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A new monthly journal, PLoS Biology, was launched on October 15. At first glance, it appears similar to other scholarly publications, with articles such as “Borneo Elephant Origins,” “Malaria Gene Expression,” and “Circadian Coordination.” It is supported by a large group of leading international scientists and was co-founded by Harold Varmus, a Nobel Prize winner, President of Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, and former Director of the National Institutes of Health.

On closer inspection, however, PLoS Biology is a very different journal—all articles in Public Library of Science (PLoS) journals are open access, meaning that its contents are available without cost to “anyone, anywhere—to read, download, redistribute, include in databases, and otherwise use—subject only to the condition that the original authorship is properly attributed.”

Open access journals currently represent only a small percentage of published research literature. According to the Association of Research Libraries, however, there already are approximately 540 peer-reviewed open-access journals in wide-ranging scholarly and scientific fields.”

The author retains copyright in the open access model. Costs of publication are typically recovered not from subscription fees, but rather from publication fees paid by authors or their sponsoring organization(s). In the case of PLoS Biology, start-up costs have been supported by a foundation.

Granted, paying to have an article published is not immediately or intuitively an attractive proposition. In reality, though, research sponsors, whether they are government agencies, foundations, universities, or other organizations, inevitably bear the high cost of publishing, subscribing, and licensing in the prevailing scholarly publishing model. Given the high subscription costs that authors’ host institutions currently pay directly, or their granting agency pays indirectly, the founders

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www.lib.uconn.edu

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Your Information Connection

Carolyn Mills, Reference Librarian and Liaison for Life Sciences, Jonathan Nabe, Reference Librarian and Liaison to the College of Agriculture & Natural Resources

For more than twenty years, libraries have been struggling to keep up with increasing journal subscription rates. Now, however, alternatives to the traditional journal subscription model are emerging for scientific literature, including two highly publicized ventures: BioMed Central and the Public Library of Science (PLoS) Biology journal.

BioMed Central is an independent open-access publisher who in 2001 began publication of the first of what are now more than 130 journals in biology, medicine, chemistry, pharmacology, and psychiatry. The research articles in these journals are universally and freely available via the Internet to all users and will remain so. Authors, who pay a $500 fee for each article they publish, fund the journals. Importantly, authors retain copyright of their work. [1] The University of Connecticut is now an institutional member of BioMed Central so that fees are waived for any author affiliated with the university.

The PLoS Biology journal is a new journal launched by the Public Library of Science, a nonprofit organization of scientists committed to the open-access model of publishing for the world’s scientific literature. The PLoS, founded in 2000, circulated an open letter in 2001, signed by over 30,000 scientists from 180 countries, calling on science journal publishers to make archival scientific literature widely available through free online public libraries of science. Few publishers took steps to address their concerns, so the founders of PLoS took matters into their own hands—and onto their own freely available web site. PLoS Biology is the first of a series of open-access scientific journals. Next will come PLoS Medicine in 2004, and eventually titles will be published in other fields, such as chemistry and computer science. [2]

As ventures into open-access publishing, BioMed Central and PLoS Biology embody the following principles:

• It is for the public good that scholars and scientists can access the body of literature that their communities have created. Scholars and scientists publish their results without payment so that their research becomes a part of the body of literature in their fields.

• The traditional subscription-based model of journal publishing puts barriers between authors and readers because of perpetually inflating subscription costs. Especially in the age of electronic journal packages, more library
The library is pleased to announce the appointment of Richard Bleiler as Humanities Bibliographer, effective immediately. Richard has been a member of the UConn Libraries staff since 1994, working as a reference librarian in the Research & Information Services Area and serving as liaison to the English and German Departments. In 2002, Richard assumed responsibility for liaison with Medieval Studies as well, and as Humanities Bibliographer he will now add the Philosophy Department to his liaison portfolio. Richard will be working closely with Tracey Rudnick, Music Librarian and liaison to Dramatic Arts; Sandra Gallup, Catalog Librarian and liaison to Classics, Judaic Studies and Linguistics; and Michael Young, Art Librarian and newly appointed liaison to French and Italian.

Spurred by Richard’s appointment, the library has just signed a memorandum of agreement with the Gale Group to license the entire Eighteenth Century Collections Online (ECCO) for the University of Connecticut. Based on the citations listed in the Eighteenth Century Short-Title Catalog (ESTC), this collection attempts to represent virtually every work printed in England or in English during that century. This collection will complement the Early English Books Online (EEBO) and the Evans Digital Collection of early American imprints as an important resource for both teaching and scholarship.

In addition to the provision of digital resources for the humanities, the libraries have just signed an agreement to license the latest expansion of JSTOR. JSTOR’s Arts and Sciences Module III currently contains extensive backfiles for an additional 33 titles in language and literature and 30 titles in music. Upon its completion at the end of 2005, Module III will contain at least 120 titles in art, architecture, cultural studies, film, folklore, performing arts and religion. For details on the specific titles included see http://www.jstor.org/.

The specific titles included see http://www.jstor.org/lore, performing arts and religion. For details on the creation of a new digital collection: the Special Reports of the Connecticut Institute of Water Resources.

The University Libraries and the Institute of Water Resources (IWR) have collaborated on the creation of a new digital collection: the Special Reports of the Connecticut Institute of Water Resources.

The Water Resources Research Act authorized by PL 101-397 provides for water resources research institutes in each of the 50 states, the trust territories, and the District of Columbia. Connecticut’s IWR was founded in 1965 to organize effective research on water resources in Connecticut and to cooperate with Connecticut colleges and universities in addressing regional and statewide water issues. The Special Reports represent research conducted under the auspices of the IWR from its inception to the current date. Thirty-seven reports are currently available as pdf files, and more will be added as they are created.

Previously, the reports were listed on the IWR web site but were available only by requesting hard copies from the institute. Many documents had to be photocopied since there were no longer copies from the institute. Many documents had to be photocopied since there were no longer enough in print for general distribution. Some were in poor physical condition, and the institute’s collection was not complete. This spring, the library, through its Digital Collections Facilitation Team, agreed to fund the scanning of the reports and to enable access to them. The reports are now accessible via HOMER, the library catalog, and on the IWR website at http://www.ctiwr.uconn.edu/Special%20Reports.htm. According to IWR Associate Director Pat Bremsnaham, requests for the reports come in regularly from state agencies, local planning boards, the general public, and also from researchers from around the world. “Having these reports available online will not only preserve the reports for the future, but will also allow them to be more widely and easily disseminated. We will be sharing the results of this project with other organizations, particularly in the New England region, and exploring the possibility of future collaboration on a region-wide publication site. The Connecticut Institute of Water Resources greatly appreciates the technical assistance and financial support for the digital archive project provided by the library.”

The Internet provides new opportunities for collaboration between the Libraries and UConn faculty, staff, and affiliated institutions. Numerous people were involved in this effort: special thanks go to Digital Collections Librarian Heidi Abbey for invaluable advice and expertise, Catalog Librarian Sandy Gallup for creating the HOMER records, and IWR graduate assistant Mark Hood for yeoman’s work all around.

Collections & Services

New Digital Collection
Special Reports of the CT Institute of Water Resources

Jonathan Nobe, Reference Librarian and Liaison to the College of Agriculture & Natural Resources

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The photographs below and many others now illustrate the university’s online chronology, which includes information about individuals, events, programs, and developments on all campuses since 1881. For a fascinating adventure into UConn history, see http://norman.lib.uconn.edu/Chronology/.

Corrections and additions are encouraged and should be sent to University Archivist Betsy Pittman, betsy.pittman@uconn.edu or 860-486-4507.

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Check Out These Online Resources
Locate Them by Title at http://www.lib.uconn.edu/online/

• Historical New York Times

• UCONN Newstand

• IPOLL
The most comprehensive, up-to-date source for US nationwide public opinion available today. A full-text retrieval system, the database is organized at the question-level, providing the tools to sift through nearly a half million questions asked on national public opinion surveys since 1935; updated daily.

• Law Library Microform Consortium Digital
A collection of digitized fulltext images of legal works and US government documents from the executive, judicial, and legislative branches. Current holdings include The Laws of the US, 1789-1796; Index to the Federal Statutes, 1874-1931; Cases from the US Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit; and reports and other documents from federal departments, agencies, and commissions. The UConn Law School Library provides access for the UConn community.

• Natural Medicines Comprehensive Database
A collection of over 1000 monographs on herbal and non-herbal natural medicines. The UConn Health Center Library provides access for the UConn community.

Service Enhancements

• Inter-Campus Express (ICE) through HOMER
Books at any UConn campus library are now easily requested through HOMER, the online catalog, and delivered to your local campus library for pick-up. Find more information at http://www.lib.uconn.edu/using/ice/instruction/ICE/.

• UConn FullText
The new “UConn FullText” button makes finding fulltext articles and books faster and easier requested through HOMER, the online catalog, and delivered to your local campus library for pick-up. Find more information at http://www.lib.uconn.edu/using/ice/instruction/ICE/.

Figures:

Richard Bleiler

Jonathan Nobe, Reference Librarian and Liaison to the College of Agriculture & Natural Resources

The college acquired an “auto-bus” in 1914 to transport students and faculty to Willimantic. It accommodated 16 people.

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25th Anniversary Celebration

Friends of the University of Connecticut Libraries celebrated the 25th anniversary of the Homer Babidge Library on October 24.

Marcia Babbidge Lord (left) and her grandson with Theora Whetten (left) Libraries Director Brinley Franklin shares a moment with featured speakers, Coach Geno Auriemma and author Gina Barreca.

Preventing Plagiarism Through Education: A Librarian’s Perspective

Shelley Roseman, Reference Librarian, Jeremy Rich Library, UConn Stamford

Search engines, detection software, and disciplinary policies may have an impact on capturing plagiarized college papers, but they are not necessarily reducing the vast number of plagiarism cases reported on college campuses. Which is why the Jeremy Rich Library staff found itself coping with this problem and now routinely incorporates plagiarism awareness when teaching students how to conduct research.

The story of how the Richard Library became involved in the plagiarism issue is pretty typical. About three years ago, a concerned faculty member came to me with a student’s paper in hand, which he suspected as being plagiarized, and asked if I could track it down on the Internet. As the liaison to his department, I felt compelled to assist in some way and was able to confirm that the paper was a collage of various web pages and an online article downloaded from one of the library’s databases.

This incident led us to examine our role in preventing plagiarism. Rather than assuming a policing function, which made us uncomfortable, we decided to include the topic of plagiarism prevention in undergraduate instructional sessions. These classes are taught with staff from the Writing Center, and are offered to students in the Center for Academic Programs, freshman English classes, and First Year Experience seminars.

The focus of our workshops is on the undergraduate who inadvertently falls prey to plagiarism because of fears of inadequacy, combined with poor time management skills and lack of experience in college-level writing. Undergraduates frequently tackle research assignments assuming that research is synonymous with copying, whether from an encyclopedia or a web page. Experience has shown them that a substantial number of pages stapled together with an attractive cover can yield an “A,” seemingly for effort.

For ESL students, there also can be cultural misunderstandings about the philosophy of using others’ works; some have been taught to accept copying as a form of respect and a sign of mastery. Students also are aware that downloaded papers or compilations of numerous improperly cited sources are a dead giveaway to faculty, who are experts in their fields and easily recognize misinformation and inconsistent writing styles.

Our initial workshops instructing students on what to cite indicated that they didn’t necessarily understand how to cite. So we teamed up with Rosemary Shinko, Coordinator of the Source for Active Learning (Writing Center), to complement our presentation with a lesson on what constitutes common knowledge and need not be cited, how to paraphrase and quote accurately, and how to create an MLA citation for a book, article, or web page. To reinforce the importance of citing sources, students are directed to a quick interactive tutorial entitled “Plagiarism: How to Recognize It and How to Avoid It.” (See http://www.lib.uconn.edu/using/tutorial/instruction/Modules/plagiarism.htm)

Recently, we have been talking about this topic with faculty at UConn and at Sacred Heart University, reviewing library services and discussing recent findings about why students cheat. We recommend that student bibliographies be limited to current materials from library databases and specific sources kept on reserve. Additionally, we advise that students be required to include a search history where they explain the usefulness of databases accessed and an annotated bibliography for materials cited. Open invitations to plagiarism appear to be essays on general topics (e.g., abortion, affirmative action, etc.), since papers on such topics are readily found online; and repeat topics, which tend to resurface as recycled papers.

It is unrealistic to think that plagiarism can ever be completely eliminated; in fact, it appears to be on the rise. But the good news is that recent statistics in CQ Researcher (September 19, 2005) indicate that ninety percent of college students surveyed view copying of material without attribution as wrong. This leads us to believe that if we educate students early in their college career, there is reason to hope that they will not stumble into plagiarism because they are unaware of how to conduct research.
Licencing agreements are very complex and include such items as who can access me. Just Storrs campus folks? Or can people at the regional campuses, Health Center and Law School have access as well? Once that’s decided, who are we really including? If it’s students, faculty, and staff, does that include visiting faculty and researchers? What about “walk-in” traffic to the library? And very important, is remote access allowed, and if it is, how is it to be controlled?

One thing I can tell you about the ScienceDirect site is that even though you are an authorized user you can’t access the full text of all of the titles provided on this platform/site. This is true for many of the sites you visit. What you have to keep in mind is that you only have access to those titles for which your library has a valid license agreement. In many cases, what is accessible is just a subset of the titles that a publisher, like Elsevier, maintains. For example, there are many titles published by Cell Press, now owned by Elsevier, which are listed on the ScienceDirect platform but not included in UConn’s license, so the full text is not available to UConn patrons.

Another thing I’ve noticed is that the date of the material being requested for access is also important. The agreement between UConn and Elsevier stipulates that access for authorized users dates back to material published from 1995 forward. You will not be able to access the full text of articles published before that date from the ScienceDirect site.

The library has a helpful service, the e-journal locator, available from the Libraries’ homepage. It’s a web-based listing of all the e-journals available via your institution. It lists titles alphabetically, can be searched by title keyword, and includes more listings than found in HOMER as it includes titles contained in “aggregator” databases (a collection of articles from various journals made available by a third party provider), as well as those provided directly from publishers.

InfoTrac, a Gale product, is a good example of an aggregator database. The fulltext titles available in this product are not published/owned by Gale. Gale licenses access to them from other publishers for an agreed upon fee and length of time; then libraries license InfoTrac from Gale. Since what is being provided is not stable, as compared to e-journals like me, these titles are not listed separately in HOMER, but they are accessible via the e-journal locator.

Titles available from ScienceDirect, a publisher provided product, are in both HOMER and the e-journal locator. Like HOMER, e-journal locator access is via hypertext link and subject to all the vagaries mentioned above, even more so due to the added complication of tracking aggregator e-journal titles, which can simply disappear because they are removed from the database by the publisher of the title. I could tell you more about the e-journal locator but I think I’ll quit here. Suffice to say, you folks have access to lots of e-journals, the challenge is finding and using us in an effective manner. I have to go now, lots of folks are trying to access me and I need to pay attention to my journal packages accessible to you, each with its set of terms and conditions. So, when you have a question, you should do what? That’s it! Ask a librarian.
The Disembodied Library

Scott Kennedy, Area Head, Research & Information Services

The academic library of the past was filled with cultural artifacts—books old and new, society transactions, scholarly journals, yellowing newspapers, scratchy sound recordings, precious letters and manuscripts, intriguing photographs, forgotten documentary footage, and endless drawers of thematic and geophysical sheet maps. The number of physical items often determined the stature of a library, and preservation of library materials meant conserving the individual artifacts so that they remained intact for future generations.

The emerging digital library is a different beast altogether. In fact, it is hardly a beast at all, but very much a ghostly thing, without substance or dimension; it cannot be pointed to or picked up or weighed or torn. It is as about as close to pure spirit as we mortals can come, and future philosophers may well debate how many digital objects can be placed on the head of a pin.

The University of Connecticut Libraries, as it now stands, is a marriage of traditional stacks filled with row upon row of cultural artifacts and the expansive digital network filled with no material thing at all. The traditional library can be visited whenever its doors are open; the digital library can be visited wherever and whenever one can log on to the Internet.

When digital library products first emerged, they were very much in the hands of commercial vendors, and librarians acquired their products tentatively. The first to appear were indexes and extracting databases such as ERIC and PsycINFO; then, large fulltext information packages offered by corporations such as Lexis-Nexis arrived; soon after, combined periodical indexing and fulltext services, such as InfoTrac, were created; and most recently, electronic books jumped into the pool, with an awkward yet palpable splash. Corporate publishers quickly discovered that they could increase their profits by selling the same intellectual property in multiple and ever more enticing formats.

Copyright suddenly became critical, and fortunes were made by the astute and the savvy. In the 1990s, the espionage of scholarly communication became a mega-million dollar industry. With copyrights increasingly in the hands of a handful of private capital ventures, scholarly research became a market commodity for which there was no predictable pricing or limit to the cost. Only the wealthiest nations, institutions, centers, and individuals could be assured of timely access to the authoritative record of modern science. (The progress of these events has been well documented—see, for example, the numerous studies available at http://www.lib.uconn.edu/about/administration/publications/scholarlycommunication.html).

Then, a funny thing happened on the way to the library...

It took a few years, too many for sure—but eventually librarians, government sponsored researchers, and university faculty began to recognize that the rights to information being generated by publicly funded research were being gratuitously handed over to large commercial enterprises. The intellectual fruits of publicly funded research were being utilized not, first and foremost, to the benefit of society, but very much to fill the coffers of the owning corporations and to swell the returns of their stockholders. For the “reward” of publication in “prestigious forums,” researchers were literally signing away their copyrights.

Now, however, it appears that the tide is turning. And ventures such as the Public Library of Science, BioMed Central, the Budapest Open Access Initiative and the Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities (described elsewhere in this issue by Brinley Franklin, Carolyn Mills and Jonathan Nabe) are providing a strong impetus for change, an impetus that is gaining momentum and credibility with each passing day. These movements are primarily responsible for this change:

• The initiation of alternative publishing ventures dedicated to serving the ends of the global research community rather than

monolithic corporate entities (e.g. SPARC, JSTOR, MUSE, Public Library of Science, BioMed Central),

• The development of open access digital repositories where authors can make their intellectual discoveries freely available to the global community, and

• The creation of new descriptive cataloging standards for materials placed in open digital archives, standards that allow libraries around the world to offer direct access to the intellectual content of these archives.

This third movement is particularly important because it offers the greatest promise for researchers and students using the University of Connecticut Libraries. The harvesting of information and links to the most important research currently underway will allow the UConn library and all libraries across the globe—large or small—to create organized access to the intellectual developments of our age.

The library we are now building will contain not only the essential physical artifacts familiar to us, but also—and increasingly—it will contain authoritative descriptive records about cutting edge research being conducted throughout the global academic and corporate world. And, most importantly, it will provide a direct link to the full digital representation of that research—be it an article, treatise, chart, table, manuscript, map, performance, or lecture.

The digital library of the future is here, and it can bring us authoritative information on every important discovery of the day. The challenge before us is not, “How will we ever be able to afford access to all this data?” The data will gradually become freely available to the global community. The real challenge is, “How will we organize, describe, and link to the extraordinary information now at hand?” The answer to that question is the most pressing question facing academic research libraries today.

On the Trail of African National Congress History in North America

The long struggle waged by the African National Congress (ANC) to end apartheid in South Africa took place on a global stage. ANC exiles and activists found refuge in and support from other nations, including the United States and Canada. In the process, they left behind a trail of letters and other materials documenting their resistance to the racist policies of the South African regime.

Tracking down those ANC-related materials in the U.S. and Canada, documenting them, and if possible, securing them (or copies of them) for the ANC Archives is the mission of Katrina Greene, who began her work with the UConn/ANC Partnership in May 2003. Her work is distinguished from that of other project members in South Africa, who are processing materials from the ANC Mission offices that were created in different parts of the world after the South African government banned the ANC.

ANC-related materials for this project refer to memoirs, speeches, interviews, correspondence, memoranda, and photographs that ANC members generated with reference to the anti-apartheid struggle. It also refers to other materials in North American collections, or in private hands, which may form part of the ANC record.

Currently, Katrina is searching for documents generated by ANC exiles during their stay in the U.S. and/or Canada and, even more rare, pre-1960 items from the ANC or its members, which may remain in North America. Materials collected for this project will be sent to South Africa, where they will be processed and become part of the ANC Archives at the University of Fort Hare.

The first phase of Katrina’s work was to gather and organize information about possible resources and potential contacts. This entailed a preliminary on-line search of various anti-apartheid collections in North America, creation of an ANC exile database, and an anti-apartheid activist database. Over the last several months, Katrina has identified and contacted various churches, such as the Abyssinian Baptist and Riverside Churches in New York City, which were involved in the anti-apartheid movement and have maintained archival records. She also has gathered information from the Congressional Committee Hearings Index to find congressional testimony from ANC members to the U.S. Congress and conducted research in various media archives and preservation centers. Such work is ongoing.

A second phase of Katrina’s research, now underway, involves direct contact with former anti-apartheid activists and South African exiles, and visits to repositories identified as holding potential ANC-related materials, beginning with the Yale University Library. Through correspondence, meetings, and visits, the process of identifying, documenting, and collecting materials has begun.

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Katrina Greene

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of PLoS Biology observe: "Surely, the cost of open-access digital publishing cannot, in total, be more than we are already paying under the subscription and licensing model." Many of the authors of the letter argue that open-access publishing is free of cost to the reader because the authors themselves pay the costs. They argue that this is a flawed model, as the costs of publishing are still being borne by the authors. They argue that a subscription model is a better way to fund scholarly publishing, as it ensures that the costs are spread out over a larger number of readers.

From the perspective of the author, the open-access model is flawed because it does not ensure that the costs of publishing are spread out over a larger number of readers. The author argues that the subscription model is a better way to fund scholarly publishing, as it ensures that the costs are spread out over a larger number of readers. The author also argues that the open-access model is not sustainable in the long term, as the costs of publishing will eventually be borne by a smaller number of readers. The author concludes by calling for a return to the subscription model as the best way to fund scholarly publishing.
Crucial to the acceptance of open access journals and articles into mainstream science is the ability of users to find them easily. Projects like the DOAJ and tools like BMC’s own search software are vital in establishing and maintaining visibility for open access literature. Some journals are indexed in established bibliographic databases as well. Many BMC titles are included in PubMed, Biosis, and Web of Science, for instance.

These new ventures represent the beginning of a sea change in scholarly publishing. They clearly demonstrate that the issues of access to scientific information are larger than any individual, but we can all participate in improving that access. The Budapest Open Access Initiative has excellent information on what individuals, libraries, universities, professional societies, publishers, and governments can do: http://www.soros.org/openaccess/help.shtml.

Service Enhancements

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On the Trail of African National Congress History in North America

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Due to the geographical scope of her task, which involves all of the U. S. and Canada, Katrina is focusing initially on areas that had high concentrations of former ANC exiles and former anti-apartheid activists who may have possessed or still possess relevant materials. These areas include New York, New York, Washington, D.C., Chicago, Atlanta, and the Canadian cities of Toronto and Ottawa. While her search is not limited to these areas, such cities offer contacts that will result in the most effective use of time and resources. The first area of concentration has been Boston, where she has already met with various individuals, inventoried documents, and collected some correspondence and other ANC-related materials from a former activist.

Dr. Katrina Greene’s office is in the Dodd Research Center. She can be reached at 860-486-3277 or katrina.greene@uconn.edu.

David Avery, a member of the Research & Information Services Area and manager of the Reference and Connecticut Documents collections, has been appointed Facilities Librarian for the Babbbidge Library. David graduated from UConn in 1989 with a BA in History and joined the library staff shortly thereafter. He completed work on his MLS degree at Southern Connecticut State University in May 2003. David was the initiator for the creation and development of one of the library’s first digital collections—The Colonial Connecticut Records, http://www.colonialct.uconn.edu. In his fourteen years at Babbbidge, he has shown his dedication to making the building a welcoming place for users and a more comfortable place for staff and student workers. His new position will allow him to continue this work for the benefit of the university community.

Kabel Stanwicks As a UConn student, Kabel worked at the circulation desk of the Music and Dramatic Arts Library and helped to supervise the library’s public service operations. He has now joined the MDA Library staff as Supervisor of Public Services. Kabel received his BA in Music History from the university in 2003, where he was also the recipient of a University of Connecticut Humanities Institute research grant and fellowship. He recently completed studies in German and Musicology at the Universität Heidelberg.

SEC Chair Lectures at Dodd Center

William Donaldson, Chair of the Securities & Exchange Commission, presented the sixth RBS Greenwich Capital Economic Seminar in the Dodd Research Center on November 3.

The chief regulator of America’s securities markets and chief enforcer of America’s securities laws focused on some of the major issues facing the markets. These included enforcing the new firewall between Wall Street investment bankers and their research-analyst colleagues, nurturing a new accounting watchdog that will overhaul corporate auditing, spearheading an examination of the hedge-fund industry, and proposing stricter corporate-governance rules for the major stock exchanges.

Donaldson’s appearance coincided with congressional hearings in which it was revealed that major mutual fund companies have been permitting favored clients to make illegal after-hours trades. Donaldson was appointed in February 2003 with a mandate to restore investor confidence in the markets.

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If you wish to discuss annual giving opportunities, long term commitments, or your interest in a special project or specific area, please contact Linda Perrone at linda.perrone@uconn.edu or (860) 486-0451.
The Art of the Basket

Works by Eight Northeast Basketmakers

Basketmaking—one of the oldest crafts in the world—has become one of the newest of art movements. While drawing on traditional basketry as a reference point, these eight artists redefine the basket in a contemporary context. Some of the pieces are sculptural works, in both traditional and non-traditional materials. Others are vessel forms, sometimes with writing or other mixed media applications. In all of them, ideas and self-expression transcend function.

The artists, members of the Northeast Basketmakers Guild, are Jackie Abrams, Sosse Baker, JoAnn Kelly Canos, Priscilla Henderson, Arlene McGonagle, Judy Olney, Dianne Stanton, and Maggie Tetreault. They are all from New England.

The Northeast Basketmakers Guild was founded in 1985 by a group of five Connecticut basketmakers. The organization now includes hundreds of artists, predominately from the northeastern United States, but also from around the world. Its mission is to further the art of basketmaking—one of the oldest crafts in the world—through exhibitions, publications, and the like. Contributors include students and former students of Roger Crossgrove—Tomie de Paola, Moira Fain, John Schoenherr, and Jos. A. Smith. Posters, critical commentaries, and a variety of editions of Little Red Riding Hood are also displayed, along with a selection of collectibles and memorabilia.

Susan Amons develops her large-scale monotypes by creating a group of mylar shapes, which she then inks, prints, and re-inks, building up color layers and altering spatial relationships. A series of related works evolve from the printed collection of cutout shapes. “What I enjoy most about this process,” she says, “is that I am able to pursue multiple variations of my original idea.” Her work has been influenced by artists such as Nancy Spero, Mary Frank, Milton Avery, and the painters of ancient pottery and prehistoric caves.

Amons received her BFA from the Massachusetts College of Art. Over the course of the last twenty-five years, her work has been exhibited in numerous one-person and group shows throughout New England. It can be found in the collections of the Olin Art Museum at Bates College and in the Boston Public Library’s Prints & Drawings Collection.

Ms. Amons is the recipient of multiple fellowships from the Women’s Studio Workshop in Rosendale, New York, and from the Vermont Studio Center in Johnson, Vermont. She has been awarded several grants from the Maine Arts Commission and has been commissioned by the Maine Percent for Art Commission for numerous projects. Amons’ work is represented by the Cheryl Pelavin Gallery and the National Association of Women Artists Gallery in New York, as well as by galleries in Kennebunkport and Portland, Maine.

A Visit With Little Red Riding Hood

Recently, UConn Professor of Art Emeritus Roger Crossgrove donated his collection of over 150 editions of Little Red Riding Hood to the Northeast Children’s Literature Collection in Archives & Special Collections. His collection emerged from the Picture Book Illustration class he taught at UConn, in which he often asked students to illustrate a fairy tale. He discovered that the widely varying interpretations and presentations of Little Red Riding Hood elicited considerable class discussion.

A wealth of editions of Little Red Riding Hood have been published since the tale first appeared in Charles Perrault’s collection of fairy tales in 1697, and especially since it appeared in the fairy tales of Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm in 1812. Perhaps more than any other fairy tale, this story has been subjected to analysis and interpretation by scholars from many disciplines. The image of Little Red Riding Hood has been used to advertise products for well over a century and has generated a wide range of collectibles in every imaginable form. There is little question that this tale is more deeply embedded in our consciousnes than any other fairy tale, even though it has never yet been converted into a Disney movie.

This exhibit includes original artwork from contemporary American children’s book illustrators who have produced versions of the story, and features four original sketches of the main characters created in his honor by former students of Roger Crossgrove—Tomie de Paola, Moira Fain, John Schoenherr, and Jos. A. Smith. Posters, critical commentaries, and a variety of editions of Little Red Riding Hood are also displayed, along with a selection of collectibles and memorabilia.

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Monolithic Monotypes
By Susan Amons
(Through December 5, 2003)