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The CONNector

From the State Librarian: ***The Book is Far From Closed on eBooks***



Kendall F. Wiggin
State Librarian

A Study Regarding The Availability Of Electronic Books To Users Of Public Libraries <http://www.cga.ct.gov/2013/ACT/SA/2013SA-00010-R00HB-05614-SA.htm>.

Hats off to legislators for enacting this important legislation and to the many librarians and library supporters who continually communicated with their legislators. The CLA Legislative Committee and CLA's great advocate Bob Shea are also to be thanked for their hard work. Some will say that a study bill is a capitulation. But I see it as an opportunity to continue to draw attention to a very serious problem facing libraries and those who rely on libraries for access to books and information. I don't see the inability of libraries to purchase and circulate eBooks as the demise of libraries, as some have suggested, but I do think that publishers are unwittingly creating a new digital divide in this country.

Access to broadband was the first digital divide and libraries have been at the forefront of bridging it. All of Connecticut's public libraries provide broadband access, although I will be the first to acknowledge that we need to step up the bandwidth at most of our libraries.

But now comes eBooks.

eBooks present technical and price barriers for many people in our state - from students to older adults. You need Internet access, an eReader, and the means to pay for an eBook. In the print world, public libraries make it possible for anyone to get the books they need - if not at their home library, then through the state's strong resource sharing system. But when it comes

Earlier this year State Representative Brian Sear of the 47th District introduced *An Act Concerning "E-Books" And Libraries* on behalf of the Connecticut Library Association (CLA). The stated purpose of the bill was to "require publishers of electronic books to offer e-books for sale to public and academic libraries at the same rates as offered to the general public." The bill took several twists and turns and was heavily lobbied against by many in the publishing industry. In the end the Legislature passed and the Governor signed Special Act No. 13-10 - *An Act Concerning*

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to eBooks, the resource sharing system that has worked so well for print, audio and video - doesn't work. It doesn't work because publishers license eBooks instead of selling them under copyright. So no one actually owns an eBook and these licenses have provisions that limit a library's ability to loan eBooks. Additionally, many publishers won't sell (license) their eBooks to libraries. Some of the publishers that do sell to libraries exact a steep price from a library. And yet others limit their title offerings for libraries or set a limit on the number of times an eBook can circulate. This hasn't stopped libraries from being creative in finding ways to provide those eBooks they can buy to their patrons. But when it comes to best sellers and other popular titles, the publishers are counting on individuals to buy their eBook instead of borrowing them from a library.

Hopefully publishers will soon come to realize that, contrary to what they have asserted, there is no significant risk to them that library lending of eBooks will undercut book sales in the broader market by making eBooks widely available to multiple users for free. This didn't happen with books (or recordings, videos and audiobooks) - it won't happen with eBooks.

Libraries and publishers have had a long tradition of working together for the greater good. I hope that can again be the case. We need to work together to find a way to acquire and make accessible eBooks that fairly compensates publishers (and by extension authors) while at the same time eliminating another digital divide.

THE PICKLE LAW by Debra Pond, Law Reference Librarian

One of the most vexing questions asked of Connecticut reference librarians concerns pickles. Yes, pickles. All over the Internet and in numerous humor books, folks read that a Connecticut law requires pickles to bounce in order to be considered pickles. This has even been mentioned in *School Library Journal*. So, many patrons want to know: is this true, and where can I find a copy of this law?

Reference librarians in the Connecticut State Library's law and legislative reference and government information sections have spent hours

poring over laws, regulations and ordinances in an attempt to track down the pickle law. Finally, in a stroke of genius, reference librarian Steve

Rice searched the *Hartford Courant*, one of the databases available to State Library patrons. In a 1948 article concerning the arrest of pickle packers Sidney Sparer and Moses Dexler for selling pickles "unfit for human consumption," Connecticut Food and Drug Commissioner

Frederick Holcomb discussed ways to check for good pickles. In addition to the laboratory tests used to examine the Spareway pickles, he told reporters that you could also "drop it one foot and it should bounce." The pickles in question did not. Sparer was arrested, paid a fine of \$500 (the maximum allowed by law) and the pickles were destroyed.

So the next time someone asks about bouncing pickles, the State Library's reference librarians will be happy to provide copies of the statutes and regulations under which Commissioner Holcomb dropped those pickles as well as the more sophisticated statutes and regulations that protect Connecticut residents from adulterated and unsafe food today.

**Pickles Lack
Bounce, Two
Men Arrested**
Accused of Selling
Product Unfit for
Human Consumption



Reference Librarians Debra Pond and Steve Rice testing pickles



New Legislative Transcript Initiative by Law Reference Librarian Steve Mirsky

In the spirit of collaborating with other branches of government and state agencies, Law Librarian Lindsay Young has been working with Paul Alderucci, IT Director of the Connecticut General Assembly's (CGA's) Office of Legislative Management to make our officially paginated and indexed transcript pages publicly

accessible at www.cga.ct.gov.

As a bit of background on this initiative, I'm sure many of you are familiar with the Bill Room here at 231 Capitol Avenue and may be aware that Jean Kincaid-Ross and Laura Klojzy do not handle State Library billing invoices. A large percentage of their time is, however, spent skimming through every transcript page produced by the General Assembly during each legislative session and indexing the text by bill number. When they are finished, these pages are then ultimately compiled into bound volumes and added to our collection for permanent public access as well as microfilmed for preservation purposes. During filming, pages are scanned and saved as PDF files by the vendor. These



Laura Klojzy, Library Technician, Bill Room

digital files are byproducts of the filming process which we happily acquire. But they serve little use unless they are accessible online to the general public.

Previous Efforts at Public Access

Several years ago, Law Librarian Steve Mirsky and Preservation Director Jane Cullinane collaborated on a pilot project which involved scanning and posting all the transcript pages for the 1971 legislative session. The year 1971 was selected due to the pages' fragile and deteriorating condition. Once scanned, these pages were loaded into ContentDM and linked via our legislative history database. In 2008, people had access to at least one year of official

transcripts online for the first time. A year later in 2009, Bill Room staff began acquiring the digital copies resulting from microfilming. Although the same presentation method used for 1971 was applied to the 2009 and 2010 transcripts, it quickly became apparent that ContentDM didn't have the capacity to handle the roughly 30,000 pages

uploaded annually. A different approach was needed to ensure effective long term access to this ever growing digital collection.

Current Initiative

After nearly two years assessing server access, storage capacity issues, and interface design, the general consensus favored posting these digital transcripts on the CGA's website. Since the general public already considers this site to be the go-to source for the unofficial unindexed and unpaginated transcripts, the official version that takes so much labor to produce would be the ideal home for these documents.

Access and searchability issues are currently being explored. Stay tuned for the official launch!



POSTCARDS FROM THE CONNECTICUT STATE ARCHIVES by Mel Smith, H&G Reference Librarian



Water fun at Mamauguin Beach!

Connecticut State Library
State Archives PG 800, Box 3
East Haven, Momauguin Beach

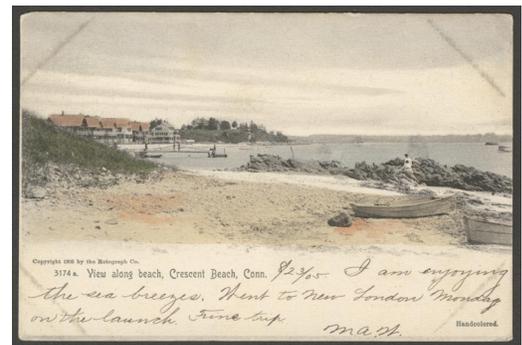
Summertime is once again upon us, and thousands of families and tourists are making Connecticut a point of destination for their summer vacations. In addition to those out-of-state visitors who will descend upon Connecticut’s noted beaches, amusement parks, and historical sites there will be a great many native Nutmeggers staying local for a “staycation” due to the high gas prices of the past few years.

One of the time honored traditions of any vacation is the sending of a postcard to

those loved ones left behind. Before the days of Facebook, Twitter, and the countless other ways we instantly communicate with each other, the postcard served as the premier graphic communication device to inform family and friends what we were doing during our vacation excursions.

While postcards may not be sent in the quantity they once were, historical postcards hold value as collectibles and may hold great historical or personal significance. It just so happens that the Connecticut State Library has a very extensive Postcard Collection (Picture Group (PG) # 800) within the State Archives which details past vacations, historical sites, local buildings and structures, throughout the State of Connecticut and beyond.

The postcard collection contains approximately 37,000 cards dating from the late nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century. It is divided into four major categories: Connecticut postcards, United States postcards, International postcards, and miscellaneous items.



1905 Crescent Beach, Connecticut postcard:

“I am enjoying the sea breezes. Went to New London Monday on the launch. Fine trip” [signed] M.A.W.

Connecticut State Library
State Archives PG 800, Box 3
East Lyme, Crescent Beach



Fish Pond at Hubbard Park, Meriden, Conn.

A lazy summer day in a quaint Connecticut park!

Connecticut State Library
State Archives PG 800
Box 7, Meriden, Hubbard Park

While not all Connecticut towns are represented in this unique postcard collection, (sorry residents of Andover, Hamden, and Thomaston!) a great majority of Connecticut cities and towns are.



The Drive - Lake Waramaug
New Preston, Conn.

"Wish you could have seen the real place instead of just pictures of it..."

Connecticut State Library, State Archives
PG 800, Box 15, New Preston
Lake Waramaug



Crescent Beach, Coroley's Ice Cream Parlors

An ice cream break is always a good thing!

Connecticut State Library, State Archives
PG 800, Box 3, East Lyme, Crescent Beach



Cottages along Beach, Madison, Conn.

"I am still waiting for my answer. What do you think of that? And I telephoned, too. Hasn't 'decided'!"

Connecticut State Library
State Archives PG 800, Box 7,
Madison, Beaches

Forty-seven states and the District of Columbia are represented in the United States section of the postcard collection.

The international postcard section contains about sixty-six foreign countries, including fifty items from the Holy Lands (Jerusalem, Jericho, and Bethlehem) along with over one thousand postcards each from England and Sweden!

The miscellaneous postcard section contains a great deal of subject related postcards and includes such topics as advertisements, automobiles, birds, college pennant girls, expositions, greeting cards, military cards, ships, unidentified scenes, and U.S. Navy postcards.



Fit the Beach, Mamauquin, New Haven

"Doesn't this look good to you? We go in bathing every day. Address Hough Cottage Cosey Beach. Take a hint & write. -Lucille

Connecticut State Library
State Archives PG 800, Box 3
East Haven, Momauquin Beach



Bantam Lake from Camp Wonposet, Bantam, Conn

Sailing along on a bright, beautiful summer day!

Connecticut State Library,
State Archives PG 800, Box 7
Litchfield, Bantam Lake

So stop by the Connecticut State Archives, relive summers gone by, and explore Connecticut and the world using postcards, and the words of those that cared to send them!



CONNECTICUT COOL! by David Corrigan, Museum Curator

Whether it was “Summertime and the Livin’ is Easy” or “Hot Time, Summer in the City,” over the years Connecticut residents designed, patented, manufactured and marketed an incredible array of products intended to alleviate the heat, allow people to come to terms with it or to simply enjoy the possibilities that warm weather provided - from tennis rackets to lawn sprinklers, from wire mesh for window screens to the iconic Wiffle Ball, and from ice buckets to electric fans. Presented here are numerous examples of how Connecticut led the way in adapting to the demands and possibilities of summer.

Ants not included



Picnic set, Landers, Frary & Clark
New Britain, CT, 1950s.

For relaxing after any strenuous summertime activity



L to r: chrome ice bucket, Manning Bowman Co., Meriden, CT, 1930s; plastic ice bucket, The American Thermos Bottle Co., Norwich, CT., 1960s.

On the court, on the course or on the diamond, Connecticut supplied most sporting goods needs



L to r: Original Wiffle Ball, endorsed by Eddie Matthews and Whitey Ford, The Wiffle Ball Co., Shelton, CT, 1950s; matched set of women’s golf clubs, Billings & Spencer Co., Hartford, CT, 1950s; Henley Model tennis racket with carrying case, Bridgeport Gun Implement Co., Bridgeport, CT, ca. 1920; Official Little League baseball, Tober Baseball Mfg. Co., Rockville, CT, 1960s.



Lawn care, gardening and farming products all made in Connecticut



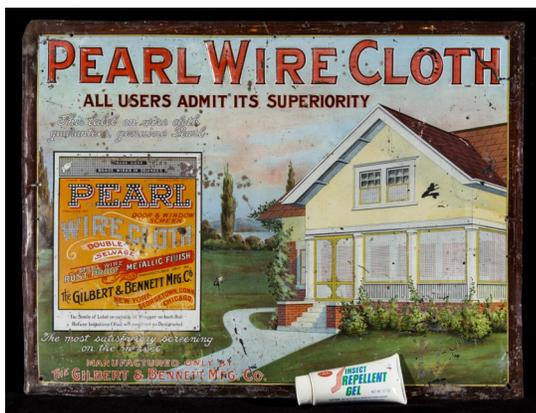
L to r: Box of Yellow Bean Seeds, The Frank S. Platt Co., New Haven, CT, 1940s; box of Trowbridge's Grafting Wax, Walter E. Clark & Son, Orange, CT, 1960s; brass "Ring Shaped Lawn Sprinkler," Scovill Mfg. Co., Waterbury, CT; can of "Liberty Crow Scat/Stop Crows Pulling Corn," Apothecaries Hall, Waterbury, CT, 1950s.

Indeed, "Why be thirsty these Thermos days?"



L to r: insulated pitcher, 1930s; advertisement from *The Saturday Evening Post*, June 5, 1922; insulated carafe, 1930s. All by The American Thermos Bottle Co., Norwich, CT.

If the screens fail, there's always insect repellent



L to r: tin advertising sign for "Pearl Wire Cloth," The Gilbert & Bennett Mfg. Co., Georgetown, CT, 1930s; tube of Insect Repellent Gel, Fuller Brush Co. East Hartford, CT, 1970s.

One of Connecticut's biggest fans



L to r: "Star-Rite" electric fan, 1920s; advertisement for "The New Big 8 inch Fan \$6.50," from *The Saturday Evening Post*, June 5, 1926; both by The Fitzgerald Mfg. Co., Torrington, CT.



Update on CSL Legal Databases

by Jenny Groome, Reference Librarian and Debra Pond, Law Reference Librarian

The Connecticut State Library staff has been working with budget constraints to continue to offer our patrons sources they need. Over the past few months some of our legal research databases have changed - offering *more!*

Below are highlights of just a few of the databases offering additional content. You can View [the list of all research databases available through the Connecticut State Library](#) or [a list of only those databases that are available outside of the library](#).

WestLaw and WestlawNext®

The State Library recently transitioned many legal treatise subscriptions from print to online format in Westlaw. This means faster, easier access to updates. We also offer two different Westlaw platforms - Westlaw and WestlawNext - to accommodate users with a variety of search strategies. WestlawNext has a newer search engine that lets you enter a search without having to choose a Westlaw database. We continue to offer the classic Westlaw interface to researchers already familiar with Westlaw databases who appreciate focused searching within one authoritative source. **NOTE:** Must be used within the Connecticut State Library building



A library card from the Connecticut State Library opens the door to a world of information, both print and digital. Our Internet research databases provide you with legal, biographical, genealogical, government and general information, including indexes, journals and online newspapers. But did you know that you can use many of our [databases from your home or office?](#) The library never closes on these legal resources:



HeinOnline®

One of the State Library's most comprehensive legal databases, HeinOnline provides searchable pdf files of a whole host of material. Only a few highlights include: almost 1900 law journals and law-related publications, including state and local bar journals; Connecticut public and special acts from 1627 to 2011; Connecticut statutes starting with the Code of 1650 and running through 1949; United States Reports from volume 1 (1754) through 553 (2008); United States Code, Code of Federal Regulations and Federal Register from their inceptions; and a complete collection of official case law from some of the most important United States federal agencies.



LegalTrac®

An important database that indexes and allows you to search major law reviews, legal newspapers, law specialty publications and bar association journals, with many full text articles. Integrated tools include email, language translation, citation tools and social media share.



Legal Source

This resource furnishes full-text coverage of scholarly law journals, information on current issues, and studies and trends in the legal world, and it offers the ability to search by cited references. A thesaurus helps create more precise searches. Save and retrieve your search history, create email alerts and/or RSS feeds, and gain access to your saved research remotely. A new feature includes automatic display of the mobile version when on a smartphone. The collection includes over 1,200 full-text journals and over 2.5 million records, including book reviews and case citations.





Index to Legal Periodicals®



Full text plus indexing of legal journals and books. A thesaurus helps create more precise searches. Save and retrieve your search history, create email alerts and/or RSS feeds, and gain remote access to your saved research.

LexisNexis State Capital®



LexisNexis® Current state bills, statutes, regulations and proposed regulatory changes are quickly found through key word or citation searches. The members directory lets you search a listing of members for each state legislature. Issues can be searched across states, or within one state, using the *State Net Capitol Journal* and the newspaper of record for each state. For Connecticut, the Harford Courant is included and selected material is not limited to just articles about the legislature.



On July 1, 2013, iCONN entered into a contract with the vendor EBSCO for database collections. That change made new resources available to our patrons. iCONN databases may be accessed with your local public library card or the Connecticut State Library card. Access to iCONN is automatic from within the library, school or college or university.

Legal Information Reference Center®



Provides online full text of top consumer legal reference books addressing a wide range of legal issues including business and corporations; family affairs and divorce; immigration and travel; money and financial planning; patents; copyrights and trademarks; property and real estate and wills and estate planning. Many of these titles are published by Nolo, a provider of legal information for consumers and small businesses. Also includes thousands of state-specific legal forms searchable by top subject areas.

Connecticut Digital Collections



Connecticut State Library

The digital collections of the Connecticut State Library, Connecticut History Online, Newspapers of Connecticut, and Treasures of Connecticut Libraries can be searched individually or as a combined search. Within the [Connecticut State Library Digital Collections](#) you can find: Founding Documents collection which focuses on the historic documents that helped guide and frame what Connecticut became; documents and indexes pertaining to the laws and legislation of Connecticut from the earliest colonial period to the present day, from the collections of the State Archives and the Connecticut State Library; The Samuel Wyllys Papers, 1663-1728 are a group of 88 court documents also known as *Depositions on Cases of Witchcraft, Assault, Theft, Drunkenness, and Other Crimes Tried In Connecticut 1663-1728.*; some publications of the agencies of the State of Connecticut; aerial photographs of Connecticut; and much more.

Questions when using our databases? Call the Connecticut State Library at 860-757-6500 for help with your research.



CONNECTICUT FOREST AND PARK ASSOCIATION DONATES RECORDS TO THE CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY by Allen Ramsey, Assistant State Archivist

The Connecticut Forest and Park Association (CFPA) recently donated their historical records to the Connecticut State Library. The Connecticut Forestry Association, later named the Connecticut Forest and Park Association, was founded by a group of concerned citizens who met at the Weatogue home of Reverend Horace Winslow on December 30, 1895. The association's founding coincided with a growing interest in conservation and forestry, driven in part by early environmentalists such as Theodore Roosevelt and Gifford Pinchot. The association's leadership voted on October 5, 1929 to establish a Trails Committee to administer the trails system. Today, the Blue-Blazed Hiking Trail System is approximately 825 miles of trails maintained by hundreds of volunteers working in cooperation with many public and private landowners.

The process of acquiring the records started in the spring of 2012 when Museum of Connecticut History Curator Dave Corrigan referred Jim Little, Director of Development for the CFPA, to contact now retired State Archivist Mark Jones about donating the association's historical records to the State Archives. On June 7 Mark, Library Aide Damon Munz, and I went to CFPA headquarters in Middlefield, Connecticut to view the records and meet with Jim and volunteer Mal Bochner. This visit gave us a better idea of the types of historical records the association maintained in their custody and helped us determine what records should be acquired for the State Archives collection.

The Connecticut Forest and Park Association Officers and Directors in early November approved

the donation of the association's historical records to the State Library. On December 17, 2012, Storekeeper Todd Gabriel, Damon, and I traveled to the CFPA headquarters to pack up and transport 42 boxes of records back to our Van Block Avenue facility in Hartford. During the winter, State Library staff photocopied three boxes of minutes of the CFPA for them as part of the terms of the signed deed of gift.



The first field meeting of the Connecticut Forestry Association at Meshomasic State Forest, May 1907

At the end of May 2013, archives staff installed the exhibit "*Follow the Blue Blazes: Connecticut's Hiking Trail System*" in Memorial Hall at the State Library's Museum of Connecticut History. The exhibit documents the

Connecticut Forest and Park Association's role in creating, maintaining, and making hiking trails accessible to the general public through programs like Connecticut Trails Day. Included in the exhibit are maps, trail folders, patches, trail signs, booklets, and photographs. The exhibit may be viewed through August.



Summer worker Max Otte processing the CFPA records.

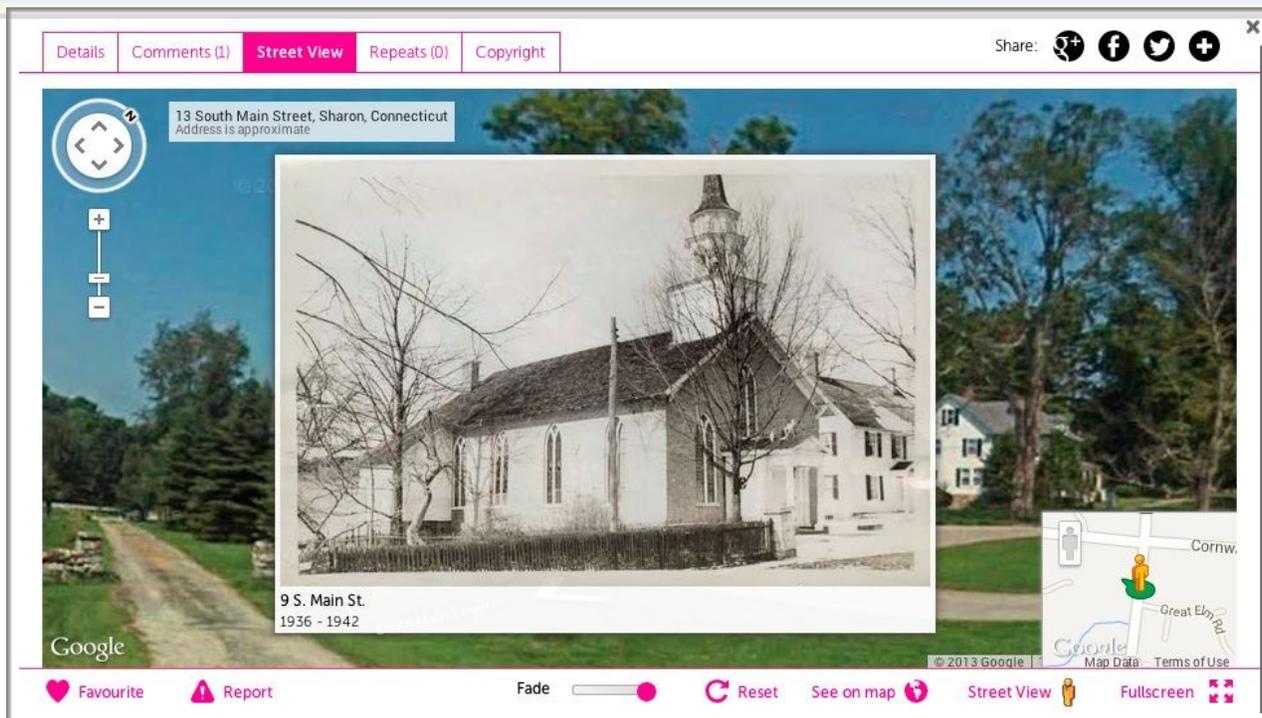
Also, in May the State Archives hired summer worker Max Otte, and one of his tasks has been to process the textual documents and create a finding aid for the collection. Also included in the collection are

photographs, slides, maps, and scrapbooks which have not been processed. The State Archives hopes to have the finding aid online by the end of the summer.



HISTORYPIN AND WPA ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY:

MAPPING YOUR HISTORICAL BUILDINGS by Christine Pittsley, Digital Imaging, Collection Services




Links

Historypin
<http://www.historypin.com>

CSL Historypin Channel
<http://goo.gl/oT7dq>

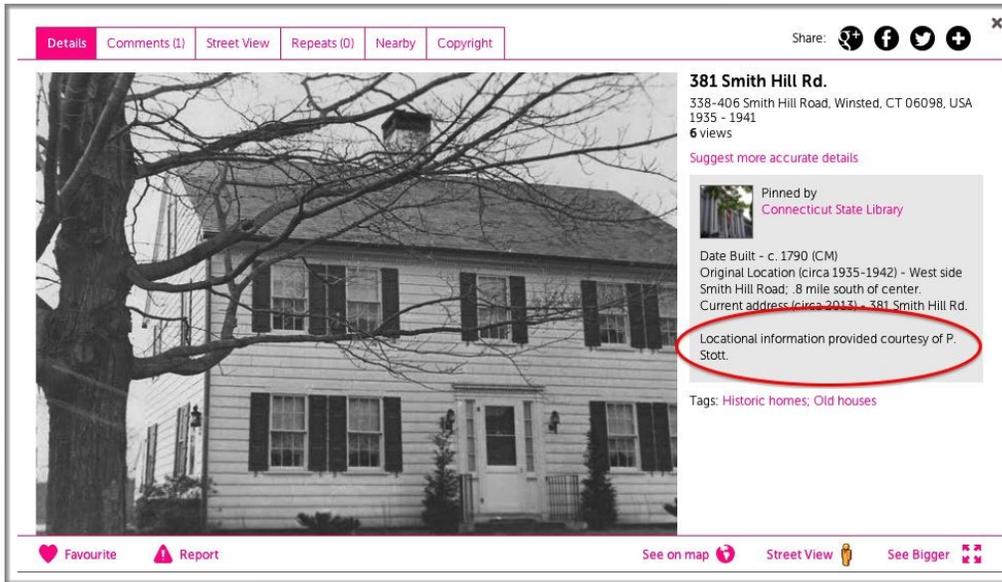
WPA Architectural Survey
<http://goo.gl/ka8sJ5>

Web Submission Form
<http://goo.gl/Xj2bg>

Over the last five years, the Connecticut State Library has worked hard to complete the digitization of the Works Progress Administration Architectural Survey. We have finished the scanning and uploading of over 5,000 records and images so that every town in Connecticut is now represented in our CONTENTdm collection. What we can't do is locate all of these historic buildings on a map.

So now we need your help! You are the experts, you know where these buildings are within your town, or where they stood, and you can help us pin them in Historypin. For those of you who are not familiar with it, Historypin is a website and mobile app that allows users to "pin" their photos to a Google Map. If a Google Street View is available, users can overlay their photo to the street view for an amazing now-and-then comparison.

So how can you help, you ask? Unfortunately, Historypin does not yet offer the ability for users to pin someone else's photos, only their own. But you can still help by giving us the geographic coordinates for the buildings in your town. Liz Shapiro, the President of the Sharon Historical Society, took on this challenge last fall. Using the images in the WPA Architectural Survey from Sharon, she gathered all the coordinates for Sharon's historic buildings. Liz used Sharon's own



records, Google Maps, and Bing Birds-Eye View to do this and then submitted an Excel spreadsheet with all the information we needed.

We then took that spreadsheet, worked our magic, and uploaded the images and coordinates to Historypin, crediting the Sharon Historical Society for the information. Peter Stott, a part-time resident of Colebrook, submitted geographic coordinates via email, and now Colebrook is 'pinned' in Historypin.

So if this is something you, your patrons or other organizations in your town might be interested in helping with, let us know. We can send out specific directions on how to help. Or, if you want to jump right in, we've developed a web form you can use. All we need is the image title, coordinates and your name so we can credit you. If you have other information you want to share, like stories or memories about a building, that's great, we can add that too! So go forth, map and have fun! But be warned, once you've started pinning, you may not be able to stop!



Why Records Management Matters by Sara Cheeseman, Public Records Archivist

All public agencies in Connecticut, regardless of size, produce records. These records are essential to the agencies' operations and administration. Records allow agencies to make decisions, conduct programs, and ensure continuity of operations. Records document the delivery of services, provide evidence of government accountability, and show the historical development of Connecticut government.

What is records management?

Records management is the practice of maintaining records from the time they are created or received to the point when they should either be disposed or transferred. Records management is not putting "old" files into empty boxes and moving them to the basement because of overcrowded file drawers. It is not randomly deleting e-mails after an IT department issues a warning that the e-mail system will crash within the next hour unless individual inboxes are cleaned out. Good business practices include a strong records management program.

A records management program controls the creation and growth of records by using records retention schedules. Retention schedules identify and describe groups of related records and provide

instructions for their disposal or transfer once they have fulfilled all administrative, legal, fiscal, and historical requirements.

Cost Savings and Efficiency

A strong records management program makes agency information available in an efficient and cost-effective manner. Cutting through the clutter of unnecessary documents and e-mails facilitates getting the right information to the right people at the right time. For example, a well designed file system with an organized index facilitates faster retrieval and delivery of information, thereby making work easier.

A records management program can reduce costs for equipment, supplies, space, and personnel. Authorized destruction of records that have met minimum retention requirements ensures an agency is not spending money on unnecessary storage of records. For many public agencies, records no longer needed for business purposes take up limited, valuable office space and require expensive filing equipment. The cost savings achieved by moving inactive records from prime office space to offsite storage can be substantial.



Before



After



Minimize Litigation Risks

Under an FOI request or during the discovery phase of litigation, an agency must provide any document not exempt by statute. In order to produce it, someone has to locate it. The discovery process that occurs during a lawsuit can be expensive and time consuming for agency staff. The inability to locate specific records in a timely manner can result in embarrassing consequences for the public agency. A records management program can assist in locating required records in a timely manner and protects the agency from sanctions by the FOI Commission or by a court. If the agency has properly disposed of the requested document, it will have proof that the document no longer exists and that the disposal was done legally.

Safeguard Vital Information

Due to the essential nature of the services provided by government, public agencies at any level must continue to operate regardless of conditions during an emergency or disaster. Emergencies can be small, like a burst pipe within an office or storage area; mid-sized, like a propane tank leak that forces the closure of town hall for multiple days; or large scale, like the tornadoes, hurricanes, snow storms and power outages that Connecticut has recently experienced. Each one of these events could and has had an impact on public records.

Poorly managed records can put critical government operations at risk in the event of an emergency or a disaster. The loss of the records or the inability to access them can also prevent the recovery of a community in distress. In the event of an emergency, how long will it take to get minimal operations established? How long until normal operations are restored? Most agencies have an IT data systems restoration plan; some have personnel plans for restoring agency operations; but very few have identified the actual operational records required to support disaster response activities and personnel, and to get agency operations back to normal. These essential records require special protection strategies to ensure they are protected and accessible. A records management program facilitates identification and protection of essential operational records.

The Office of the Public Records Administrator (OPRA) administers records management programs for state agencies and Connecticut municipalities, as well as overseeing the State Records Center and the Historic Documents Preservation Program.

For additional information about records management, visit the Office of the Public Records Administrator (OPRA) website: <http://www.ctstatelibrary.org/organizational-unit/public-records>



Before



After



2013-2014

Third Thursdays at the Connecticut State Library

231 Capitol Avenue, Hartford

12:00-12:45 PM

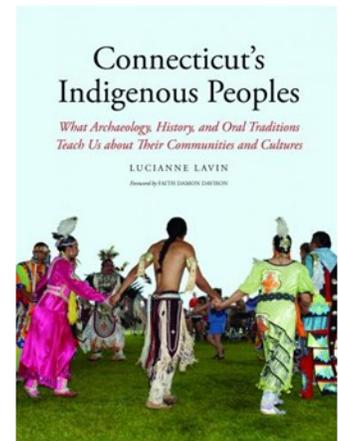
Memorial Hall

September 19 – Mary Donahue, award-winning author, architectural historian and historic preservationist – ***The Cheney Company Auction of 1937: A Roof Over Our Heads***



October 17 – Bob Baron, the chief of surveys for the Connecticut Department of Transportation – ***Connecticut's Boundaries***

November 21 – Dr. Lucianne Lavin, Director of Research and Collections at the Institute for American Indian Studies – author of ***Connecticut's Indigenous Peoples: What Archaeology, History, and Oral Traditions Teach Us About Their Communities and Cultures***



State Library and Museum of Connecticut History's Third Thursday BrownBag Lunchtime speaker series features a variety of speakers on various aspects of Connecticut history. All programs are free and open to the public and attendees should feel free to bring their lunch.

More information is available at <http://www.ctstatelibrary.org/> or by calling 860-757-6510.

Funding for this series is provided by the Connecticut Heritage Foundation





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