

Scholarship @ R·I·T

R·I·T LIBRARIES

RIT Faculty Scholar Series

It is All About the Story



PHOTO BY NICK PAULUS

Vincent Golphin discusses the power of oral storytelling.

What is a story? To Vincent Golphin, it is something that permeates every aspect of his work.

R·I·T
Faculty
Scholars

Golphin, an assistant professor in the English department, is at work on a “creative oral history” of the events surrounding the murder of Emmett Till, *Sometimes it Causes Me to Tremble: Emmett Till and the Force of American Memory*. It includes oral histories from some who knew Till, as well as the author’s own reflections on his experience gathering the stories.

Golphin discussed his students’ creative writing anthology, *When Pluto was a Planet*, (paperback or a free download at <http://www.Lulu.com/content/860964>) and the role of stories in his poetry, to an enthusiastic audience in Wallace Library’s Idea Factory on April 23, 2008.

He gave a dramatic reading of two poems from an as yet unpublished book of 24 poems, *Dark Water Run*, drawn from first person accounts collected during the first year after Hurricane Katrina.

Golphin then related the story of Emmett Till’s murder as told to him by his interviewees. Versions differ, but most agree that Till, a 14-year-old African American from Chicago visiting relatives in Mississippi, was taken from his bed at night and beaten to death for flirting with a white woman. His murderers were acquitted. Till’s story haunted Golphin’s sister-in-law with a lifelong fear of evil coming in the night. A child in Mississippi when Till died, she knew that children really could be stolen away at night and killed, as Emmett Till was. It also spurred civil rights activists to action, a testimony to the power of a true story to incite change.

Kira Barnes / Wallace Library

Eureka! (I can find it!)

With the World Wide Web as the most popular vehicle for communication and information sharing, traditional methods of creating information to describe and provide access to knowledge are no longer adequate. The simultaneous presence of new metadata schemas, controlled vocabularies, full-text searching, and social tagging, affords more opportunities for discovery, yet the lack of standardization and interoperability in this environment creates frustration in finding. How do you know that your scholarly work is accessible to both the casual and the serious researcher?

Librarians and staff specializing in the creation of metadata at RIT Libraries prepare descriptive and relational data for a variety of venues: the traditional online library catalog, the international database, WorldCat, the RIT Digital Media Library, web pages, archival finding aids, and unique indexes. Throughout the year, they work diligently to provide information (for both content and context) to ensure that your work is not only easily accessible within the RIT Community, but more importantly, worldwide.

Marcia Trauernicht / Wallace Library

IN THIS ISSUE

This newsletter issue focuses on the personal story, the importance of scholarly metadata, new security auditing courses, a new open access science journal, K-12 cybercrime, optical devices and light, topology and national security, dual journal submissions, RIT’s first contract course, breast milk storage containers, RIT students team-teaching, the RIT collaboration grid, Deaf ball players, business applications and the future Internet, Metal’s exhibitions, Bioscience’s expanding programs, a new Lulu book of poetry, and RIT DML statistics.

“It is the supreme art of the teacher to awaken joy in creative expression and knowledge.”

-Albert Einstein (1879-1955)

New Security Auditing Courses

B. Thomas Golisano College of Computing & Information Sciences

As people increasingly depend on computers and network systems, information security becomes more critical. Cybercrimes have risen dramatically and are a global security issue. Information security regulations and industry standards have become an executive level focus for organizations who need highly trained professionals to manage security risks and ensure compliance.

In order to meet these rapidly increased needs, the Department of Networking, Security, and Systems Administration (NSSA) developed two security auditing courses, Security Audits of Web Servers & Applications and Networks & Systems Security Audit.

Students gain hands-on experience by working on a series of innovative lab projects built with VMware images containing various vulnerabilities for different operating systems. Through lectures and laboratory projects, students explore the current auditing and penetration-testing software and experiment with several techniques used to conduct technical vulnerability assessments and enforce federal regulations in the real world.

This quarter, we are offering the graduate course, Security Audits of Web Servers & Applications for the first time to students in the Dominican Republic (DR). Pontificia Universidad Católica Madre y Maestra (PUCMM) in DR and RIT created an international Center for Innovation in Technology and Management (CITAM), designed to provide research, training, and education to students in the Dominican Republic. Through CITAM, RIT in partnership with PUCMM offers various masters degree programs that are taught remotely at RIT.

Students are currently pursuing the MS degree of Networking and System Administration from RIT while working for various telecommunication companies and universities in the Dominican Republic. Students from my class expect to learn the auditing process and procedures to apply appropriate tools to conduct web server and applications auditing. RIT faculty travel to the Dominican Republic to work with the students, and thus far, the course has been well received.

Yin Pan / Networking Security & Systems Administration

Going Open Access - Bringing a Journal Into the New Millennium National Technical Institute for the Deaf

In an attempt to give a needed facelift to a quality journal, a decision was made to move the *Journal of Science Education for Students with Disabilities* (JSESD) into the new millennium by publishing the most recent volume as an open access journal with the hard copy printing option of Lulu. To take a peek, see <http://library.rit.edu/oajournals/index.php/jsestd>.



Journal of Science Education for Students with Disabilities editors at work.

JSESD was first published in the early 1990s. It is the scholarly publication of the National Science Teachers Association's SIG, *Science Education for Students with Disabilities* (SESD), and has always been produced in a print version. As is true with many journals, all editing has been performed voluntarily and print production has been accomplished on a "shoe-string" budget. Since the inception of JSESD, the editorial torch has been passed to several members of SEDS, and most recently to these authors and current editors.

It seemed that a lot of effort was going into the solicitation and review of articles, the formatting, layout and proofing of galleys, with the real probability that relatively few people would be able to find us. Those readers who have been involved in journal production might identify with our concerns.

A word should be said about the "open access" concept. Basically, the journal can be accessed by anyone in the world with online digital capabilities, free of charge. Readers who wish to obtain a printed copy of the journal can do so with the click of a button and have it delivered to a home or business address within days. (Our test copy from LuLu arrived in one day!) For a more complete description of open access, see the article by Peter Suber at <http://www.earlham.edu/~peters/fof/brief.htm>

Discussions about periodical circulation turned to alternative means of advertising the journal in an attempt to improve access. The Internet is not a stranger to anyone in academia these days, and its potential to reach more teachers quickly became the focus of the discussion.

L.K. Quinsland & Todd Pagano / Science & Mathematics

PHOTO BY YIN PAN



Students relaxing at Sosua Beach in the Caribbean.

PHOTO BY ANNEMARIE ROSS

Cybercrime and At-Risk Behaviors K-12

College of Applied Science & Technology

The Rochester Regional Cyber, Safety and Ethics Initiative was established following a series of high-tech crime surveys undertaken by Dr. Sam McQuade and colleagues in 2004. The Initiative has evolved into an RIT-led community partnership involving thirty school districts and three prominent national organizations: the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, the Information Systems Security Association, and the FBI's InfraGard program. Its goal is to prevent online victimization and offending by students.

In January 2008, the Survey of Internet and At-Risk Behaviors was completed with responses from



Sam McQuade presenting at a cyber-crime conference in June 2006.

over 40,000 K-12th grade students plus hundreds of teachers and parents in fourteen participating school districts. Graduate Research Assistant, Neel Sampat, served as project coordinator and data analyst, while Dr. McQuade

worked with colleagues across RIT and in the community. On March 10th, they presented preliminary survey findings in a keynote address at the 5th Annual U.S. Secret Service Conference on School Violence. This event was attended by 1,200 law enforcement and education professionals from throughout the Northeast and Canada.

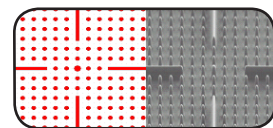
McQuade and Sampat revealed that cyber-bullying, intentionally embarrassing, harassing, intimidating, or threatening other people online, begins in second grade at the same age when 8% of children report seeing or being told private things about the bodies of other people while using the Internet. They also found that illegal pirating of music, movies, and software via peer-to-peer (p2p) networks begins in fourth grade, as does online sharing of personal information with friends and strangers that can lead to crime victimization. This general trend continues through high school and into college years. The variety and amount of cyber-offending and victimization corresponds with use of information technology and time spent online. Most online abuse and crime involving children is not reported and goes undetected.

Sam McQuade & Neel Sampat / Multidisciplinary Studies

Optical Devices & the Coupling of Light

Kate Gleason College of Engineering

Photonics is the science of generating, propagation, detection and manipulation of light. Nanophotonics research at RIT is focused on the design, fabrication, and testing of nano-scale photonic devices. The coupling of light between optical devices, such as optical fibers and waveguides, is one of the most challenging problems because of the different properties of these devices and the modes of light propagation. When two strip waveguides are crossed, the guided waves experience a sudden expansion due to lack of confinement in the lateral direction, resulting in coupling into the intersecting waveguides in addition to radiation and scattering losses. Ultra low crosstalk between intersecting waveguides minimizes the footprint required to integrate multiple optical devices on the same chip. Crosstalk can be significantly reduced by using a low quality factor (Q-factor) optical cavity at the intersection. The optical cavity supports two modes orthogonal to each other at the intersection area. Each mode is even with respect to one waveguide and odd with respect to the other, hence dramatically decreasing crosstalk.



A nanophotonic coupler fabrication using an electron beam in a silicon wafer. The pillars are about 50 nm in diameter.

Our research uses photonic crystals to enhance the coupling efficiency. Photonic crystals are periodic structures that confine light using photonic bandgaps. Ultra low crosstalk is achieved by using a resonant cavity at the intersection area between two intersecting strip waveguides formed in a square lattice photonic crystal structure (PhC). Two PhC structures are studied: one consists of cylindrical rods and another of cubic rods. The Q-Factor of the cavity is changed by increasing the number of rods that form the cavity and by decreasing the spacing between the waveguide and the cavity. Our two dimensional simulation results show that the latter method resulted in crosstalk reduction of more than 21 dB for both structures. The overall crosstalk was -90.57 dB for the cylindrical rods structure and -97.23 dB for the cubic rods structure. The optimized PhC structures of the cylindrical rods were fabricated using silicon-on-insulator. The rods were buried in silicon oxide to maximize the photonic band gap and provide index guiding in the vertical direction. The nanophotonic couplers developed in this research will become an essential component of the photonic integrated circuits used in future telecom and computing applications.

Mustafa Abushagur, Rami Wahsheh, Stefan Preble & Zhaolin Lu / Microsystems Engineering

Faculty Off-Campus

Using Topology for National Security

Dr. Bill Basener has been spending his sabbatical in the Washington D.C. area using his skills in applied topology in support of national security. Bucking the traditional view that topology is a theoretical branch of mathematics, Dr. Basener authored an applied topology textbook in 2005 and has since continued to find applications in which topology solves problems that are resistant to other means. Over the past two years, his focus has been on algorithms for finding objects in digital images.

A standard digital image has information for three colors in each pixel: red, green, and blue, hence the abbreviation (RGB). Our eyes are also designed to detect these same three colors using three varieties of cones at approximately 450 nanometers (blue), 550 nanometers (green), and 650 nanometers (red). In the 1960s, technology was developed that could create images showing infrared light, as well.

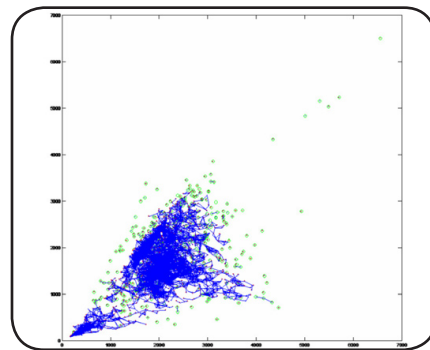
During recent decades there has been a giant leap forward with the development of hyperspectral imagers, such as NASA's Hyperion space-based sensor and the

NASA/JPL airborne sensor AVIRIS, each of which creates digital images with over 200 different wavelengths of light ranging from 400 to 2500 nanometers.

In theory, these images allow the user to perform spectroscopy on each individual pixel, determining the chemical composition of materials on the ground. However, this goal is only partially realizable. A hyperspectral image, with millions of pixels each containing hundreds of measurements of light, contains far more information than can be extracted by linear/Gaussian means alone. This is where topology comes in. Topology-based algorithms can find objects in images that are hidden to classical means.

Dr. Basener was first introduced to topological algorithms in hyperspectral imaging by Dr. David Messinger (RIT Center for Imaging Science) in 2006, which has led to a number of funded student research projects. During his sabbatical, he has been a visiting scientist with the Department of Defense. Dr. Basener is focusing algorithms in support of national security and says that it is rewarding working where success can make an immediate difference.

The topological anomaly detection algorithm searches pixels in an image by constructing a graph in which each pixel is a



Graph constructed from a subset of the Cooke City, MT scene.

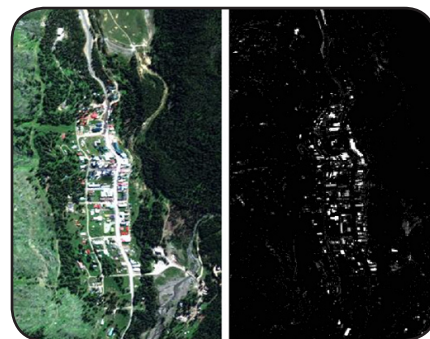


IMAGE BY JOHN KERES

Topological anomaly detection identifies man-made objects in this image of Cooke City, MT.

node and an edge between nodes indicates two pixels with similar spectra. Shown above is the graph constructed from a subset of the Cooke City, MT scene in which the nodes are shown as red dots, the edges are blue line segments, and the anomalies are indicated with a green circle. Color images can be viewed at <https://ritdml.rit.edu/dspace/handle/1850/1216>.

William Basener / Mathematical Sciences

Copyright Corner

Dual, but not Redundant

The third and last installment of articles on faculty self-plagiarism focuses on another potentially negative outcome of the tremendous pressure to prolifically publish in academia, dual submissions or dual publications. Redundant publication resembles dual submissions by publishing the data in more than one venue, but each set of data has a different contextual slant.

Dual submissions or duplicate publications in the sciences usually refers to the

act of submitting the same data or paper to more than one journal and having it published in both journals. When authors employ this practice, editors and readers are not aware that there are other identical or very similar published versions. Reader and editorial confusion can be further caused and possibly undetected by changes to the original article title, abstract, or the order of the listed authors, as examples.

The rationale that authors may use to justify a dual submission or publication

could be that the data or material is of interest on a multi-disciplinary level, supporting the belief that the readers would not be aware of the other publication without the dual publication opportunity.

Best practices suggest conferring with the original editor and potential subsequent editors seeking permission for dual submissions/publications with statements to the readers that the near identical material has been published in more than one venue to eliminate scientific confusion.

Marianne Buehler / Wallace Library

Students On & Off Campus

Let's say you have just arrived at RIT as a new faculty member and are eager to begin your research. A student comes to you and says, "I want to do more work!" Would you turn him down?

Patrick Whiting, an honor student in Microelectronics, wanted to join my Nanofabrication class. Patrick approached me and tried to explain that for some reason, he had to work harder. With no hesitation, my next



Davide Mariotti in his Nanofabrication class.

question to him was something like, "Do you know anything about collision cross-sections?" Students in the RIT Honors Program can agree on "extra work" with the lecturer, in the so-called, Contract Course. The student agrees to complete additional coursework that the professor only assigns to that student. The additional contract work serves to substantially increase the knowledge level of a discipline. Patrick is now working under RIT's first Contract Course and is producing a model for plasma chemical reactions that will serve two research projects.

Davide Mariotti / Microelectronic Engineering

The influence of maternal nutrition on prenatal health indicates that it is the optimal diet for a newborn. Maintaining the quality of nutrition is paramount and often challenged in the real world of working mothers. The nutritional composition of breast milk is critical as stored breast milk can lose its nutritive value. Storage containers are an issue as different materials



Matthew Jenkins at work in the lab.

can influence immunoglobulin A (IgA), an antibody or protein used by the immune system to identify and neutralize bacteria and viruses. Storing expressed milk in glass, PET or PE containers may impact the count of IgA cells after prolonged refrigeration.

Matthew Jenkins is utilizing his undergraduate degree in Biotechnology to determine which materials and containers have minimal effects on the number of IgA in breast milk after storage.

Hopefully, the data will show a material that is superior to others in providing the highest amount of IgA to infants.

Deanna Jacobs / Packaging Science

PHOTO BY MARIANNE BUEHLER

On April 25, 2008, Kodak Park School No. 41 in Northwest Rochester resembled a satellite campus of the E. Philip Saunders College of Business rather than a K-6th grade school.

For the third year, Saunders students (and several non-business RIT majors) teamed in pairs with Saunders alumni and other business professionals to lead lessons in business and economics for all grades at No. 41.

A total of 52 volunteers taught

youngsters in 26 classes using curriculum from Junior Achievement. The numbers of volunteers and participating classes have increased significantly since 2006. This year, three alumni participated after serving as student partners in the past two years.

This unique program enabling schoolchildren to interact with various role models in one classroom has also resulted in some unexpected outcomes for RIT students. Michelle Franchi '07 earned a co-op in 2006 after teaming with an alumna, and this year, Amanda Williams '08 accepted a full-time offer with her partner's company, Lenel.

Peter Rosenthal / Student Services



PHOTO BY A. SUE WEISLER

Marketing major, Jake Torcello (on left), and entrepreneur, Nick Germain (on right), teach 2nd grade.

Building Connected Communities



What would you do if you serendipitously ran into your friend in the Library lobby, not actually, but virtually? Life-sized, high definition, real-time.

In order to make this happen, we need to implement the latest technologies: 10 Gigabit per second networks, uncompressed high definition video streams, high performance multi-core workstations, research grade software, and echo cancellation audio systems.

The Interactive Collaboration Environments (ICE) Lab was created to engage in research and development of technologies that support high quality communication, collaboration, and ultimately, connected communities. Currently four co-directors and four paid students work on various building block projects.

CASCI Access Grid Node: 30 linear feet of projection screen area define this environment in Building 74 that allows for dozens of simultaneous video streams and shared applications.

CIS CyberPortals: one center split into three different buildings, setting up 24/7 persistent dual high def video panels in each.

Virtual Theatre: multiple Internet sites produce a synthetic theatrical experience using motion capture suits, green screens, computer animation, and a control channel using the Access Grid software.

The ultimate goal is to connect all parts of campus, here in Rochester and abroad, with real-time, high definition video and audio in an RIT Collaboration Grid. We are currently entering this development phase by building the first node in the Wallace Library.

Gurcharan Khanna / Research Computing

Remembering William “Dummy” Hoy

College of Liberal Arts

Rochester is a Deaf town, but it is also a baseball town. Both identities come together to get deadball-era player, William “Dummy” Hoy (1862-1961), into the Hall of Fame in Cooperstown, New York. That effort has been informally lead for years by NTID professor, Robert Panera.

But Hoy is not just a cause. He is an important figure in Deaf history and his role as one of the country’s first Deaf sports stars deserves greater attention. Hoy played major league baseball for 14 years, for a variety of clubs. He played his last season in 1903.

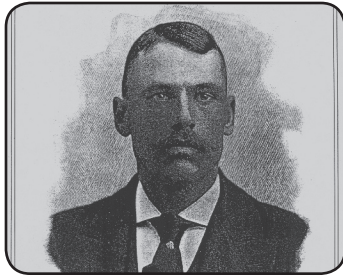


PHOTO BY NATIONAL COPPER PLATE CO. GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. © 1898

William M. E. Hoy, Center Field. Louisville, 1898.

Like other Deaf ball players of those years, including pitcher Luther Taylor, he was nicknamed “Dummy.” Originally, “dumb” signaled “muteness.” Deaf people were called “deaf and dumb” in the nineteenth century to draw attention to the fact that they neither heard nor spoke. But, as the twentieth century opened, the term was already picking up its additional connotation of a “lack of intelligence.”

How did the Deaf community respond as prejudice against those who did not speak increased, and American Sign Language (ASL) was seen as proof that its users lacked the intelligence to speak? The Deaf community celebrated and promoted its Deaf sports heroes precisely because they did not speak. Hoy and Taylor were proof that favoring sign over speech did not leave one isolated from the hearing world. Taylor pitched for a World Series winning team. Hoy was a sought after journeyman player for 14 seasons. How much more included into the hearing world of their teammates could either man have been?

Both men played baseball when it was regarded as the preeminent American sport. It could not be more mainstream America than playing and rooting for baseball. As non-speaking and signing Deaf men, Taylor and Hoy represented the Deaf community proudly to a hearing public, and demonstrated that signing and succeeding were as American as baseball and apple pie.

No wonder Robert Panera wants Hoy in the Hall. He is the Deaf community’s Jackie Robinson. As Panera puts it, “Jackie broke the color barrier; Hoy broke the communication barrier.”

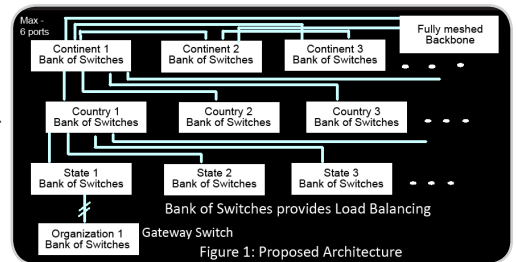
Rebecca Edwards / History Department

The Future Internet & its Business Implications

E. Philip Saunders College of Business

What is the future of the Internet? The National Science Foundation (NSF) with leadership from Internet pioneer David Clark is seeking an answer with their Future Internet Development (FIND) program. This long term initiative challenges researchers to work “by momentarily letting go of the present - freeing our collective minds from the constraints of the current state of networking.”

In September 2007, GCCIS Professor Nirmala Shenoy and I were awarded an NSF grant to investigate such a Future Internet solution. We were fortunate to join a small community of distinguished researchers from universities such as, Berkeley, Cornell, Harvard, MIT, and Stanford.



Proposed switched Internet architecture for a future network infrastructure.

This community meets several times each year to discuss results, generate new ideas, and form new partnerships.

Professor Shenoy invited me to join her on this research to study the social and economic outcomes associated with a technical solution. Over the past seven months, our research group has grown to include PhD, Master’s and Undergraduate students from across the Computing and Business disciplines. The interaction among the different disciplines is enjoyable and challenging. We discuss the Internet service provider industry as a context for the design of new network architectures and protocols.

The initial research results are encouraging: Utilizing a switched Internet architecture simplifies the complex tasks associated with managing the Internet. We have also begun to forecast the adoption of this new technology by key Internet industries, such as Cisco and Verizon.

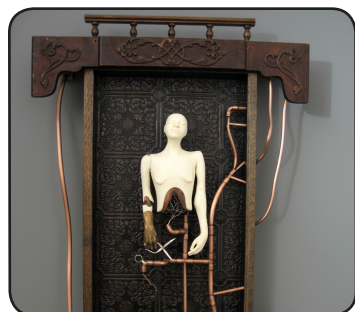
Our initial work has attracted new partners from major universities for an even larger research project. This new joint proposal addresses the FIND program’s “Phase 2,” wherein larger research groups are formed and concepts from phase one are more fully tested, integrated, and developed. If we succeed, our team will develop a more integrated business/technology solution that could become our future network infrastructure.

Victor Perotti / Management Information Systems

Hosted International Metal's Exhibitions

College of Imaging Arts & Sciences

Organized by Metal's professor, Juan Carlos Caballero-Perez, *Exploring Boundaries: Evolutionary Metal* was a juried exhibition presenting a wide spectrum of art from innovative



Mindy Herrin's sculpture: "The Farce".

and visionary metal artists whose work combined traditional and non-traditional approaches, breaking convention and evoking evolution in contemporary metal work.

Traditional jewelry and metalwork utilizes processes and mediums that have been used by metal artists for centuries,

indeed millennia, in some cases. The exhibit showcased work from contemporary metal artists who push the boundaries of traditional metal work through their use of mediums, processes, and/or subject matter.

Forty two national and international artists were selected to exhibit 60 works of art from over 300 submitted entries by jurors Barbara Heinrich, world renowned goldsmith/designer; Stephen Saracino, Chair of the Metals Department at Buffalo State University; and Sun Yun Park, studio goldsmith and RIT Metals Alumnus MFA 2006. The exhibition was on display December 2007 through the end of January 2008, at RIT's Bevier Gallery, located in the James E. Booth-Building 7A. The gallery plays host to art exhibitions throughout the school year and summer.

Exploring Boundaries: Evolutionary Metal showcased work from artists such as James Thurman, Metals Professor, Pennsylvania State University; Katherine Osgood, nationally recognized designer/metalsmith; Eun Yeong Jeong, international designer/metalsmith from South Korea; and Taiwanese metalsmith, Liaung Chung Yen.

This is the 2nd exhibition organized and planned by Caballero-Perez. The first, *Made In America* was held in fall 2005. *Made In America* was an invitational exhibition which featured contemporary metal artists working in a wide range of styles and creative ways from across the United States. The work included well-established as well as emerging artists. Invited artists included academics, students, and independent metal artists whose ideas have and continue to shape the vitality of art metal in America today.

Juan Carlos Caballero-Perez / Metals

Building Connected Communities

College of Science

RIT has partnered with NYS to build the Center for Bioscience Education and Technology (CBET). This state-of-the-art teaching, training, and research facility was designed specifically to allow RIT to expand its traditional undergraduate programs in the biosciences; to introduce new academic programs as needed; and to offer specialized certificate programs, customized workshops and seminars, and continuing education programs for the bioscience and healthcare industries. The facility is also dedicated to supporting community education programs, particularly those aimed at encouraging K-12 students to pursue careers in the life sciences.

The CBET provides a unique opportunity for RIT to develop an extraordinary partnership with Excellus BlueCross BlueShield. A generous gift of \$2 million, embodied in CBET's Excellus Center for Bioscience Exploration and Discovery, ensures that all students who study in the CBET will receive an extraordinary education using cutting-edge technology and equipment that is typically beyond the reach of most undergraduate institutions.

The Excellus Center has already hosted middle and high school students, many from the underserved minority community, during Saturday academies, and summer enrichment programs. Last summer, students participated in a joint RIT-MCC project that was funded by the NIH and designed to encourage minority students to pursue careers in biomedical science. Experts believe that diversity in the health professions will lead to improved access to healthcare for racial and ethnic minority patients. Because of programs like this one, students from underprivileged backgrounds are able to imagine, perhaps for the very first time, that they might enjoy rewarding careers in healthcare or medical research.

This summer, CBET will also host local high school teachers for a week-long Biotechnology Institute. The objective of the program is to develop novel course materials that teachers can bring to their classrooms to engage students in an inquiry-based examination of the theory of evolution, its application to human racial groups, and how scientists use the modern tools of biotechnology and bioinformatics to address these types of questions.

Douglas Merrill / Center for Bioscience Education & Technology



Stephanie Techene working in the research laboratory of Dr. Dina Newman.

PHOTO BY DOUGLAS MERRILL

Scholarship @ R·I·T

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<http://www.lulu.com/openbookRIT>

Naked City Blues



Purchase at:
<http://www.lulu.com/content/1912288>

From the 1930s-1950s, the photographer, Weegee, roamed the city streets taking stark photographs of the nightlife in the urban jungle. In the late '50s and early '60s, mimicking Weegee's austere style and a '40s movie by the same name, a television show called, *Naked City*, aired weekly in black and white. Both the movie and television shows dramatized the lives of individuals inhabiting the rough streets of New York City, seen through a detective's eyes. I am a child of the '50s, born and raised in that New York. My book, published using Lulu, borrows from

the tagline of the show, "There are eight million stories in the Naked City." Using the same black and white format as the television show, the indelible people and complex circumstances I have encountered are presented without pretense. With a New York state of mind wrapped around some shades of blue, *Naked City Blues* is the color of a life lived, metamorphosed as poetry.



Naked City Blues is included in OpenBook@RIT. It was published using Lulu.com. Open Book@RIT is the first online publishing community at a university. It is managed by the Library staff in the Publishing & Scholarship Support Center. PSSC's staff will work closely with you to assist with the publishing process.

Chandra McKenzie / Wallace Library

RIT Digital Media Library:

Creating an online community of scholars

In an effort to promote web publication and open access initiatives, university institutional repositories around the world have recently been ranked by Webometrics: <http://www.webometrics.info/about.html>.



<http://ritdml.rit.edu>

Their statistics, based primarily on Google queries, place RIT's Digital Media Library (DML) 86th in North America, 105th in the top 200 of the world, and 123rd when ranked among the top 4000 universities. The DML's achievement is even more impressive as it recently celebrated its five year anniversary in February 2008.

As the DML has continued to grow, its popularity has also increased. Recently, coding has been added to the DSpace software that allows us to track the use of the DML. By mid-June, anyone will be able to access DML statistical information by visiting the DML homepage and clicking the "Statistics" link.

RIT is archiving an impressive number of items each month. DML users are utilizing these archives, as is proven by the notable 35,773 items viewed in April 2008.

April 2008 DML Usage	
Items Archived	141
Item Views	35,773
Collection Views	4,483
Community Views	4,493
Searches Performed	7,635

What are people viewing when they search the DML? Using the added statistical feature, one can see the most frequently downloaded items are the Academic Senate and Institute Council Minutes. Other high DML statistics include Faculty Learning Community materials, an NTID Masters Project, and a College of Science journal citation.

If you have questions about the DML or have materials you would like to archive, please contact Marianne Buehler at 475-5589 or mabwml@rit.edu.

Nick Paulus / Wallace Library