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0 Pioneers!

Brinley Franklin
Director, University of Connecticut Libraries

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

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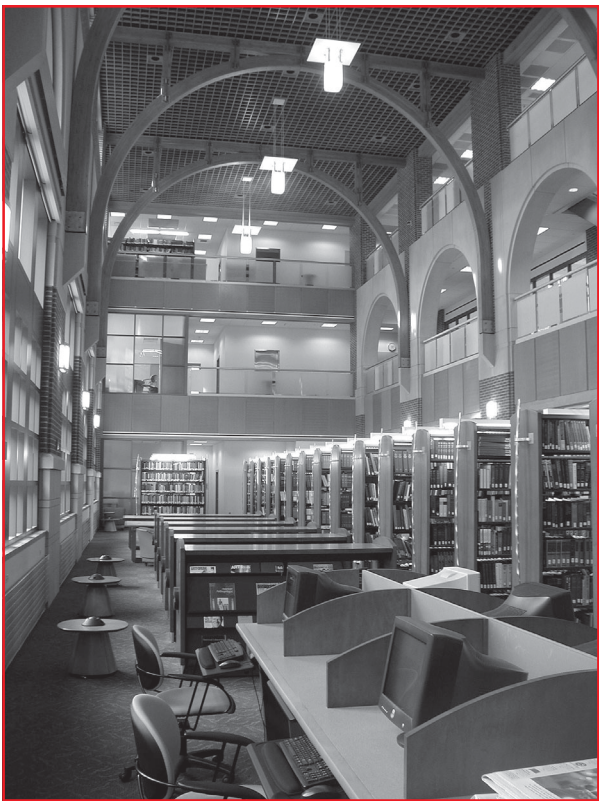


Photo: Sheila Lafferty

UConn’s Newest Library Opens in Waterbury

Janet Swift, Librarian/Operations Coordinator, UConn at Waterbury

Governor John Rowland dedicated the new downtown Waterbury campus on October 9, a perfect fall day, following nearly two years of construction. University President Philip Austin presided over the formal ceremony, attended by faculty and students and many visiting dignitaries, including Provost John Peterson, Senior Vice Provost Fred Maryanski, Tri-Campus Associate Vice Provost Edna McBreen, Waterbury Director Francis Brennan, Waterbury Mayor Michael Jarjura, and local state representatives. All praised the vision, cooperation, and funding that brought the project to fruition, with high hopes that the new campus will help revitalize downtown Waterbury.

Brinley Franklin, Director, University of Connecticut Libraries; Deborah Stansbury Sunday, Regional Campus Libraries Director; William Uricchio, Tri-Campus Library Director; Janet Swift, Waterbury Librarian/Operations Coordinator; and Sheila Lafferty, Torrington Librarian/Operations Coordinator; were all on hand to celebrate and answer questions from the guests. Approximately 200 people toured the library that day.

The UConn campus, a key piece of the Downtown Development Project, is the first project to be completed. Just across East Main Street, the Waterbury Performing Arts Magnet

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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.

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

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

- It is for the public good that scholars and scientists can access the body of literature that their communities have created. Scholars and scientists publish their results without payment so that their research becomes a part of the body of literature in their fields.
- The traditional subscription-based model of journal publishing puts barriers between authors and readers because of perpetually inflating subscription costs. Especially in the age of electronic journal packages, more library

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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 Dramatic Arts; Sandra Gallup, Catalog Librarian and liaison to Classics, Judaic Studies and Linguistics; and Michael Young, Art Librarian and newly appointed liaison to French and Italian.



Richard Bleiler

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

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

New Digital Collection

Special Reports of the CT Institute of Water Resources

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

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

The Water Resources Research Act authorized by PL 101-397 provides for water resources research institutes in each of the 50 states, the trust territories, and the District of Columbia. Connecticut's IWR was founded in 1965 to organize effective research on water resources in 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.ctiwr.uconn.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**
A full-image archive of the entire historical run of *The New York Times*; complete coverage from 1851-2000.
- **iCONN Newsstand**
Fulltext access to the following: *Hartford Courant*, *Christian Science Monitor*, *Los Angeles Times*, *New York Times*, *Wall Street Journal*, and the *Washington Post*.
- **iPOLL**
The most comprehensive, up-to-date source for US nationwide public opinion available today. A fulltext 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. ■

The photographs below and many others now illustrate the university's online chronology, which includes information about individuals, events, programs, and developments on all campuses since 1881. For a fascinating adventure into UConn history, see <http://norman.lib.uconn.edu/Chronology/>. Corrections and additions are encouraged and should be sent to University Archivist Betsy Pittman, betsy.pittman@uconn.edu or 860-486-4507.



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.



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

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Marcia Babbidge Lord (left) and her grandson with Theora Whetten



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



(left) Libraries Director Brinley Franklin shares a moment with featured speakers, Coach Geno Auriemma and author Gina Barrecca.



UConn Women's Basketball Coach Geno Auriemma and library donor Theora Whetten



(l. to r.) Brinley Franklin, Director, University Libraries; John Davies, Executive VP and General Manager, Americas and the Pacific, Checkpoint Systems; Doug Karp, General Manager, Checkpoint Library Systems Division; Karen Karp; and Carol and John Petersen, UConn Executive VP and Provost. Checkpoint sponsored the anniversary party.



(l. to r.) Lester Baum, Chair of the Class of 1948 50th Reunion Anniversary Campaign, and Devra Baum; George Brown, Co-Chair of the Class of 1951 50th Reunion Anniversary Campaign, and Justin Bogucki, Class of 1955.

Preventing Plagiarism Through Education: A Librarian's Perspective

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

Search engines, detection software, and disciplinary policies may have an impact on capturing plagiarized college papers, but they are not necessarily reducing the vast number of plagiarism cases reported on college campuses. Which is why the Jeremy 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 instructional sessions. These classes are team-taught with staff from the Writing Center, and are offered to students in the Center for Academic Programs, freshman English classes, and First Year Experience seminars.

The focus of our workshops is on the undergraduate who inadvertently falls prey to

plagiarism because of fears of inadequacy, combined with poor time management skills and lack of experience in college-level writing. Undergraduates frequently tackle research assignments assuming that research is synonymous with copying, whether from an encyclopedia or a web page. Experience has shown them that a substantial number of pages stapled together with an attractive cover can yield an "A," seemingly for effort.

For ESL students, there also can be cultural misunderstandings about the philosophy of using others' works; some have been taught to accept copying as a form of respect and a sign of mastery. Through a library presentation, students are educated to the fact that intentional or not, plagiarism constitutes academic misconduct. Students also are made aware that downloaded papers or compilations of numerous improperly cited sources are a dead giveaway to faculty, who are experts in their fields and easily recognize misinformation and inconsistent writing styles.

Our initial workshops instructing students on *what to cite* indicated that they didn't necessarily understand *how to cite*. So we teamed up with Rosemary Shinko, Coordinator of the Source for Active Learning (Writing Center), to complement our presentation with a lesson on what constitutes common knowledge and need not be cited, how to paraphrase and quote accurately, and how to create an MLA citation for a book, article, or web page. To reinforce the importance of citing sources, students are directed to a quick interac-

tive tutorial entitled "Plagiarism: How to Recognize It and How to Avoid It." (See <http://www.lib.uconn.edu/using/tutorials/instruction/Modules/plagiarism.htm>)

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

It is unrealistic to think that plagiarism can ever be completely eliminated; in fact, it appears to be on the rise. But the good news is that recent statistics in *CQ Researcher* (September 19, 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.

The Story of Gene

As told to Deborah Sanford, Acquisitions Team Leader

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 cost 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 433 of the titles, and the added cost of the electronic package was \$75,096. 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. 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?

After the “authorized users” are defined, there are many more items to be discussed—interlibrary loan and electronic reserve rights, what material is included in the deal, what you can do with me once you access me, what happens if either party breaks the agreement—even which state court has legal jurisdiction in case of a lawsuit. The license agreement for my package deal between Elsevier and the UConn Libraries is 34 pages long and contains many more details than I’ve listed here.

It seems like everything is negotiable with my owners, Elsevier. Most commercial publishers want to impose restrictive language to limit access, and librarians want as much

**LICENSING AGREEMENTS ARE VERY COM-
PLEX 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?**

leeway with access as they can get for their users. 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 clicked 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 askHomer 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, you folks have access to lots of e-journals, the challenge is finding and using us in an effective manner.

I have to go now, lots of folks are trying to access me and I need to pay attention to my 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 Disembodied Library

Scott Kennedy, Area Head, Research & Information Services

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

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

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

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

Copyright suddenly became critical, and fortunes were made by the astute and the savvy.

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

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

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

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


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

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

- The development of open access digital repositories where authors can make their intellectual discoveries freely available to the global community, and
- The creation of new descriptive cataloging standards for materials placed in open digital archives, standards that allow libraries around the world to offer direct access to the intellectual content of these archives.

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

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

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

On the Trail of African National Congress History in North America

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

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



Katrina Greene

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

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

The first phase of Katrina’s work was to gather and organize information about possible resources and potential contacts. This entailed a preliminary on-line search of various anti-apartheid collections in North America, creation of an ANC exile database, and an anti-apartheid

activist database. Over the last several months, Katrina has identified and contacted various churches, such as the Abyssinian Baptist and Riverside Churches in New York City, which were involved in the anti-apartheid movement and have maintained archival records. She also has gathered information from the Congressional Committee Hearings Index to find congressional testimony from ANC members to the U.S. Congress and conducted research in various media archives and preservation centers. Such work is ongoing.

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

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O Pioneers!

Continued from page 1

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 us in higher education have heard 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 prestigious (i.e., 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 vendor almost \$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, edit, and review the articles contained in these journals!

Ultimately, authors, editors, and reviewers of scholarly publications—the creators of content—will determine whether open access journals succeed or fail. In the case of *PLoS Biology*, the co-founders “applaud the courage and pioneering spirit of the authors who have chosen to send their outstanding articles to a fledging journal” that has yet to attain the “brand name of the older journals, which, like a designer logo, elevates the perceived status of the articles that bear it.”

I suspect that many granting agencies and academic institutions will find the funds to support their authors’ publishing fees or whatever the funding model becomes in an open access model. Doesn’t “freely available online” sound preferable to “expensively available to the fewer and fewer who can afford to pay”?

Contact Brinley Franklin at  brinley.franklin@uconn.edu or 860-486-0497.

UConn’s Newest Library Opens in Waterbury

Continued from page 1

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, Director Brennan said, “The new University of Connecticut at Waterbury is western Connecticut’s gateway institution to the future. Our new library is our gateway to the world.”

Designed by Jeter, Cook and Jepsen, Architects, Inc., the newest UConn library is intended to be the showcase and focal point of the campus and is spectacular both inside and out. The 97,000 sq. ft. campus building surrounds 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 while driving or walking along the street. An 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 stack space for 46,250 volumes and 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 took the inconvenience in stride, lying 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, or in comfortable, upholstered chairs with tablet arms.

The Libraries’ Deborah Sunday worked with Monika Ficek, the interior designer, to specify furniture and equipment. Hodgkinson 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 wood chosen is maple, with different stains used for the inlays. Biblomodel, in Monterey, Mexico, manufactured the stacks, which feature decorative end panels and blue disks for signage. Canopy tops support lighting for the stack aisles.

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 a UniPrint workstation. Each of the upper floors has a HOMER Catalog and one SuperHomer as well. The second floor houses the Writing Center and the audiovisual and microfilm room, where students may view videos and DVDs. A large portion of the circulating collection 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 degrees 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

Continued from page 1

dollars go to commercial publishers, squeezing out smaller society and non-profit journals. As institutions cancel subscriptions to journals in order to stay in budget, access to information is severely curtailed. If scholars cannot access information, they cannot build upon it in their own research. Obviously, this problem is even more pronounced for scientists in developing countries.

- The Internet makes wide distribution of that literature possible to everyone who may wish to read it. There is no price barrier, because the information is available for free and can be used for any lawful purpose so long as its integrity is maintained and the author(s) given appropriate attribution.

These ideas are codified in the Budapest Open Access Initiative, a statement of principles, strategy, and commitment issued during a meeting in Budapest of the Open Society Institute in 2001. (<http://www.soros.org/openaccess/read.shtml>) Recently, Germany has moved towards having all scientific research produced within its institutions

conform to similar open-access guidelines, and France is expected to follow soon. [3]

Two paths to open access are proposed: The first is to self-archive information, as either an individual or an institution. The second path is to begin open-access journals and support existing ones. [4]

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 post the full text of articles on 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 documents. Perhaps the best 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 archive for physics preprints. [5]

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 members of the organization publishing the journal. Both BMC and PLoS sponsor rigorous peer review processes for their journals, and publication of research is generally very quick—several months instead of many months or even over a year for some traditional subscription-based journals.

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 Lund University Libraries 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.) [6]

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 Fitch, a researcher in Psychology, 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 the open access approach.

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 reproduced at minimal cost and made available to 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 those numbers mean much. 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.

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Crucial to the acceptance of open access journals and articles into mainstream science is the ability of users to find them easily. Projects like the DOAJ and tools like BMC's own search software are vital in establishing and maintaining visibility for open access literature. Some journals are indexed in established bibliographic databases as well. Many BMC titles are included in PubMed, Biosis, and Web of Science, for instance.


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

- [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
- [5] arXiv.org e-Print Archive <http://arxiv.org>
- [6] Directory of Open Access Journals 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 fulltext 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 Consortium, 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.

Staff News



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, where he was also the recipient of a University of Connecticut Humanities Institute research grant and fellowship. He recently completed studies in German and Musicology at the Universität Heidelberg. 

SEC Chair Lectures at Dodd Center


William Donaldson, Chair of the Securities & Exchange Commission, presented the sixth RBS Greenwich Capital Economic Seminar in the Dodd Research Center on November 3. The chief regulator of America's securities markets and chief enforcer of America's securities laws focused on some of the major issues facing the markets. These included enforcing the new firewall between Wall Street investment bankers and their research-analyst colleagues, nurturing a new accounting watchdog that will overhaul corporate auditing, spearheading an examination of the hedge-fund industry, and proposing stricter corporate-governance rules for the major stock exchanges. Donaldson's appearance coincided with congressional hearings in which it was revealed that major mutual fund companies have been permitting favored clients to make illegal after-hours trades. Donaldson was appointed in February 2003 with a mandate to restore investor confidence in the markets. 



Photo: Peter Morenus

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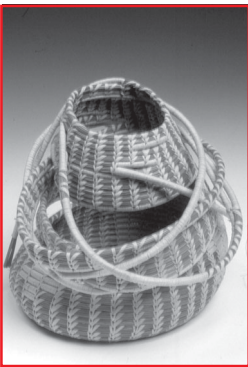
EXHIBITS THROUGH DECEMBER 19, 2003

The Art of the Basket

Works by Eight Northeast Basketmakers

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

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



Basket by Maggie Tetreault



Basket by Jackie Abrams

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 basketry by nurturing the development of new basketmakers, and celebrating and supporting accomplished basketmakers. Their website is www.northeastbasketmakers.org Babbidge Library, Gallery on the Plaza

A Visit With Little Red Riding Hood

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



Trina Schart Hyman, *Little Red Riding Hood*

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.

Dodd Center Gallery & West Corridor

Monolithic Monotypes

By Susan Amons

(Through December 5, 2003)

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



Caribou Migration III, 4’ x 7’

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.

Babbidge Library, Stevens Gallery