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# UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT LIBRARIES

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November/December 2010

## From Our Library to Your Desktop: New Scanning Service

Erika McNeil

The UConn Libraries are always looking at ways to offer new services to the University community. Library collections are changing every day as more items are available digitally and accessible in a variety of ways: from PC, to laptop, to mobile device. We need to meet the ever-changing expectations of our community, and one way we can do this is to make more of



our traditional print collection available electronically.

Document Delivery / Interlibrary Loan (DD/ILL) has always been strongly committed to providing materials to support research and teaching, and in support of this commitment, we continually look at ways that we can improve the services we offer. For example, document delivery has evolved tremendously in the last ten years, moving from physical pickup of photocopied materials to right-to-your-desktop delivery of PDFs. Electronically delivered materials are often received the same day they are requested. This has created an unusual dilemma for us, however, in that held at institutions on the other side of the country can often be more quickly and easily obtained than items held by our own university. We wanted to make access to our own locally held materials just as quick and easy.

To that end, Document Delivery / Interlibrary Loan is pleased to announce the launch of a new service: Scanning on Demand. This service will be available to UConn faculty, staff, and currently enrolled students, and provides for the in-house scanning of journals held

in the Homer Babbidge Library. The service is free and aims for a 48-hour turnaround time during the academic semester, from request to delivery.

How does it work? Simply undertake your database search, locate an article you require, and choose UConn Links as before. If the Library is unable to provide you immediate online full-text access, you can request the article via UConn Links and ILLiad, our interlibrary loan interface. When the requested article becomes available, you will receive an email notification to retrieve your article in PDF form. The article will remain accessible for 30 days. Last year, DD/ILL scanned approximately 6,000 Babbidge-owned materials for our regional UConn campus patrons and close to 8,000 items for other institutions. We look forward to providing the same service here in Storrs, a service we believe is necessary to our 21<sup>st</sup> century university community.

*Erika McNeil, Team Leader Librarian for Document Delivery, Interlibrary Loan, and Collections Maintenance*



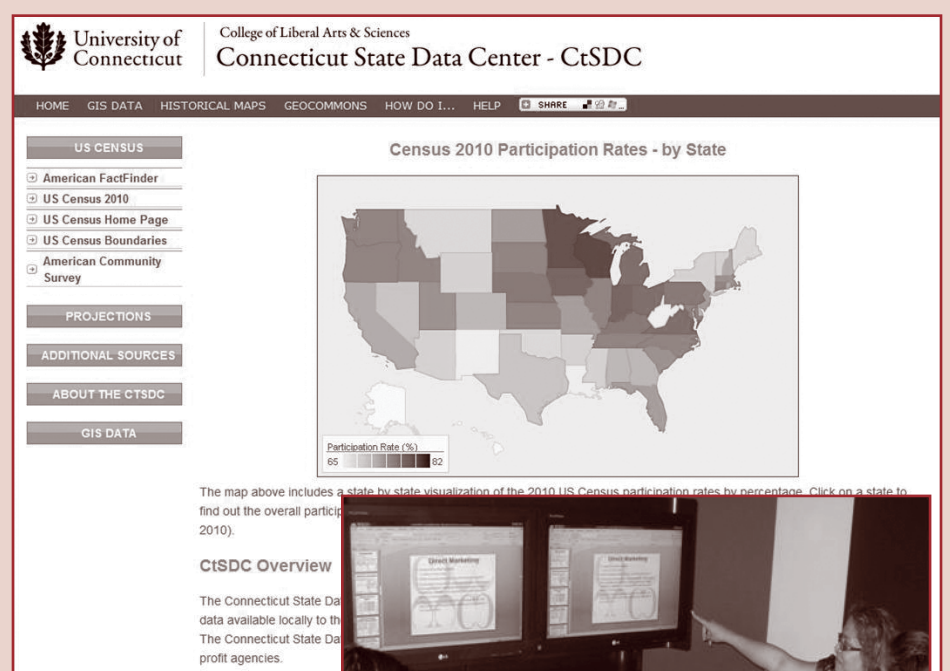
## Connecticut State Data Center Joins MAGIC

Michael Howser

Beginning in October 2010, the University of Connecticut Libraries Map and Geographic Information Center – MAGIC – formed a partnership with the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, UConn Department of Geography and the Connecticut Office of Policy and Management (OPM) to transition the Connecticut State Data Center to MAGIC. The Connecticut State Data Center serves as the US Census Bureau's public data provider for Connecticut-related census data and assists state agencies, businesses, governments, researchers and the public with accessing and using US Census data. To further enhance the Connecticut State Data Center's data offerings, the entire website is currently being updated to include additional datasets and will include numeric and geospatial data, to enable users to view and map US Census data for Connecticut. This transition enables MAGIC to further enhance our maps and geospatial data offerings by allowing researchers to access US Census data for Connecticut in mapping, as well as numeric, friendly formats.

In 2011, users will be able to access the American Community Survey (ACS) 5 year datasets and US Census 2010 datasets for Connecticut. As these datasets become available, the Connecticut State Data Center website (<http://ctsdc.uconn.edu>) will incorporate this data, so stay tuned.

*Michael Howser, MAGIC's Undergraduate Education/ GIS Librarian*





# Investing in the Future

Brinley Franklin

As we embark on the second decade of the 21st Century, the University of Connecticut has improved in many ways over the last ten years. This year's freshman class has the highest average SAT scores and is the most diverse class ever admitted to the University. A decade ago, the typical incoming freshman had an average SAT Score of 1140. Ten years later, the average freshman has an SAT score of 1220.



Our graduate school programs are increasingly selective, and a number of them are ranked among the best in the country. UConn 2000 and 21st Century UConn, two unprecedented investments by the State of Connecticut in its flagship University, have already resulted in more than a billion dollars of improvements in UConn's buildings and infrastructure, with more to come. The University's research programs are generating more funded research than ever before. It's a constant challenge for the UConn Libraries to support the University's advances and to incorporate the new technologies that current and future UConn students and faculty depend on. To make wise choices, we regularly survey our users and adapt our facilities and services to address their changing needs.

Private giving has enabled the Libraries to reconfigure our interlibrary loan operation and better serve University faculty and students who need books and journal articles from other libraries to complete their research. By modifying work spaces, improving workflows and incorporating technological advances, the same number of interlibrary loan staff (3 full-time equivalents) who borrowed 38,294 items in 2000/2001 borrowed 56,855 items in 2009-2010, a nearly 50% increase.

At the same time, the University's students and faculty use the UConn Libraries' facilities much differently than they did even ten years ago. Private giving has enabled the Libraries to construct a Learning Commons in Babbidge Library that creates a contemporary learning environment for 21st century students. Students work in-

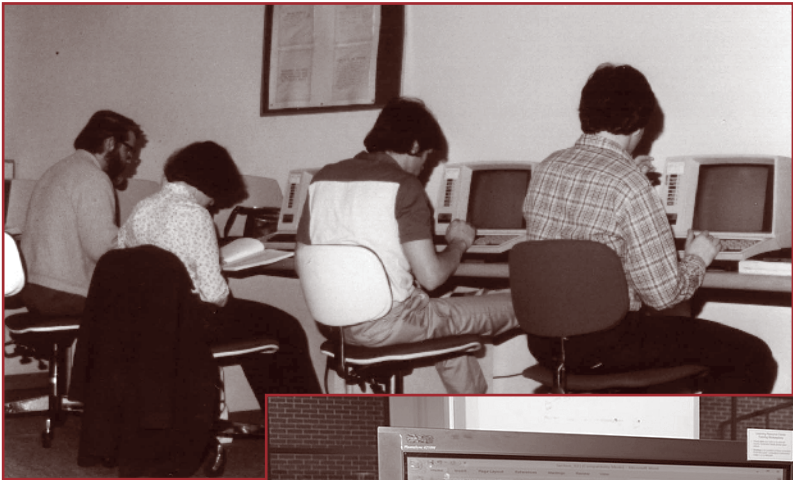
dividually and collaboratively on class assignments, with graduate teaching assistants available for consultation. Students can also receive assistance in incorporating technology or media into their coursework and research in the Learning Commons, and there are ample workstations and outlets available for students' laptops as they pursue their learning using the latest technologies.

Private donations over the last decade have allowed the Libraries to create or upgrade four electronic classrooms, including one in Stamford, and the number of students attending library instruction sessions annually has almost tripled, from 7,771 in 2000/2001 to 19,788 in 2009/2010. When it's time for quiet study, gifts from two UConn classes nearly fifty years apart have enabled Babbidge Library to offer two comfortable reading rooms so designated.

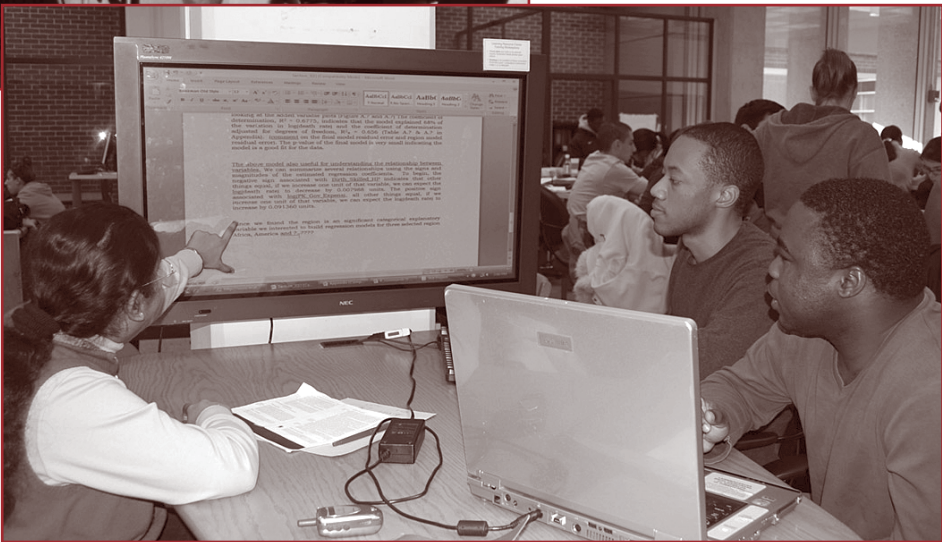
During a decade when video media was increasingly incorporated in learning, support from donors has also supported the modernization of two video theaters for class use and a media center for small group and individual viewing. An anniversary class gift endowment helped the University Archives digitize yearbooks and historic game films and make them available to UConn alumni and others via the Web.

With the help of our friends, the UConn Libraries offers a broad range of traditional and contemporary facilities and services that UConn students and researchers depend on. An investment in the Libraries benefits virtually the entire UConn community. More than 80% of UConn's faculty and students indicate they use the Libraries at least once a month and 95% report they use the Libraries at least once a semester. As we look forward to the next decade, we are maintaining print collections that are still heavily used as well planning and offering further enhancements that take advantage of emerging technologies. Thank you for your generosity over the last decade. A gift to the University Libraries is truly an investment in the future.

Brinley Franklin, Vice Provost  
University of Connecticut Libraries



Student learning environments have changed since the late 1980s, from individually focused computer labs to more group learning environments that incorporate new technologies.



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# Vivien Kellems – *One Woman’s Political Crusade* *Interests a Master’s Candidate from France*

Jean Nelson

The finding aid for the Vivien Kellems papers in the Archives & Special Collections at the Dodd Research Center describes Vivien Kellems as a “Connecticut businesswoman and activist, [who] served as president of the Kellems Cable Grip Company into the early 1960s. She also devoted herself to challenging the United States Government on issues such as personal rights during war time, business tax withholding from employees, inflated singles income tax and fair voting procedures.” For Olivier Burtin, a student at Sciences Po in Paris, France, this is only the beginning of the story.

Burtin, a second year student in the master’s in history program at Sciences Po, has focused his thesis on a slice of Kellems’ life, the post-WWII era. Of particular interest to him is her relationship during this time with the conservative political movement.

Vivien Kellems was born in 1896 in Des Moines, Iowa, to two Christian ministers. As the only girl in a family of seven children, she developed a rugged and competitive personality from a young age. At the University of Oregon she was the only female on the debate team, and received a master’s degree in economics. While in New York working on her PhD in economics, she co-founded Kellems Cable Grips, Inc.

with her brother Edgar. Kellems Cable Grips, based in Stonington, Connecticut, was formed after Edgar and Vivian patented an improvement to an existing cable grip, which would be used in construction of buildings such as the Chrysler Building and in the production of wire and artillery shell grips for World War II.

Burtin has said that Kellems’ “was an exception, by all standards.” The importance of Kellems does not stop with her entrepreneurial ways as a woman in the 1930s and 40s, or her extended education. What Vivien Kellems is most known for, as Olivier Burtin indicates, is her political activity in the conservative movement, at a time when liberalism was at its peak and only a handful of individuals represented the movement. Burtin has focused his attention on the postwar period of her life, from WWII to the early 1960s, when she was most politically active.

Burtin explains that her activities represent a “stark contrast” during that time period, and that “her pertinacious political engagement and the vigor with which she supported her ideas are baffling.” She was engaged in the fight against taxation, most notably through her book *Toil, Taxes and Trouble*, published in 1952, and fought against unfair treatment of men and women, supporting the Equal Rights Amendment and unequal taxation of married couples and single individuals. Of interest to Burtin is the dichotomy between her lifestyle

and the conventional model of a conservative lifestyle of the time. For example, he argues the grassroots conservative movement of the early 1960s in California consisted primarily of housewives who embodied the model. Kellems was an unmarried businesswoman. She was able to advocate for different roles of women in society while still belonging to the movement. This is evident through the aforementioned struggle for equality in income taxation regardless of marital status.

When asked if he could equate Vivien Kellems to modern day politics (as in the roles of Sarah Palin and the Tea Party in today’s conservative movement), Mr. Burtin felt it was difficult to draw a direct comparison due to the significant differences in issues. He did, however, argue that they are similar in many ideals, such as a strong military, a critique of biased media, deep-rooted Christian beliefs, private property rights, individual freedoms and the need for small government and fewer taxes. He did argue that on a personal level, they are both “unusually vibrant, very frank and media savvy figures”. One difference that Burtin sees is that Palin has emerged at the right place and the right time, where as Kellems was entering at the beginning of the con-

servative political movement. In addition, the cultural climate was different, in that Kellems was considered by many to be radical, alienating many potential supporters.

There is another angle to Burtin’s interest in Kellems. In addition to her politics, he is looking closely at the relationship she had with the media, in what he recounts would be known today as remarkable “public relations” skills. Kellems formed a relationship with the media early on, having worked as a theatrical publicist for a short time in the 1920s. She has the distinction of being one of the first women to appear on *Meet the Press* and launched her own radio broadcast to support her candidacy for Congress in Connecticut in 1952. She knew many journalists personally, keeping files on many of them and utilizing them for advice.

For example, when she decided to not comply with the withholding tax in 1948, she sought advice from journalists in the field. Her controversial stances in the political world, coupled with her knowledge of how to attract attention from the media, made her popular in the press. One such political stunt that drew much attention was her sit-in at a Mystic, Connecticut polling booth in 1965. At the age of 69, she protested Connecticut’s mandatory party lever system in voting machines, making it difficult to split votes across parties. The sit-in lasted nine hours and ended with her passing out.

Kellems was also a woman who did not mince her words, which also grabbed attention. Her vocabulary was often offensive as she railed against Washington bureaucrats. For example, Burtin quotes from her book, *Toil, Taxes and Trouble*, “Like all bloodsucking parasites, these mangy little bureaucrats down in Washington are at heart yellow cowards.”

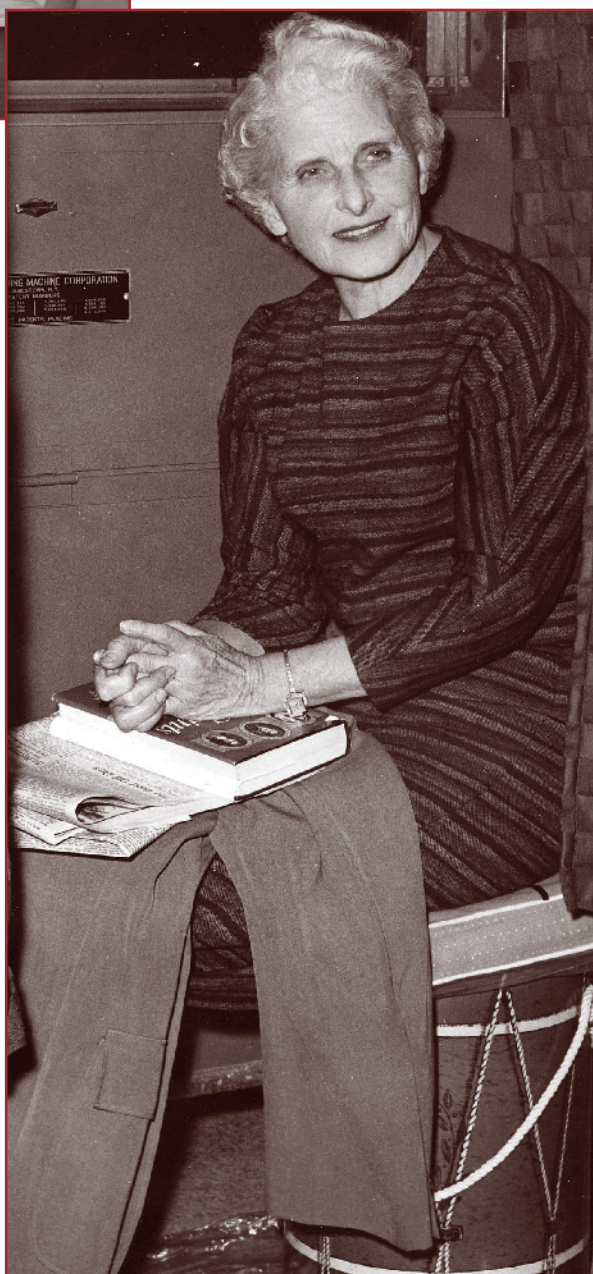
Burtin has unearthed from the collection a large amount of letters to Kellems, from people all over the United States. Burtin notes that almost all of the letters sent to her were answered, which he believes is indicative of her level of dedication and her desire to build a strong political force. These letters, of which he took thousands of pictures of during his visit in May, 2010, represent a sizeable amount of his research, allowing him to reveal a more in-depth look at Kellems.

Vivien Kellems died in 1975, still very active in the tax protest movement. In fact, since 1965 until her death, it is reported that she only sent blank forms back to the IRS.

And what is it that Olivier Burtin would ask Vivien Kellems if he had the opportunity? Simply stated, “Why?” He admits that it seems like a “mundane” question, but his interest is to find out why she entered politics, and why she remained persistent after so many defeats.

For more information about the Vivien Kellems Papers in the Archives & Special Collections, please contact us at (860) 486-2524 or online at <http://doddcenter.uconn.edu>

Jean Nelson, Team Leader for Public Programming,  
Marketing & Communications







# Libraries' Fall Forum – Is Higher Education at a Crossroads? Classroom Versus Online Learning

Diane Mather

Attendees at the UConn Libraries' Fall Forum were treated to a lively, educational and engaging discussion on a current hot topic in academia, online education. The conversation included online education's current and anticipated role at the University of Connecticut, its advantages compared to traditional classroom learning, costs, development, technology issues, and more.

The panel discussion included a cross-section of the campus community in an effort to represent all sides and included Judy Buffolino, Director, Distance Education Office, Center for Continuing Studies (CCS); Kate Florian, Alumna, Masters of Science in Accounting Program; Anne Hiskes, Associate Professor, Philosophy and Interim Assistant Dean for Interdisciplinary Programs, College of Liberal Arts and Sciences; Scott Kennedy, Director, Undergraduate Education and Access Services Program, University Libraries; Andrew Rosman, Associate Professor, Accounting and Director, MS and Internships in Accounting; Jeff von Munkwitz-Smith, University Registrar; and David A. Yalof, Associate Professor, Political Science. The panel was moderated by Susanna Cowan, Undergraduate Education Team Leader, University Libraries.



**From left to right: Scott Kennedy, David Yalof, Judy Buffolino, Andrew Rosman, Kate Florian, Anne Hiskes. Missing from photo: Jeff von Munkwitz-Smith.**

The Sloan Consortium's 2009 annual report on online education in the U.S. 1 states 4.6 million students took at least one online course during the fall 2008 term, a 17 percent increase over the previous year, far exceeding the 1.2 percent growth of the overall higher education student population. Also, more than one in four higher education students now take at least one course online.

At the University of Connecticut, von Munkwitz-Smith reports 35 online course sections in the current academic year, in line with the 17 percent increase in the Sloan report, but just 0.6 percent of the 5,500 undergraduate sections in a typical semester. Summer, May term and Winter intersession online courses are particularly in demand, providing the opportunity for students to earn credits in as little as three weeks, often from off campus, helping them "finish in four".

There are graduate online courses as well. According to Buffolino, the Center for Continuing Studies offers 35-40 courses per semester, with 35 percent at the graduate level. Rosman, noted the Masters of Science in

Accounting Program, the first online Master's Program at the University, began eight years ago.

Panelists identified some advantages of online courses over traditional on-campus courses: flexibility for both faculty and students in scheduling course work; more time to reflect on discussion responses and other interactions; more demographically diverse student populations; equalizing effect with respect to disabilities or characteristics such as shyness which inhibit class participation; enrollment not limited by course location, so enrollment requirements for some courses to proceed can be met more easily; typically fewer students.

For all online education has to offer, however, Yalof sees unique value in the on-campus environment: face to face interactions, especially in the development of social skills. Rosman described the MS Accounting program, which begins with a one week on-campus course that provides opportunity for interactions among students and faculty and lays the groundwork for fundamental issues included in the curriculum. Further,

there was no denying that hands-on experience is critical in certain professions, and institutions are incorporating local clinical labs, practicums and internships in online courses. These blended or hybrid course models may represent "the best of both worlds" in education, but von Munkwitz-Smith reports hybrid courses at the undergraduate level are significantly less popular than wholly online courses at the University.

Online education presents exciting opportunities for collaboration in courses and programs both within and across institutions. With no geographical limitations, experts in specialized fields at other institutions can be hired to compensate for limited local resources. Faculty who team-teach can offer cultural diversity and accommodate varied learning styles. Hiskes advised there are significant challenge in negotiating agreements across institutions (and even within departments or schools of the same institution) for such collaborations to take place.

With respect to instructional design, it is important that online courses have the same integrity and thoughtful development as traditional courses, as the reputation of the institution is at stake. As with on-campus courses, development begins with course objectives. Courses can be created with different levels of tech-

nological sophistication, so technology need not be a barrier to faculty or students.

It was suggested that some courses lend themselves better to an online, especially at the freshman level, where enrollments are larger. However, even the hard sciences are being taught online at some institutions, where lab simulations can be cost effective and practical. Florian, having taken both on-campus and online courses, observed that in the more independent online learning environment, more self-motivation is required. She underscored the value of her on-campus residential undergraduate years. There was agreement that the undergraduate experience is more than the sum of its courses, and skepticism as to whether an entirely online undergraduate degree could adequately address all learning goals of a program.

There is evidence that an online degree's acceptance as equivalent to an on-campus degree varies among professions. Yet, as an audience member reported, people are willing to pay the same amount for online and on-campus courses if the same faculty teach both because they perceive the degrees to be equal. This is significant because, with the continuing challenging financial situation, institutions are investigating online courses as a revenue source.

It's clear that more, improved online education is in the University of Connecticut's future because it is fundamental to the University's Academic Plan. Provost Nicholls, in his response to the Online Education Task Force's Final Report (June 2009), says "The University of Connecticut must become a leader in high-quality online learning in order to meet the needs of constantly changing student bodies that range from traditional-aged residential students to part-time returning adult students." Panelists see growth in graduate programs focused on work force development in keeping with the University's mission as a public institution, more professional master's degree programs and undergraduate online courses.

Is higher education at a crossroads? Referring to the online *Oxford English Dictionary*, Kennedy defined crossroads as "a critical turning point" and commented that online education in higher education seemed more a new lane than a crossroads. Other panelists remarked that online education differs across institution type, student populations and departments but agreed that online learning is an important development in higher education, one for which demand is growing rapidly. As far as classroom versus online learning goes, it's more about traveling two paths at once than choosing one over the other.

Those interested in viewing the Forum can go to <http://bit.ly/libforum>

1 Allen, I. Elaine and Jeff Seaman. *Learning on Demand: Online Education in the United States*, 2009. The Sloan Consortium and Babson Survey Research Group, January 2010. Print.

Diane Mather, Undergraduate Services Librarian, Torrington







# Danger in Mexico – Journalists in the Crossfire

Maureen Croteau

Armando Rodríguez Carreón was getting ready to drive his daughters to school. Eight-year-old Ximena sat beside him in the white Nissan sedan. Galia, 6, was in the house, rushing to get ready. Armando's wife, Blanca Martínez, was with Galia and their younger son, Elías. The day promised to be beautiful – clear and a little warmer than usual for mid-November.

Then the gunman appeared.

What happened next happened fast. Eight bullets at point blank range. The gunman ran. A car sped away. Rodríguez's body slumped. Ximena sat shaking.

Armando Rodríguez Carreón was one of 24 journalists who have been killed in Mexico in the last two years. He, like the others, knew what could happen. He, like the others, chose to do his job anyway.

"The risks here are high and rising, and journalists are easy targets," Rodríguez had told the Committee to Protect Journalists. "But I can't live in my house like a prisoner. I refuse to live in fear."

The Committee to Protect Journalists, which won the Thomas J. Dodd Prize in International Justice and Human Rights last year, is a New York-based, international organization that has worked for 30 years to protect journalists around the world from intimidation and death. When that fails, it seeks justice, but justice is often slow to come. In Mexico, journalists are killed with impunity. Fewer than 10 percent of the cases have been successfully prosecuted. In most cases, there has been virtually no investigation, let alone an arrest.

It has been open season on journalists in Mexico for some time now. When President Felipe Calderón Hinojosa took office in December 2006, he vowed to act quickly to eradicate the organized drug cartels that have infiltrated all levels of government and have tried to silence the press. Since then, the threats, intimidation and murders of journalists have only increased. CPJ counts more than 30 journalists murdered or missing.

The carnage before Rodríguez's death was more than enough to tell him that his life was in danger. January 2007: reporter kidnapped and murdered. April 2007: reporter shot to death, another beaten to death. October 2007: three newspaper delivery workers murdered. December 2007: reporter shot to death. February 2008: reporter kidnapped, presumed dead. April 2008: two radio producers ambushed, shot to death. September 2008: a radio talk show host shot to death as he hung anti-crime posters on a public street. October 2008: newspaper editor beaten and shot to death.

If those deaths hadn't been warning enough, the severed head left on a monument to journalists in Ciudad Juarez a week before Rodríguez's death was pretty clear. But he kept writing.

When Rodríguez's newspaper, *El Diario de Juarez*, lost its second journalist in September 2010, it ran an open letter to the cartels asking "What do you want from us?" The newspaper was not surrendering, the editor wrote, just seeking a truce "so we may no longer pay tribute with the lives of our colleagues."

The bloodshed has silenced many journalists. Some have fled. Others have been co-opted by the cartels themselves. None of that is surprising. The marvel is

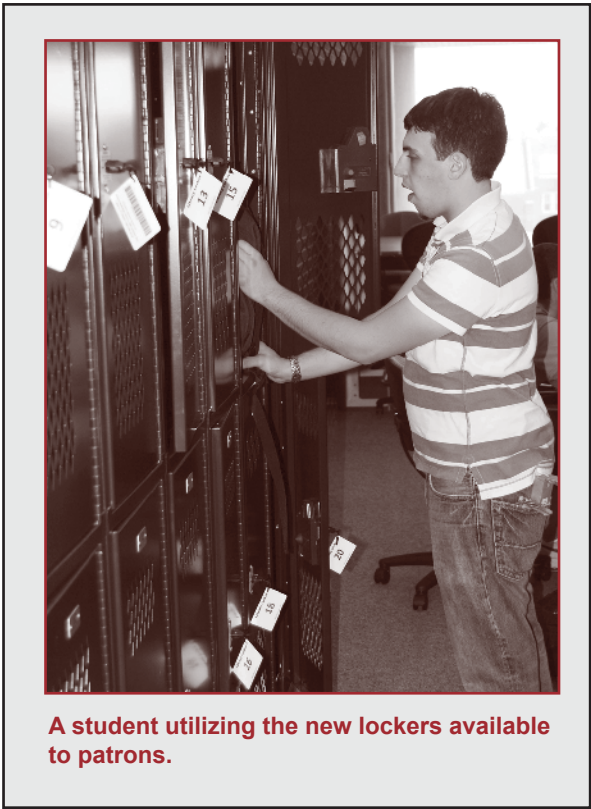
that anyone still reports the news in Mexico.

There is even more at stake than the lives of journalists, of course. At stake is the ability of the Mexican people to understand the war that engulfs them, to identify the enemies, to protect themselves and to reclaim their homes and their country. Since 2006, more than 22,000 people have been killed in drug-related murders. By this time next year, who will be left to report the new deaths?

The Mexican Constitution guarantees freedom of expression and of the press. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, of which Mexico is a signatory, states that "everyone shall have the right to free expression" and requires "effective remedy" when rights are violated. President Calderón and his cabinet members, meeting with CPJ in 2008, promised to toughen prosecution by federalizing crimes against free expression. The effort died in Congress.



**Executive Director Joel Simon and Founder & Board Member Michael Massing accept the 2009 Thomas J. Dodd Prize in International Justice and Human Rights from Senator Christopher J. Dodd.**



**A student utilizing the new lockers available to patrons.**



**A man reads an edition of the newspaper *Cambio* in Hermosillo, Mexico, on Friday, May 25, 2007. *Cambio*, in the northwestern Mexican state of Sonora, shut down temporarily in 2007 after being attacked and threatened by criminal gangs. (AP Photo/Guillermo Arias, May 25, 2007)**

Meanwhile, Rodríguez's widow, Blanca Martínez, says that she has given up hope of her husband's murderer being brought to justice. There have been rumors of confessions, but also reports that the confessions were the result of torture. President Calderón has vowed justice, but the promise has been empty.

In all of this darkness, there has been very little light, which makes the work of the Committee to Protect Journalists that much more important. CPJ sheds light where there is none. It investigates; it seeks justice; it advocates for change on the international stage. Most importantly, it does not forget. It provides a lasting record for the world to see and to judge.

I am very proud to have nominated CPJ for the Dodd Prize, which recognized not only the importance of what CPJ does but also the importance of what journalists do. As I follow the unrelenting work that CPJ does in Mexico, I am pleased to know that the monetary award that accompanied the prize helps in a very significant way. At the University of Connecticut, we are increasingly aware of our role as global citizens. Through the Dodd Prize, we advanced that role beyond measure.

*Dr. Maureen Croteau, Department Head and Professor, University of Connecticut Journalism Department.*



**Students enjoy the free tea provided each Wednesday afternoon by the Library and Bookworms Café.**



# Our Semester in Review



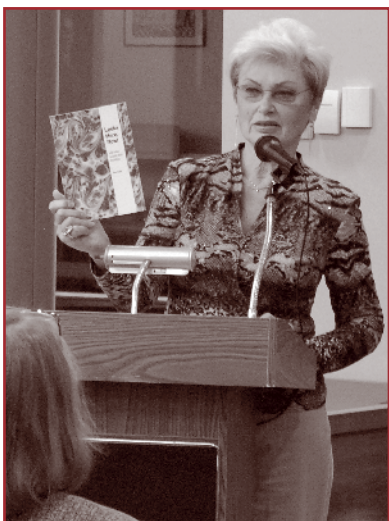
The Library participated in Banned Books week September 27th through October 1st. Activities during the week included “Read Outs” with volunteers from campus, including Dramatic Arts students, reading from banned books such as *Othello* and *I know Why the Caged Bird Sings*. Patrons

were also greeted with bookmarks in the stacks where banned books are shelved. The bookmarks were a learning tool, indicating the reasons for their banning, such as on sexual or social grounds.

The exhibit reception in October gave us an opportunity to highlight the Roger L. Crossgrove Exhibit Series with two artists – Paulette Nejko and Normand Chartier. The Exhibit Series honors Emeritus Professor of Art Roger L. Crossgrove, pictured here with Alex Gnidziejko. Alex is the husband of artist Paulette Nejko and an artist himself, having exhibited as part of the RLC Exhibit Series in the spring of 2010.



The Dodd Research Center welcomed special guest Helene Polite to the Archives in November. Ms. Polite is the widow of the African-American poet and artist Allen Polite, a major voice of the post-war Afro-American arts movement. The event was a celebration marking the kind generosity of Ms. Polite, who donated her husband’s papers to the Archives. The collection, which was supported in part by Ann and Samuel Charters, includes original manuscripts, notebooks, letters and artwork, and is a valuable, rich resource for students and researchers.



The Library re-established the popular Research Highlights @ Noon lecture series, which is an opportunity for faculty and graduate students to showcase their research. A total of four lectures were held during the fall semester, including Christian Zimmermann, Associate Professor in the Department of Economics; Anke Finger, Associate Professor of German Studies and Comparative Literature; John Bell, Director of the Ballard Institute and Museum of Puppetry (pictured); and Johann Peter Gogarten, Board of Trustees Distinguished Professor of Molecular and Cellular Biology.



The Thomas J. Dodd Research Center, in conjunction with the UConn Co-op, sponsored the 19th Annual Connecticut Children’s Book Fair on November 13 & 14. Guests were treated to over 20 amazing authors and illustrators over the two-day weekend.

Top center: Jarrett Krosoczka uses the audience to help him draw a spontaneous rendition of his Lunch Lady series. Top right: Author and illustrator Alison Paul plays the part of Bruno in her new graphic novel “Sunday Love”. Top left: Jon J. Muth shows the audience a little about his creative process, producing two painted images to an awe-struck crowd. Bottom center: Clifford the Big Red Dog helps a young reader to eat at Saturday morning’s character breakfast.



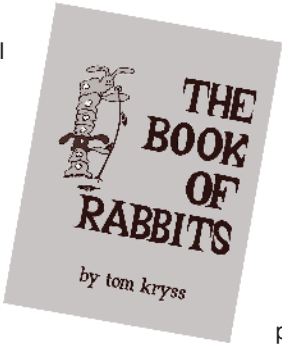
# Poet as Printer and Press: Little Magazines of the Mimeograph Revolution, 1958-1980

*“Little magazines give voice to the margins of society. There is something edgy, something peculiar and asocial about a great many of them. Those who write for them are not content to wait until the new sensibility of which they may be harbingers has proven itself in time, they insist upon a revolution in taste now.”*

*(Elliot Anderson, The Little Magazine in America: A Documentary History, 1978)*

The Thomas J. Dodd Research Center celebrated the resourceful and rebellious spirit of the mimeograph revolution, and the poets and presses that brought it into being, in October with a day long program filled with presentations, exhibits and a movie.

The mimeograph revolution was fostered by widespread rebellion against the for-profit model of mainstream publishing and access to cheap and immediate methods of printing like mimeograph, letterpress and photocopy machines. The result was an explosion of do-it-yourself, independent literary magazines and poetry in print. Although many of the mimeo magazines and small presses were short-lived, poetry superstars emerged from the mimeographed pages, among them the poet and little magazine publisher, Ed Sanders. Sanders is best known for his literary magazine *Fuck You: A Magazine of the Arts*, founded in 1962 and running through 1965, printing work of many poets such



as Robert Creeley, Charles Bukowski and Charles Olson.

The Archives has an impressive collection of little magazines (named for their small press run), and was built mainly by librarians who wanted to make alternative press materials available to students. The other sources of the collection are from the personal libraries of poets such as Ed Sanders, whose manuscripts reside in the Dodd Research Center.

The October celebration included an exhibition of some of the little magazines in the collection, a gallery talk by Curator Melissa Watterworth, a poetry reading by Ed Sanders and a viewing of the film “If I Scratch, if I Write: d.a. levy and the Mimeograph Revolution”. A special addition to the day was the unveiling of a special printing of the 1968 publication *The Book of Rabbits* by Tom Kryss. *The Book of Rabbits* was a gift by Tom Kryss to d.a. levy, the creative force behind the 1960s Cleveland underground scene. Produced in part through the generosity of Ann and Samuel Charters,

it challenges the reader to look within the 45 different images of rabbits, and let them, according to Kryss, “speak to you in a way that only you can hear.”



**Sam Charters speaks with students about materials from the little magazine collection in Archives & Special Collections during the gallery talk.**

## Brindlebeast Hits the Stage

Anita Riggio of Wethersfield, Connecticut is a writer, illustrator, producer and donor to the Northeast Children’s Literature Collection. As well as teaching for Lesley University’s MFA in Creative Writing program, Anita has established Fat Chance Production Group, LLC. Her first major project is a musical based on her book *Beware the Brindlebeast*, a picture book retelling a folk tale about an old village woman named Birdie who overcomes her fear of the dreaded Brindlebeast and finds a friend. Anita has assembled an extraordinarily talented creative team and says, “I’ve never had so much damn fun in my life.” There are revolutionary aspects of *Brindlebeast the Musical*, such as having the leading female role played by a Deaf actor and using American Sign Language as an integral part of the script. Anita explains that “...the coolest thing is having the

actors, stage managers and ASL masters building the thing from the ground up” and that none of them has ever been involved in developing a musical, much less a musical with radical elements such as using American Sign Language. The musical features eight principals in the cast and twelve chorus members, and has just finished rehearsals in New York. Equity Staged readings in New York and Hartford are set for March of 2011. The story adapted for the musical replaces the main character of Birdie with Will Champion, a handsome and charming writer and illustrator of children’s books who is distrustful of life and love until he meets Claire, a Deaf teacher of Deaf children. He immediately falls in love and confronts the “beasts” in his daily life. For complete information on the musical, go to <http://www.brindlebeastmusical.com/Home.html>.



## New Staff

### Jun Qian

Jun recently earned her Master of Science in Information Studies from the University of Texas, Austin. Before joining the UConn science team in November of 2010, she finished her internship as an ARL Career Enhancement Program fellow at the University of Washington Libraries. She enjoys working with people, technology, and information.



### Rick Sarvas

Rick joined the Libraries as the Applications Developer in the Digital Programs Team. Prior to joining UConn, Rick worked as an IT contractor at Pfizer for over 12 years as an applications developer and product support specialist for chemistry and biology software in the research and development division at the Groton, Connecticut campus.



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- Page 3** *Research in the Archives & Special Collections uncovers the story of political activist Vivien Kellems.*
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- Page 5** *In a guest column, the department head for UConn's Journalism Department highlights the risks journalists are taking in Mexico.*
- Page 6** *A visual look at a full fall semester of activities.*
- Page 7** *The Dodd Research Center celebrates the Mimeograph Revolution • Two new staff members have joined the Libraries • An adaptation of the children's book Brindlebeast is on stage.*

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# Exhibits January 3 – March 11, 2011

## *“Balanced Asymmetry”*

*Photographs by Michael Bennett*



Homer Babbidge Library, Gallery on the Plaza

## *“Empty Chairs”*

*Photographs by Sandy Hale*



Homer Babbidge Library, Stevens Gallery

## *“Aftermath: The Legacy of the War in Vietnam”*

*Photographs by Adam Nadel and  
Artists Books by C. David Thomas*



Thomas J. Dodd Research Center Gallery

*The public is cordially  
invited to attend an  
opening reception on*

**February 20, 2011  
2:00-4:00pm**

in Homer Babbidge Library

## COMING

**MARCH 21 – JUNE 10, 2011**

## *“The Commercial & Technical Art of Machinery”*

*Chris Iorillo*

Gallery on the Plaza, Homer Babbidge Library

## *“Brief Encounters With the Dead”*

*Photographs of Grateful Dead Photographer  
Herbert Greene*

Stevens Gallery, Homer Babbidge Library

## *“Our War-time Contribution: UConn Nurses and their Military Service, 1940-present”*

Thomas J. Dodd Research Center Gallery