

UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT LIBRARIES

Your Information Connection

www.lib.uconn.edu

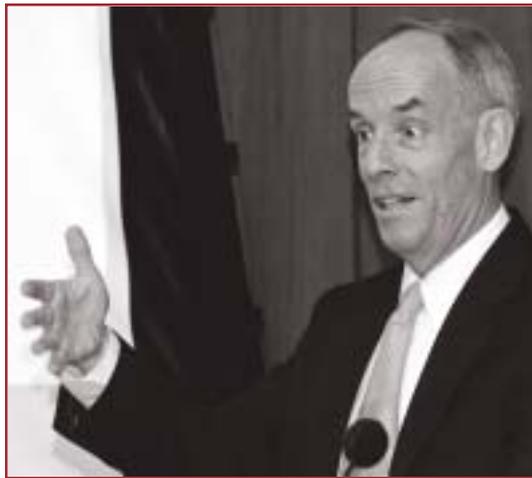
April/May 2010

Networked Individualism Shaping Social Life and Learning Environments

Diane Mather

Today's high speed, 24/7 Internet access and expanding mobile capabilities have caused the Internet to become central in people's lives not only for information, but for connecting with other people, Lee Rainie, director of the Pew Internet & American Life Project, told those in attendance at the Libraries' Spring Forum on April 14. As a result, we've moved from small, tightly-knit social circles to expansive online networks, and in the process, created individuals who are healthier, wealthier, happier, and more civically engaged.

According to Rainie, the media landscape has evolved from an environment where scarce and costly information was collected and disseminated by a few for mass consumption into a model where information is cheap, ubiquitous, customizable and gathered independently. Off-site storage, "cloud" computing capabilities, where users access their applications from anywhere through



Lee Rainie

connected devices, and the explosive growth of mobile devices have enabled people to access information, services, and social networks from virtually anywhere.

In 2000, 46 percent of adults and 73 percent of teenagers used the Internet via slow, stationary connections with no wireless connectivity, Rainie said. A decade later, 75 percent of adults and 93 percent of teens use the Internet, with 62 percent home broadband, 53 percent wireless (often in the home with smart phones, or those that feature PC functionality), and two-thirds of adults and three-fourths of teens using off-site storage, computing, and networking capabilities. Cell phone ownership has increased from 50 percent to 80 percent, with one in three people now owning smart



phones. Pew defines adults as people age 18 and older, and teens between the ages of 12 and 17.

The major changes that have fostered networked individualism, Rainie contends are: the sheer increase in volume and constant flow of information, increased visibility and variety of information sources, accessibility of deeper information, the rise of groups (listservs, interest groups) and customization (RSS feeds, e-mail/text alerts, tailored web pages) to help assess and regulate information flow, tools to augment the real world with information from the virtual, the power of collective intelligence asserting itself through tagging, rating and commenting, and application-rich venues for social networking.

Societal forces, too, have enabled and compelled people to act more independently: affordable technol-

Continued on page 6

National Endowment for the Humanities Awards UConn Libraries and Trinity College \$100,800 Grant

Collaboration to Produce Interactive Maps of Hartford Area

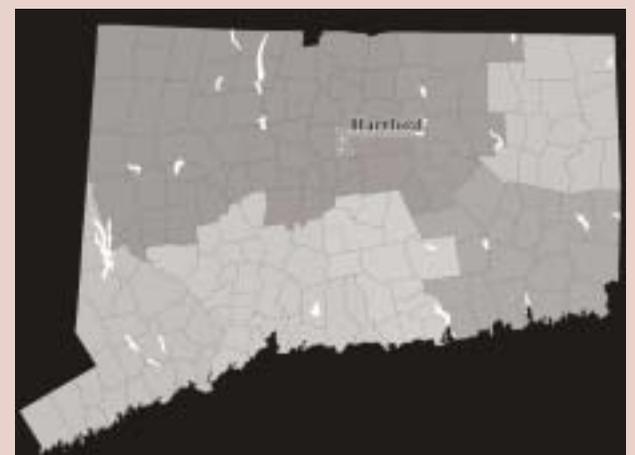
The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) has jointly awarded the University of Connecticut Libraries and Trinity College a \$100,800 grant which will enable UConn's Map and Geographic Information Center (MAGIC) to develop web-based interactive maps about schooling and housing in the Greater Hartford region that will be featured in a book being written by a Trinity faculty member.

The grant is one of 286 humanities projects that were recently funded by the NEH for a total of \$16 million, and represents the only Digital Humanities Fellowship grant that was awarded during this cycle. The purpose of the NEH fellowships is to support collaboration between digital centers and individual scholars, providing both a stipend for the fellow and a portion of the center's costs.

"This collaboration represents a unique opportunity for MAGIC to expand its existing strength in

digital mapping to valuable historical resources for the greater Hartford area," said Michael Howser, UConn's undergraduate education and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) librarian, who will direct the project for UConn. The grant provides UConn graduate students with the opportunity to develop the technology that will enable researchers in Connecticut and throughout the world to access these resources and explore data through interactive web-based maps.

With digital collections ranging from historical maps and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) data for Connecticut already available at MAGIC, researchers will have increased access to research data and resources via the MAGIC website. UConn students working at MAGIC will digitize maps, develop GIS datasets in shapefile format (a popular mapping software format), and KML files for use in Google Earth. As data and maps are being developed, a series of interactive web-based mapping interfaces



(map mash-ups) will be created and enable researchers to view data from multiple sources, search for a specific study area, and more easily visualize change over time.

The maps and geographic datasets created during this grant-funded project will be incorporated in Trinity College Associate Professor of Educational Studies

Continued on page 2

Google China

Brinley Franklin, Vice Provost
University of Connecticut Libraries



Google's recent decision to close its Internet search service in China due to censorship concerns and re-direct its Chinese users to a site based in Hong Kong presents a fascinating view of some of the issues information technology and web-based services encounter in a multicultural, multinational, and economically competitive world. Many of us view the web as an electronic frontier that offers unprecedented possibilities for sharing information freely, yet *The New York Times* reported in March that "there are more than 40 countries that restrict the Internet."

Perhaps none of these 40 countries is more visible in its Internet censorship than China, a country that imposes self-censorship as a non-negotiable legal requirement and where *Harvard Business Review* reported in its April issue that "of the Fortune 500 companies, about 480 are in China." With so many multinational companies trying to gain a foothold in China, do we need to re-examine our impression that the web really functions freely as an electronic frontier where information and commerce are shared openly?

Google originally served its Chinese users with a U.S.-based search engine. In 2006 it introduced a China-based Google search engine (google.cn) and agreed to censor search results on banned topics that the Chinese government identified. Perhaps Google's original objective was to bring more information to Chinese citizens and loosen the Chinese government's control of Internet services. Maybe it just wanted to have a major presence in the world's largest market. Whatever their motivation, in January this year hackers stole some of Google's source code and infiltrated Gmail accounts of Chinese human rights advocates. That seemed to send a clear signal to Google executives that operating in an environment predicated on censorship, without respect for intellectual property rights and human rights was no longer a sustainable business practice for the company.

At this time (March 31), the *New York Times* reports that it's not clear whether China will block the Hong Kong search service in mainland China. So far it has not. *The New York Times* quoted Xiao Qiang of the China Internet project at the University of California, Berkeley as saying: "the Internet was seen as a catalyst for China being more integrated into the world. The fact that Google cannot exist in China clearly indicates that China's path as a rising power is going in a different direction from what the world expected and what many Chinese were hoping for."

A BBC news site quoted the Deputy Director of the Committee to Protect Journalists as saying CPJ hoped this would "ramp up pressure on the Chinese government to allow its citizens to access the news and information they need." It also cited Reporters Without Borders as calling Google's decision "a bold move which other Internet companies should follow."

Mark Landler summed up the situation well in *The New York Times*, "Nations have interests. So do global information companies. And they're not always the same." It will be interesting to see how these types of issues play out in the months and years to come.

Digital Collection of 19th Century Spanish Women Magazines Available

Marisol Ramos

One day in 2007, soon after starting my job as curator of Latin American and Caribbean Collections at the Thomas J. Dodd Research Center, a professor in the Spanish program showed me a beautiful 19th century fashion magazine from Madrid, Spain that she was using for her research. As the curator of this collection, I was fascinated to discover that in the 19th century, men produced the vast majority of women's magazines, which were geared for an elite female audience.

The magazine was just one of many others available in the *Spanish Periodical and Newspapers* collection in the Archives at the Dodd Research Center. In the early 1970s, the Special Collections department, then housed in the old library at Wilbur Cross, acquired this incredible collection which was amassed by the famous bibliophile, Juan Perez de Guzman y Boza, the Duke of T^o Serclaes. This rich collection reflects the complex history of Spain through periodicals and newspapers dating from the 18th – 20th centuries, with the bulk of the collection dating from the 19th century.

The content of these magazines includes short historical stories, poems, advice about proper etiquette, beautiful colored and engraved images



featuring the latest Paris fashions, sheet music composed specifically for the magazines, and patterns for needlework, among many other things. The magazines provide a window into the social dimensions of women in 19th century Spain.

Because some of the magazines are not available in Spain, it was not uncommon for us to receive requests for photocopies of all the issues of a magazine. Sadly, we were unable to fulfill these requests due to the fragility of the material. Due to their historical significance and the demand for them, the Dodd Research Center, in collaboration with the UConn Libraries, has been digitizing many of the magazines in the collection. Thanks to the support and funding of the UConn Libraries' Digital Project Team (DPT) and its members, David Lowe and Michael Bennett and cataloger Tom Koenig, the Libraries have created in-house this new digital collection, accessible to researchers throughout the world. This digital project will be completed by the end of May 2010.

To increase discoverability of this collection, I created a Spanish Women's Magazines Digital Collections webpage at <http://doddcenter.uconn.edu/collections/spanwomen.htm> with the most recent list of digitized magazines. The digital copies can also be found using UConn's Digital Collections website, <http://digitalcollections.uconn.edu/>.

The copies are also in the Internet Archive, <http://www.archive.org>, a non-profit organization dedicated to preserve and provide access to historical collections.

Marisol Ramos, Library Liaison to Latin American & Caribbean Studies, Spanish Studies, and Curator of the Latin American and Caribbean Collections.



Collaboration to Produce Interactive Maps of Hartford Area

Continued from page 1

Jack Dougherty's forthcoming book, *On The Line: How Schooling, Housing and Civil Rights Shaped Hartford and its Suburbs*, which examines the growing role of the boundary lines connecting public education and private homes during the past century. The book will incorporate the collaboratively developed interactive digital maps in both the print and e-book formats.

Although many of the maps will focus on metropolitan Hartford, some will cover other regions of Connecticut. According to Howser, the technology that has been developed will be transferable. There will be three types of maps:

- Dual-window linked maps that show past and present aerial views at the same time;
- Animated timeline maps that show change over time; and
- Interactive map simulations to engage broader audiences into viewing the past through someone else's eyes.

To learn about MAGIC, visit <http://magic.lib.uconn.edu/>.

To learn more about Dougherty's project, visit: <http://ontheline.trincoll.edu/dual.html>.

Book by Kijas on Polish Pianist and Composer Forthcoming

Maria Szymanowska (1789-1831): A Bio-Bibliography, written by Music & Dramatic Arts Librarian Anna Kijas, will soon be published by Scarecrow Press. The book examines the career of the highly-influential Polish pianist and composer and focuses on her life from her days as a young artist to her public concert tours between 1822 and 1828 to the last three years of her life in St. Petersburg.

Gary E. Wait

A 19th Century American Historian and Collector Donates a Treasure Trove of Children's Literature to the Dodd Research Center

Suzanne Zack

Admittedly bookish as a child and living a distance from his town's library, Gary E. Wait relished his family's weekly visits to his grandparents' home in upstate New York, where his grandfather had amassed an impressive personal library, from which Wait alone had the privilege of borrowing. After he had read a book, his grandfather queried him about what he had liked about it and what he had learned. Once satisfied that he had gleaned sufficient insight, the elder Wait then presented the volume to his grandson, saying, "You have made it your own. Let it be the start of your own library."

Wait took that advice to heart. With such a memorable introduction to the works of Charles Dickens, James Fenimore Cooper, and Washington Irving, the fledgling bibliophile would haunt local second hand and antique shops in hopes of discovering something special to add to the volumes that had been given to him by his grandfather.

Today, some four decades later, Wait still beams when recalling one of his earliest "finds," Admiral David D. Porter's *The Naval History of the Civil War*, which he acquired for less than \$5, a volume that normally brings 20 times that amount.

Over time, Wait developed an impressive library of his own that reflected his "predisposition" to history, specifically mid-19th century American cultural history, while he pursued a career as a librarian. Now, after deriving joy from acquiring and using the collection, he is sending parts of it to new homes, where he believes it will get further use and receive proper care.

He recently presented the Thomas J. Dodd Research Center with a treasure trove of children's literature from the 19th century, which provides the Northeast Children Literature Collection with an important historical component. The collection itself, Wait says, resulted from

stimulus provided by his association with the American Book Collectors of Children's Literature (ABC's), specifically, Billie Levy, Susan Aller, and LaVerne Mahoney, in whose honor the collection was given.

Wait's gift includes books of hymns, Bible stories and Sabbath Day lessons as well as important books of fables and fairy tales, poetry, and riddle and puzzle books. Practical knowledge is represented in the form of works on geography, natural history, farm life, and more. Works such as *My Little Primer*, printed in Worcester, Massachusetts in 1840, which includes a child's alphabet in pictures, represents work produced for very young children.

"All in all, these approximately 150 books and serials are a very welcome addition to the Northeast Children's Literature Collection and are a rich resource for any researcher in early American children's literature, culture, education, history, and society," notes Terri Goldich, the collection's curator.

"The books and serials in this generous donation exemplify several important themes in 19th century American publishing for children," Goldich observes. "These include a particularly American outlook that acknowledges our perhaps unlimited frontiers that as settlers in a new land we may respect the past while we must paint our own future and that with hard work, our present and future are largely up to us regardless of family, money, or position."

Goldich says juvenile stories in the collection were used for moral and religious instruction, carrying forward the Puritan publications either adapted from



European works or blatantly republished in the New World, such as the many American versions of the sad *The Children in the Wood*. Educational works such as *Peter Parley's Common School History*, by Samuel Griswold Goodrich (Peter Parley), gave the American student reader a chapter-by-chapter tour of the world.

With a "predisposition" toward history and an interest in religion, Wait graduated from the State University of New York at Albany, summa cum laude, with a double major in American History and Latin. He went on to graduate study at the Boston University School of Theology, where he focused on American Church History and Church Latin. Ordained a Methodist minister in 1967, he served several parishes in Vermont, where he also directed a church choir.

His enduring interest in history caused him to refocus his efforts and become a librarian in 1977. He came to Connecticut in 1985 after working in the library at Dartmouth College, where as Special Collections Assistant, he pioneered the OCLC electronic cataloging of manuscripts, which was used not only there, but throughout the country.

At the Connecticut Historical Society, he served as Head Catalogue Librarian and later Collections Man-



Gary E. Wait

ager, and outreach consultant for historical societies and school archives collections across the state. Since 2000, he has been Archivist and Curator of the Museum at the American School for the Deaf in West Hartford and also is Special Projects Archivist at Hartford Public Library's Hartford History Center, with responsibility for the city's parks.

A prolific author, his articles have been published in the *Dartmouth College Library Bulletin*, the *CHS Bulletin*, and the *ABC Newsletter*. In addition, he is the editor of two early diaries of Gideon Welles, who was Lincoln's Naval Secretary during the Civil War, and wrote, *A History of St. John's Church* (Hartford and West Hartford).

In private practice, he has served as archivist to such families as the descendants of Secretary of State John Hay, Connecticut Governor Alexander H. Holley, and the collateral descendants of Samuel Colt, whose papers and those of his wife's family he assisted in placing at the Connecticut Historical Society and at the Beinecke Library at Yale.

Wait counts among his many accomplishments his research and work on behalf of author Lydia Sigourney, often referred to as the "Sweet Singer of Hartford," for a special 200th anniversary exhibit on her life and work at CHS in the early 1990s, of which he served as principal curator and author of the exhibit's catalog.

The experience taught him, he says, that Sigourney's biographer Gordon Haight didn't fully grasp the writer's benevolence in teaching the deaf and pioneering advocacy on behalf of Native Americans. "I decided it was time to redress the balance and I've been championing Lydia ever since," he says.

Knowledge of the past, Wait contends, helps to put the present into clearer perspective.

"History means nothing if people don't incorporate that knowledge into their lives and the way they look at things," Wait observes. "If they do, it gives, if nothing else, perspective and it reminds us of what our parents, grandparents, or great grandparents valued and of what our country stood for.

Sometimes, those things have to change, but change comes more easily if you have perspective."



Suzanne Zack, Marketing & Communications Specialist.

Geography Majors Get Taste of “Real World” and Earn Academic Credit

Michael Howser

In the classroom, undergraduates majoring in geography learn how Global Positioning System technology can be combined with aerial photographs and field data to build Geographical Information System-based models that transform maps into multidimensional documents. Now, undergraduates can apply those principles to actual geographical/mapping problems and earn academic credit through a new pilot program sponsored by the Libraries’ Map and Geographic Information Center (MAGIC) and the Geography Department.

Through the new internship program, students earn three academic credits and work eight hours a week while developing advanced Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and digitization skills within a production based-environment.

Prior to the start of the pilot program, Michael Howser, MAGIC’s Undergraduate Education/GIS Librarian, met with the two students who were selected for participation in the program to identify their specific interests. Then, based on their interests, projects were developed to provide each with a customized learning experience.

Chelsea Leiper, a senior Geography major, digitized select U.S. railroad maps from MAGIC’s collections that will be added to MAGIC’s historical map collection to complement the soon-to-be-released New York, New Haven, and Hartford railroad valuation maps, a collaboratively digitized collection between the Dodd Research Center and MAGIC.

Working with Howser, Leiper determined what maps were available within MAGIC’s extensive paper collections and whether they were out of copyright or within the public domain. She then digitized the maps using a large format scanner, edited the images produced with

image editing software, and added them to MAGIC’s online collections via the online photo sharing website Flickr. Finally, she “geo-referenced” each map, developing latitude and longitude coordinates for each map, so that researchers can add the maps within Geographic Information Systems (GIS) software and overlay roads, towns, and other geographic features.

“Working at MAGIC has allowed me to apply the knowledge I’ve acquired from eight semesters of Geography and two semesters of GIS training in a professional setting with access to a plethora of resources and research possibilities,” Chelsea Leiper says. “My experience has strengthened not only my comfort level with the ArcGIS software, but has allowed me to exercise critical geographic analysis that will better prepare me for my future career as a geographer.”

Josh Strunk, a senior Geography major, has focused on editing and creating GIS datasets, including school districts, census data, and other Connecticut-focused data, which can be used to generate custom maps. The data was generated in preparation for a National Endowment for the Humanities grant, awarded to MAGIC and Trinity that will enable MAGIC to develop web-based interactive maps about schooling and housing in the Greater Hartford region.

At the core of Strunk’s experience is the development of Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) compliant metadata, basically data about the dataset, for a series of datasets contributed by Trinity College for inclusion on the MAGIC website. The processing of this data involves reviewing the data and documentation provided by researchers from Trinity College, enhancing the metadata with additional details related to the dataset, appending data to enable researchers to generate maps with less difficulty, providing multiple projections of each map, and developing the final

version of each dataset.

Each dataset will be added to the MAGIC website as “shapefiles” (a common file format for GIS users) and as a KML file which can be viewed with Google Earth. Creating KML files involves customizing the data to enable a pop-up balloon to appear for each data value on the map and provides researchers with the ability to preview the datasets on MAGIC’s website before they download the data.

“My internship at MAGIC has been of enormous benefit,” Josh Strunk contends. “The projects assigned allowed me to use processes learned in class and give me something that will be published with my name attached, which can be added to a portfolio that will allow me to show actual work experience. I have met and worked with people who have enhanced my education in GIS and helped me network in the area.”

The MAGIC internship experience provides each student with “real world” experience, by providing hands-on experience with developing digital maps and GIS data collections. This experience, which is difficult to simulate within the classroom environment, helps the students develop advanced problem solving and troubleshooting skills, while also providing an opportunity to develop materials which will be available to the public.

This collaboration with the Geography Department at UConn has enabled MAGIC to develop more resources for its researchers while also providing students with an experiential learning experience. Check out MAGIC’s website <http://www.magic.lib.uconn.edu> in the coming months as more high quality, student generated/edited content is added.

Michael Howser, MAGIC’s Undergraduate Education/GIS Librarian.



Senior geography majors Chelsea Leiper and Josh Strunk, shown in MAGIC’s GeoCommons, earned academic credit for their work there this semester.

Earth Day Film Fest Celebrates Sustainable Agriculture

The University of Connecticut celebrated Earth Day with a series of films on sustainable agriculture on April 22 at its main campus in Storrs and at its regional Avery Point campus in Groton. Both film series were free and open to the public.

The Earth Day Film Fest was sponsored by the University Libraries, with support from the College of Agriculture and Natural Resources (CANR), UConn’s Department of Dining Services, retired veteran CANR writer Alexander Gavitt, and the Storrs and Avery Point, and the EcoHusky and Real Slow Food student organizations at UConn.

Information about the films shown can be found at: http://www.lib.uconn.edu/about/news/film_festival.html.

Research into Pequot War Reveals New Insights

Kevin McBride

Some 350 years after hundreds of Pequot Indians were killed in an attack on their fort on the Mystic River by colonial and Indian forces, UConn's Department of Anthropology, in collaboration with the Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation, is working to designate the region as an historic battlefield, and, in the process, is discovering new insights.

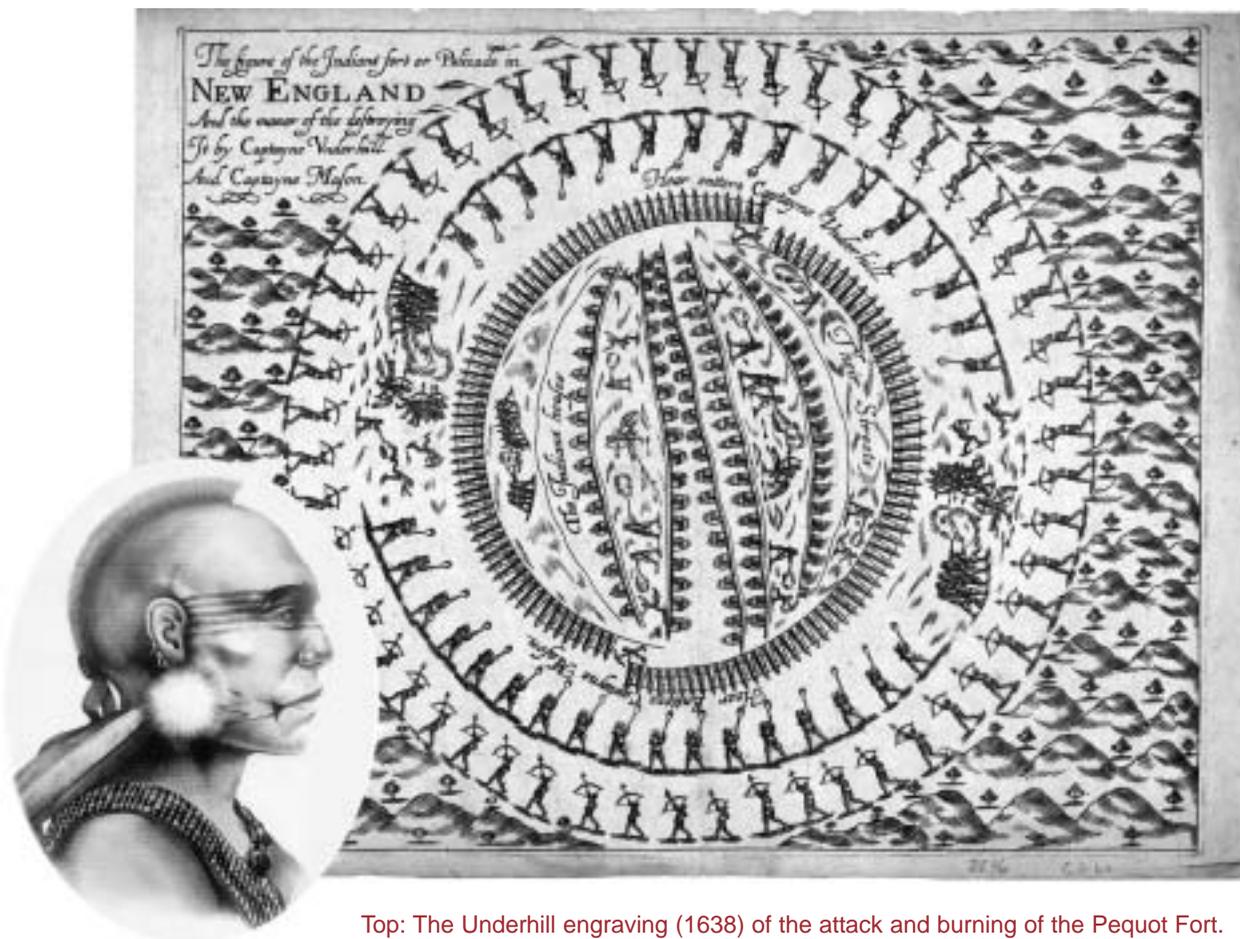
Research into numerous archives in England, the United States, and the Netherlands has identified more than 20 primary narratives or accounts of the war, including some from Native combatants. Furthermore, we have identified two new war narratives, one believed to have been written by the Englishman who led the effort against the Pequot fort, John Mason, (and thought to be his original), and the second believed to have been written by a soldier who served with Lieutenant Lion Gardiner, commander of Saybrook Fort. The fort was constructed in the spring of 1636 as a defense against the Dutch and Indians, and took the brunt of the Pequot attacks early in the war. The Pequot laid siege to the fort from October 1636 to April 1637, cutting off all river traffic to the Connecticut towns and killing more than 30 soldiers and settlers.

The recently found narratives add new and richer content to the existing accounts of the war and have provided us with some important insights. Through a comparative analysis of all the sources, we have come to understand that the seeming inconsistencies of the various narratives and field reports were not the products of poor memories, "fog of war," or later editors, but the observations of commanders situated on different parts of the battlefield. This insight has significantly altered our previous perspectives and conclusions about specific actions and battles, and resulted in a better understanding of battlefield events.

Although the site of the battle was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1990, the boundaries were never clearly delineated, which we hope to do. Using metal detectors, we've already started searching for battle-related artifacts, such as musket balls and brass arrow points. Our initial efforts will focus on the Mystic Fort site in Groton, but will extend to other places in Connecticut and Rhode Island.

Considered the most significant event of the Pequot War, the attack by 77 English and 250 Mohegan and Narragansett allies on May 26, 1637 killed more than 400 Pequot men, women, and children in less than an hour and led to the defeat of the tribe two months later.

Today, more than 370 years later, the Pequot War remains one of the most controversial and significant events in American Colonial and Native history. The



Top: The Underhill engraving (1638) of the attack and burning of the Pequot Fort. Left: Reconstruction of a Pequot warrior.



Erected in 1880 on the site of the massacre is a bronze statue of John Mason, commander of the force that attacked the fort.

Pequot War forever changed southern New England's political and social landscape, and influenced Colonial and American policies toward Native peoples for centuries.

The research is being funded by the National Park Service American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) whose mission is to document and preserve significant historic battlefields in American history that shaped the growth and development of the United States. This process, referred to as Battlefield Archaeology, draws heavily on battle accounts and narratives of soldiers and commanders in the field, as well as the correspondence of soldiers and political leaders, to identify battlefield

sites, smaller actions, routes of approach and retreat, and relevant sites (e.g. villages, forts). These locations are tested archaeologically using metal detectors and excavations to recover battlefield-related artifacts in order to determine boundaries and assess the integrity and significance of a battlefield.

The Pequot War Battlefield project is the first time a 17th century battlefield has been researched and documented in such detail. Seventeenth century battlefields are particularly challenging because there are few primary sources and the information they contain tends to be incomplete and inconsistent. Nonetheless, the most important aspect of the project was a comprehensive review of known written accounts of the war as well as the discovery of several new ones.

Often portrayed as a conflict between the English

and Pequot, the Pequot War was as much a regional conflict between the Pequot confederacy and their Native enemies as it was a war against the English. The Mystic Massacre was not the only significant action of the war, but one of dozens of battles and actions fought over thousands of square miles in the present states of Rhode Island, Connecticut, and eastern New York. These actions involved thousands of Native and English combatants from dozens of communities and tribes across southern New England.

Seventeenth century English sources on the war include narratives, diaries, field reports, and correspondences between Colonial leaders. These sources also provide important information on Native and Colonial diplomacy, social and political organization, politics, village locations, leaders, casualties, and military tactics and weapons.

This research has been extremely rewarding and in many instances quite surprising. Most scholars of the Pequot War rely on narratives of Underhill (1638), Gardiner (1660), and Mason (1660?), who were commanders during the war, and a fourth by Vincent (1637). The journals and letters of Colonial leaders such as John Winthrop, Sr. John Winthrop, Jr. and Roger Williams provide a wealth of information on the war as do reports from field commanders, which are more immediate and often contain more detailed information.

For more information, visit the Pequot War project website at www.pequotwar.org, or visit the Mashantucket Pequot Museum and Research Center.

Kevin McBride, Associate Professor, Department of Anthropology and Director of Research, Mashantucket Pequot Museum and Research Center.



Staff Service Anniversaries

10 Years



Kathleen Labadorf



Joseph Natale



Laura Katz Smith

15 Years



Lana Babij



Steven Batt



Xiaolin Pei

20 Years



Thomas Koenig



Janice Lambert

25 Years



David Bretthauer

30 Years



Nancy Martin



Barbara Mitchell

Photos were unavailable for:

Elinor Penn (10 years),

Richard Bleiler (15 years),

and Hilda Drabek (25 years).

New Tool for Searching Archives & Special Collections

The rich resources of the University of Connecticut Libraries' Archives & Special Collections, which encompass holdings as diverse as human rights, the alternative press, 20th century American poets and authors, and Connecticut's history, are now easier than ever to discover online.

A new online tool enables users to search, either by key word or subject, the inventories and detailed descriptions of over 600 collections that are housed in the Thomas J. Dodd Research Center.

For example, a search of the word "ecology," returns the papers of the Connecticut Citizens Action Group, the first state-based consumer interest group created in 1971 by Ralph Nader, the poem, "The Ecology of the Soul," by Joel Oppenheimer, a poet affiliated with the experimental Black Mountain College, as well and the papers of Walter Landauer, a professor in animal genetics at UConn's Experiment Station, best known for his research on chickens.

Archives & Special Collections includes manuscripts, organizational records, family papers, early printed books, broadsides, photographs, artists books, audio visual materials, the University Archives, and more.

The inventories reveal the strength and variety of its holdings which extend to railroad history, Connecticut business, labor and industry, ethnic heritage, immigration, politics, and social movements throughout the world.

To try the new tool, please visit:
<http://doddcenter.uconn.edu>.

The Class of 1960 Video Center



In celebration of its landmark 50th reunion, the Class of 1960 has earmarked funds to establish the Class of 1960 Video Center in Homer Babbidge Library. The initiative will revitalize a viewing center on level 3 of the library, and enable individual students and small groups to gather and view video materials in the latest technology format.

The class will celebrate the occasion during Alumni Weekend on June 4 and 5, 2010 sponsored by UConn's Alumni Association.

Networked Individualism

Continued from page 1

ogy, expanding consumer options, reduced job security and longevity, the rise of freelancing, income and wealth volatility, changes in family composition, roles and responsibilities, and trends toward self-management of one's retirement and healthcare.

These influences have given rise to networked individuals who rely on electronic, mobile device enabled networks to gather social support, make decisions, and understand the world. They are characteristically constantly connected, engaged, but always ready for new incoming information or contact. For the networked individual, continuous "partial attention" is the new reality and "absent presence" is the norm.

Is there a dark side to networked individualism? Rainie conveyed some concerns, including tech-induced isolation. While true social isolation hasn't changed since

the mid 1980s, the number of personal confidants a person has, has shrunk by one third. Also: tech-induced distractions and diversions; loss of privacy; creation of partisan special interest groups with little concern for the whole; perpetuation of misinformation; and the availability of new tools for malicious as well as honorable purposes.

Rainie concluded by saying libraries anchor communities, like a node in people's networks. As information specialists, librarians can teach networked individuals how to assess information and how to be social network operators and social media creators.

Those interested in viewing Rainie's presentation may view it by going to:
<http://bit.ly/9GUEsC>

Diane Mather, Undergraduate Services Librarian, Torrington.





Snapshot Taken of Connecticut's Libraries

Homer Babbidge Library and the Julia Brooker Thompson Library at UConn's Torrington campus joined more than 125 other libraries in Connecticut on February 18 in gathering information that provided a "snapshot" of each institution.

Sponsored by the Connecticut Library Association, the Connecticut State Library, and the Connecticut Library Consortium, "Snapshot Day" was aimed at illustrating the impact Connecticut libraries have on their communities on a typical day.

The project's findings for the entire state are followed by those for Homer Babbidge Library:

- 80, 616 people visited Connecticut libraries; (6,143)
- 99, 537 books, movies and other materials were borrowed; (330)
- 12,982 people used library computers; (Unavailable)
- 8,960 reference questions were answered; (15)
- 113,143 people visited Connecticut library websites; (7,264)

Among the many comments received in Storrs and Torrington:

- *The Homer Babbidge Library is my second home. I am in the library, on average, three times per day. I come here to study/work during the day, get food here,*



or check my e-mail between classes, and I am here three nights per week until they close at 2 a.m. The HBL is one of my greatest resources on campus and has a huge selection of books or online articles I use for research. My GPA would be lower without the HBL.

- *I am writing my dissertation and I use the library collections and interlibrary loan a lot. Besides, the library is the only quiet study place I have. I worked as a research assistant for a professor, and this job involves going through large numbers of articles and books I get through the library. The LIBRARY IS ESSENTIAL to me as a graduate student in a Ph.D. program.*
- *Whether I am catching up with an old friend in Bookworms Café, using a computer for research on the 1st floor, or studying for finals on the silent top floor, our library, affectionately called "Homer Babbs," suits my every need.*
- *It's a place I can actually get work done with excellent references and info at my fingertips. Someone nice is always here to help when I need it.*

To see photos of users at Storrs and Torrington, please visit:

Homer Babbidge Library: <http://www.flickr.com/photos/ctlibrariessnapshot2010/sets/72157623422418713/> .

Julia Brooker Thompson Library: <http://www.flickr.com/photos/ctlibrariessnapshot2010/sets/72157623489108062/>.

Yes, I want to be a Friend!

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

- Associate ----- \$100-\$249
- Fellow ----- \$250-\$499
- Curator ----- \$500-\$999
- Patron ----- \$1,000-\$4,999
- Benefactor ----- \$5,000-\$9,999
- University Librarian's Circle ----- \$10,000+

Total Amount Enclosed \$ _____

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

Phone _____

Please make checks payable to the UConn Foundation and send with this form to: Leslyn Clark, Assistant Director of Development, Babbidge Library, 369 Fairfield Way, Unit 2005-A, Storrs, CT 06269-2005.

Art Exhibit Montage



The Libraries' exhibits program featured a broad range of art this past year. Top, left to right: graphic designers Jan Cummings Good '66 and Peter Good '65 discuss their calendar exhibit with students from the Fine Arts department; John Bell, director of UConn's Ballard Institute and Museum of Puppetry, installs an exhibit of puppets from Frank Ballard's operatic productions across from the Music & Dramatic Arts Library; artist Alex Gnidziejko holds one of his oil and egg tempera paintings; Qi Lu, curator, describes the process used in the ancient Chinese fabric painting art of *JieXie*; Naugatuck Valley Community College professor William H. Foster III discusses the changing image of African Americans in comics at the Waterbury campus library; middle, the band "Slow Latin Groove Project," with guitarist and adjunct Fine Arts lecturer Justin Good, entertained at the opening reception for Good's parents; Lana Babij, with her exhibit about the famine that ravaged Ukraine in 1932-1933, which began in Storrs and traveled to the libraries in Waterbury and Stamford.

What's INSIDE

- Page 2** *The Vice Provost for University Libraries reflects on Google's recent experience in China.. • A new digital collection of 19th-century Spanish women's magazines is now available to researchers.*
- Page 3** *Collector Gary Wait donates a treasure trove of juvenile literature from the 19th century to the Northeast Children's Literature Collection at the Thomas J. Dodd Research Center.*
- Page 4** *The Map and Geographic Information Center offers a new internship program, where students earn three academic credits and work eight hours a week while developing advanced Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and digitization skills.*
- Page 5** *Associate Professor of Anthropology Kevin McBride describes his work in having an important site in the Pequot War declared an historic battlefield.*
- Page 6** *Staff members celebrate anniversaries of library service.*
- Page 7** *The Libraries' art exhibits program is celebrated in photos.*

WEB SITE	www.lib.uconn.edu
INFORMATION	860-486-4637
HOURS	www.lib.uconn.edu/about/hours/ or 860-486-4636
EXHIBITS	www.lib.uconn.edu/about/exhibits/

Volume 16, Number 2

April/May 2010

University of Connecticut Libraries is published four times each year to provide current information about collections, services, and activities to those interested in the welfare of the Libraries. If you do not wish to receive the newsletter, please contact Ann Galonska at ann.galonska@uconn.edu or 860-486-6882.

Editor Suzanne Zack

Contributors Mohamed Faizal, Brinley Franklin, Michael Howser, Diane Mather, Jean Nelson, and Marisol Ramos.

*This publication is printed and distributed using unrestricted gift monies.
The Libraries wishes to acknowledge our friends for their generous support.*

273700

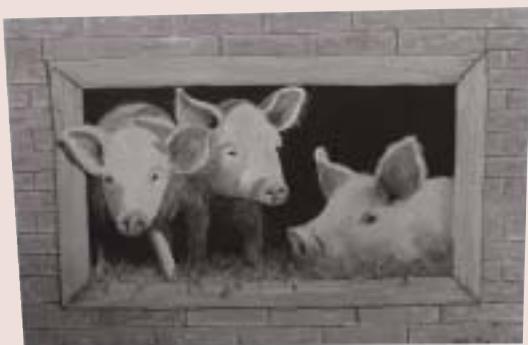
 University of Connecticut
 Homer Babbidge Library
 369 Fairfield Way
 Unit 2005
 Storrs, CT 06269-2005

NON-PROFIT ORG.
 U. S. POSTAGE
 PAID
 STORRS, CT
 PERMIT NO. 3

Exhibits June 21 – October 1, 2010

“Reality Check”

Faith Obms



Stevens Gallery, Babbidge Library

“Epic Shadows: Tolu Bommalata Puppets from Andhra Pradesh”

Ballard Institute and Museum of Puppetry



Dodd Research Center Gallery and Gallery on the Plaza, Homer Babbidge Library

Coming Oct. 11 – Dec. 17, 2010

**BOTH ARE PART OF THE
ROGER L. CROSSGROVE EXHIBIT SERIES**

“Normand Chartier in Retrospect”

Normand Chartier



Dodd Research Center Gallery and Stevens Gallery, Homer Babbidge Library

“Woodblock Prints in the Arts and Crafts Tradition”

Paulette Gnidziejko



Gallery on the Plaza, Homer Babbidge Library

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

Sunday, June 27 • 2:00-4:00 p.m.

in the Homer Babbidge Library.