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Dodd Prize Honors Human Rights Advocates

Sherry Fisher

Some 300 people gathered on the plaza of the Thomas J. Dodd Research Center on October 17 to honor two attorneys for their roles in advancing international justice.



Human rights advocates Louise Arbour (left) and Richard J. Goldstone (far right), shown here with Senator Christopher Dodd and former Congresswoman Barbara Kennelly, received the 2005 Thomas J. Dodd Prize in International Justice and Human Rights in a ceremony on October 17.

Louise Arbour, high commissioner for human rights for the United Nations, and Richard J. Goldstone, retired justice of the Constitutional Court of South Africa, were awarded the second biannual Thomas J. Dodd Prize in International Justice and Human Rights. Both have served as prosecutors at the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, which Goldstone helped establish.

The Dodd Prize is named for the late Thomas J. Dodd, who was a Connecticut senator from 1959 to 1971 and was executive trial counsel during the post-World War II Nuremberg trials. The \$75,000 prize will be split between the two winners.

“Our honorees come to us from two nations, one nearby, the other distant in terms of geography, but not, we believe, in terms of commitment to social justice and human freedom,” said University President Philip E. Austin.

Describing Arbour and Goldstone as heroes, Austin added, “We are also pleased to honor the countless others whose names we may not know who struggle year in and year out in climates far less hospitable than our own to make all of the many, sometimes contradictory elements of human rights and social justice living, working realities.”

Former U.S. Rep. Barbara Kennelly, a member of the Dodd Center’s National Advisory Board, said, “I can’t help but think if Thomas J. Dodd were here this morning, how he would delight in talking to the high commissioner about her work and how she faced down those who committed terrible violations of international law. How delighted he would be to talk to Justice Goldstone about his work at Nuremberg, and about the transition of South Africa to the democracy that it is today.”

Senator Christopher Dodd, who presented the prize to Arbour

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LEARNING RESOURCE CENTER

Meeting Students’ Technology Needs Head-On

Suzanne Zack

At the University’s brand new Learning Resource Center, on Level 1 of the Homer Babbidge Library, students can now produce PowerPoint presentations, fathom the intricacies of databases, digitize video clips, and solve any of the technological problems they encounter in the classroom.

UConn’s Institute for Teaching and Learning and the University Libraries have joined forces to create the campus’s first facility to focus exclusively on assistance for students who need help with WebCT, PeopleSoft, Huskymail, e-portfolios, or with any of the new General Education computer competency expectations.

In a wireless environment that accommodates laptop use, and with five PC and two Macintosh workstations, the Learning

Resource Center offers individual training and support. Two 40-inch plasma screens mounted at conference tables facilitate group learning. Students experiencing technical problems in their dorm or at home, can receive help via phone, e-mail, or online.

Ryan Shea (left), a junior majoring in economics, is one of the educational technology assistants who will be helping other students in the new Learning Resource Center. Here he demonstrates some LRC capabilities for Brinley Franklin (center), vice provost for UConn Libraries, Kim Chambers, director of instructional resources, and their friend, Jonathan the UConn Husky.



A grand opening took place on November 7, featuring technology demonstrations by the staff and remarks by Brinley Franklin, vice provost for university libraries, and Veronica Makowsky, vice provost for undergraduate education & regional campus administration. Peter Nicholls, provost and executive vice president for academic affairs, also attended and helped with the ribbon cutting.

“We’re very excited to be collaborating with the Institute for Teaching and Learning on this important project, Franklin said. “Our heavily-trafficked location at the heart of campus and our proximity to student services at the Center for Undergraduate Education enables students to conveniently get the technological assistance they need for a successful academic career at UConn.”

Since 1998, a similar facility, the Instructional Resource Center, which supports teaching assistants and faculty in the use of teaching tools like WebCT and PowerPoint, had been housed in the library. The operation was moved to the Center for Undergraduate Education in 2004. Kim Chambers, director of instruc-

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Preserving Digital Resources

Brinley Franklin, Vice Provost
University of Connecticut Libraries



Digital preservation is a straightforward concept. One creates a digital object—a Word document, a website, a music file—and saves it on a hard drive, zip drive, server, iPod, or other storage device. No big deal.

When creating or purchasing a print or digital object worth saving, one of the first concerns is to preserve it in a safe place. For centuries, libraries have provided a safe haven for print objects. When it comes to digital preservation, though, most libraries are on a high wire without a net.

Contemporary libraries contract for access to digital resources like electronic journals and databases; they don't own the content or house it on site. Systems for preserving electronic information are still evolving, and future access to such content is very possibly at risk. The problem is serious enough that Congress appropriated \$100 million several years ago to frame the issues and develop potential solutions.

William Bowen, president of the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, recently reminded Association of Research Library members that JSTOR, an important scholarly journal digital archive created with support from the foundation, “freed the bound journal.” In fact, many libraries have de-accessioned their printed versions of JSTOR titles in the belief that these journals are safely preserved in JSTOR.

However, the University of Connecticut Libraries now offers access to more than 35,000 electronic journals, and JSTOR archives only a small fraction of these titles. As Don Waters, a Mellon Foundation program officer, noted in a document prepared by academic librarians, university administrators, and others at a meeting in September, “urgent action is needed to preserve scholarly electronic journals.”

Fortunately, multiple approaches to digital preservation of scholarly publications are underway. Some consortia, like OhioLink and the Ontario Council of University Libraries, purchase the right from publishers to load and store electronic content locally. The National Library of the Netherlands has developed e-Depot in concert with IBM to archive Dutch electronic scholarly materials. Stanford University in partnership with Hewlett-Packard has created LOCKSS, a decentralized electronic archive. Most recently, Ithaka, a Mellon Foundation spin-off, launched Portico to complement JSTOR by preserving born-digital scholarly materials.

The digital preservation problem is large, but so are the gains. Digital information can be accessed anywhere, anytime by multiple users. Enhanced searching capabilities exist in the digital environment and are less expensive than searching for printed information. Dr. Bowen cites the average cost of viewing a journal article as \$1.40 in 1997 and 20 cents in 2005.

In the course of writing this column I have saved it numerous times. I didn't want to lose my work. It will also be archived on several library servers. Having a back-up plan can be a good thing in the world of scholarly digital resources, too.

Freedom of Speech & The Academic Library

William Uricchio

Recent events involving two academics, Ward Churchill from the University of Colorado at Boulder, and Lawrence

Summers of Harvard, point to the yin yang situation permeating academic culture at the moment.

Churchill's faculty colleagues ferociously defend his right to make statements that many in the general public find offensive. Summers' detractors, many of them faculty members, seek to punish him for saying things that they find equally disturbing.

Another sensitive situation involves the issues surrounding access to information. Many of the same faculty authors who depend on publishing in professional journals to share their research and advance their careers, and who look forward to receiving royalties for their copyrighted efforts, seem to have no problem with exceeding the limits of “fair use” copying or uploading similar information produced by their colleagues when classroom needs arise.

To address issues like these, Dr. Edna McBreen, associate vice chancellor for UConn's Tri-Campus, recently convened a meeting on freedom of speech in an academic setting for Tri-Campus faculty and staff. As director of the Tri-Campus Libraries, I was invited to join a panel of speakers who made brief presentations prior to an open discussion led by assistant professor of history, Walter Woodward. What follows is an edited version of my remarks.

“Freedom of Speech” extends to a number of issues gathered together under the heading of what the library profession calls “intellectual freedom.” Included are freedoms to print, to disseminate, to read, to own, to produce, to watch, to reproduce, to upload, to download and to share. Using this definition, one can identify many of the services that are provided by libraries, either directly or indirectly. There is no more fundamental issue in academic libraries than the protection of the many freedoms associated with intellectual freedom.

It is the responsibility of academic librarians to purchase, or to provide access to a world of information provided in paper, non-print and digital formats. This task is intended to meet curricular needs, and to do so in a way that achieves balance, so that legitimate research addressing the multiple sides of issues is available.

Some of the most powerful barriers to intellectual freedom derive not from overt efforts to hinder free speech but from some very practical limitations. We, like many of you, are vexed by the restrictions of copyright. Authors, creators, and producers must be justly rewarded for their efforts, but at the same time, libraries need to efficiently, effectively and reasonably make their resources available to students and researchers, including those with limited means. We, like you, have limited funds, and so we must carefully select what we buy, or lease in the case of many digital resources, because we cannot afford to build an omnibus warehouse of every idea, opinion

and fact. This is, for better or worse, a necessary form of economic censorship, practiced by every library, everywhere.

Librarians champion a philosophy of intellectual freedom both personally and professionally. Our most prominent professional organization, the American Library Association, has a “Library Bill of Rights,” which states:

“Books and other library resources should be provided for the interest, information, and enlightenment of all people of the community the library serves. Materials should not be excluded because of the origin, background, or views of those contributing to their creation.

Libraries should provide materials and information presenting all points of view on current and historical issues. Materials should not be proscribed or removed because of partisan or doctrinal disapproval.”

Not only is a library's support of free speech limited by economic reality, it is also restricted by responsibilities. Just as one cannot shout *Fire!* in a crowded auditorium, one should not intentionally proffer bad, slanderous or hate filled information under the guise of some self-appointed or otherwise false authority.

The Internet, with its lack of controls and the swashbuckling mentality of some its contributors, reminds me of the worst of the Wild West—shoot first and aim later. Its wealth of fool's gold is astounding. Librarians struggle to create order out of chaos, to replace ignorance with discernment, to substitute a connoisseur's appreciation of fine wine for the flood of a fire hose aimed at one's face. Whether the Internet remains the greatest open communications tool in history or whether it devolves into an open repository of irresponsible speech, free or otherwise, remains to be seen.

We must remember, as Marshall McLuhan famously did *not* say, the Internet is the medium and not the message. How we deal with its content and how its content impacts us is the biggest professional challenge to responsible free speech we have yet encountered.

Free and responsible speech, as embodied by open intellectual discourse, is the cornerstone of higher education. Librarians have been centrally involved in efforts to assure that such discourse not only continues but flourishes by working to make the resources upon which it is based readily available to all seekers. As library practitioners, our quest to embrace, enjoy and protect Intellectual Freedom is aided by the glow of the First Amendment. It is a “lamp unto our feet,” to borrow a phrase from a sometimes banned book known as the *Bible*.

William Uricchio, director, University of Connecticut Tri-Campus Libraries





“The Past Is Prologue,” a program of readings from selected texts in Archives & Special Collections, took place on September 21 as part of the 10th anniversary celebration of the Thomas J. Dodd Research Center. Here are excerpts from several of those texts, edited for publication in the newsletter.

Military Nursing in the Civil War

From the Nursing Collection

No candidate for service in the Women’s Department for Nursing in the military hospitals of the United States will be received below the age of thirty-five years, nor above fifty. Only women of strong health, not subjects of chronic disease, nor liable to sudden illnesses, need apply. Matronly persons of experience, good conduct, or superior education and serious disposition, will always have preference; habits of neatness, order, sobriety, and industry, are prerequisites.

All applicants must present certificates of qualification and good character from at least two persons of trust, testifying to morality, integrity, seriousness, and capacity for the care of the sick. Obedience to the rules of the service, and conformity to special regulations, will be required and enforced.

Compensation, as regulated by Act of Congress, forty cents a day and subsistence. Transportation to and from the place of service when on military routes. Amount of luggage limited within a small compass. Dress plain—colors, brown, grey, or black, and, while connected with the service, without ornaments of any sort.

Letter from Dorothea Dix, superintendent of female nurses, written in June 1861

At last I know what I have come for and am perfectly satisfied that I am doing what ought to be done. 1,073 men have come from the battle of Fredericksburg. We are all very busy with the care of them. One man’s arm I believe will be saved partly by the constant poulticing I have given it. Another poor fellow I fear must lose his. I dread it more than anything else, more than I should have done at first for I have tried so hard to save it. Oh, what sights. I must not describe them to you but I can think and dream of nothing else. The mini balls are horrid. What does possess men to fight so! O what a burden somebody will have to shoulder when account is taken of this. But I still say it is a good cause, fight on to the very bitter end for it is right to save the bitter suffering that will surely come if the wrong is allowed to triumph now and above all let not this suffering already past, be in vain.

Letter from Ella Wolcott, written at Hammond Hospital, December 1862



A Civil War nurse



Edwin & Nellie Teale on the front steps of Trail Wood, their home in Hampton

A Naturalist Comes to Connecticut

From Edwin Way Teale’s Journal

We move to Hampton. At last we are alone where we want to be. “This is it! This is it!” keeps running through our heads. Wood thrush and veery sing down in the lane, kingbird and phoebes and orioles and chipping sparrows nest close to the house. We go to bed in midst of vast jungle—so quiet, so cool, so wonderful—and we sleep for the first time in a long while—all night long! *June 11, 1959*

Up about 7 for our first full day in our Hampton home. Carrying books and shifting boxes much of day. We sit out under the apple tree at sunset and hear: oriole, phoebe, great crested flycatcher, robin, cowbird, veery, yellowthroat, crow, chipping sparrow, wood thrush, towhee, song sparrow, chimney swift, barn swallows, field sparrows, king bird, starling, prairie warbler. The breeze is cool after the great heats of the last two days. Go to bed for another long night of wonderful sleep in our grassroot jungle home *June 12, 1959*

We walk the bounds. Our land runs in a long wedge to Cooney Bridge—along other land and the railroad for ½ mile at least! See wonderful things—maidenhair ferns dense—fox dens—whole hillsides dense with wood ferns—remote frog ponds in the woods—decaying clusters of chestnut stumps—ferns, ferns, ferns everywhere. Get lost and climb precipitous bank to the railroad. Home through woods in a deluge of rain. What a wonderful place—so varied, so wild—has come into our possession. *June 18, 1959*

Awake at three—glorious firefly display down the slope of the south pasture to the woods. Life gets better all the time here in our own country home. How satisfying are all our days in Hampton—much seems worth living. Carrying us forward towards our goals. Celebrate this evening all our good fortune. Early to bed—wary but happy. See again the great firefly display across the meadow and against the woods. *June 28, 1959*

Thomas Dodd In Nuremberg, Germany

From the Thomas J. Dodd Papers

The most fascinating day of my life. Representatives of the Norwegian government and an interpreter started our interrogation of Field Marshall Wilhelm Kietel, the chief of staff of the German Army. We talked with him for three hours about the invasion of Norway. He claims that the Germans invaded Norway only a few hours before the English intended to do so. Next we questioned Joachim von Ribbentrop who was the Nazi foreign minister. He was nervous—worried—despondent—shaken. Here sat the man who paraded all over Europe in fancy dress, with the Nazi might and power as a threat behind his diplomacy. He looked like a bowery character to me. His answers were of great interest because, in part, they revealed something of Hitler’s method of doing things and the competition—the jealousies, among the Nazi top men. Finally, in strutted Herman Goering. He was in a bad mood—shouted and pounded the desk—calmed down some when he learned our attitude about his loud voice and his desk pounding.

Written by Thomas J. Dodd, August 15, 1945, shortly after his arrival in Nuremberg

Colonel Andrews fears a terrible winter here. There is no fuel—little food, thousands are living in cellars—there is no work. I too believe it will be a terrible winter in Europe—and particularly so in Germany. There is real danger of pestilence—mostly from the decomposed bodies still in the ruins. I have heard details of the last months of the war here. It was hell on earth—fire, destruction, panic and hysteria. Yet no revolt, and a blind belief by some considerable number that Germany could still win. Up to two weeks before the surrender, Goebbels kept telling the Germans that they would win with a new, secret weapon.

Written by Thomas J. Dodd, August 16, 1945

Thomas J. Dodd (standing at the podium) during the Nuremberg Trials



Historic WPA Mural

Installed In Jeremy Richard Library

John Solum

S*School Activities*, a mural painted in 1934 by James Daugherty (1887-1974) under the New Deal's Public Works of Art project, has been installed in the Jeremy Richard Library on UConn's Stamford campus. The mural, part of a set of seven murals covering 1,000 square feet, was commissioned for the octagonal music room of Stamford High School. Under the title of "Democracy in Education," Daugherty completed the project in four months.

In 1970 workmen removed the murals, which were painted on canvas, during a renovation of the high school and tossed them on a heap of construction trash in a dumpster. There they were discovered, now cut into 30 pieces, by Frank Bowne, a 1970 graduate of the school. Eventually, they found their way into the possession of an art restorer who, after reassembling the murals, initiated a lawsuit claiming ownership of the murals on the grounds that the City of Stamford had abandoned them. The court ruled against him, but ordered the city to pay "reasonable value" for his services. The then Stamford mayor decided that the city could not afford this and forfeited the murals to the restorer. Of the original seven murals, one was lost initially and the restorer sold two to private parties. The remaining four were bought back by the City of Stamford in 2003 with funds from the State of Connecticut, the Ruth W. Brown Foundation and other contributors.

James H. Daugherty was born in Asheville, N.C., in 1887. He began art lessons in 1903 at the art school of the Corcoran Art Gallery in Washington and subsequently studied with William Merritt Chase at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts in Philadelphia, and with Frank Brangwyn in England from 1905 to 1907. Returning to America, he settled in New York City and quickly became one of the pioneers of modern painting in this country. Starting in 1920, he played an important role in the public mural movement in America. His four large murals for Loew's Theatre in Cleveland (now Playhouse Square) are the first murals in America in the modernist idiom. In the 1930s he executed many murals in schools, government buildings, post offices and public housing under the aegis of the New Deal. His virtuoso

skills as a draftsman also served him well in the 101 books that he illustrated and/or authored. In 1940, he received the Newbery Medal for his *Daniel Boone*, the year's most distinguished contribution to American literature for children. Daugherty is recognized as one of America's foremost illustrators of books in the 20th century. Daugherty died in 1974. His work is found in the Museum of Modern Art, the Whitney Museum of American Art, the Yale University Art Gallery, Hirshhorn Museum, and many other public and private collections.

School Activities, now on public view for the first time in 35 years, is on loan to the University of Connecticut from the City of Stamford. Conservator Joseph Matteis, Jr. completed its further restoration and mounting on a portable backing in 2005. Funding for this purpose was generously provided by Reba and Dave Williams of Greenwich.

John Solum, is a flutist and lecturer at Vassar College Music Department. He has devoted many years to saving the Daugherty murals.

In 1970 workmen removed the murals, which were painted on canvas, during a renovation of the high school and tossed them on a heap of construction trash in a dumpster.

Finding Ways to Serve You Better

Access Services (Circulation, Course Reserves, Document Delivery/Interlibrary Loan and the Culpeper Media Library) in Babbidge Library has implemented a number of changes to improve service to library users.

The Circulation and Reserve units have consolidated all desk activities at a single service point just inside the main entrance on the Plaza Level. Staff will help you whether you need to check out a book on reserve, pick up an item from interlibrary loan, inquire about a bill, or just ask a question about using the library.

Staff and student assistants work side-by-side at the desk during the busiest hours of the day, 8 a.m. – 6 p.m., Monday through Thursday and 8 a.m. – 5 p.m. on Friday. Students cover the desk on weeknights and throughout the weekends, with a staff member readily available throughout the evening and much of the weekend to assist with special needs. After midnight Sunday through Thursday, patrons have self-service options for returning materials and self check out.

The Libraries have joined RAPID, a resource sharing system that supplies electronic documents to users on average four days faster than traditional interlibrary loan. The process is completely seamless for patrons, who can place their requests using the standard ILL web form. Already, we have seen documents requested in the morning delivered to patrons before 5 p.m. the same day.

The Culpeper Media Library has completed a major clean-up project, removing over 1,000 films in an obsolete format and replacing those still in demand with VHS or DVD format for higher quality viewing.

As always, we want to hear from patrons about whether our services are meeting your needs. Please stop by one of our desks or send us email at askcirc@uconn.edu and let us know how we're doing.

Barbara Oakley, director, access services, Babbidge Library

Detail from School Activities by James H. Daugherty



The UConn Health Center Library

From Print Warehouse to Information Commons

Ralph D. Arcari

Lyman Maynard Stowe Library serves the Schools of Medicine and Dental Medicine, the basic science doctoral programs and the John Dempsey Hospital at the UConn Health Center (UCHC) in Farmington. In May 2005 a dedication ceremony was held to acknowledge the library's renovation and its transition from a traditional library to an information commons.

Stowe Library began in June 1965 with the hiring of its first librarian, Sam Hitt, while the UCHC was in the planning stage. The first class of students would not be admitted until 1968. The library was located, under extremely crowded conditions, in the basement and auditorium of the former Standard Life Insurance Building at 1000 Asylum Avenue, Hartford.

In April 1973 the Stowe Library relocated to Farmington, occupying three floors on one side of the UCHC central courtyard; as a result, the library is semi-circular. The overall design for UCHC is aesthetic and artistic, and the library is no exception. Twenty-foot windows look out into the courtyard in a high-ceilinged central area with two circular stairwells. Much of the interior surface was finished with oak paneling.

Unfortunately, the library's design was not flexible and, of course, assumed library materials would always be printed on paper. Student study space was limited because it was anticipated that students would study in the student laboratories. Odor from the preservative for cadavers in the laboratories discouraged this option. No carrels with doors were included because faculty were to go back to their offices after consulting library materials. Toilets were excluded because there were restrooms within walking distance of the library.

As information technology made its presence felt in libraries, the Stowe responded by building an extensive audiovisual collection and two computer classrooms. The card catalog was replaced with an online catalog in 1987. By the 1990s it was clear that the library needed a major renovation. DuBose Associates of West Hartford was hired in 1996 to redesign the library, but lack of funding delayed progress; finished plans were not available until late 2003. Renovation started in earnest in April 2004 and was substantially complete 12 months later.

The entrance to the library was relocated to the center from its original side location. There is now a single service desk combining reference and circulation functions just inside the entrance. These changes created space for a 24-hour study area with six study rooms.

The two computer classrooms, previously defined with



Renovated study area in the UConn Health Center Library

portable modular panels, now have floor to ceiling walls and are equipped with smart boards that convert what is written on the board into a computer file. Third-year medical students must have a PDA for access to clinical information at the bedside. The library is the main source of clinical information content for these handheld computers. A PDA syncing station is located here.

An informal reading area houses new books and a leisure reading collection in a living room atmosphere. Study tables line the courtyard windows, each equipped for wired Internet access for laptops. The library is also equipped with wireless Internet access. A consultation room is now available where librarians and patrons can discuss a reference inquiry whose subject may be too personal to be discussed at the public service desk. Such questions are common in a medical library. Photocopiers and computer printers are in a self-service room to reduce equipment noise levels, and two bathrooms are adjacent to this room. Four closed-door study carrels are available for private study.

The electronic resources of the Stowe Library receive significant off-campus use through our EZ proxy server. Annually, there are over 750,000 contacts to these resources. The renovated Stowe library now has an onsite presence consistent with its 21st century virtual access. Having participated in the technology revolution that has taken place since its inception in 1965 and today, the library has morphed from a 20th century print warehouse to a 21st century information commons.

The electronic resources of the Stowe Library receive significant off-campus use. Annually, there are over 750,000 contacts to these resources.

Christine Riley, a 7th semester psychology major from Dedham, Massachusetts, checks out an exhibit of banned books in the Babbidge Library lobby.



Ralph D. Arcari, associate vice president for academic resources and services at UCHC, retired in June after 30 years as director of the Lyman Maynard Stowe Library.

William Anderson has joined the Libraries as catalog librarian. He comes to UConn from Washington University in St. Louis where, as catalog librarian, he was involved with a Dewey reclassification project and cataloged materials in Spanish, French, German, and Russian. He also assisted with digital library projects and served on a statewide committee to develop metadata standards for state digitization efforts. Prior to that, he served as catalog librarian at the University of Alabama Law Library. William received his BA, magna cum laude, from Bowdoin College and his MLS from the University of Texas, Austin.



Stephanie Willen Brown has joined the Libraries as an electronic resources librarian. Formerly, she was the database services librarian at Hampshire College, where she managed the library's dealings with the vendors of approximately 100 databases, negotiating licenses, analyzing patron use patterns, and helping to design marketing strategies for the library. She served as the library's webmaster and designed its website. Before joining the Hampshire College library staff, she served as reference and serials librarian at Rensselaer in Hartford and as library director for the *Springfield Union-News and Sunday Republican*. Stephanie received her BA in French literature and American history from Mount Holyoke College and earned a certificate in French language at the Université de Paris—Sorbonne. Her MLS degree is from Simmons Graduate School of Library and Information Science in Boston, where she is an adjunct faculty member.



Nicholas Eshelman has joined the Libraries as an electronic resources librarian. He comes to UConn from Eastern Connecticut State University, where he was systems librarian, responsible for the technical development and maintenance of computing resources for the Smith Library. This responsibility included systems administration of Linux and Windows servers, support for over 180 PCs, coordination of the integrated system (CONSULS) for the Connecticut State University Libraries, and administration of the e-journal management system. Earlier, Nicholas was an electronic resources librarian at the University of Kansas, and held cataloging positions at the University of Kansas, South Dakota State University, and the New York Public Library. Nicholas earned his BA in Liberal Arts from West Chester University and his MLS from Rutgers University.



Brinley Franklin, vice provost for university libraries, has been elected to a three-year term on the Association of Research Libraries (ARL) Board of Directors. He will complete his current term as chair of ARL's Statistics and Measurement Committee in December. ARL member-



ship includes 123 of the largest research libraries in North America and is a major influence on the changing environment of scholarly communication and the public policies that affect research libraries and their communities. ARL pursues its mission by advancing the goals of its members, providing leadership in public and information policy to the scholarly and higher education communities, fostering the exchange of ideas and expertise, and shaping a future environment that leverages its interests with those of allied organizations.

Darlene Hull has retired from the library after 23 years of service. She came to UConn as a special collections librarian in Babbidge Library and went on to become curator of the Hispanic History and Culture Collections in the Dodd Research Center. In 1989, she was appointed library liaison to the Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies and became a selector of Latin American materials for the collections. She joined Research and Information Services in 1993, adding the duties of a reference librarian and liaison to the Political Science Department to her portfolio. A respected leader in the field of Latin American studies, Darlene recently completed a three-year term as president-elect, president, and past president of the Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials. In April 2005, she received the Outstanding Staff of the Year Award from the University's Puerto Rican/Latin American Cultural Center. Darlene participated in numerous outreach programs, including the USIA Educational Partnership exchange program between UConn and Universidad San Carlos in Guatemala. She regularly attended the Feria Internacional del Libro in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, to purchase materials for the library. Following her departure from Connecticut, Darlene accepted a position as library director at Carlos Albizu University, a small, primarily graduate, university in San Juan, Puerto Rico, where she is continuing her research on archival resources in Puerto Rico.



Joan Jensen, former head of the reference department, died in October in Bath, England. A native of Bath, Joan came to the Wilbur Cross Library in 1968 from a position at the Rockefeller Foundation in New York City. She assumed the leadership of the reference department in 1974 and played a major role in the planning of the reference area and reference services for the new Homer Babbidge Library, occupied in 1978. While successfully managing a large and busy department, Joan introduced online database searching, increased bibliographic instruction activity, selectively developed a notable reference collection, and brought to the library its first CD-ROM database. As a reference librarian she set the standard for high quality service at the reference desk, for teaching classes with careful preparation and enthusiasm, and for creating well-written guides that assisted students and faculty alike in using library resources. Joan contributed her talents to the library at large,

serving as associate editor and editor of *Harvest*, a publication that identified and described resources of the Homer Babbidge Library. She represented UConn librarians as an elected member of the Advisory Council on Evaluation and Promotion. The library profession as a whole benefited from her insightful and beautifully written reviews of reference books, which appeared in national publications such as *Choice* and *Reference Books Bulletin*. Joan Jensen's distinguished career spanned 21 years, establishing for the library a commitment to professionalism and the highest quality of public service.

David Lowe is the Libraries' new preservation librarian. He comes to UConn from the Columbia University Libraries where, as special projects coordinator in the preservation division, he supervised the workflow and staff associated with NEH-funded brittle books microfilming projects. He also served as division webmaster and liaison to Columbia's Bibliographic and Authorities Committee. Earlier, he was a Mellon intern for preservation administration at the University of Michigan and technical library assistant in charge of an NEA/CIC Slavic microfilming project. David has taught at the University of Michigan and St John's University, and was an assistant to the curator for Slavic and East European Collections at Yale. He received his BA in English and Russian from Rice University, an MA in Russian Literature from the University of Texas, and his MILS from the University of Michigan. He is fluent in Russian and has studied German, French, Old Church Slavonic and Czech languages.



Marsha McKenzie has joined the staff of the Harleigh B. Trecker Library as public and administrative services librarian. She first came to work for the Trecker Library in 2001, as temporary evening librarian, while she also worked at the Windsor Public Library and at the Northeast Healthcare Alliance in Farmington. In her new position, she will assist patrons at the reference/information desk and will perform other duties in access services and in the administration of the library. Her liaison work, which extends to all Tri-Campus Libraries, will be primarily with undergraduates. Marsha holds a BA in computer information systems and an MSLIS degree from SUNY Buffalo.



Narinder Mitter is the new access services/technical services assistant at the Jeremy Richard Library on the UConn/Stamford campus. In this position, she will manage circulation activities and the newspapers and journals area. Most recently Narinder worked in the Cross Campus and Sterling libraries at Yale. Previously, she was employed at California State University, Northridge as supervisor of periodicals and microform services.



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Please make checks payable to the UConn Foundation and send with this form to: Linda Perrone, Director of Library External Relations, Babbidge Library, 369 Fairfield Road, Unit 1005-A, Storrs, CT 06269-1005.

Learning Resource Center (continued from page 1)

tional resources, notes that the popularity of that service often raised questions about the lack of a similar service for students.

"Although we provided students with limited assistance with WebCT in the Instructional Resource Center, that was not part of our mission," he says. "The comprehensive help provided by Learning Resource Center staff meets student needs much more effectively. Students can learn the basics of database creation—one of the areas where they have the least experience—and other software applications as well, including Word, Excel, and PowerPoint."



Steven Park (standing), manager of the Learning Resource Center, explains its services to Jeff Corbett, a first semester student.

Steven Park manages the new center, overseeing the student educational technology assistants who help their peers. He comes to the job from the School of Business, where he has been managing databases and implementing new technologies for several years.

"It seems symbolic that the space formerly housing the library's microtext collection is now occupied by the Learning Resource Center," Park observes. "Microfilm came into use in the late 1920s, and microcards in the 1940s. Those technologies drastically improved the availability of educational and historical materials for students and researchers. In the 21st century, the digitization of materials promises even greater availability and search-ability of resources. I hope we will look back on this period as a further democratization of information for a free society."

The center operates its own help desk within the library's Information Commons. "Locating the new center adjacent to the library's information cafes, microcomputer

labs, and reference area, enables students to easily obtain assistance with the new GenEd skill sets, including information literacy at the reference desk, computer technology through the LRC, and writing through the Writing Center satellite," according to Scott Kennedy, director of library research and information services.

Chambers expects an enthusiastic response to the new center, even from students who already have access to smaller, subject-specific technology labs like those available in engineering classes. With the new GenEd requirements in effect, he says, the center will also offer workshops to help students fulfill their computer competency requisite. The new Learning Resource Center, he says, is one more way the University "helps to teach college students the technological things they will need to know in their careers."

For additional information, visit www.lrc.uconn.edu, or call 860-486-1187.

Suzanne Zack, marketing and communications specialist, University Libraries



The Human Rights Institute sponsored a student paper contest as part of its 2005 conference, Economic Rights: Conceptual, Measurement, and Policy Issues. Shown here at the poster session on the Babbidge Plaza are conference attendees Hubert Tshiswaka of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, J. S. Cammue of Liberia, and Elizabeth Gichumbi, 3rd place winner in the contest, graduate division. Gichumbi is pursuing her MA in the International Studies program.

Dodd Prize (continued from page 1)

and Goldstone, said his father's "tireless devotion to his family, to justice, and to humanity was the inspiration for the Dodd Center and the Dodd Prize." As a child, Dodd said, it was "difficult for me to understand the importance of the task at Nuremberg. How could anyone understand at such a young age the atrocities committed by the Nazis, the genocide, the hate, the brutality? Looking back, I must confess that I have no better understanding now than I did as a child, why anyone would perpetrate such heinous acts. What I did understand, and what we must all understand, is that we have a collective duty to protect humanity from such crimes."

He said his father's hope "was that Nuremberg would inspire world leaders to move beyond the concept of an ad hoc court for war crimes and to work toward the creation of a permanent court, one that would not only prosecute those guilty of crimes against humanity but would also act as a deterrent, because of its permanency, against future crimes."

Arbour, who is best known for serving an indictment on Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic in 1999, said Thomas Dodd realized that "the way to respond to even the cruelest and most callous disregard for humanity was through laws and through justice."

She said that she shares, along with Dodd and Goldstone, "the profound conviction that was so famously put by Justice Robert Jackson, chief prosecutor for the U.S. at the opening of the Nuremberg trials, 'to submit captive enemies to the judgment of the law is one of the most significant tributes that power has ever paid to reason.' This statement not only lays the foundation for the morally superior choice of justice over brutal revenge, but it also asserts the undeniable superiority of the rule of law over the rule of force."

She said the rise of international criminal justice has met with tremendous resistance, ranging from cynical dismissal to outright hostility. "Like many, I deplore the United States' rejection of the International Criminal Court," she said. "The ICC reflects the emerging power of an international human rights culture. The old strategy of peace without accountability, to which there have been some historical exceptions, is no longer effective."

Goldstone said the U.S. "led the way in establishing the first ever truly international criminal tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda. Without U.S. support, the tribunals never would have functioned." The U.S., he said, "has traditionally harbored fears for and suspicions of international organizations, particularly those that might exercise oversight over the actions of the United States," adding, "The U.S. opposition to the ICC is tragic and notorious."

Sherry Fisher is media communications associate, University Communications. This article first appeared in the October 24, 2005 edition of the Advance.

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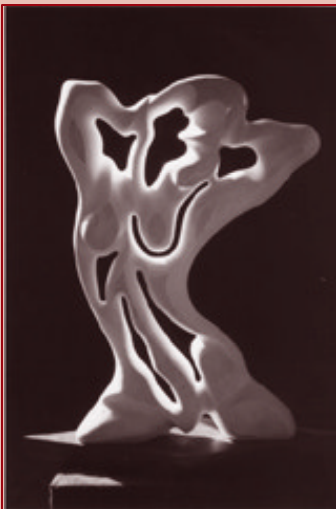


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Babbidge Library, Stevens Gallery

The Charters Archive *Blues and Vernacular African American Music*



Music & Dramatic Arts Library Lobby



Richard (Dick) Schimmelpfeng (left), former director of Special Collections, was honored on September 21 for his 40 years as a library staff member, donor and volunteer. Thomas Wilsted, director of the Thomas J. Dodd Research Center, presented Dick with a citation and the original drawing of a specially commissioned bookplate bearing his name. The bookplate, designed by Leonard Everett Fisher, depicts an image from Aesop's fable, "The Fox and the Grapes." Dick is a collector of books of Aesop's fables and also of bookplates. His collection of fables has been donated to Archives & Special Collections.

The Thomas J. Dodd Research Center *Celebrating 10 Years of Service*



Dodd Research Center Gallery

Bead Dreams *The Art of Laura McCabe*



Babbidge Library, Gallery on the Plaza



Craig Peariso (left) of SUNY/Stony Brook and the 2005 Strochlitz travel grant award winner, presented a lecture entitled "Images of Opposition: Abbie Hoffman and the Performance of Resistance" at the Dodd Research Center on September 30. He is shown here with Jack Hoffman, Abbie's brother and the donor of the Hoffman papers to Archives & Special Collections.

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