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November/December 2007

Libraries Launch Large-Scale Book Digitization Project

***Unfettered Online Access to 3,000
Volumes Expected Over Next Two Years***

David Lowe

Over the next two years, the University of Connecticut Libraries will send more than 3,000 volumes from our shelves to Boston, where they will be digitized by the Open Content Alliance (OCA) on equipment hosted at the Boston Public Library (BPL). OCA is the textual wing of the Internet Archive (archive.org), a non-profit founded by Internet entrepreneur Brewster Kahle as a vast, freely accessible multimedia collection, including Web sites, audio, video, and now books. The most significant aspect of our venture into large-scale or “mass digitization,” as it is often called, is that the 19 members of the Boston Library Consortium (BLC), including UConn, have agreed to pool resources and handily cleared the \$500,000 minimum (\$250,000/year for two years) needed to establish an OCA scanning center at the BPL. This bootstrap attitude of avoiding corporate money from the likes of Google and Microsoft has raised some eyebrows. *The New York Times* recently featured our consortium’s decision to pay its own way on its front page; follow-up articles have appeared in *The Chronicle of*

Higher Education Daily Report, not to mention on numerous blogs, and in other media.

What’s wrong with corporate funding?

The Internet Archive’s OCA effort features the open access many value so dearly, and it holds promise for serving as a significant portal for digitized texts. Proprietary pitfalls are second nature to some software companies, and they are a major character flaw we want to avoid. Despite their largesse, Google and Microsoft tend to attach strings to the scanning that they underwrite. Restricted access, advertisements, and even privacy infringements are concerns that we hope to completely avoid by following the path less paid for.

Another factor in favor of this corporate-free approach is that the final product, the quality of the images, and the completeness of all of the work will be under our control. Some of the large scale projects to date have made it evident that libraries have gotten what they have paid for in their free corporate scanning. Quality has unquestionably been sacrificed for quantity’s sake.

Rather than relying on corporate backers, we hope the idea of truly open access will appeal to philanthropic interests, like the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, which is generously funding an upcoming BLC summit for university administrators, librarians, and others involved in scholarly communication to discuss the ramifications of large-scale digitization. Granting agency officers continue to monitor our progress, and the hope of more outside funding provides us with even greater incentive to do good work.

Why are we are doing this in the first place?

First, we have accepted the fact that the business of research libraries—information—is increasingly more about bits than atoms, more about online files than paper. The new digital medium has intoxicatingly powerful advantages over the paper mode of operation. Ubiquitous access of the 24/7 variety is just the thing for our impatient, multitasking age. Full access to every page image in sequence or via the text, newly made searchable, will be available to anyone with an Internet connection. Still, there are some limitations that we must live with.

Since we do not own the intellectual property rights to much of what is in our collections, we must first confirm that the materials we hope to make available online is in the public domain. Determining that status can lead us into murky gray areas of copyright law, so to be safe, initially we will primarily focus on books printed in North America before 1923. Some advocate including documents published by the U.S. Federal government, which are declared by law to be in the public domain. However, promises by the Government Printing Office (GPO) to comprehensively provide open access online to that material bear patient watching. To include federal documents now would mean expending precious resources to convert what the GPO may do soon anyway for all of us.

As the flagship public university in our state, UConn has a natural starting point with the primacy of Connecticut specifically, but also New England more broadly. Another targeted category, common to preservation reformatting programs, are those books identified upon return from circulation as brittle or otherwise in need of having their content transferred from the paper they are on. Within the set parameters (pre-1923 monographs), we remain open for now to

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Open Content Alliance's book scanning equipment at the Boston Public Library.



President Michael Hogan chats with external relations assistant Ann Galonska while Vice Provost for University Libraries Brinley Franklin looks on during the president's first visit to the library. Hogan visited the library on October 17 to view a library exhibit of the books he had written or edited, to meet staff, and tour the building. In brief remarks, Hogan talked of his lifelong love of books and libraries and the fact that his brother works in the library at the University of Iowa, where Hogan previously served as provost. While here, Franklin presented him with a copy of “Celebrating Research: Rare and Special Collections from the Membership of the Association of Research Libraries,” which was just published in honor of the 75th anniversary of ARL.



Bit by Bit

Brinley Franklin, vice provost
University of Connecticut Libraries



The University of Connecticut Libraries is now a player in the world of mass digitization. Through a collaboration announced in September between the Boston Library Consortium (BLC) and the Open Content Alliance (OCA), all 19 BLC members (including the Boston Public Library, Tufts, UConn, the five UMass campuses' libraries, UNH, Northeastern, Wellesley, Brandeis, Boston University, Brown, MIT, Marine Biological Laboratory Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, Boston College, the Massachusetts State Library, and Williams) agreed to digitize and make publicly accessible almost a million pages from its collectively owned 34 million volumes over a two year period using scanners housed at the Boston Public Library and provided by the OCA.

The concept of mass digitization probably originated with Google's announcement three years ago that it was starting to digitize books at five major research libraries: the New York Public Library (NYPL), Harvard, Stanford, Michigan, and Oxford. As a group these five libraries' collections represent more than 55 million volumes. At the time, observers noted that it would take Google less than a decade (and something like \$800 million) to digitize these collections. NYPL CEO Paul LeClerc called the Google deal "one of the most transformative events in the history of information distribution since Gutenberg."

Publishers couldn't help but take notice. After all, Google surpassed Microsoft as the world's most visited Web site this year, with more than 6 billion unique visitors annually, according to comScore Media Matrix. The company Hitwise reported several months ago that Google had more than 65 percent of the search engine market share in the United States.

But publishers can't seem to decide whether to love or hate Google. On the one hand, Google is scanning many books for which the publishers hold copyright without asking for permission. On the other hand, Google's advertising revenues and popularity have made it such a phenomenal commercial success that publishers can't help but want a piece of the action.

A federal court in New York is considering two law suits brought against Google, one filed by writers and the other by a group of publishers. Ironically, these publishers are also partners with Google in its Book Search Project. One has to think that the publishers intend to exercise their legal copyright claims, but also hope to cash in on the potential commercial market that Google will ultimately bring with its mass digitization of books that are not easily available through existing retail channels. Alas, given the complexities of the case, Jane Friedman, the CEO of HarperCollins and last year's "Publishing Person of the Year" winner, was quoted in *The New York Times* as saying she didn't expect the publishers' suit against Google to be resolved in her lifetime.

Meanwhile, globally, a group of German publishers recently announced *Libreka*, a German alternative to Google Book Search. This followed the French plan to digitize millions of literary works and the European Commission project that plans to have six million cultural works available on the Web by 2010.

Worldwide Directory of Online Collective Catalogs Debuts

Lana Babij

Scholars and librarians seeking resources in other parts of the world have a new tool at their disposal thanks to the creation of a worldwide directory of national and multinational online union, or collective, catalogs and related resources.

Conceived of and compiled by Lana Babij, a search librarian in Document Delivery/Interlibrary Loan at Homer Babbidge Library, MetaBibCatsWiki (<http://wiki.lib.uconn.edu/wiki/MetaBibCatsWiki>), which debuted in June, has two main sections. One offers brief descriptions and links to the major multinational catalogs of the world; including, for example, the U.S.-based WorldCat, the Karlsruher Virtueller Katalog, or KVK, and the new viaLibris Catalog. The second consists of a country by country listing of national union catalogs and related online resources. Since the directory is intended for the entire international community, each country is also identified and searchable by its native name, and where possible in its native script. Furthermore, the major institutions and catalogs listed are also identified in their native languages as well as in English. In each case, the languages available on any given catalog's search screen are also provided.

Online union catalogs are useful to scholars and librarians alike because they offer access to the bibliographic records from often hundreds of libraries, all searchable from a single Web site. This becomes particularly valuable when trying to locate materials held elsewhere in the world.

One faculty member has already found the directory to be very helpful. Associate Professor Jean Givens in the Department of Art and Art History recently returned from a trip to Scandinavia, where

she sought two specific journals on the history of design in Sweden.

"I read Swedish and some Danish so my search was quite thorough, but your directory turned up a batch of sites I'd missed. ... I now have a much better sense of which libraries I can and should explore on upcoming trips," Givens said.

As the name indicates, MetaBibCatsWiki is an online collaborative directory, similar in concept and design to Wikipedia. It allows for direct and ongoing input of information whether by its originator, or by any responsible individual in the world who wishes to contribute. Since the Directory's debut, a few librarians/researchers have already modified the entries for their countries with useful additional resources.

MetaBibCatsWiki is a work in progress. Most of the countries of the Americas and Europe are represented, as well as Australia and New Zealand. Representation from Asia, the Middle East, and Africa is growing. Xiaolin (Charlie) Pei, a conservation technician in Babbidge Library's Conservation Lab, has provided invaluable assistance for the China and Taiwan entries. Since the Directory's debut, librarians from Pakistan and Mongolia have created entries for their respective countries. Additional collaboration from others, whether here or from around the world would be most welcome in order to provide authoritative information for countries not yet represented.

With continued input, regular updating, and diligent management, it is hoped that this resource will indeed be of value to resource discovery and sharing around the world.

Lana Babij, search librarian,
Document Delivery/Interlibrary Loan



Even though the BLC/OCA project pales in comparison to these other mass digitization projects, it does represent an alternative way for libraries to digitize important parts of their collections. Everything the BLC scans will be high-resolution, in the public domain, openly accessible and searchable by anyone using whatever search engine they choose to employ. This last feature of the project was overwhelmingly supported by the UConn Libraries' staff. The BLC/OCA project is currently self-funded, but we anticipate support from philanthropic organizations like the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, which is committed to the principles of open access and has supported the Open Content Alliance since its inception in 2005.

Perhaps most importantly, BLC has provided a path for other libraries to follow as they look for ways to digitize their unique holdings and other culturally significant materials overlooked by the original major mass digitization projects. After all, shouldn't libraries ultimately seek to make all of the world's information accessible to everyone, bit by bit?



For a writing assignment, students in English instructor Maureen Tuthill's "American Literature to 1880" class examined "The Connecticut Industry Mural" by Michael Borders on the plaza in Homer Babbidge Library and compared it to their recent readings in class. The mural is a graphic depiction of the state's 350-year industrial development told in eight panels, representing each of the state's counties, created over a 25-year period by the Bloomfield, CT artist.

Yonghong Zhang: Delving into American Counterculture of the 60s and 70s through Dodd Research Center’s Alternative Press Collection

Valerie Love

More than 7,500 miles separate Chongqing City, China, from Storrs and the Thomas J. Dodd Research Center, but the distance between the two places was no deterrent for Yonghong Zhang. In fact, the distance — and difference — between the two countries, combined with the Dodd’s Center’s status as a special repository of materials that chronicle the counterculture of the 1960s and 1970s, provided the impetus for his journey.

An associate professor in the School of Political Science and Public Administration at Southwest University in Chongqing City, Zhang recently arrived at the University of Connecticut as a 12-month visiting post-doctoral researcher who will use the Dodd Research Center’s Alternative Press Collection as well as volumes from Homer Babbidge Library to study American youth movements and activism in the 1960s and 1970s in order to gain insight into that turbulent time period.

Zhang’s visit, which marks his first trip to this country, was funded by a fellowship from the China Scholarship Council which enables recipients to conduct research at a university of their choice in the United States.

A native of Shanxi Province in northern China, Zhang received a bachelor’s degree in English from Datong University, Shanxi Province, a master’s degree in Political Education from Beijing Science and Technology University in Beijing, China, and a Ph.D. in Political Education from Tsinghua University, also in Beijing. Prior to his current appointment at Southwest University, Zhang taught at the Tianjin Science and Technology University and also spent six years as a secondary school teacher. He is the recipient of Southwest University’s Excellent Speaker Award.



Curator for Human Rights and Alternative Press Collections Valerie Love points out a newspaper article of interest to Yonghong Zhang in the Dodd Research Center Reading Room.

Zhang’s wife, Ma Tianping, and newborn daughter live in Chongqing City.

Zhang’s research builds upon an existing academic interest. His doctoral dissertation focused on the American Vietnam antiwar movement, but his current research extends to other prominent and interconnected social movements of the time period, including the American civil rights movement and related struggles for racial equality, as well as the feminist movement of the 1970s.

According to Zhang, “The main purpose of my research is to reveal the social roots influencing American youth movements in the 1960s to determine how the government and society should treat young people in order to make them a positive factor in the creation of a harmonious society.”

Founded in the late 1960s, the Alternative Press Collection (APC) stems from student participation in activist movements for social, cultural, and political change. Richard Akeroyd, then a student assistant at



American and Chinese responses to youth movements.

Zhang will find a wonderful resource in the Alternative Press Collection, which currently includes thousands of national and international newspapers, serials, books, pamphlets, ephemera and artifacts documenting activist themes and organizations,

spanning from the 1800s to the present. The bulk of the collection pertains to the Vietnam era and related unrest. The collection contains more than 7000 newspaper and magazine titles with approximately 150 on subscription, 5000 books and pamphlets, 1800 files of ephemera from activist organizations throughout the country, plus miscellaneous posters, broadsides, buttons, calendars, and manuscripts. Alternative tabloids in the collection from the 1960s and early 1970s include *Georgia Straight*, *The Berkeley Barb*,

East Village Other, and *The Chicago Seed*.

Additionally, the Alternative Press Collection includes notable manuscript collections, including the Hoffman Family Papers, donated in 2000 by Jack Hoffman, the younger brother of activist Abbie Hoffman, the co-founder of the Yippie movement and co-defendant in the Chicago 7 Trial.

The Alternative Press Collection is one of the most frequently used collections at the Dodd Research Center both by students and outside researchers. In March 2007, the Association of Research Libraries selected the Alternative Press Collection as UConn’s signature archival collection and profiled the APC in their 75th anniversary publication, *Celebrating Research: Rare and Special Collections from the Membership of the Association of Research Libraries*.

Beyond his focus on youth culture, Zhang will explore provisions for academic integrity in American universities in order to apply similar techniques at Chinese institutions. Based upon his research at UConn, Zhang plans to complete a book when he returns to China.



Valerie Love, curator for Human Rights and Alternative Press Collections



the University of Connecticut Libraries, who later became curator of the collection, and eventually the Connecticut State Librarian, built the collection along with then-director for Special Collections, Richard Schimmelpfeng, by collecting flyers, handouts and locally produced tabloids during the heyday of student demonstrations at the University of Connecticut and other New England campuses. In 1967, during the annual American Library Association conference in San Francisco, Schimmelpfeng collected posters and other materials scattered around the activist Haight-Ashbury district, adding to the geographic diversity of the collection. The library from the Radical Education Project of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) was added to the collection in 1972.

Zhang is the author of numerous articles on American youth movements and is studying the parallels and lessons from the American youth movements of the 1960s for contemporary Chinese youth education. Zhang is also looking at civic and peace education as tools for his own teaching, and working to develop peace education policy for China, as well as to gain a greater understanding of the differences between

Mass Digitization Project

(Continued from page 1)

suggestions from our bibliographers and subject liaisons for titles to include for digitization from the UConn library system's stacks. I would encourage UConn faculty to route their requests through the appropriate subject liaison librarians.

Beyond the good content we have already chosen, there are numerous advantages to the *way* we are going about this task, the technical procedures we will follow. Near the top of that list would have to be the equipment that OCA uses to capture the page images, known as a "scribe." The scribe is a tool well-designed for the task of digitally photographing the pages of a book. It features a cradle that holds a book at an angle comfortable for most bindings—certainly far superior to scanning a book pressed open to 180 degrees upside down on a flatbed. Moreover, the operator positions a piece of flat glass (angled to meet the left and right sides of the open book), allowing it to nestle down gently upon each page turning to provide a nice, flat image without page curvature, which would otherwise appear as a distortion in the image.

Another positive aspect of the OCA project is the fact that it is socially responsible in terms of getting the work done. In contradistinction to some other digitization efforts, which have taken advantage of offshore vendors with opaque employment arrangements, OCA hires and performs the work locally, targeting job candidates with a proclivity for the work. Since each page is turned by hand, attention to detail with a sustained focus is a highly desirable trait, and they have had success in hiring staff whose personalities match the job.



The product of these digital photographers is also qualitatively better because of OCA's standards. Each page is captured in color, including simple black text on plain paper, which other large scale digitization efforts would treat as merely bi-tonal, or black and white like a basic photocopy. The file sizes for color tend to be larger as a consequence, but the end result is a more thorough, high-fidelity approximation of what was on that page, and the difference between that and mere bi-tonal will matter to some of us.

Why is preservation involved?

At UConn, we have chosen to make the longevity of these digital objects a primary concern, and since that effort may be directly connected to the point of creation or the digital capture process itself, we want to apply preservation principles holistically to this endeavor. My personal relevant experience comes from years of running grant-funded preservation microfilm-

ing projects. It is painfully evident to me that many mass digitizers, unaware or oblivious to the standard practices microfilmmers developed, have been reinventing a lot of the same wheels that have been spinning very smoothly for many years. Just the process of preparing books for image capture, for example, has become a more truncated process. With mass digitization, often overlooked steps include a thorough review of the bibliographic information to make sure that the book in hand is indeed the one on record. Library microfilmmers have also been in the habit of notifying others and verifying whether others have already properly reformatted a given title, to avoid duplication of effort. In our OCA work, we will refer to OCLC's "Registry of Digital Masters" and when we find a title listed there as reformatted to preservation standards and openly accessible, we will not scan that book ourselves without a compelling reason to do so.

So, what do we hope to do with this stuff?

First, although the Internet Archive will provide access to all the books that we scan in the OCA project, we will also receive copies of all the files. We are allowed to repurpose them as we see fit, and we intend to do so in some exciting ways. On the more traditional and practical side, if need be, we can give a brittle book new life by printing and binding its scanned pages and putting a replacement copy on the shelf.

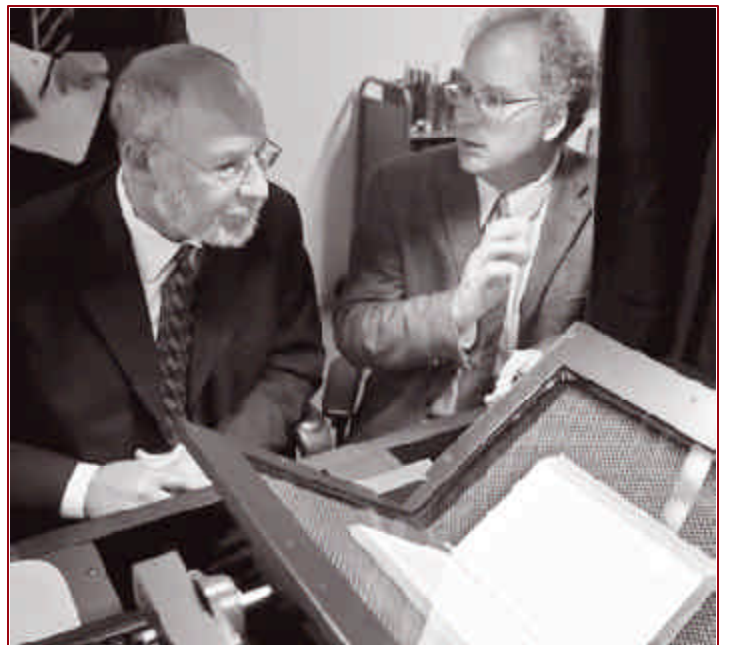
On the more hypothetical side, we have plans for "semantic integration" of this material with past and ongoing digital collections work here at UConn and beyond. For example, to semantically integrate the contents of a book on the history of Rockville, we would link it to historical photographs or maps of the same territory, which would be a boon to researchers. The books' bibliographic records have some relevant location information, and the text can be mined for more that can be

used to connect words in our books with maps and photographs. Incidentally, the far-sighted designers of Connecticut History Online did implement geolocator codes in the images online there, so we are optimistic that such integration will happen fairly smoothly.

When will this happen?

My best estimate at seeing some of our books online through OCA in early 2008. But rest assured that we will get our money's worth over the two-year term of our contractual obligations with them, and we will maintain the fruits of these labors in perpetuity.

David Lowe, preservation librarian



Brewster Kahle, Internet Archive founder, right, explains how the "scribe" scanning device functions to Vice Provost for University Libraries Brinley Franklin.

Library to Offer Instruction in University's New Bibliographic Tool "RefWorks"

Steven Batt

Help is on the way for members of the campus community who want to learn how to streamline the process of writing research papers or journal articles with UConn's new Web-based bibliographic management program "RefWorks." Starting in November, the library will offer workshops in how to use the new program, which functions as a personal bibliographic database storing the information on books, book chapters, journal articles, or any other bibliographic reference.

In addition to organizing an unlimited number of references, RefWorks helps save writers from a tedious, time consuming chore inherent to scholarly writing. RefWorks works in conjunction with Microsoft Word to automatically arrange, italicize, underline, and otherwise punctuate the bibliographic information into endnotes which comply with the rules of APA, MLA, or many other bibliographic styles. All current UConn students, staff, and faculty on all UConn campuses can sign up to use RefWorks by visiting: <http://refworks.uconn.edu>. Library-sponsored workshops will be advertised on the library's Web site (www.lib.uconn.edu).

Compatible with dozens of library research databases

RefWorks complements the information-management mission of the Libraries in several ways. RefWorks features direct export compatibility with many of the electronic research databases licensed by the Libraries and available through the library's Web site. Anyone searching PsychInfo, ERIC, Academic Search Premier, SCOPUS, WorldCat, or dozens of other bibliographic databases can transfer their search results directly to a RefWorks library. All bibliographic information, article abstracts, subject headings and keywords can be exported to RefWorks without re-keying. The informa-



Rainbow Center

Creating a Positive Environment for Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, and Transgender Students

Fleurette King

Some of the students affiliated with the Rainbow Center feel that a “Gay Renaissance” is occurring at the University of Connecticut. If you track the progress of the Rainbow Center, started in 1998 to create a positive environment for gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender students and the then prevailing campus attitudes and actions, it is no wonder.

In 1999, *The New York Times* featured an article which cited the *Princeton Review*’s top 20 most homophobic college campuses in America, where UConn ranked 12th. At that time, the frequency of

tion is transferred accurately, enabling RefWorks to generate a formatted citation based on the data at a later date. Researchers can also connect to and search HOMER, the Library of Congress, and other library catalogs from within RefWorks, and save any search results. Finally, the “UConn Links” button within RefWorks helps locate and link to the full text of articles in online journals licensed by the libraries.

RefWorks presents an easy-to-use alternative to EndNote and other bibliographic programs which have long been popular with graduate students and faculty. Users of other database programs can easily transfer their references into RefWorks (and vice versa). While EndNote has more customizable features for expert users, RefWorks should fulfill the needs of a majority of students and faculty. RefWorks has the advantage of being available from any computer connected to the Internet, and a site-wide license makes it free to the UConn community.

RefWorks and RefShare—tools for collaboration

RefWorks is conducive to academic collaboration, allowing individuals working on a group project, or all students in a class, or faculty in different departments who are collaborating on a grant proposal to share a single RefWorks library of references. Multiple users can access the same library through a shared RefWorks ID/password. Alternately, the RefShare component of RefWorks allows users to share folders of references or an entire RefWorks library with any RefWorks user.

A great opportunity for the UConn Libraries

In addition to introducing students to an easy-to-use, timesaving research and writing tool, the library-sponsored RefWorks classes will be an exciting opportunity to promote the value and ease of use of the libraries’ licensed online resources in the research process. RefWorks makes these specialized research tools even more valuable and worthwhile, and supporting RefWorks will make the libraries even more integral to the research process.

Steven Batt, Federal Documents librarian/Journalism & Political Science liaison



In celebration of Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual and Transgender (GLBT) History Month in October, the UConn Libraries featured related library and archival resources, including books, films, manuscript collections, research guides, and databases:
<http://www.lib.uconn.edu/using/Diversity/GLBTHistory.htm>

homophobic incidents on campus had a daunting and negative impact on the Rainbow Center community. Happily, over time, such incidents have declined — though not totally disappeared — and in 2006, UConn was ranked as 28th on the list as one of the top 100 Best Colleges for lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) students in the U.S. by the *Advocate College Guide for LGBT Students*, authored by Shane L. Windmeyer. I am confident as more rankings and observations are made, UConn will remain on top.

Positive signs that this will occur are visible throughout campus, aided by strong support from Vice Provost Ronald Taylor, the Office of Multicultural and International Affairs (OMIA), and beyond. Since my arrival in August, the energy for collaboration and coalition building from the other cultural centers, OMIA institutes, the Division of Student Affairs, the Babbidge Library and the Dodd Research Center and many other offices on campus fulfill my underlying goal, to “squeeze the rainbow” wherever I can. Essentially, this means promoting the Rainbow Center and supporting LGBT students in whatever way I can. This is what will assist LGBT and ally students in having a well-rounded and successful experience at UConn, and later in the world.

Furthermore, the 11-member student staff works incredibly hard to create one of the friendliest places on campus, while providing quality programs. The student organizations and groups are thriving. Allies & Queers Undergraduate Association (AQUA) and Queers United Against Discrimination (QUAD) are the two leading organizations offering outstanding social, educational, and political programs. And, academically, there are more queer, gender, and sexuality studies course offerings from various disciplines. Due to the interest expressed by students and the long-term commitment of some of the faculty, there is optimism that a concentration, minor, or major could be established soon.

As we celebrate our success and achievements on campus, we must be committed to continued progress. The local and national movement, coupled with the sheer volume of literature suggests that more action is needed to broaden understanding. So, if you are willing to be involved, there are plenty of opportunities. Best practices, policy development, academic courses, and cultural support enhance an all inclusive teaching and learning environment at the University of

Connecticut. Not only are LGBT and ally students arriving on campus with high expectations, but so are parents (both heterosexual and same-sex couples) who are likewise seeking supportive, safe, and reputable schools for their children. Outside of exercising your sphere of influence to create positive change, you are invited to be involved in the Rainbow Center activities.

Our “Out to Lunch” series features visiting lecturers in Queer Studies who share their research at



Award-winning journalist Lisa Keen, who has been reporting news for gay audiences since 1979, spoke on “Setting the Record Straight: How to Correct Mainstream Bias in Gay News Reporting,” at the Rainbow Center in October as part of its “Out to Lunch” series.



“Homophobia is a Socially Transmitted Disease” T-shirts await distribution for “National Coming Out Day” Oct. 11.

the Rainbow Center on Wednesdays, from noon to 2 p.m., with lunch provided. Each lecturer serves as a scholar and activist who has contributed literature qualified as queer, gender, and sexuality studies. Remaining guest lecturers for this semester include Theresa Nolen, “Green Chimneys: A New York City Response to the LGBT Youth Homelessness Issue,” Nov. 28 and Matthew Feldman, “Eating Disorders in Diverse Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Populations,” Dec. 5.

The spring semester will include guest lecturers Imani Henry, Eve Shapiro, Jeffery Wickersham, Eric Keenoghan, and many others.

Most exciting is our collaboration with “True Colors” Sexual Minority Youth & Family Services of Connecticut. For the first time, UConn will host the “True Colors Conference” — the largest conference of its kind in the country — which has been in existence for 15 years! From March 13 through March 15, 2008, high school students, college students, and professionals will gather here for what will no doubt be a fantastic collaboration. We encourage students, faculty, and staff to participate as workshop presenters or volunteers. Please see our Web site for more information about the conference and upcoming programs. And if we have not already met, I am interested in making the connection.

Fleurette King, director, Rainbow Center



Manning Retires After 39-Year Career

William Uricchio

Beverley Manning, University Librarian III, retired from the University Libraries at the end of September after 39 years. Located first at the Hartford Branch library in the capitol city, Bev later moved to West Hartford as part of the development of the Greater Hartford Campus.



Beverley Manning

An expert at both public and technical services, Beverley was frequently tapped to complete challenging assignments including serving as the Greater Hartford Campus Trecker Library’s acting director and also its operations coordinator. She has recently been the library’s sciences and humanities bibliographer/ liaison, its coordinator of collections services, a reference librarian, and a highly regarded teacher of library and research skills.

Beverley’s astute management of a number of important special projects, her successes across a wide range of service areas, and her many organizational achievements have marked a fruitful career which has benefited the Greater Hartford Campus, the University and the profession. Her two books, *Index to American Women Speakers, 1828 to 1978* (Scarecrow Press, 1980) and *We Shall Be Heard: An Index to Speeches by American Women, 1978 to 1985* (Scarecrow Press, 1985), significantly added to the research universe.

At her retirement party on September 19th, Beverley received, amongst a number of testimonials from colleagues, an “Official Statement” from Governor M. Jodi Rell honoring her for her many years of excellent service to the University and the community.

*William Uricchio, director,
Greater Hartford Campus Library*



Jennifer Parenteau, left, and Xiaoli Yang peruse an art journal in the new Jausz Family Reading Room in the Art and Design Library with Erwin Jausz in whose honor the room is named, and who visited the facility in October. A longtime friend and donor to the University and its Libraries, Jausz most recently donated six paintings that now hang in the room.



Virginia Hogan, wife of UConn President Michael Hogan, enjoys crafts activities.



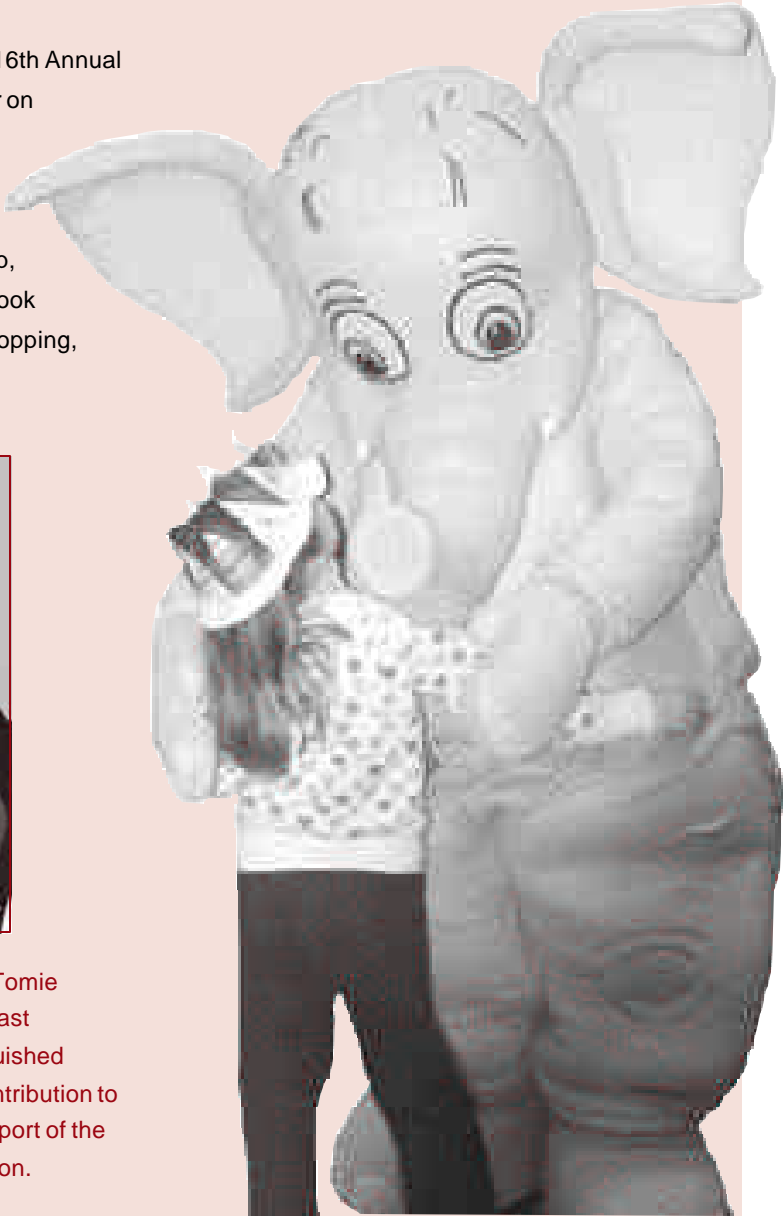
Author Robert Forbes, vice president of Forbes Inc. and president of *ForbesLife* magazine, signs a book for two admirers.

16th Annual Connecticut Children’s Book Fair

Children of all ages flocked to the 16th Annual Connecticut Children’s Book Fair on Nov. 10 and 11. Co-sponsored by the Northeast Children’s Literature Collection at the Thomas J. Dodd Research Center and the UConn Co-op, the event featured presentations and book signings, storytelling, crafts, holiday shopping, and storybook characters.



World renowned author and illustrator Tomie dePaola received the inaugural Northeast Children’s Literature Collection Distinguished Service Award for his long-standing contribution to the field of children’s literature and support of the Northeast Children’s Literature Collection.



Gökçe Ercan, a native of Turkey and graduate of Hacettepe University in Ankara with a degree in Information Management, worked as a volunteer for the Library in the fall, assisting in the cataloging of videos and other materials. Ercan was enrolled in the Intensive English Program of UConn’s American English Language Institute during the fall semester. Prior to coming to Connecticut, she worked as a research specialist in the art department of Bilkent University Library and interned in TUSAS, Turkish Aerospace Industries.






Human Rights Events Take Center Stage at Dodd Center

Photos, clockwise, top, from left to right: The third biennial Thomas J. Dodd Prize in International Justice and Human Rights was awarded jointly on Oct. 1 to the Center for Justice and Accountability (CJA) and Mental Disability Rights International; Sen. Christopher Dodd presents an award to Pamela Merchant, director of CJA; Sen. Dodd presents the award to Eric Rosenthal, executive director and Laurie Ahern, associate director, Mental Disability Rights International; Vice Provost for University Libraries Brinley Franklin, Dodd Center Director Thomas Wilsted, Sen. Dodd, and University Libraries Director, Emeritus, Norman Stevens; Sen. Dodd visits with students; Simon Konover, chairman, Konover Investments, and one of the original supporters of the Dodd Center, was among those who read excerpts from Sen. Dodd's first book *Letters from Nuremberg: My Father's Narrative of a Quest for Justice*, co-authored with Lary Bloom, which features a collection of letters that his father, Thomas J. Dodd, wrote to his wife Grace from the summer of 1945 through the fall of 1946, while he was executive trial counsel at the Nuremberg Trials; Dodd and Lary Bloom signed copies of their book following the ceremony; Sen. Dodd's sister, Martha Dodd Buonanno read from the book; line of people waiting for their books to be signed; Yale Law School Dean Harold Koh, who delivered the 13th Raymond and Beverly Sackler Distinguished Lecture on Human Rights on Oct. 2, chats with UConn Law School Dean Jeremy Paul; UConn President Michael Hogan, left, and Whitney Harris, a prosecutor at the Nuremberg Trials, who participated in the program of readings; Sen. Dodd's daughter, Grace, 6, applauds during the ceremony.

TODAY

*Thomas J. Dodd Prize
in International Justice
and Human Rights*

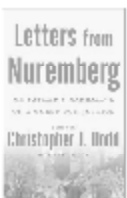


honoring

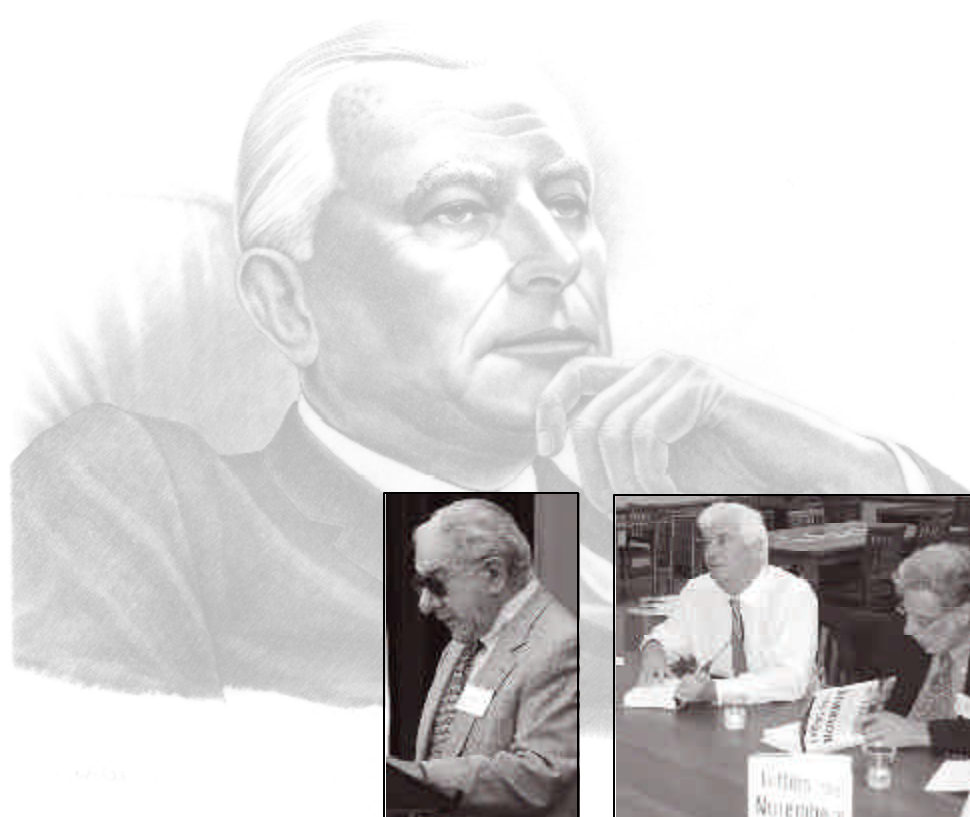
**The Center for Justice &
Accountability and
Mental Disability Rights
International**

11:00 a.m. – Ceremony
12:00 noon – Luncheon

1:30 p.m. – Ceremony and
Book signing



PUBLIC WELCOME



What's INSIDE

Page 2 *The vice provost for University Libraries reflects upon the Libraries' entry into the world of mass digitization of books.*

Page 2 *A new worldwide directory of national and international union catalogs debuts at the Libraries.*

Page 3 *A Chinese scholar delves into America's counterculture of the 60s and 70s at the Dodd Research Center.*

Page 5 *In a guest column on diversity issues, the director of the Rainbow Center talks about the Center's efforts to support gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender students.*

273700



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Altered Focus

Paintings by Melissa Smith



Homer Babbidge Library, Stevens Gallery
Curators: David Kapp and Jean Nelson

The Connecticut Industry Mural

by Michael Borders



Homer Babbidge Library, Plaza West Alcove
Curator: David Kapp

His & Hers: New Yorker Cartoons

by Michael Maslin & Liza Donnelly



Dodd Research Center, West Corridor
Curator: Norman Stevens

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The Connecticut Children's Book Fair

Celebrating Children & the Books They Read



Dodd Research Center Gallery
Curator: Terri Goldich

FEDERAL DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES

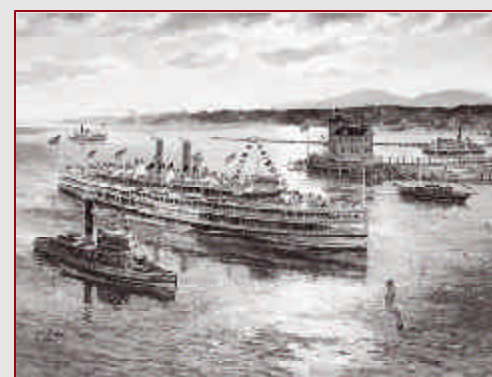
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Homer Babbidge Library, Gallery on the Plaza
Curators: Steve Batt and Jane Recchio

Coming
January 22 - March 7, 2008

Rail, Rural and River:
The Art of John Fleming Gould



Dodd Research Center Gallery

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University of Connecticut Libraries is published four times each year to provide current information about collections, services, and activities to those 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.

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