Welcome to the Fall 2010 issue of Faculty File. By now you should have received the updated version of our Faculty Guide to Academic Information Technology (FGAIT), produced biennially by the Libraries and Academic Computing & Media Services (ACMS). This guide, funded by Academic Affairs, is designed to serve as a comprehensive introduction to the vast array of technology services and resources available to support faculty research and teaching. The FGAIT can also be accessed online at http://libraries.ucsd.edu/facguideait. If you have any thoughts on how this guide could be improved to better meet your needs, I’d love to hear from you.

In addition to the FGAIT, the Libraries launched a revamped Web site this fall that includes a section for Faculty: http://libraries.ucsd.edu/faculty/. I encourage you to go directly to this site to find all the library resources you need for research, teaching, and publishing. This fall, we have also launched a new mobile site: http://libraries.ucsd.edu/m which you can read about on page 5.

Unfortunately, budget cuts continue to be felt far and wide at UCSD and other UC campuses. As I’ve written previously, because of budget cuts, the Libraries have been forced to cut hours, collections, and services we provide to the campus community. One recent casualty to budget cuts was the discontinuation of our main campus intra-library book/journal paging and delivery service, Roger Catalog Request. I have received a few messages from faculty who were upset about this decision, and I regret the inconvenience this may cause you. Unfortunately, with our reduced budget and staffing levels, we have no choice but to cut or eliminate some services in order to retain others. It should be noted that this service continues back-and-forth between the main campus libraries and off-campus/remote facilities (the Medical Center Library, Scripps Institution of Oceanography Library, and the Libraries’ Storage Annex). Other services such as the ability to recall checked-out items, to rush order materials, Circuit, and Interlibrary Loan (including Melvyl Request) remain unchanged.

Lastly, the Libraries just recently finished a strategic planning exercise, resulting in a new strategic blueprint for the next three years. Our mission is to be leaders in providing and promoting information resources and services to the UCSD community when, where, and how users want them. In doing so, we strive to be recognized as essential contributors to UCSD’s academic, research, service, and patient care success. While the Libraries will continue to be deeply integrated into the campus’ various activities and programs, we expect to be a leaner, more efficient, and more focused organization.

With best regards,

Brian E. C. Schottlaender
The Audrey Geisel University Librarian

Discussions Underway Between UC & Nature Publishing Group

Representatives from the University of California and Nature Publishing Group (NPG) have agreed to a series of meetings to discuss current licensing challenges and the larger issues of scholarly communication sustainability. According to UCSD’s University Librarian Brian E. C. Schottlaender, who is involved in the discussions, the two organizations have agreed to work together over the next several months to address mutual short- and long-term challenges, including an exploration of potential new approaches and publishing models.

“In this time of shrinking UC library budgets, it is more critical than ever that we work with publishers like NPG to map out a more sustainable scholarly communications strategy,” said Schottlaender. “We look forward to a successful planning and experimentation process that meets the needs of UC faculty and is acceptable to NPG and the UC Libraries.”

Last June, the UC Libraries and the University Committee on Library and Scholarly Communication (UCOLASC) issued a letter to the UC faculty and other members of the UC community informing them that NPG intended to raise the price of UC’s license for Nature and its affiliated journals fourfold, beginning in 2011. The letter also contained information about a potential faculty boycott on publishing in, submitting manuscripts to, and peer reviewing for NPG journals that was under consideration by some UC faculty should these issues remain unresolved. Pending the outcome of UC negotiations with NPG, no new subscriptions to Nature publications will be added. While it is hoped that current discussions will preclude the need for the boycott of NPG that was proposed last June, the UCSD Libraries continue to encourage faculty to take advantage of other high-quality research publishing outlets, including open-access journals such as those published by PLoS (Public Library of Science) as well as CDL’s open-access repository service, eScholarship, which provides faculty with various scholarly publishing venues: http://www.escholarship.org/publish_overview.html

CDL has worked successfully with numerous other publishers and content providers over the past year to address the University’s economic plight in respect to licensing increases. These discussions have resulted in a lowering of UC’s overall costs for electronic journals by approximately $1 million per year. For more information about the UC Libraries’ concerns about price increases and unsustainable scholarly communications, go to: http://www.cdlib.org/services/collections/current/challenges.html

For more information about the current status of UC’s discussions with NPG, see: http://osc.universityofcalifornia.edu/npg/
Google Books Digitization Project Continues at UCSD Arts Library

Since 2008, Google, in partnership with UC's California Digital Library and the UCSD Libraries, has digitized approximately 300,000 volumes from UCSD, and made them publically available on Google Books: [http://books.google.com/bkshp?hl=en&tab=np](http://books.google.com/bkshp?hl=en&tab=np). More than 100,000 volumes from the Scripps Institution of Oceanography Library, the world’s largest oceanography library, along with materials from UCSD’s International Relations & Pacific Studies Library and East Asian Language Collection have been digitized. Now, the digitization is continuing with the Arts Library, where approximately 70,000 books, serials, and musical scores will be digitized. All the materials digitized by Google are unique items that are not represented in the holdings of other major libraries, including Harvard and the University of Michigan.

“The Google project is helping UC San Diego and other university libraries to create digital access to thousands of texts and scholarly materials,” said Brian E. C. Schottlaender, The Audrey Geisel University Librarian at UCSD. “This helps to protect and preserve library collections for future generations and from catastrophic loss such as an earthquake or fire.”

As part of the agreement with Google, the University of California is receiving digital copies of all books and other materials scanned from UC Libraries. The university’s copies are being stored in HathiTrust, a shared digital repository developed with other research institutions.

According to Peter Brueggeman, director of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography Library, the materials digitized by Google include a wealth of books and journals, as well as numerous scientific expedition reports, documenting scientific observations and discoveries dating back to the 1800s.

“The Scripps Oceanography Library has been in existence for more than 100 years, so digitizing and providing access to this extensive collection helps to create a larger and more complete digital library of materials on the marine environment for searching and use, including older works dating back to the 18th century in full-text,” said Brueggeman. “While these books and other materials have long been available on our library shelves for individual use, Google Books’ in-depth cross-collection searching feature is definitely a game-changer for scholarly research. Through word and phrase searching, all books on specific topics can be identified and reviewed by scholars for their research needs. The Scripps Library has scientific journal runs going back to the early 1800s, and many have never been available in electronic format.”

“Digitization of the oceanographic expedition reports and older journals from the 1700s and 1800s is very exciting,” said Lisa Levin, a biological oceanographer at Scripps Institution of Oceanography. “Scientists in those days made some extremely astute observations; most have been lost to the general scientific community simply because the documents reporting them have not been accessible. Those early observations take on greater significance as environments change and species disappear in the anthropocene (due to climate change, pollution, habitat degradation, overfishing and species invasions). They may hold the key to understanding conditions and ecosystems of the past, which will help us in coming to grips with the future.”

According to Levin, who utilizes the Scripps Library’s expedition reports in her teaching, the digitization of the early documents also allows students and historians to better understand the evolution of modern ideas and understanding. “For example, I ask my deep-sea biology students at Scripps to track an idea, theme, or taxonomic group from the start of the discipline to the present using the historical literature.”

In 2008, UC San Diego became the first Southern California university to partner with Google in its efforts to digitize the holdings of the world’s most prominent libraries. The University of California was an early partner with Google, joining the Google Book Search Project in 2006 and agreeing to provide several million books from UC libraries for digitization. To date, approximately 3 million books from UC libraries have been digitized.
Philip Bourne, the 2010-11 Chair of UCSD’s Academic Senate Library Committee, is a professor of Pharmacology in the Skaggs School of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences. As Editor-in-Chief of PLoS Computational Biology, Bourne has been a leading advocate for the open and free dissemination of science and scientific data. Bourne is also the co-founder of SciVee Inc., a collaboration between Bourne, the National Science Foundation, and the San Diego Supercomputer Center. Since its launch, in 2007, SciVee—called the YouTube for science—has been used by thousands of students and scientists to share their research through videos and podcasts. Bourne is the 2010 recipient of Microsoft’s Jim Gray eScience Award (http://research.microsoft.com/en-us/events/escience2010/jim_gray_award.aspx) for his contributions to data-intensive computing. He also received the 2009 Benjamin Franklin Award from the Bioinformatics Organization for his open-access work with the Protein Data Bank (PDB) and the Public Library of Science (PLoS), a nonprofit organization of scientists and physicians committed to making the world’s scientific and medical literature a public resource. Bourne’s research focuses on bioinformatics, scholarly communications, systems biology, and using algorithms, visualization and other tools to advance discovery in drug effects.

Q. You’ve just started your first term as Chair of UCSD’s Academic Senate Library Committee. What appealed to you about this role?
A. This is an interesting time for the library. Budgets are shrinking, yet the demands being placed on the library are changing as scholarship becomes more digital. I hope to help navigate the choices that must be made to best serve our faculty, staff, and students. I’m very interested in scholarly communication, and this is a good opportunity to broaden my understanding and be a more effective contributor to the changes that are clearly afoot.

Q. Tell us a little bit about SciVee.
A. The printed word is often not the best medium to convey science. Consider a complex scientific experiment. Seeing someone do and describe the experiment while having the Material and Methods text to back it up, would seem to enhance one’s ability to comprehend the work. That’s what SciVee conveys by using technologies that “mashup” or integrate traditional print media with rich media (video and podcasts). Video is becoming a less alien medium in which to work and we are seeing SciVee content grow. To see what I’m talking about, go to: http://www.scivee.tv/podcast/16244704. School kids are using SciVee in ways I never would have anticipated.

Q. What role do you see the Libraries playing in open access? Are we moving toward a new way of vetting and sharing research and knowledge?
A. I believe we are. It’s not just sharing knowledge, but the data that goes into creating that knowledge and the ideas that lead to the experiments that generate the data in the first place. I attended a seminar recently where a young assistant professor announced to the audience: “the data on this slide are part of a publication I submitted yesterday. If anyone wants a copy of the paper, let me know.” While this might not yet be common, it’s the start of a cultural shift by a generation who are open about what they do. We still need to have appropriate rewards schemes, and the balance between openness and rewards will remain. Libraries could be the keepers of this open content. Not just the final publications, but also the research output, which would be mostly digital. I might pay the library out of research funds to perform this task for me, since as archivists, they do a better job than I. This is a major transition, but it gives you an idea of what I’m thinking.

Q. Since PLoS was established, how has the landscape changed for open access publications?
A. They’ve gone from a curiosity to being a sustainable entity. PLoS and BMC journals have become financially stable, which was needed to convince the skeptics. But, the business models they use are not going to work for many disciplines. The interesting question is what is the opportunity that open access affords? Free to read and author retention of copyright are what scholars now focus on, but, there are other opportunities for knowledge aggregation, alternative modes of presentation, etc., that have yet to be explored.

Q. Earlier this summer, the UC Libraries were facing an unprecedented price increase from the Nature Publishing Group (NPG) for Nature and its other journals. Any thoughts on this?
A. This is part of a changing landscape in scholarly publishing. It will be the role of our committee to advise how to navigate these changes in the best interests of the university. Even an entity as influential as NPG is affected by what is transpiring. The journal PLoS ONE didn’t exist five years ago. This year it will likely be the world’s largest journal, publishing about 7,500 papers. NPG has some smart people who hopefully see they need to figure out new ways to make money. If they don’t, more scholars will take matters into their own hands.

Q. How do you utilize the Libraries to support your research and teaching activities?
A. Of course, I access on-line journals provided by the library subscription every day. In the Skaggs School of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences (SSPPS) we’ve been fostering new kinds of relationships with the library. We now have faculty who sit in the library and interact with students and library staff, using the library as a collaborative space. On one hand, faculty are pushing to have a role in the library. On the other, Susan McGuiness, a BMS librarian, has been teaching a course in Pharmacy Informatics with me for the past six years. Sue is a vital part of the course and the students gain much from her teachings. I would welcome more of these synergistic types of activities.
New Library Web Site and Exhibits Celebrate UCSD’s 50th Anniversary

Drawing from its extensive archival collections documenting the history of the campus, UCSD’s Mandeville Special Collections Library has developed a new and permanent Web site that illustrates the university’s first 50 years with historic photos, oral histories, news releases, correspondence, and student newspapers. While the impetus for the site has been the celebration of UCSD’s 50th anniversary year, the site will continue to expand and grow as the campus moves into its next 50 years. The UCSD history site can be viewed at: http://libraries.ucsd.edu/historyofucsd

Along with the Web site, the Libraries have on display an exhibit of historic materials, UCSD at 50: A Marvel Inside a Miracle, from October 13 through January 30, 2011 at Geisel Library. The exhibit features a wide range of historic photographs, early maps and plans, press releases, student newspapers, yearbooks, memorabilia, and even hard hats and shovels from significant campus groundbreakings. A copy of Dr. Seuss’s 1976 commencement address to Revelle College is included, according to Lynda Claassen, the director of UCSD’s Mandeville Special Collections Library.

“Photographs on display range from the campus’ first-ever watermelon drop from Urey Hall in 1965 to early photographs and plans showing Geisel Library in its various stages of development in the late 1960s and early 1970s,” said Claassen. “We also have photos from UCSD’s illustrious past, including actor Gregory Peck (with Muir College Provost John Stewart) examining plans for the new La Jolla Playhouse. Also on display are images from the tumultuous ‘60s, when philosopher Herbert Marcuse was on the UCSD faculty and activist Angela Davis was a graduate student.”

One of the documents exhibited is by legendary UC President Clark Kerr who spoke at the university’s 1985 convocation on UCSD’s 25th anniversary. Kerr, the visionary behind the California Master Plan for Higher Education, delivered the “Marvel Inside a Miracle” speech from which the exhibit takes its name: “The advance of this campus to a peak position among the 3,200 institutions of higher education in the U.S. is one of the few academic marvels of all history,” said Kerr. “So I should like to sketch briefly, on this occasion celebrating this remarkable history, some of the ingredients, as I saw them, which made possible this marvel. The miracle behind the marvel is that these ingredients all came together at the right time and, as it turned out, the one and only right time. Ten years, or even five years later would have been too late; and earlier would equally not have been possible. Thus we shall be looking at a marvel inside a miracle.”

According to Claassen, a second exhibit is being mounted in the Geisel Library to celebrate UCSD’s 50th: Ansel Adams at UCSD, from November through January 2011. The exhibit will feature photographs of the campus taken by Adams in the mid-1960s, when he was commissioned to photograph all of the UC campuses for UC’s centennial. Ansel Adams at UCSD presents more than 25 of Adams’ best UCSD photographs, including the iconic shot of the Scripps Pier, the breezeway between Bonner and Mayer halls, and extraordinary portraits of early UCSD faculty such as Harold Urey, John Stewart, and Margaret and Geoffrey Burbidge.

New Mobile Site Offers Quick, Easy Access to Libraries

The UC San Diego Libraries launched a new mobile Web site this fall, to meet the needs of the growing number of mobile device users on campus. The site, which can be accessed at: http://libraries.ucsd.edu/m, provides quick mobile access to essential library information, including research tools, contacts, maps, and hours. Users can also text, chat, or call library staff right from their phone using the Ask A Librarian service.

The Libraries are among the first UC Libraries—and only a small percentage of academic libraries in the U.S.—to launch a platform for users of mobile devices. The Libraries will be adding more services and tools to the mobile Web site very soon, including a mobile version of the library catalogs (UCSD’s Roger and UC’s Melvyl) that allows users to search for, find, and request library items.

The Libraries’ staff welcome your thoughts and suggestions about the mobile site. Please send us your feedback at: http://libraries.ucsd.edu/suggestions.html

faculty file can be viewed online at: http://libraries.ucsd.edu/facultyfile
In May of this year, the National Science Foundation (NSF) announced that it will be requiring that all NSF proposals include a “Data Management Plan” that explains how the proposal conforms to NSF’s policy on the dissemination and sharing of research results (http://www.nsf.gov/bfa/dias/policy/dmp.jsp). According to the NSF, this is the initial step toward a more comprehensive strategy to manage research data that addresses the need for data from publicly-funded research to be made public. In addition to NSF, the National Institutes of Health (NIH) have been requiring researchers to include data sharing plans in their proposals since 2003; other federal agencies are expected to declare similar requirements in the near future.

Also fueling this change in policy—previously NSF only required that grantees share their data publically within a reasonable time—is the more collaborative and data-intensive nature of scientific research in the Digital Age. The goal is for digital data, which are both the products of research and the foundation for new scientific insights and discovery, to be both widely available and accessible to scientific communities.

Last fall, Chancellor Fox established the Cyberinfrastructure Planning & Operations Committee (CIPOC) to develop a business plan for the self-sustaining operations of a research cyberinfrastructure for UCSD, which is critical to maintaining and advancing the university’s research competence and competitiveness with peer institutions. One of the recommendations advanced in the CIPOC report, which has been accepted by the Chancellor, is the provision of data curation services. The need to store, preserve, and share research data is one of the key recommendations of UCSD’s Blueprint for the Digital University, developed by the UCSD Research Cyberinfrastructure Design Team: http://research.ucsd.edu/documents/rcidt/RCIDTReportFinal2009.pdf

The Libraries, in collaboration with the UCSD Office of Research Affairs and the University of California Curation Center (UC3), are in the process of developing a “Data Management Plan” template for researchers to use as boilerplate in proposals. The Libraries are also collaborating with the San Diego Supercomputer Center to develop infrastructure and services for storage and preservation, and to facilitate the discovery and sharing of the huge amounts of research data UCSD faculty generate each year.

According to Ardys Kozbial, who leads the Libraries data curation effort, the development of data management plans will call for the Libraries to be involved much earlier in the scholarly communications process.

“Discovery of, access to, and preservation of information are at the core of the Libraries’ mission...Given the highly interdisciplinary nature of today’s research, faculty must have the ability to combine data from different academic areas and know what data exist and how to analyze and mine them,” said Kozbial. “Funding agencies understand this and are acting accordingly.”

Another key initiative the Libraries are involved with, in collaboration with UC3, is DataCite (http://datacite.org/), an international consortium that provides a way to connect published journal articles to their associated data. The user interface for DataCite has just recently been released; information on how faculty can use the service will be forthcoming soon.