The Votes Are In!
Results of the 2006 Library User Survey
Francine DeFranco

How satisfied are users with the University of Connecticut Libraries? They’re very satisfied!

The Libraries conduct regular user surveys and employ diverse approaches to measure user satisfaction, importance, and quality. During Spring 2006, the Libraries conducted a survey of faculty, graduate and undergraduate students at all University of Connecticut campuses to gather data concerning use, satisfaction, and importance ratings of the Libraries’ assistance, collections, services, equipment, and facilities.

Some 2,500 members of the UConn Libraries community, responding to this most recent Library User Survey, gave the Libraries high satisfaction marks. On a five-point scale, the faculty were most satisfied (4.06), followed by undergraduates at (4.04), and graduate students at 4.02.

Participation in this year’s survey more than doubled that of the 2001 Library User Survey. Among respondents answering the 68-question, Web-based survey were 350 faculty members, 522 graduate students, and 1,452 undergraduate students from every academic program at the Storrs and the regional campuses.

Survey information and results are powerful contributors to the Libraries’ planning and decision-making processes and an essential step in identifying ways to provide the collections and services users value most.

What We Learned
• Users were most satisfied with interlibrary loan (4.33), liaison librarians (4.28), reference assistance (4.24), meeting rooms at Dodd Research Center (4.16), and Special Collections (4.10).
• Of most importance to users were electronic journals (4.69), databases (4.68), accuracy of the library catalog (4.61), books (4.59), and reference assistance (4.29).
• Among the areas users cited as needing improvement were searches for missing books or journals, photocopiers, group study and the 24-hour study space.
• Some 40 percent of all users visited a UConn library in person at least once a week to study or use their own materials, came to use a computer (28.9 percent), and to access e-mail (28.3 percent).
• Approximately a third of those responding said they used the library on-site to either check out a book (32.5 percent) and or to use journals (29.3 percent).
• More than half of those responding (54.6 percent) said they used the library for academic purposes rather than to socialize and relax.
• According to the survey results, close to half of the participants (48.9 percent) visited the library from their home or office on a weekly basis to use electronic databases and journals, an increase of more than 20 percent from the 2001 User Survey.
• Respondents accessed the library remotely to use the library’s online catalog, HOMER (41.6 percent), renew or place a hold on books (18.8 percent), and place interlibrary loan requests (18.2 percent).

The 2006 survey results represent some important changes from the 2001 results:
• Electronic journals continue to be the highest priority among all populations, with print journals no longer among the top three collection priorities.
Listening to Our Users

Brandy Franklin, vice provost
University of Connecticut Libraries

The University Libraries routinely survey our users to see how we are doing and to respond to their needs. We conducted the third major local survey of our primary user groups last Spring, and the results were quite encouraging and informative (see “The Votes are In” on page one).

In addition to the quantitative data we collect, we afford users the opportunity to comment and thereby also collect qualitative data on the library. Last Spring, we received about 3,000 comments. Some of these comments offer insight into how the Libraries are perceived on campus:

- Pay them (the library staff) more. They work very, very hard. They are dedicated and deal with so many of our specialty and vague questions. They should have a special staff assistance appreciation day. I will make a cake for them, I’m not kidding.
  Faculty, CLAS, Social Sciences
- The most important resource for graduate students is the electronic journals. They should be expanded, not only in terms of the titles available but also the years available in electronic format.
  Doctoral student, CLAS, Social Sciences
- I like the convenience of being able to access journals online at the library from home. It saves me a lot of money if I don’t have to drive a half hour to UConn, and downloading to my computer also saves a lot of money in photocopies.
  Doctoral student, Agriculture and Natural Resources
- The only complaint I have is the poor maintenance of the photocopiers. If I cannot take out an academic journal and the majority of the copiers are broken it’s very difficult to keep them up and running but with only a few available sometimes the lines for them get unwieldy and it really slows down my research.
  Master’s student, CLAS, Humanities
- I wish the library had more holdings in all areas, but as little hassle as possible.
  Undergraduate, Family Studies
- I really prefer to check out books and bring them home rather than reading them online. However, as for online journals, the more the better!
  Doctoral student, CLAS, Social Sciences
- Library must stay open longer.
  Faculty, CLAS, Humanities
- Decent work. Live help rocks!
  Undergraduate, Family Studies

The Libraries have been engaged in collecting user feedback for about 10 years. We offer both print and electronic comments boxes. In addition to our local surveys, we participate in the Association of Research Libraries’ LibQual+™ survey. We also meet regularly with representatives from the Undergraduate and Graduate student governments and meet during the academic year with the Provost’s Library Advisory Committee.

This year, for example, the media library service desk was closed and most video materials now reside on page one).

Continued on page 4

Edwin Way Teale Lecture Series

February 1, 2007
Mark Klett, Regents Professor of Art
Arizona State University

“Ideas About Time: Recent Projects that Investigate the Relationship of Time, Space and Photography.”

March 22, 2007
Richard Somerville, Distinguished Professor
 Scripps Institution of Oceanography

“Climate, Climate Change, and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.”

April 12, 2007
David Allen Sibley, Author and Illustrator


American Montessori Society
Records Added to
Thomas J. Dodd Research Center

The eighth year of the successful Edwin Way Teale Lecture Series on nature and the environment has already begun. To date we have heard from three distinguished lecturers, touching on topics including the Dodo’s legacy and its effect on conservation of extinct species, a cutting edge theory using carbon taxes to slow global warming and the environmental impacts of economic globalization. Please join us for the remaining lectures as we discuss today’s most pressing environmental issues. All lectures are at 4:00 p.m. in the Konover Auditorium of the Dodd Research Center.

The American Montessori Society (AMS), which document the history of this important educational organization, have been given to the Thomas J. Dodd Research Center. The collection, consisting of printed, typescript, and handwritten materials, sound recordings, films, photographs, and slides, reflects the professional and administrative activities of AMS and provides historical information about the Montessori system of education.

Founded in Greenwich, CT in 1960 and now headquartered in New York City, AMS provides the leadership and inspiration to make Montessori a significant voice in education. It is the largest Montessori organization in the world.

Montessori schools across the country follow the teachings of Maria Montessori, who believed that children teach themselves. This simple but profound truth inspired Montessori’s lifelong pursuit of educational reform, methodology, psychology, teaching and teacher training—all based on her dedication to furthering the self-creating process of the child.

Joining forces with the Thomas J. Dodd Research Center, one of the nation’s most unique and important archive facilities, is a great thing for the American Montessori Society,” comments AMS Executive Director Richard A. Ungerer. “Not only do we add our rich history and educational resources to the Dodd collection, but their commitment to discovery and the human condition, such as by housing one of the largest collections of children’s literature in the world and the Human Rights Institute, is right in line with all that is Montessori. We look forward to a long and mutually beneficial relationship.”

“The American Montessori Society was founded in Connecticut, so this is an historic homecoming. As the Dodd Research Center offers travel grants to researchers, this is a wonderful opportunity for educators from all over,” states educator and educational leader Marie M. Dugan, chair of the Archives Committee and co-representative to the United Nations for AMS. “The partnership of the Dodd Research Center and the AMS archives is especially significant, coming as it does during the celebration of the Montessori Centennial.” The year 2007 marks 100 years since the founding of the first Montessori school by Dr. Maria Montessori.

The official opening of the archives took place on October 28 with leaders in Montessori education and members of the AMS Board and AMS Archives Committee attending.

The first Casa dei Bambini, or “Children’s House” founded in 1907 in the San Lorenzo district of Rome, Italy.
International law has traditionally existed to protect nation states from offenses by other nation states.

But today the question of how — or whether — to address human rights in the framework of international law is being hotly debated, an expert said October 25.

James Crawford, a professor from the University of Cambridge who has advised governments from Australia to Canada to the United Kingdom on international law and its applications, said human rights pose special issues when efforts are made to cover them by existing international law.

During his lecture “Human Rights and State Responsibility,” Crawford said “all states have standing to complain of human rights violations by other states.”

But when what happens when the violations are being caused by non-state entities, such as rebels? he asked.

The issue becomes even thornier if the state is abetting the perpetrators, but not precisely directing their activities.

An example, he suggested, might be Libya’s responsibility vis-à-vis its nationals in the case of the Pan Am airplane destroyed over Lockerbie, Scotland.

Crawford spoke at Konover Auditorium as part of the Raymond and Beverly Sackler Distinguished Lecture Series in Human Rights.

The Sacklers are international philanthropists who have long supported a variety of programs at UConn, including ones relating to art, medicine, and human rights.

Crawford emphasized that his purpose was to describe the status of human rights in international law, rather than prescribe what he might like it to be.

International law, he said, has been comfortable regulating treaties and the seas, to name two examples, but acts by private parties or non-governmental organizations or corporations do not fit neatly into international law as it as been practiced up to now.

Genocide, such as in Rwanda, or what is happening in the Darfur region of Sudan, or what occurred in Bosnia under the guise of “ethnic cleansing,” has not been effectively addressed with existing institutions, although there are several, Crawford said.

These range from the U.N. Security Council to the International Criminal Court to the European Court of Human Rights.

Although every state in the world has paid lip service to human rights as laid out by United Nations treaties and other documents, atrocities continue and even basic human rights are denied with impunity to wide and diverse populations.

Going back to the Nuremberg trials, he said, nations have wrestled with how best to bring to trial and punish perpetrators of atrocities.

He noted that stopping tragedies from occurring in the first place has been even less successful than dealing with the aftermath of human rights violations.

He lamented that situations like that in Darfur are mired in lengthy processes that yield “a lot of talk” but never seem to provide a resolution.

There are several legal cases that may signal change, however. Several examples come from an unlikely source, the Alien Tort Claims Act of 1789 (ATCA), which gives non-U.S. nationals access to U.S. federal courts to seek damages in cases involving human rights violations outside the United States.

The law was successfully used in 1980 by a Paraguayan man in suing a policeman who had tortured his son to death in Paraguay.

More recently, the transnational company Unocal was sued successfully in 2002 for knowingly using forced labor — compelled in some cases by murder and rape — to construct a gas pipeline from Burma into Thailand.

Crawford said the ATCA is drawing attention from human rights advocates because it seems to provide a mechanism for addressing abuses by corporations, which have up to now tended to fall outside traditional jurisdictions.

“There is no international system of corporate responsibility,” he said.

Meanwhile, the International Criminal Court is also being closely watched as it begins to fulfill the role envisioned for it since 2002, to try individuals accused of genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity.

The court is taking up the case of a Congolese national accused of forcing children under 15 years of age to participate actively in hostilities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The outcome of that case could provide a precedent for many others; the United Nations estimates that 300,000 children around the world are being compelled to act as soldiers.

Reprinted from the UConn Advance.

### UConn to Host New England Archivists Fall 2007 Meeting

The Dodd Research Center has been chosen to host the Fall 2007 meeting of the New England Archivists. The meeting, which is scheduled for October 12 & 13, 2007, will focus on issues related to college, university, and school archivists. For more information please stay tuned to http://doddcenter.uconn.edu, or http://newenglandarchivists.org
Homer Babidge Library Launches iDesk

When you first walk through the Library’s door, you will be greeted by new signs over the information or iDesk, our new Plaza Level service desk, where you can take care of many different needs. Services offered at the iDesk, include circulation, reserves, information, pick up of document delivery, Inter-Library loans and collections access.

Today’s consumers are accustomed to finding their services bundled for convenience and the one-stop shopping of the iDesk caters to their needs.

This is still the place to check out and return materials, pick up hold items, ask for information about your account or obtain a Community Borrower Card. This is also where materials from regional libraries, the Boston Library Consortium and other libraries can be picked up and returned. The iDesk is the place to ask for help in locating items or to initiate a search for books and media not found on the shelf.

Students can check out reserves books and media. Faculty can bring personal materials to place on reserve for either electronic or physical reserve. This is also the place where faculty can address their concerns about reserving media and scheduling the video theaters.

Users needing to know where materials, places and events are located in the library can ask at the iDesk. Campus maps and information are also available. Users who need to contact security for any reason may do so at the iDesk.

The iDesk is open Monday through Thursday from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m., Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. and Sundays from 10 a.m. to midnight.

The iDesk can be contacted at (860) 486-2518 or through askcirc@exchange.lib.uconn.edu.

Listening to Our Users (Continued from page 2)

in open stacks with additional security devices to deter theft. Faculty members on the Provost’s Library Advisory Committee underscored their dependence on the availability of videos they rely on to teach courses. The undergraduate representative advocated for access to videos by students. The Libraries, by listening to users’ needs, will hopefully develop policies for videos that meet faculty needs and still provide as much access as possible to students.

I’d like to take this opportunity to thank the many faculty and students who responded during last year’s survey and who continue to provide us with feedback. Praise is also due the Libraries’ user team, who, with assistance from the Neag School of Education, did an admirable job compiling the survey results. The Libraries are (still) listening to our users, and through the hard work of the library staff, we are working on a number of improvements to make library collections and services even better.

Copyright Web Site (Continued from page 1)

responsibilities. “Protecting Your Rights” gives authors, composers and other creators information and tools to help them retain some rights to publication, performance or future research and teaching uses.

In the coming months, members of the Libraries’ Copyright Team will be reaching out to other parts of the University community to bring additional content and resources to the Web site in the areas of teaching, distance education and student uses.

The Web site is part of a larger initiative by the Libraries to increase copyright awareness at the University. The Libraries sponsored a forum this past April entitled “Whose Rights & Who’s Right: Copyright in the Digital Age” (see the April/May 2006 issue of this newsletter). Future activities will include training for library staff to work with copyright users and a forum in December, co-sponsored with the Boston Library Consortium.

Barbara Oakley, area head, access services

Dali’s Alice in Wonderland

Among Works Donated to Northeast Children’s Literature Collection

C

Children’s book illustrator Stephanie Clayton has given the Northeast Children’s Literature Collection in the Thomas J. Dodd Research Center three exceptional works. The first is a signed copy of the “Dali Alice Folio,” Salvador Dali’s 1969 illustrated version of the children’s classic Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland. The folio, in heliogravure, includes 12 illustrations with one original colored etching signed in the plate. The illustrations are exceptional; the Mad Hatter’s Tea Party features Dali’s melted clock for a table.

Clayton also donated two additional “Alice” works: a 1932 edition of Alice in Wonderland and a 1935 Through the Looking Glass and What Alice Found There, both with illustrations by Sir John Tenniel re-engraved in wood by Bruno Rollitz. The books feature typography and bindings by Frederick Warne and are signed by Alice Pleasance Hargreaves, the inspiration for the original “Alice.”

Ms. Clayton explains: “The gift is made in loving memory of my uncle, Stephen Page Weston, who gave us the Dali Alice, and who all through my formative years made sure we had such wonderful books and literature on which to cut our ‘mental teeth.’ It worked… the love of books, reading and illustration is the greater part of me!”

Babidge Doubles Loan Limit to 300 Items

The Library has increased the loan limit for faculty, graduate students and honors undergraduates from 150 items to 300 items. This change is in response to requests from a few heavy users of library materials who repeatedly topped 150 items charged to their accounts.

When a patron hits the 300 item limit, they are unable to renew materials online, request materials from the Boston Library Consortium, or use the self-check machines in Babidge.

Undergraduates, staff, retirees, visiting scholars, and University affiliates may continue to borrow 150 items.

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Children of Immigrants and Immigrant-Parent Penalties

Bandana Purkayastha

According to the U.S. Statistical Abstract, 11.9 percent of the U.S. population and 11.4 percent of the Connecticut population are foreign born. The foreign born population—Asian, black, Latino and white—includes legal immigrants, legal temporary individuals (e.g., foreign students), and illegal immigrants. The foreign born group includes adults and their children. A small proportion of the children of immigrants were born in the U.S. Thus, the data tracking immigrants or foreign born groups do not tell us what proportion of college students are children of immigrants. Campus statistics indicate that one percent of UConn’s student body is foreign born. It is unclear what proportion of UConn’s minority or white students are children of immigrants or immigrants themselves.

In a guest column on diversity issues, Bandana Purkayastha, associate professor, Sociology and Asian American Studies, draws upon her most recent book Negotiating Ethnicity: Second-Generation South Asian Americans Traverse a Transnational World and shares her insights on children of immigrants.

Immigrants and their children are in the headlines again. Our current debates about “how many immigrants are too many” are similar to debates of the early 20th century. Today’s immigrants are a very diverse group of people. Among the legal immigrants, some are fleeing persecution, while others come in search of economic opportunities; some come with modest educational backgrounds, others have post-graduate and professional degrees at rates that far exceed the average for American citizens. Some legal immigrants are poor, others are super-rich. Some are legal but not really immigrants; they are the people with temporary work permits. Many of their children—Asian, black, Latino and white—are students at this University.

We have long expected immigrants and their children to learn English, move out of ethnic enclaves, gain access to mainstream institutions—churches, jobs, educational institutions—and become American through this process of assimilation. We also expect such assimilation to bring economic and social upward mobility to these new Americans. Recently, some scholars have begun to argue that totally relinquishing ethnic ties is not always in the interests of post-immigrant generation groups.

I have focused my research on a group assumed to be assimilated: the children of immigrants, who grow up in suburbs, are fluent in English, acquire impressive educational credentials, and have significant mainstream networks.

My research on this post-immigrant generation group is indistinguishable from mainstream America shows that these high-achieving American children continue to encounter extra barriers that their peers do not face. The parents of this group—very highly educated immigrants from India, Pakistan, Nepal and Bangladesh—did not follow the “traditional” path of first settling in ethnic enclaves. They found white collar jobs or opened businesses, and moved straight to the suburbs. Most of them became U.S. citizens, some remain legal permanent residents. Their children, my research participants, grew up in these “leafy suburbs,” and are very highly achieving themselves. They have excellent educational credentials and they are in, or are poised for upper-tier white-collar jobs. Yet they continue to pay a penalty for having immigrant-parents.

Our immigration laws shape “family reunification” processes. Only the immediate family—parents of the legal immigrants, spouses (and children), and unmarried siblings—are allowed to come to the U.S. But the waiting periods for these family members range from almost no wait (usually for immigrants from Western Europe or Canada) to more than a decade (usually for family members from Asia, Africa and Latin America). Other rules complicate the reunification of families. For instance, who can sponsor a relative—who has the financial ability and “good character,” which includes, in today’s world, not showing up on any list because of suspected or proven improprieties—can delay or interrupt family reunification. As a result, most of my participants had gotten used to leading globally dispersed family lives.

These assimilated U.S. citizens experience “immigrant-parent penalties” of many types. There are small penalties: they often do not enjoy “grandparents’ days” at school or expect many family members to be present at graduation events. There are more significant penalties; weddings and funerals are two examples. They cannot expect their family members to be there for weddings because no one can predict whether family members can get tourist visas to travel. For most extended family oriented cultures—and most of today’s Asian, Latino, and black immigrants of different religious backgrounds come from such cultures—marriages and deaths often require family members to play ritualized roles. I found that the highly assimilated group of Americans I was studying had worked out a transnational social space for “doing family” and marking major life events. Weddings were often arranged in the country where most relatives lived. After funerals, Hindu Americans were going to South Asia to immerse the ashes of their parents in rivers there. Economic ability plays a significant role in how effectively these Americans can use other countries for “family events.” However, the restrictions which were set according to the initial classification of the immigrants continue to affect the lives of their American offspring.

Such penalties simply multiply when we consider the position of the children of refugees, the children of temporary legal workers, and the children of illegal immigrants who are subject to many other laws. Since the mid-1990s a range of new laws have shrunk the political, social, and economic human rights of immigrants. At least one more generation of American citizens will continue to pay penalties for their immigrant parents.

Bandana Purkayastha, associate professor, Sociology and Asian American Studies.
User Survey (Continued from page 1)

- Electronic databases joined the list of top collection items. Photocopiers, computers with internet access, and printers continue to be top equipment priorities. Individual study space and restriction of noise are sustained priorities for users. Bookworms Café was rated a top priority by faculty, graduate, and undergraduate students.
- Analysis of each major category indicates participants are generally very satisfied with the Libraries’ services and collections.

Two new survey questions were added asking respondents to indicate their preferred format for books, journals, and media. Overwhelmingly, respondents prefer electronic journals (80.0 percent) and electronic reference materials (47.8 percent).

Where Will We Go From Here?
Accuracy of the library catalog, accuracy in locating books, and reliability of photocopiers are chief areas of concern among all respondents. Improvements to these services are already in process. Expanding the palette of electronic journals and reference books is a key collection development goal and will remain so for the foreseeable future. Library staff, recognized as key players in user satisfaction ratings, will continue to provide and enhance user-centered reference, liaison, interlibrary loan, and circulation services and assistance. The Libraries will continue to work on improvements that maximize resources, take advantage of new teaching and learning technologies, and augment collections and influence faculty and student academic needs, research pursuits, and scholarly accomplishments.

The User Team was assisted in developing the online survey and generating survey data by Jamison Judd, a doctoral student with the Neag School of Education, Collaborative Technology Center. The faculty sample was generated by Jennifer Traynor, assistant manager, Human Resources Data and Administration. The student sample was generated by University e-mail.

In every library survey, faculty and students offer comments about the Libraries’ collections and services as well as issues of concern. Here is a selected sample of the approximately 3,000 comments the Libraries received from survey participants.

Please build up the collection of printed books in humanities, critical theory, history, philosophy, etc. Printed book acquisition is one of the most critical areas for growth/ emphasis.
Faculty, Fine Arts

The most important resource for graduate students is the electronic journals. They should be expanded, not only in terms of the titles available but also the years available in electronic format.
Doctoral student, CLAS, Social Sciences

The library is a welcoming place to study. As a new faculty member to UConn, I am impressed with the facilities and the layout of the library.
Faculty, CLAS, Social Sciences

I have been very impressed by the help offered by the subject specialist and library staff. They always reply promptly!
Doctoral student, Engineering

More than half of the time I attempt to find a book to check out, the book appears in the catalogue as on the shelf, but is not on the shelf when I look for it.
Undergraduate, CLAS, Humanities

The library is a very pleasant place to visit. Glad to hear Bookworms is getting bigger.
Undergraduate, CLAS, Humanities

Of course, I’d only REALLY be satisfied if you provided access to EVERYTHING!
Doctoral student, CLAS, Social Sciences

In Their Own Words…

Backlog Problem Turns into a 12-year Cataloging Relationship between UConn Libraries and OCLC

Sandy Gallup, the Library’s catalog and metadata services team leader, is the focus of a story on the Online Computer Library Center’s (OCLC) Web site about the UConn Libraries’ use of OCLC custom cataloging.

In the story, Gallup notes that staying on top of new materials was delaying backlogged material from getting into the library’s catalog, so the library looked for solutions.

“We didn’t have the staff to keep up with the new materials, gift collections and our retrospective collections,” says Gallup.

Other initiatives, such as a new theft prevention system and the transition to a new ILS, also cut into cataloguing.

Still, the initial work was closely monitored.

What she found was the attention to detail and support of the library’s specific requirements was exactly how her team would have done it.

“OCLC provided us with a lot of options, contacted us with questions throughout the process, and most importantly, delivered as promised.”

“I don’t think you’ve done a bad job at the UConn libraries any more. In fact, there hasn’t been one for quite awhile—even after the cataloging from the five regional campuses was consolidated at the main library. With the absence of a backlog, there has been more time to undertake new strategic work.

Gallup also participated in an OCLC “webinar,” or online seminar, on custom cataloging October 24 along with Margaretta Johnson from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and Lisa MacDonald of OCLC.

To read the complete story, please visit: http://www.oclc.org/customcataloging/about/success/default.htm
Hans Weiss, of Manchester, stands next to his recent pencil drawing of Senator Christopher J. Dodd, which he donated to the Dodd Research Center. The drawing hangs next to Mr. Weiss’ earlier portrait of Dodd’s late father, Senator Thomas J. Dodd, in the entrance area of the staff work spaces in the Center.

Connecticut Children’s Book Fair

Nearly 3,500 children and adults attended the 15th Annual Connecticut Children’s Book Fair November 11 and 12 in the Rome Commons. Participants met children’s book authors, interacted with costumed children’s book characters, heard authors and illustrators discuss their craft and enjoy sing-alongs, and other activities. A special celebration marked the 15th anniversary featuring founding members of the Book Fair along with cupcakes and cake adorned with the special logo designed by noted children’s book illustrator Wendell Minor.

Authors and illustrators this year included notables such as Eileen Christelow and her Five Little Monkeys series; Etienne Delessert, pictured above, who has over 80 children’s books to his credit that have been read by children all over the world, Walter Wick and his I Spy series; and Jane Yolen, who Newsweek has called America’s Hans Christian Andersen.

The Book Fair was made possible with the help of the UConn Co-op and sponsors including the SBM Charitable Foundation, Banknorth Charitable Foundation, Mohegan Sun, the Connecticut Library Association, and David & Billie Kapp. Proceeds of the Book Fair benefit the Northeast Children’s Literature Collection in the Dodd Research Center.

Yes, I want to be a Friend!

I want to make a tax-deductible contribution to support the University of Connecticut Libraries in the amount of:

- Associate $100–$249
- Fellow $250–$499
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Please make checks payable to the UConn Foundation and send with this form to:

Linda Perrone, Director of Library External Relations, Babbidge Library, 369 Fairfield Road, Unit 2005-A, Storrs, CT 06269-2005.

Hans Weiss, of Manchester, stands next to his recent pencil drawing of Senator Christopher J. Dodd, which he donated to the Dodd Research Center. The drawing hangs next to Mr. Weiss’ earlier portrait of Dodd’s late father, Senator Thomas J. Dodd, in the entrance area of the staff work spaces in the Center.
What’s IN SIDE

Page 2  The vice provost for University Libraries reviews the comments made and conclusions reached in the 2006 Library User Survey.

Page 3  Professor James Crawford of Cambridge University delivers the Raymond and Beverly Sackler Distinguished Lecture.

Page 4  An illustrated copy of Salvador Dali’s Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland is donated to the Thomas J. Dodd Research Center.

Page 5  In a guest column on diversity issues, Associate Professor of Sociology and Asian American Studies Bandana Purkayastha discusses children of immigrants.

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What’s in a Name?
The University of Connecticut, 125 Years in the Making
Documents and images from the University Archives trace UConn’s evolution from a small agricultural school for boys to New England’s top public university.

The More Things Change...
Student Life at the University of Connecticut, 1881-2006
Archival photographs and memorabilia illustrate 125 years of student life at UConn.

COMING IN JANUARY
On Gossamer Wings
The A. J. Carpenter Collection of Butterflies and Moths
Mounted specimens from the Connecticut State Museum of Natural History

A University Grows in Storrs
A Cartographic History of the Campus
Historic and contemporary maps plot the development of the University’s main campus.

Night Flyers
Digital Prints by Joseph Scheer

Feeding Upon the Everlasting
Butterfly and Moth Illustrations from the Rare Books Collection at the Dodd Research Center

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