals, public health professionals, and veterinarians to navigate myriad printed and online journals and databases is a critical task—especially for students who have been raised on Wikipedia and Google. “People think that just because they’ve done a Google search that they’ve gotten all the resources that are out there,” says Reed. “It gives them a false sense of confidence. But you’ve got to know the limitations of your information resources.”

Health sciences librarians are eager to help students broaden and deepen their searches for information. While teaching students how to use the resources within the Health Sciences Libraries isn’t a formal part of the University’s Academic Health Center curricula, some instructors have pulled in librarians to do mini-tutorials when students are assigned research projects, and many students sign up for one-on-one reference consultations.

McGuire sees this as an opportunity not just to share specific tools, but to teach them techniques that they can use in the future. “I feel like if I can help students build the skills they need to find information, it’s a lifelong skill,” she says. “When you understand how a database is put together, how
to create an effective search strategy, you can take that information and apply it to whatever you’re working on. I think a lot of professional schools assume that people are learning these skills at the undergraduate level or the high school level, but that’s not always the case. Our goal is take them from where they are to where they need to be in their professional career.”

In recent years, a required primary care clerkship course at the University’s medical school included a project in which students researched common medical questions or topics. The students turned that research into reader-friendly brochures that could be given to patients with questions on the topic. The health sciences librarians helped oversee the research process and showed students tools they needed to make sure the brochures were simple and jargon-free. Now, says Beattie, the brochures are all available online (see sidebar). He notes that the collection receives hundreds of downloads each month, with pink eye and lactose intolerance being some of the most popular topics.

For Beattie, such projects illuminate the many ways librarians play a role in helping change health care through small but real improvements over time. “When you’re dealing with health care, you need a variety of experts to direct their intellectual firepower at complex problems,” he says. “They’re trying to solve problems in real time. Our role is helping train health professionals to access quality health information quickly as it relates to solving patient problems.”

Providing better health care is not just about reforming the current system, but fundamentally shifting the way the health care providers and patients connect with information and each other. By providing access and guidance to the wealth of health information contained online and in the pages of books and journals, health sciences librarians are playing a vital role in changing—and improving—health care.

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Read All About It

These resources, developed and organized by students and medical library staff at the University of Minnesota, can help all Minnesotans find better care and better information.

**My Health Minnesota → Go Local**

**WHERE TO FIND IT:** www.medlineplus.gov/minnesota

**WHAT IT IS:** A free, online directory of health care services and providers.

**HOW TO USE IT:** Find your county on a clickable map, then select your area of interest; alternately, choose the service you require to see a listing of locations. Also visit the link to Medline Plus, with information on 800 common conditions.

**Patient Education Handouts**

**WHERE TO FIND THEM:** conservancy.umn.edu/handle/5603

**WHAT THEY ARE:** Nearly 200 easy-to-read brochures about a variety of common ailments, from the flu to bronchitis.

**HOW TO USE THEM:** Browse by title, or type in a key word, to find an array of brochures available to download.

**Bio-Medical Library Resources**

**WHERE TO FIND THEM:** Online resources are at biomed.lib.umn.edu/guides/personal-health. If you’re on the East Bank of the Minneapolis campus area, stop by the library’s second-floor service desk in Diehl Hall, at 505 Essex Street SE, adjacent to the University of Minnesota Medical Center, the Mayo Memorial Building, and the Phillips-Wangensteen Building.

**WHAT IT IS:** The Web site provides link to resources about personal health recommended by librarians at the Bio-Medical Library. The library has a consumer health area with comfortable seating area and a selection of consumer-friendly books and magazines on an array of health issues.

**HOW TO USE IT:** Browse the vast resources on this page, and if you need additional help, reference librarians are available Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. via e-mail, phone, instant message, and in person to answer questions and to help direct users to additional resources. The consumer health area is available to the public during the library’s open hours, listed at biomed.lib.umn.edu.
An Award–Winning Year

Cupcakes and Trumpets and Libraries, Oh My!

So read the headline on a flier posted around campus last spring, inviting the public to a presentation ceremony for the 2009 Excellence in Academic Libraries Award. Given each year by the American Library Association/Association of College & Research Libraries (ACRL), the award is a wonderful tribute to the creativity, dedication, and excellent service that Libraries staff provides to the campus.

450 cupcakes were given out in 23 minutes at the beginning of the celebration, which featured members of the marching band playing Minnesota favorites and an appearance by Goldy Gopher. Photos from the event, along with the nomination statement and remarks from university librarian Wendy Pradt Lougee, provost E. Thomas Sullivan, and ACRL president Erika Linke are available online at wiki.lib.umn.edu/Administration.

Memories of Memorial Stadium Exhibit Cheered by Gopher Fans

University Archives staff were on the road this past summer and fall to promote their online archive honoring the history of Memorial Stadium. Visitors to the State Fair and an open house at the new TCF Bank Stadium were enthusiastic about the site, which allows the public to share their own memories alongside historical photos, game footage, programs, correspondence, and other materials from the archives. Buzz on Gopher football message boards was equally fervent, with one fan claiming that it was the best Web site ever created by the University of Minnesota. Browse the archive—and upload your own stories, photos, and videos—at brickhouse.lib.umn.edu.

Celebrating a Man’s Reach

Throughout his 95 years, former governor and University benefactor Elmer L. Andersen was no stranger to adversity, to the improbable idea, to the impossible dream. His vision and perseverance was applied to seemingly endless endeavors—from building an international corporation to championing fair housing—mentoring everyone along the way, from his shipping room crew to university presidents. Many of those people touched by his life and unending optimism were present at a June celebration honoring his 100th birthday, where a new exhibit and documentary about his life and legacy were unveiled.
Living Legend

From a family farmhouse in Madison, Minnesota, poet Robert Bly changed the way Americans write and read poetry. The career of Minnesota’s first Poet Laureate and internationally recognized poet, translator, social critic, and author was the subject of a three-day conference held this past April. Keynoted by acclaimed scholar-poet and U of M alumnus Lewis Hyde, “Robert Bly In This World” brought renowned scholars, editors, poets, and translators from around the world to the Twin Cities to discuss and celebrate Bly’s wide-ranging achievements and influence. The highlight of the conference was a festive poetry reading by Robert Bly and Coleman Barks, accompanied by musicians Marcus Wise and David Whetstone (see the center insert for more about the efforts to acquire the Bly papers, from conference organizer James Lenfestey).

This fall a new online exhibit was launched, providing a sneak peek at the Robert Bly papers. Featured are correspondence from members of the literary world, including James Dickey, George Plimpton, James Wright, Lewis Hyde, Andrei Voznesensky, Joyce Carol Oates, and Donald Hall. Other notable correspondents include Jimmy Carter, John Densmore, Mark Rylance, and Sigurd Olson. “Robert Bly Revealed” can be found at digital.lib.umn.edu/pachyderm/robertbly/.

NOTABLE ACQUISITIONS

Upper Midwest Literary Archives

Graywolf Press Archives

Founded in 1974, Graywolf Press is one of Minneapolis’s premier non-profit literary publishers, specializing in novels, memoirs, short stories, essays, and memoirs by writers and poets such as Jane Kenyon, Sven Birkerts, Brenda Ueland, and U professors David Treuer and Charles Baxter. The Press archives date back to the Press’s inception and include books, prospectuses, corrected and uncorrected page proofs, author manuscripts, galleys, and correspondence between writers and editors, as well as the correspondence of Press founder Scott Walker. Marketing, development, and publicity materials, as well as production materials, art mock-ups (like this cover mockup to the right), and a number of letterpress books published in Graywolf’s early years are just some of the treasures to be found in the archive, which will be available for public use and research in 2010.
Dear Friends,

At the September meeting of the Friends of the University of Minnesota Libraries board, members were asked what instigated their interest in serving on this board. Almost every one of us told of happy memories of library use as a child—school libraries, bookmobiles, neighborhood libraries, or library service through the mail. Thus, even though the 14 libraries, the numerous special collections and reference and research sources, the various technological resources, the thousands of rare and current books and periodicals, and the many expert librarians of the University Libraries are a far cry from our childhood libraries, there is an invaluable link. Like the elementary school library or the city branch library down the street, the University Libraries connect for us the excitement and the reassurance that no end of knowledge is available and accessible to us at that place we call “the library.”

Likewise, all Friends of the Libraries, not only the board, can find at the University Libraries deeper and increasingly varied avenues to current information and fuller understanding of subjects far and wide. Those of us who earned our degrees from this university, even just a few years ago, are often astonished to learn of changes in currents of knowledge and prevailing systems of thought when we tap into today’s library holdings and offerings.

The Friends of the Libraries sponsor several special events—some wholly social, some intellectual, some both—each year. This past year we had a Feast of Words evening with dinner and speaker James Kakalios of the U’s School of Physics and Astronomy, an afternoon musical delight with VocalEssence conductor and pianist Philip Brunelle and soprano Maria Jette, and an Annual Dinner with well-known writer Patricia Hampl. The Friends also supported the Libraries in its celebration honoring the 100th birthday of former Minnesota Governor and Libraries benefactor Elmer L. Andersen, complete with an exhibition exploring Andersen’s impact on the University, the state, and the nation.

It is an extraordinary opportunity to be a Friend of the Libraries, and the other Friends are a part of what makes this service a pleasure. Energetic, creative, highly intelligent, well-educated and imaginative, the current board of the Friends includes committee chairs Pete Magee, a scientist and former U dean; Jan Price, a librarian with the Metropolitan Council; Emily Anne Tuttle, a former Minnesota state senator; Karen Koepp, an editor with the Minnesota Orchestra; Judy Hornbacher, a retired secondary education administrator; and Dennis Johnson, a retired college president. The group, working closely with Friends coordinator Lanaya Stangret, development director Kathy McGill, and university librarian Wendy Pradt Lougee, are planning several initiatives for the coming year, one being special attention to preservation and conservation. The Friends board members are looking forward to becoming better informed about preservation and conservation of library materials and to our developing support for the professional librarians tasked with this vital work.

Being a Friend of the Libraries is a great position to be in. It is fun, educationally expansive, and socially a joy. I recommend it highly. It keeps our brains working, our social skills oiled, and smiles of discovery on our faces.

Gayle Graham Yates
President, Friends of the Libraries
Thank you to our Friends and Supporters

This report recognizes all contributions to the University of Minnesota Libraries for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2009. Although every effort has been made to ensure accuracy, errors may occur. If we have omitted your name or listed your name incorrectly, please contact Lanaya Stangret at 612-624-9339 or stangret@umn.edu.

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Endowing a Love of Reading

Dr. Robert McCollister, who spent 40 years on the U medical school faculty and still sees patients at the Boynton Clinic, loves reading and the role of the library in encouraging a love for literature and reading. In 2007, he and his wife Virginia endowed the McCollister Collection for Contemporary Literature, housed in Wilson Library.

Historically, the Libraries have only been able to purchase a limited number of popular fiction titles for its collection. The McCollister endowment has created a special section of contemporary fiction and non-fiction for the use and appreciation of the University’s faculty and students. The collection has proved very popular, with a high circulation rate and many positive comments from users, including “thanks for the fun books!” and “the new books shelf is great; I love being able to stop by the library and browse them.”
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The Face of Our Friends
Endowing a Love of Books

As founder of the Minnesota Center for the Book Arts, U law school alumna Bj Fesler sees books as something more than containers for information. This bibliophelia led her to create, along with her late husband David, a fund to support the special and rare book collections in Andersen Library. The David R. and Elizabeth P. Fesler Endowment for Special Collections has made possible the acquisition of local and regional work by fine press printers and book artists, and in a few cases, work from beyond the Midwest. In fact, the Fesler endowment has turned an artist book collection that was fairly small a decade ago into “one of the finest collections in the country,” as one book artist recently told curator Tim Johnson.
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Gratitude to Old Teachers: 
Collecting Robert Bly

James P. Lenfestey

When I first learned that the papers of poet Robert Bly were to be sold, I felt strongly they should remain in Minnesota, where Bly grew up and built his influential career as a literary and cultural pioneer. This opinion was quickly seconded by my friend Rob Rulon-Miller, a nationally recognized antiquarian book and manuscript expert based in St. Paul.

Appraiser John Wronoski of Boston assessed Bly as “by any account among the most important of living poets” and his archive as “among the most extensive and complete we have encountered or of which we are aware for any author of his generation (or a subsequent generation).” Mr. Wronoski established a value of $775,000.

I agreed to work with the staff of the University Libraries Archives and Special Collections to raise the funds necessary for the acquisition.

The story proved an easy one to tell, for in his fifty years of prodigious literary and cultural accomplishment Bly amassed an international following of devoted readers and supporters. Through my own participation in the Minnesota literary community and the Great Mother Conference founded by Bly, I was able to gather a broad-based committee of Bly admirers committed to the purchase.

Among the dozens of people critical to this effort, I can mention only a few. Manuscripts curator Al Lathrop (now retired) and Kathy McGill of the development office of the University Libraries provided essential intellectual and strategic support. David Whetstone, who has accompanied Bly on sitar in poetry concerts for more than twenty years, pointed me toward Bly friends he believed would be helpful. Among those was New York poet Myra Shapiro, a devoted student of Bly, and her businessman husband Harold. When Harold, an experienced fundraiser, agreed to join me as co-chair of the campaign, I knew we had the tools to complete our financial task.

In 1993, Robert Bly published the poem “Gratitude to Old Teachers.”

When we stride or stroll across a frozen lake,  
We place our feet where they have never been.  
We walk upon the unwalked. But we are uneasy.  
Who is down there but our old teachers?

Water that once could take no human weight—  
We were students then—holds up our feet,  
And goes on ahead of us for a mile.  
Beneath us the teachers, and around us the stillness.

The 2006 acquisition of the Robert Bly papers, held now in the Elmer L. Andersen Library, represents the gratitude of hundreds of volunteers and contributors who believe that the lessons of our “old teacher” should remain accessible to support the “uneasy” feet of future generations of students.

On a related note, I was privileged to serve with Elmer L. Andersen on a nonprofit board and to interview him not long before his death. My admiration for Elmer Andersen made my efforts on behalf of the archive he believed in and endowed all the more sweet.
Become a Friend of the Libraries

Private support is essential as we seek to fulfill our mission to inspire learning and discovery through information resources, collaboration, and expertise; your financial contributions enable us to remain at the forefront of academic libraries. Basic membership in the Friends is $40 each year; at the $80 level, you will receive borrowing privileges.

To join, or for more information about the Friends, visit friends.lib.umn.edu, call 612-624-9339, or e-mail stangret@umn.edu.

Benefits include:

- Invitations to lectures, exhibit openings, author readings, and other special events at the University Libraries. Recent events have featured Jane Brody, Patricia Hampl, Robert Bly, Ishmael Reed, Lewis Lapham, Philip Brunelle, and Maria Jette.
- A subscription to continuum (annual magazine) and News and Events (thrice-yearly newsletter).
- Discounts at the University of Minnesota Bookstore, located in Coffman Memorial Union.

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Children’s Home Society of Minnesota has been an important innovator and leader in services for orphans and other children in need of temporary foster care or adoption, both regionally and nationally, for more than a century. Its Korean adoption program grew to be one of the largest in the nation and they pioneered the development of post-adoption services to families. Their records provide an overview of the long-term development of the agency and its programs through board minutes, newsletters, and historical summaries of the agency.

The collection will be known as the Children’s Home Society of Minnesota because all records are from the era prior to its 2000 merger with another agency to become Children’s Home Society & Family Services (CHSFS). Post-2000 records will be held under the CHSFS name (whose records were already held by the Social Welfare History Archives) with cross references in place to guide users between the two collections. Details about these records can be found at special.lib.umn.edu/findaid/xml/sw0289.xml.

Theatre de la Jeune Lune

Theatre de la Jeune Lune was a celebrated theater company based in Minneapolis. The company—founded in France in 1978 by Dominique Serrand, Vincent Gracieux, and Barbara Berlovitz—split its time performing between Paris and Minneapolis until it settled permanently in Minnesota in 1985. Awarded a Regional Theatre Tony Award in 2005, the theater was shut down in 2008. The archives are currently being processed and contain, among other items, costumes like the masks shown here, from a production of *Hamlet*. 

Carl Machover archive

Carl Machover is a computer graphics pioneer, internationally known spokesman for electronic graphic display, author, editor, and founder of the firm Machover Associates, a computer graphics consultancy founded in 1976. Machover’s archive contains the extant business records of Machover Associates (including correspondence with many of the most influential computer companies in the United States), videotapes, CDs, books, and periodicals. This archive documents the development of the computer graphics industry from the early 1970s to the beginning of the 21st century. Subjects addressed in the collection include 3-D imaging, applied graphics, color graphics, data processing, ergonomics, visual games and entertainment, image processing, modeling and animation, multimedia, output and display devices, computer graphic presentations, electronic and optical publishing, high speed scanning, computer art, global positioning systems, robotics, weather simulation technology, virtual reality, and all segments of computer-aided design and manufacturing. The collection is currently being processed, but interested parties may contact either the Archivist or Assistant Archivist at the Charles Babbage Institute to get more information or to schedule an appointment to examine materials. More detailed finding aids will be made available online as they are completed.
Illustrator Stephen Gammell, 1989 Caldecott Awardee for *The Song and Dance Man* by Karen Ackerman, has donated original art for many of his earlier books, including: *Airmail to the Moon; And Then the Mouse; Blackbird Singing; Day of the Blizzard; Demo and the Dolphin; Flash and the Swan; A Furl of Fairy Wind; The Ghost of Tillie Jean Cassaway; Ghosts; The Glory Horse; Halloween Poems; The Hawks of Chelney; Hide; Humble Pie; The Kelpie’s Pearls; Leo Possessed; Let Me Hear You Whisper; Meet the Vampire; Meet the Werewolf; Nabby Adams’ Diary; A Net to Catch the Wind; The Old Banjo; A Regular Rolling Noah; The Search: A Biography of Leo Tolstoy; Stonewall; The Story of Mr. and Mrs. Vinegar; Terrible Things; Thanksgiving Poems; Waiting to Waltz; Who Kidnapped the Sheriff?; and Yesterday’s Island.

**Andersen Horticultural Library**

**Highgrove Florilegium: Watercolours Depicting Plants Grown in the Garden at Highgrove [at the invitation of HRH The Prince of Wales].**


*The Highgrove Florilegium* is an exceptional work of art, not only in terms of the botanical art contained therein, but also in the construction of the volumes.

In the long tradition of florilegia (literally, collections of flowers), this work depicts living plants of a particular collection, in this case, the garden of Prince Charles, Highgrove. *The Highgrove Florilegium* contains original prints of 124 watercolors painted by several dozen contemporary botanical artists from around the world. The scientific name, history of its origins, distribution, uses, and a detailed botanical description is included for each plant depicted. Each of the two volumes is wrapped in its own handmade wool blanket. The Andersen Horticultural Library has a number of florilegia in its collection, including several from the early 19th century that document plants from Malmaison, the garden of Josephine Bonaparte. Josephine commissioned Pierre-Joseph Redouté, arguably the finest botanical artist who ever lived, to paint them for her, a project that left her millions of francs in debt when she died.
By Katrina Vandenberg

In the first-year medical students’ gross anatomy class, a talk on the history of dissection has just ended. Now the students are out of their seats and milling around the front of their lecture hall, poring over a display of anatomy atlases that are hundreds of years old.

“It’s fun,” says curator Elaine Challacombe of the lecture, which she helps prepare every year. “The students might never find us up here otherwise...they get fascinated, and then they come up and use the library.”

“Up here” is the fifth floor of Diehl Hall, and “us” is the Owen H. Wangensteen Historical Library of Biology and Medicine, a broad-based collection of nearly 70,000 rare books and journals, manuscripts, and artifacts spanning six centuries, including hundreds of anatomy atlases.

What’s so fascinating about them? “These were made before there was an understanding of the body as cellular, and the drawings are done more as works of art,” Challacombe said, holding out the atlases. In one, drawn by Pietro de Cortona in the eighteenth century, a woman is holding her insides open to show her uterus. The wall next to her has also opened; it, too, has a uterus inside. Another atlas by D’Agoty, a pioneer in the process of color printing, has backgrounds done in a brilliant green. In another, a meticulously drawn fly sits on the linens draping a woman. One 1702 atlas by Remlin is in the form of a pop-up book.

“This artist gave his cadavers beautiful faces, nearly heroic, like something out of literature,” Challacombe said, holding up an atlas by Joseph Maclise. “Cadavers came from destitute and homeless populations. They almost certainly didn’t look like this.”

Both Challacombe and Jennifer Gunn, associate professor in the history of medicine program, emphasize that knowing one’s history doesn’t mean dismissing what’s come before as ignorant. “People often expect the history of medicine to be the march of progress, a display of great discoveries in which everything before germ theory is ignorant,” Gunn said. “But the history of medicine is really about health and the condition of health; it’s about the belief systems and organizations we’ve created.”

**IMAGE:** Maclise, Joseph. Surgical anatomy / by Joseph Maclise. 2nd ed. London : J. Churchill, 1856. 1 v. (unpaged), 52 leaves of plates (some col.) ; 54 cm. TC Bio-Med Wangensteen Flat WO M165s 1856 Non-Circulating
“Certain issues never go away. So often only the diagnostic tools are new,” Challacombe added. “It’s always best for medical students to know what came before, and how to search the literature for it.”

Wangensteen’s Legacy

Doctor Owen H. Wangensteen, for whom the Historical Library of Biology and Medicine is named, felt similarly. He was fascinated by the emphasis on history at the European centers where he studied, Challacombe said, and considered learning one’s history an important part of education. “He believed that people could get good ideas from studying medical history — that looking at the way people handled problems in the past could give a novel perspective and bump you out of the box, help you think more creatively,” Gunn said.

Wangensteen understood the power of bumping one’s self out of the box. He grew up on a farm in Lake Park, Minnesota, and went on to change the way surgeons were trained and educated in the United States. When Wangensteen began his own studies, people considered surgeons mere mechanics. But by the time of his death in 1981, surgeons could be esteemed researchers who published their findings. They were pioneers, like Wangensteen’s former students Christiaan Barnard of South Africa and Norman Shumway of Stanford, CA, who performed the world’s first heart transplants, or other former students who became professors of surgery at more than thirty institutions worldwide.

“Wangensteen was a driver,” Challacombe said, “one of those people who was constantly thinking.” His New York Times obituary describes him as someone who often rose at 3:30 a.m. to read for a few hours before he went to work. His best-known innovation is a suction technique he developed in the 1930s, to combat the intestinal obstructions that often killed patients after surgery. Wangensteen suction is believed to have saved tens of thousands of lives, especially during the Second World War, and is still used today. But years later, when Challacombe asked the late Wangensteen’s wife to help her hunt down the patent, Challacombe discovered that the doctor had never filed one. He felt it would be immoral to restrict access to a technique that could help so many, Challacombe said.

From Medical Students to Romance Novelists

So perhaps Dr. Wangensteen would appreciate what goes on these days at the library named after him. (Unlike many collections named after someone, this library did not begin as Wangensteen’s private collection, nor did he select its books, though he was a force behind its creation and support in the 1960s.) The library serves a broad humanities base, and people from all over the world find their way there online, if not to Diehl Hall. Women’s studies faculty use works in psychiatry and look at artifacts like speculums. Art history majors study prints by Dürer. Landscapers, homeopaths, and pharmaceutical researchers explore various botanical collections, including books on the medicinal qualities of mushrooms. “These books have a tendency to disappear in libraries, for reasons you might expect.” Challacombe said, “We don’t let people take them out.”

Regents Professor of Comparative Literature Richard Leppert used the library’s anatomy atlases to help write Art and the Committed Eye. Authors research historical novels here, using sources like the one-of-a-kind letters written by seven generations of French surgeons, the Pamard family, or the letters of nineteenth-century medical student James Stuart. Prolific local children’s writer and editor Sylvia Johnson used drawings from the library’s herbals to illustrate Tomatoes, Potatoes, Corn and Beans: How the Foods of the Americas Changed Eating Around the World.

“Once, an author who often did research here gave me a box of her books,” Challacombe said. “They all turned out to be romance novels.”

Sometimes lawyers conduct research for lawsuits, though confidentiality issues keep them from telling Challacombe much about what they’re looking for—tricky when she’s the one who must retrieve materials from the stacks. “On one case, it took me two weeks to figure out what they wanted,” she said.

Authentic Information

Because Challacombe works one-on-one with everyone from undergraduates to external researchers, Gunn said that she thinks of Challacombe as a teacher, too. “Teaching is more fun when you work with librarians who not only help, but teach,” she said. Challacombe especially aids Gunn’s
undergraduates in narrowing topics, finding materials, and synthesizing sources. “Elaine can pull out artifacts like surgical tools and things from the dental collection . . . the students are totally into it,” Gunn said.

Gunn hopes that her undergraduates who don’t plan to become health professionals or historians will learn critical thinking skills if they put their hands on what librarians call “authentic information” about the past. “I want them to look at one of those atlases and think, ‘When dissection wasn’t common, how did they get these drawings? How did they put together this information?’” she said. “It’s hard to dismiss the past as ‘ignorant’ when you consider how information was packaged, disseminated, and used.”

Consider, for example, one of the library’s receipt books. Receipt books were usually kept by wealthy women of the house, in the days when nearly all health care was done at home, and contained instructions on how to cure ailments. This receipt book, kept by Englishwoman Mary Pewe from 1636 to the mid-1680s, is valuable in part because Pewe cites all her sources. It’s also “beautifully written . . .” said Challacombe, opening the yellowed book to display over seven hundred tidy handwritten pages. What does Pewe know about caring for her family? Her entry on curing sexually transmitted disease begins, “Take a dead man’s bones and burn them . . .” Another suggests cleaning the teeth with broom and ash. It doesn’t sound appealing, but might be at least partly effective. “Ash is a basic ingredient in soap,” Challacombe said.

The Wangensteen Library shows us that there’s nothing inevitable about what we know. Westerners used the humoral theory of medicine for over two thousand years; the nineteenth-century germ theory is just the latest in a series of ideas that has moved people toward a new understanding of the body. “Biomedicine is our model, but it has only been so for the last 150 years,” said Gunn. “Our attraction to alternative medicines shows that we know biomedicine isn’t all there is.”

Gunn also noted that the debate over the federal government’s role in health care—about doctors, fee for service, and economic competition—isn’t new. An act passed in the 1920s by a crop of newly eligible women voters, the Shepherd Townsend Act, was aimed at improving the health of the country’s babies after medical examiners for the First World War draft learned that many young men weren’t healthy enough to fight. The American Medical Association fought the act the entire seven years it was in place; doctors worried about being able to compete economically with the government.

Certain issues never go away, Challacombe said. The past is not a steady march of progress, Gunn said. Perhaps William Faulkner might add, “The past is never dead. It’s not even past.”

visiting the Wangensteen Historical Library of Biology and Medicine

Although items in the Wangensteen Library do not circulate, members of the public may view the collections onsite. The library is open Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., and researchers are strongly encouraged to make an appointment.

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image: Spiegel, Adriaan van de, 1578-1625. Adriani Spigelii Opera quae extant omnia. Ex recensione Joh. Antonidae vander Linden Amsterdami, apud Iohannem Blaev, 1645. 2 v. in 1 illus., plates, port. 42 x 27 cm. Other Title Works. 1645 TC Bio-Med Wangensteen Folio 611 Sp4 Non-Circulating
During the third week of October this year, libraries around the world hosted lectures, workshops, webcasts, and video contests. At the University of Minnesota, librarians used old-fashioned posters and newfangled “tweets” to get the word out. Their message? “Throwing open the locked doors that once hid knowledge,” according to the organizers of the first international Open Access Week. The event has been expanded from previous years, when organizers marked a single day, to accommodate growing interest in the open access movement. But open access to what?

As the event Web site describes (www.openaccessweek.org), proponents of open access share the belief that “all research should be freely accessible online, immediately after publication.” Momentum is on their side, as research funding agencies, policy makers, and universities have begun formalizing their support.

In 2008, The National Institutes of Health implemented a brief but powerful policy. Division G, Title II, Section 218 of PL 110-161 (Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008) states:

The Director of the National Institutes of Health shall require that all investigators funded by the NIH submit or have submitted for them to the National Library of Medicine’s PubMed Central an electronic version of their final, peer-reviewed manuscripts upon acceptance for publication, to be made publicly available no later than 12 months after the official date of publication.

What does this mean for health science researchers? Simply, according to University of Minnesota health sciences librarian Wayne Loftus, that researchers funded by the National Institutes of Health will have to deposit a digital copy of their research publications in an open-access repository, in this case the National Library of Medicine’s PubMed Central database. “All of them. Authors need to prove they are meeting this requirement in all future applications and progress reports, and NIH may withhold funds in the case of non-compliance,” says Loftus.

The mandate, which originated from a 2004 voluntary recommendation, was bolstered in March 2009 when the Omnibus Appropriations Act turned the mandate into law. This has great implications for University of Minnesota researchers, as 44.3% of University research funding for fiscal year 2008 came from the National Institutes of Health.

The University of Minnesota Libraries support the regulation and are active in helping researchers comply with the mandate. Loftus states that “people are taking it seriously, and NIH, the U’s Sponsored Projects Administration, and unit grants administrators are sending out reminders to complete the requirements.”

Some believe deposit of pre-publication manuscripts is only a first step, advocating for new models of open-access publishing that would make the content freely available online immediately upon publication. Not all
Researchers are convinced, often due to misconceptions about open-access publishing. U librarians have collected some of these myths at www.lib.umn.edu/scholcom/top5myths.phtml. The list includes fears that the cost of running open access will cut into funds for research; that researchers and the public already have all the access to research that they could possibly need; and that scientific integrity is compromised by the fact that authors are charged to publish in open access publications (though they often are in traditional journals as well).

The site handily refutes these fears, but there is also an unstated but pervasive prejudice that “open” may actually mean “inferior.” To be clear, open-access publishing is definitely not blogging, vanity publishing, or rogue science. Innovators of open-access publishing, like BioMed Central and the Public Library of Science (PLOS), subject the research results to the same rigorous peer review as subscription-based journals. E-resources associate librarian James Stemper points out that “many mainstream outlets such as Reuters, BBC, and The New York Times are citing these journals because they are so easy to find on the Web,” adding that “a recent study of PLOS articles by faculty authors from Big Ten institutions reveals that the number of University of Minnesota-published articles went up 122% from 2007 to 2008; University of Minnesota authors published 20 articles in PLOS journals in 2008, tied with Northwestern and behind only University of Michigan; three out of four of these 20 articles were published in PLOS One, the publisher’s new peer-reviewed journal ‘for the swift publication of original research in all areas of science and medicine, with innovative user tools for post-publication commenting, rating, and discussion.’”

“Open access works to prevent ‘silo-ing’ of information in a world where our faculty increasingly work across institutional lines.”

So who benefits?

Researchers

Mathematics librarian Kristine Fowler commented, “Research depends on the flow of ideas—a lab in Japan will extend an experiment done in the Netherlands, then a research group in Brazil will play off that, and so on. Since open access makes research results available to all researchers everywhere, it provides an overall stimulus to research.”

Stemper makes a telling point about subscription fees. “Researchers will benefit from greater access for university members—not all universities (not even Harvard, MIT, or UC-Berkeley) can afford to subscribe to all scholarly journals. Further, we cannot rely on interlibrary loan for journals, as many academic libraries are moving to electronic-only subscriptions with restrictive licenses that do not always allow them to provide loans of articles to non-subscribers. Open access works to prevent this ‘silo-ing’ of information in a world where our faculty increasingly work across institutional lines.”

The subscription fees for scholarly journals, especially those in the health sciences, can indeed be staggering enough to discourage schools, even those with deep pockets. The Journal of Comparative Neurology and Brain Research each cost over $20,000 for an annual subscription, and they are by no means unique in this eye-popping price range.

The subscription cost is even higher if you are ordering from outside the U.S., Canada, and Mexico. Researchers in developing countries simply cannot keep up with the prices of these journals, despite the efforts of initiatives like HINARI (Health InterNetwork Access to Research Initiative), which make some journals available to the poorest countries for free. When you consider the important research being done on infectious diseases like malaria and HIV/AIDS, it seems essential that researchers in countries where these diseases are rampant have a quick and lower-cost means of accessing and contributing to the body of knowledge on these illnesses.

Students

Faculty researchers aren’t the only ones constrained by their institutions’ inability to keep up with skyrocketing subscription prices. According to the Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition (SPARC), “students on campuses across the country are in danger of losing access to journals that provide them with cutting edge research—
research crucial for a complete education in any field of study.” Open-access publishing democratizes students’ ability to read the latest and most up-to-date research. As Fowler says, “Open access helps even the playing field for students at institutions with varying resource levels—there is less segregation into ‘haves’ and ‘have-nots.’”

Members of the Public

Should the general public be allowed access to medical research? “Speak to people in the medical profession,” wrote one respondent to BioMed Central’s inquiry on people’s perception of open-access publishing, “and they will say the last thing they want are people who may have illnesses reading this information, marching into surgeries and asking things. We need to be careful with this very, very high-level information.” Biomed Central calls the idea “elitist;” Fowler more temperately responds that public access benefits the general public by making it possible “to gather information about a medical issue affecting them or their family members, which otherwise might be behind barriers of subscriptions only held by institutions to which they don’t belong.”

Moreover, the better people understand their ailments the more in control of their care they feel. As relationships between doctors and patients become demystified and more partner-like, healthcare providers may very well have to answer patients’ questions about “high-level” information whether they want to or not. Finally, as indicated in “The Road to Health” (see p. 4), there are real costs associated with low health literacy.

Beyond Following Mandates

What, besides the NIH mandate, might motivate a scholar to ensure their work is available in an open-access format, either through deposit of manuscripts in an open-access repository or by choosing an open-access journal for publication of their work? “There are practical reasons,” says Fowler. “Some studies suggest that more people will read and cite the work if it’s open access; and also philosophical ones—there’s an argument that scholarship should be treated as a public good that anyone can use, rather than a market good that must be bought.”

The Future of Open Access

What does the future hold for open-access publishing? Perhaps the question should be reframed: what does open-access publishing hold out to the future? Fowler responds that “The proportion of open-access research reports will only increase, as more researchers are affected by the NIH mandate; as more government agencies enact similar mandates currently under discussion, such as FRPAA (Federal Research Public Access Act); as acceptance grows of Web sites that make it easy to freely share papers; and as more authors become aware of the benefits of broader access to their work.”

Fowler cautions, however, that open access “poses a fairly dramatic change in the publishing cultures of some disciplines.”

Loftus concludes that “The hope, obviously, is that 100% of these articles will ultimately be publicly accessible. We’re not there yet.”
In the fall of 1918, Spanish influenza struck the University of Minnesota as a result of the influx of students in the Student Army Training Corps, shown here in a photo from University Archives. The epidemic occurred during the first weeks of the opening of the new student health service, taxing its personnel and facilities. The start of fall semester was postponed for three weeks that year, and by the end of winter 2,000 cases of influenza were reported and twenty deaths had occurred.