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A new monthly journal, PLoS Biology, was launched on October 13. 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...

Continued on page 6

0 Pioneers!
Brinley Franklin
Director, University of Connecticut Libraries

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 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.

Open Access Journals
A Sea Change in Scholarly Publication
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.

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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...
Collections & Services

Good News for the Humanities

Peter Allison, Principal Bibliographer

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 Dramaic 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 rerepresent 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 English during that century. This collection will sent virtually every work printed in England or in French and Italian.

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 the state 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 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.ctiwu.earl.edu/ Special%20Reports.htm.

According to IWR Associate Director Pat Bresnahan, 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 Institutes, 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.

Check Out These Online Resources

Locate Them by Title at http://www.lib.uconn.edu/ online/

• Historical New York Times


• UCONN Newsstand


• 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/tutorials/instruction/ICE/.

• UConn FullText

The new “UConn FullText” button makes finding fulltext articles and books faster and

Continued on page 7

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 Betty Pittman, betty.pittman@uconn.edu or 860-486-4507.

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

Jonathan I began his career as college mascot in 1934 but died an untimely death in 1935.
Preventing Plagiarism Through Education: A Librarian’s Perspective

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

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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 Richard 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, our staff decided to include the topic of plagiarism prevention in undergraduate instruction.

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. Ineffective tutorial entitled “Plagiarism: How to Recognize It and How to Avoid It.” (See http://www.lib.uconn.edu/using/tutorial/instructional/tutorial.html)

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, 2003) 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.
My title is Gene: an International Journal on Genes, Genomes and Evolution, but you can call me “Gene.” I’m an e-journal. But what does that really mean for you—a patron of the UConn Libraries? Well, it’s kind of convoluted, but I’ll try to explain.

First, I have to be selected for addition to the Libraries’ collection. This follows the usual collection development route unless I’m part of an e-journal package. In that case, the decision to add the package to the Libraries’ holdings is based on the net value of the entire package, as opposed to an individual title. As it happens, I am included in a package comprising a large number of e-journals published by Elsevier.

When the librarians decided to make this package accessible to UConn library users, they evaluated the worth of my package according to the number of titles that would become available, the value of those titles to the university’s research community, how many of those titles were already being subscribed to in print, as well as any additional value to the library.

My package is accessible via the ScienceDirect platform (see below). In 2001, when the agreement to obtain it was first established, it included 989 titles, and the value of the contents to the UConn research environment was quite high. The libraries already had print subscriptions to 435 of the titles, and the added cost of the electronic package was $75,966. Commercially published scholarly e-journals in the science, technical, and medical fields are very costly, just like my print counterparts.

Once the decision to license my e-journal package was reached, the library had to sign a license agreement. Unlike my print counterpart, you don’t own me, you only get to access me according to the terms of the license.

Licensing agreements are very complex and include such items as who can access me. Sometimes no agreement can be reached, in which case access to the titles can’t be added to the Libraries’ collection.

So, what happens now? I’ve been selected, the license agreement is signed, and if you are an authorized user, you have access to me. But how do you know that, and where would you look to get to me? The simple answer is that librarians set up hypertext links using my unique web address, or URL, from their online catalog, in your case that would be HOMER, to the place where I reside, the ScienceDirect platform. ScienceDirect is the snazzy name given to the user interface developed and maintained by my owners, Elsevier, through which I can be accessed. Of course, it’s never really simple. Each title to be accessed must be added to HOMER, and the address/hypertext link provided must be verified for accuracy. The veracity of the information is tenuous at best, as web addresses change frequently. This can happen because an e-journal gets a new title, as happened with a friend of mine Artificial Intelligence in Engineering, which became Advanced Engineering Informatics in 2002. Or a title can be sold from one publisher to another, as demonstrated by the transfer of the title Neuropsychopharmacology from Elsevier to Nature Publishing Group. These types of changes often have an impact on access, so constant maintenance by library staff is required.

OK, now you know I exist because you did a search in HOMER and found the record for my title. You click on the hypertext link to access me and you’re at the ScienceDirect web site, which doesn’t look like anything you’ve ever seen before. Or worse, it looks entirely different than it did last week. (For some reason, the people developing these web interfaces have an unending desire to change them). I wish I had some insider information to pass on to you, but the truth is, trial and error, otherwise known as experience, is the most common course of action. The best thing you can do is read the “Help” section at my site or ask a librarian for assistance. As a UConn patron you can even ask for assistance online, via the ask.Homer Live Online Reference service. 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’ home page. 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, 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 users. Please note that much of the information I have provided pertains to my situation and the agreement between Elsevier and your institution. There are many e-journals and e-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 Story of Gene
As told to Deborah Sanford, Acquisitions Team Leader

LICENSING 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?
On the Trail of African National Congress

ANC-related materials for this project refer to memoirs, speeches, interviews, correspondence, memonadex, 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.

Continued on page 7
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 higher education have educated the arguments against publishing in start-up journals that strive to change the prevailing scholarly publishing model. Foremost among these arguments is the reality that scholars need to publish in journals (subsidized or, established) journals to gain tenure or promotion and to secure support for their research from funding agencies. One trend that may bode well for open access journals is the increasing awareness among researchers and administrators around the world that the current economic model supporting scholarly publishing is seriously flawed. Researchers contribute the intellectual product, the editing, and the reviewing at little or no cost to the journal publisher. The publisher, in turn, organizes the effort, markets the product, and distributes the journal in print and/or electronically.

In exchange for these services, commercial publishers, in particular, often charge subscription and licensing fees that defy logic. The University of Connecticut Libraries will pay our subscription for 30 journals $400,000 this year for about 750 biology journals, an average price of more than $500 per title. One can only imagine what a scholarly biology title would cost if the publisher were also paying the researchers who actually write the journals.

The Libraries’ Deborah Franklin, the interior designer, to specify furniture and equipment. Hodkinson Associates coordinated matters between the designer and manufacturer and did the installation. HiTech, a company that specializes in custom library work and woodworking, produced the millwork in Quebec. There is another reason. When different stains used for the inlays. Bibliomodel, in Monterrey, Mexico, manufactured the stacks, which feature decorative end panels and blue discs for signage. Canyonos top support lighting for the stacks.

Behind the combined circulation and reference desk at the entrance are shelves for the reserve collection, the video collection, and an archives room. Four staff offices are located on the ground floor of the clock tower, along with a break room. There is also a conference room conveniently located on the main floor. And students are delighted to finally have a corridor book return to use when the library is closed.

The library's new computers have flat-panel monitors, giving a clean line and sleek look to the reference area, which has four SuperHomers, a CD-ROM LAN, a HOMER Catalog, and an Uniprint workstation. Each of the upper floors has a HOMER Catalog and one SuperHomer as well. The second-floor house the Writing Center and the audiovisual and microfilm room, where students may view videos and DVDs. A large portion of the circulation area is housed in the clock tower on the third floor.

Waterbury Campus enrollment is already up 61% over last year, and new programs, four-year majors, and graduate programs are being offered. With everyone under one roof, it is much easier to offer library services to all. Library hours have been extended, and business is booming.

Open Access Journals

School, the renovated Palace Theater, and the Spring Street Parking Garage are all scheduled to open next year. Inviting the greater Waterbury community to visit the new campus and library is intended to be the showcase and focal point of the campus and is spectacular both inside and out. The 97,000-square-foot building rounds a large courtyard reminiscent of the urban courtyards at Yale. The library presents a three-story brick, precast concrete, and glass façade to East Main Street, through which one can see the courtyard when passing by. The view is further illuminated clock tower by the entrance echoes other familiar towers throughout the city.

The library’s most striking feature is the soaring, vaulted interior with timber arches and a coffered wood ceiling. Wrap-around mezzanines connect the towers on either end, with 30 wired study carrels lining the walkways. There is stock space for 46,250 volumes, approximately 200 journals. UConn Libraries Director Brinley Franklin commented, “The students I spoke with at the dedication were very pleased with the new library and were already using it as their principal place to study on campus.”

The library opened for business on August 25, the first day of fall classes, even though the custom millwork and chairs had not yet arrived! Students love the new journal in stride, browsing on the carpeted floor to plug in their laptops. Students now have the option of studying at large reading tables by the windows, at individual study carrels, in one of the group study rooms located on each floor, sitting at comfortable, upholstered chairs with tablet arms.

The Libraries’ Deborah Sunday worked with Monika Fick, the interior designer, to specify furniture and equipment. Hodkinson Associates coordinated matters between the designer and manufacturer and did the installation. HiTech, a company that specializes in custom library work and woodworking, produced the millwork in Quebec. The new library’s computer, with different stains used for the inlays. Bibliomodel, in Monterrey, Mexico, manufactured the stacks, which feature decorative end panels and blue discs for signage. Canyonos top support lighting for the stacks.

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Open Access Journals

UConn's Newest Library Opens in Waterbury

Two paths to open access are proposed: The first is to self-archive individual papers or a collection held by an individual or an institution. The second path is to begin open-access journals and support existing ones.

Some self-archiving is already happening at the University of Connecticut. A local example is the Ideas database for economics, started and maintained by UConn faculty member Christian Zimmerman (http://ideas.repec.org/). Additionally, researchers who publish in PLoS and BMC journals have their websites are self-archiving in the purest sense. The University of Connecticut Libraries is currently looking into institutional archiving as a means of promoting open access to institutional research and data. The first known example of archiving at an institutional level is the arXiv.org archive started by Paul Ginsparg at Los Alamos in 1991. This repository, now located at Cornell, is a major scientific literature resource.

BioMed Central journals and PLoS Biology are examples of the second path mentioned above. As open-access journals, the costs of the publications are paid by authors or by their institutions as membership fees.

Other open-access journals can be identified by using the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) at http://www.doaj.org. The DOAJ, a project of the Utrecht University Libraries in the Netherlands and in Sweden, initiated in May 2003, offers title listings for over 550 peer-reviewed journals in many disciplines. Currently, they are developing search capability at the article level. The DOAJ is also supported by SPARC (the Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition).

Several University of Connecticut faculty members have published in BMC journals. Peter Gogarten of the Department of Molecular and Cell Biology has published four articles in three BMC journals in the past two years. He likes the quick turnaround between the time of submission and publication. For him, the most important aspect is the availability of his research to other scientists. One of his articles, published last year, has been downloaded over 6,000 times since publication, and more than 80 times in one week.

Holly Fischer, a professor in the Plant Cell and Molecular Biology, also cites the fast turnaround time as a major reason that she published an article in BMC Neurobiology earlier this year. From acceptance to publication took two months. Stephen Korn, a professor in the Physiology and Neurobiology department, was less impressed with the turnaround time and efficiency of the BMC journal in which he published, as the peer review process alone took eight weeks to complete. However, in general, he supports open-access approaches.

For any discipline where high quality graphics are important, open-access journals should be welcome. Using PDF files, both color and grayscale images can be replaced and made available to make all readers. In some subscription-based journals, authors must pay for color images to be included with their articles. Few of the BMC publications have impact factors from the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) yet, since they are all quite new. A number of the titles are currently tracked by ISI and have preliminary impact factors, but it will be a few more years before these numbers are meaningful. However, the availability of the information in open-access journals may translate into strong impact factors for the titles, since the articles will have high visibility—much higher than journals costing thousands of dollars, which many institutions cannot afford.
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.html

[1] BioMed Central
www.biomedcentral.com/info/
[2] Public Library of Science
www.plos.org/journals/index.html
[3] Berlin Declaration on Open Access
www.zim.mpg.de/openaccess-berlin/berlindeclaration.html
[4] Budapest Open Access Initiative
www.soros.org/openaccess/read.shtml
www.doaj.org

Service Enhancements

Continued from page 2

easier. As you search many of your favorite databases, you will see a “UConn Full Text” button displayed next to each citation. The “UConn Full Text” button is like a personal chauffeur service for obtaining fullest information. It will often escort you directly to licensed fulltext articles online. If the article you want is not available online, it will provide you with options: to search for the item in HOMER, the online catalog; to look for it at another local Connecticut library; or to order it through Interlibrary Loan. Find more information at http://www.lib.uconn.edu/online/fulltext/FullTextFAQ.html

• Boston Library Consortium Borrower’s Card
As a member of the Boston Library Consortia, the library now offers the UConn community library privileges at all BLC member institutions, including Boston, Brandeis, and Brown Universities. Applications are available at the circulation desk.

On the Trail of African National Congress History in North America

Continued from page 5

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/or former anti-apartheid activists who may have possessed or still possess relevant materials. These areas include New England, 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.

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 $50-$99
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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.

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 Babbidge 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 Babbidge, 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, when 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.

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The Art of the Basket

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, predominantly 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—by nurturing the development of new basketmakers, and celebrating and supporting accomplished basketmakers. Their website is www.northeastbasketmakers.org.

Susan Amons develops her large-scale monotypes by cutting 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 130 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 consciousness 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.

Monolithic Monotypes

By Susan Amons

(Through December 5, 2003)

The collections of the Olin Art Museum at Bates College and in the Boston Public Library’s Prints & Drawings Collection.

UConn Libraries is published by the University of Connecticut Libraries four times each year to provide current information about collections, services, and activities to faculty, staff, friends, and others who are interested in the welfare of the Libraries. If you do not wish to receive the newsletter, please contact Ann Galonska at ann.galonska@uconn.edu or 860-486-6882 or Dodd Research Center, 405 Babbidge Road, U-1205, Storrs, CT 06269-1205. Editor: David Kapp. Contributors: Peter Allison, Brinley Franklin, Ann Galonska, David Garnes, Katrina Greene, Sheila Laflerty, Carolyn Mills, Peter Morenus, Jonathan Nabe, Linda Perrone, Jane Recchio, Shelley Roseman, Deborah Sanford, Norman Stevens, Janet Swift, and Suzanne Zack.

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