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MAIN PERIODICALS



The UTK Librarian

Volume 2, Number 1

Newsletter of the University of Tennessee-Knoxville Library

Fall 1986

AUTOMATION

Coming—An Online Catalog! by Roger Simmons

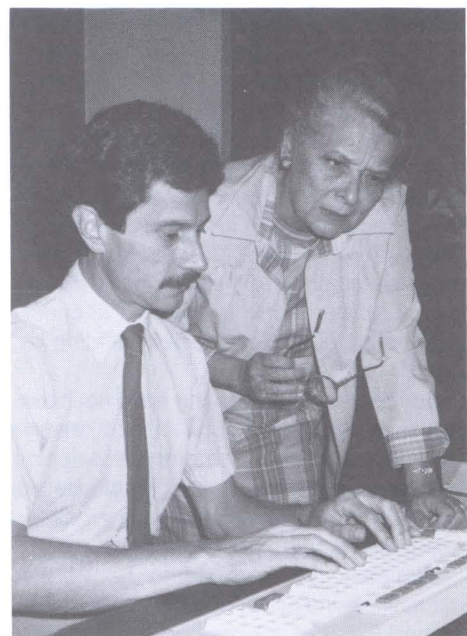
This past summer, computer terminals were installed in the Music Library to give UTK faculty and students their first look at the online catalog. Work on a final version of the catalog is continuing, but the prototype available in Music demonstrates most of the features that will be present when the system is installed at all library locations in 1987. Information concerning users' reactions, their problems and questions about what they are seeing this year will contribute to the refinement and development of a useful online catalog next year.

The online catalog provides the same information found in the traditional card catalog. You can search for works by author's name or by title; you can browse through a list of titles filed under a particular subject heading; you can find the

call numbers for books you want to retrieve from the stacks. This is done with a new physical convenience at the computer terminal. Any item in the entire catalog of 750,000 titles (95% of UTK Libraries holdings) can be called up on the screen—no longer will you need to walk from one catalog cabinet to another, nor carry trays of cards to a table for browsing.

The online catalog software is the design of Geac Computers, Inc., vendors of the online circulation system the Library has been successfully using since 1983. Operation of the catalog is simple even for the novice user. A series of menus offer choices for the type of search desired (author, title, subject, etc.) and for the screen displays needed once a search is in progress. A list of commands or instructions for the next step in the search procedure is always present on the screen. Search results appear in screen displays

(cont. on page 3)



Roger Simmons, Geac Coordinator for Public Services, and Dr. Martha Lee Osborne of the Philosophy Department search the online catalog.

Milestones In Online Catalog Development by Tamara Miller*

1. June 1986, Online catalog in the Music Library. Two public terminals were placed in the Music Library. At this early stage of testing, the catalog contained only basic bibliographic information. No information on the location or availability of single items was present. The ability to search in the database was also limited to the simple indexes for authors, titles, subjects and call numbers.
2. July 1986, Remote Access. A significant feature of the online catalog will be access to the catalog from outside the library. A regular telephone line with a standard commercial modem was set up

in July 1986. This arrangement has been used to test catalog access by a variety of microcomputers.

3. September 1986, Remote Access. A second test was conducted with the current campus computing network (DCA) to test compatibility and resolve any outstanding technical issues.
4. October 1986, Test Printing. The Library was connected to the DCA network, allowing UTCC remote terminals, as well as personal computers with modems, to search in the online catalog. Public printing from the online catalog was tested in the Music Library.
5. November 1986, Link Circulation. In November and December there will be a massive program to link circulation information with the online catalog. After the linkage is completed, the system will display circulation information, indicating

how many copies are owned by the library, where they are located, if they are currently checked out and when they are due to be returned.

6. October 1986–January 1987, Expanded Searching. Keyword indexes will be developed from the bibliographic data. These indexes will provide access to single words out of context and will greatly expand searching flexibility. It will no longer be necessary to approach the catalog with a full author or the first word of the title, since any single word can be used as a search key.
7. January–March 1987, Authority Control Testing. The authority control subsystem is a dictionary of the correct (or authorized) spellings and forms of names and subjects used in cataloging. The authority system will pull together different forms of the same name so the user can

(cont. on page 3)

*Tamara Miller is Head of the Library's Systems Department.



LETTERS TO THE LIBRARY

Current Planning for the John C. Hodges Library

As the new John C. Hodges Library nears completion, as shown in the photograph on the back of this issue, we are besieged with questions: What part of the collection will be in the new building? What will remain in Hoskins? When does the move begin? Will the libraries be closed during relocation? Will I be able to check out books? When will the new building be ready?

Specific dates for moving have not been set; such will depend upon finishing the interior of the building, learning the dates of equipment delivery, completion of moving plans. When these unknowns are visible, more details can be announced.

Originally, we planned to house the humanities and social sciences collections, around 825,000 volumes, in Hodges, but it has now become necessary to include the 275,000 volumes comprising the science and technology collections which we had meant to leave in Hoskins. The University has an immediate need to renovate several campus buildings, and the vacated Hoskins will be used as a temporary location for offices, classrooms, and other facilities until the renovations are completed, currently estimated at five

years. After that, Hoskins will be renewed and refurbished over a period of twenty-four months, resulting in restored elegance to house Special Collections and the new Science-Technology Library.

The only present facility to remain in Hoskins during the seven-year transition period is Special Collections, which will be enlarged to include a closed stack collection consisting primarily of deteriorating material segregated for preservation purposes.

Construction of the new building remains on schedule and will be completed around the first of the year. Before we can move in, seven acres of carpet must be installed—equivalent to six football fields or sixty-five basketball courts. Next, forty miles of shelving must be erected, offices and work areas moved, service areas put in operational order, 400 graduate carrels installed, 200 faculty studies furnished, chairs and tables for 3,500 reader stations put in place. We must move the library computer facility, connect and test more than a hundred terminals for circulation and the online catalog, install 200 video and audio stations, and move a myriad of other equipment—photocopy machines, microfilm readers, 90 microfiche cabinets—from other buildings or install as new equipment. The list appears endless.

The exact sequence of all these moves has not been determined. Transporting the collection—1,100,000 volumes—will be the most time-consuming and difficult part of the move, and the logistics do not end with just moving books from one location to another; they must be brought from four locations and interfiled into one sequence in the new building.

How many are a million-plus volumes? If 12 inches is the average height per volume, 1.25 inches the average width,

those volumes placed end to end would extend 30 miles past the other side of Nashville. If stacked, the pile would be 22 miles high, or as high as 92 Empire State Buildings. Compared to the highest building in Knoxville, the 350-foot Plaza Tower, the stack would equate to 327 Plaza Towers.

The major part of the move will occur after Spring Quarter 1987. Library service will be available during relocation, although it may be necessary at times to page some material from locations that have ceased service or from the new building before it is opened. Reference and other services will be maintained and every effort will be made to locate any title needed, whether it is in transit or relocated.

The John C. Hodges Library will be the most modern hi-tech library in the country. The library staff and patrons will be able to utilize the latest technology in the location and delivery of information. There will be better access to the collection; more seats, carrels, group study rooms, and more convenience and efficiency in the service areas. Study areas will be isolated from traffic and busy service desks. The John C. Hodges Library will be a beautiful, functional, and comfortable facility to make us all proud. We must not forget, though, that the true worth of a library is more than the building in which it resides. We cannot take a break when the long-awaited building is finally realized; we must continue to build the collections and services to meet the needs of students and faculty. We must never forget what John C. Hodges himself said so many times: "The mark of a great university is an excellent library."

Donald R. Hunt
Library Director

AUTOMATION . . .

Library Acquires LINX System

"Excuse me, I can't find the current issue of *The New Republic*. Has it come in yet?" a student asks at the periodicals desk. With a push of a button the librarian can answer this question by using the LINX Computer System.

The Serials Department and the Main Periodicals Desk at the Main Library are both benefiting from the LINX system. With this system, developed by Faxon, a subscription agency that handles the majority of the Library's periodicals, a librarian can bring up current periodical records in an instant.

LINX can tell you if a periodical has come in, and when. If it didn't arrive, the librarian can automatically "claim" the issue through the computer. In a matter of days, the missing issue will arrive. Another great feature of LINX is that it provides access to other university library periodical files across the country. If, for instance, UT did not receive the current issue of *The Atlantic*, the librarian could use LINX to check libraries in various parts of the country to see whether they received the issue.

Betty Bengtson, Associate Director for Technical Services, and Ouida Lowry, Library Acquisition Assistant, examine a LINX record.



Online Catalog, cont.

that duplicate the clarity, if not the exact format, of the catalog cards most library users are accustomed to seeing.

As an online system, the catalog does more than simply replicate the card catalog. A successful search for a particular book provides a list of all the copies the library owns, the building or department where each one is shelved, and whether it is on the shelf, on reserve, or checked out. This status information is retrieved from the online circulation system. New ways to search in the catalog are also possible. You may look for specific books by call number or other identifying numbers such as the International Standard Book Number, frequently listed in publishers' advertisements. You can also search a combined author's name and book title to quickly find a particular work of a prolific writer like Isaac Asimov or Sigmund Freud.

More new search capabilities will be added shortly. By entering a keyword, *morphology* for example, you will obtain a list of books whose subject headings, titles, or even authors contain that word. The search can be expanded to include all forms of the keyword—in our example, *morphological*, *morphologically*, *morphologist*. Eventually, it will be possible to combine two or more keywords using Boolean logic to produce lists of greater specificity and usefulness.

Current developments of the catalog include providing the capability for access from locations outside the libraries. Users are now able to dial-in to the catalog using a modem and their office PC. The catalog was recently connected to the DCA network managed by the UT Computing Center.

Milestones, cont.

easily find T.S. Eliot, Thomas S. Eliot and Thomas Stearns Eliot, no matter which form is used as a search term. The authority system also provides cross references between subjects that are related.

8. January 1987, More Public Terminals. Public terminals will be installed in the Agriculture-Veterinary Medicine Library, and in the reference departments of other libraries.

9. September 1987, Public Access Terminals. All Library locations will have public access terminals.

024 UT KNOXVILLE LIBRARY - GEAC LIBRARY SYSTEM - *TITLE SEARCH

Your title: **THE DESTINY OF A CONTINENT**
Matches: **The destiny of a continent,**

Matches 1 citation

AUTHOR: **Ugarte, Manuel, 1878-1951.**
TITLE: **The destiny of a continent,**
IMPRINT: **A.A. Knopf, 1925.**
CALL NUMBER: **F1418.U28**

FUL - see complete citation
REF - see related headings
PRI - print record

IND - see list of headings
CAT - begin a new search

Enter Code

Then press SEND

The BRIEF CITATION contains author, title, edition, imprint, and a brief call number. Holdings information—location, loan type, number of copies, and circulation status—will be added later.

024 UT KNOXVILLE LIBRARY - GEAC LIBRARY SYSTEM - *TITLE SEARCH

AUTHOR: **Rosow, Jerome M.**
TITLE: **Views from the top : establishing the foundations for the future of business /**

IMPRINT: **New York, N.Y. : Facts on File Publications, c1985.**
PHYSICAL FEATURES: **xv, 201 p. ; 24 cm.**

NOTES: **Includes index.**

OTHER AUTHORS, ETC: **Rostow, Jerome M.**

OTHER TITLES: **Establishing the foundation for the future of business.**

SUBJECTS: **Industrial management — United States — Case studies. ***
Corporations — United States — Case studies. *
Public relations — United States — Case studies.

BRF - see locations and call numbers
IND - see list of headings
FOR - see next citation in list
CAT - begin a new search

CIT - return to your citation list
REF - see related headings
BAC - see previous citation
PRI - print record

Enter code **IND**

Then press SEND

The FULL CITATION contains all the bibliographic information we are accustomed to seeing on a catalog card except the call number.

RESEARCH ON LIBRARY USERS

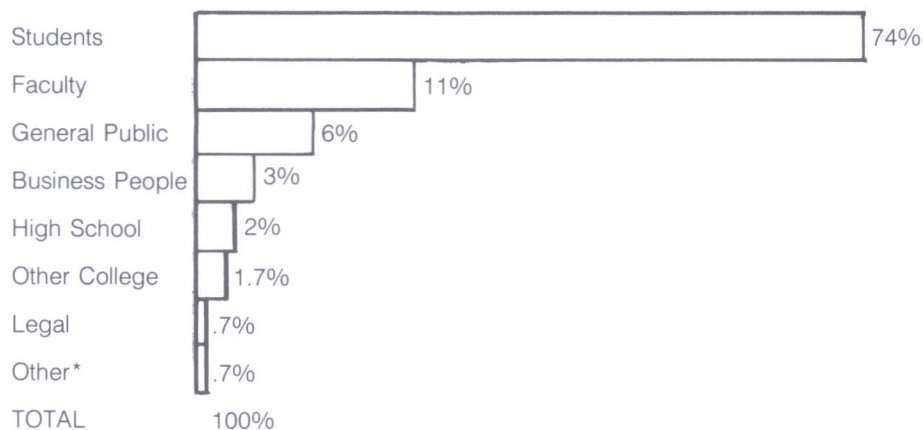
The UTK Library is in the business of answering questions. The reference query is an exchange between a client/patron and a professional reference librarian. Some are by appointment, i.e. when a patron requests a database search. Many more are by telephone and on a walk-in, one-to-one basis. In 1986 reference librarians answered 92,027 reference inquiries. The Library, in an endeavor to find out more about how our patrons use information services, undertook a survey of patrons using the Main Reference Department during two weeks in the spring of 1986. A description of our users and their habits is reported below.

Survey of Reference Department Users by Karmen Crowther*

During May 1986 the Main Library Reference Department conducted a survey of its users to determine what groups of people ask for assistance from reference librarians and what kinds of questions are asked, both in person and by telephone. Over a period of two weeks we asked users during randomly selected half hour periods to identify themselves as student, faculty or staff, or non-UTK, a group consisting of several categories. We also recorded the type of questions asked. The primary purpose of our survey was to find out how many non-UTK affiliated people use the Main Library's information services.

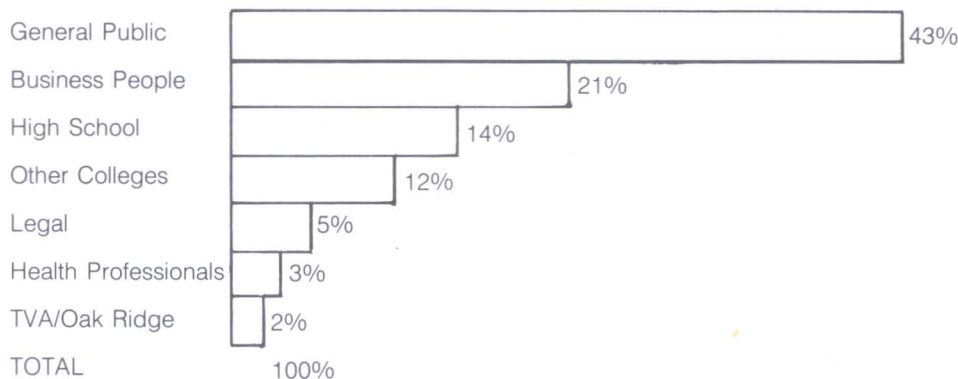
We canvassed 658 individuals who asked a total of 718 questions during our survey period. The responses confirmed many of our assumptions but also provided a few surprises. Who are our users? Not surprisingly, three of every four people who asked a reference librarian for assistance were UTK students. Only 11% were faculty or staff (see illustration #1, below). About one in every six people who asked for assistance from the Reference Department, however, was not affiliated with UTK (see illustration #2, below). They were a broad spectrum of individuals consisting of business people, lawyers, health professionals, employees of TVA and Martin Marietta/DOE, high school students and teachers, students from colleges in the surrounding region, and, simply, members of the general public. The people in this group tend to ask questions which require more

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT USERS



*Other: Health Professionals .3%, Oak Ridge .3%, TVA .1%

NON-UTK USERS OF THE LIBRARY



time and assistance from the librarians, and they ask more questions than people in other groups. For example, business users who made up 4.5% of all users asked 10% of all reference questions and 11% of all bibliographic questions, two categories of questions which may take a librarian several minutes to several hours to answer satisfactorily. For these non-UTK people the University Library serves several functions: as a last resort for specialized material unavailable elsewhere; for additional resources beyond those of their local public or school library; as a substitute for a library in their own workplace.

Our survey also confirmed that Saturday is the busiest day of the week in the Reference Department, followed closely by Monday and Tuesday. Students favor Saturday as an uninterrupted day to work on projects and papers, and library users in every category appear to be motivated to a fresh start at the beginning of the week. We found, too, that while students, college or high school, overwhelmingly come to the library in person for help, for most others (faculty, general public, business, etc.) the telephone is used as often as coming in person.

*Karmen Crowther is a Reference Librarian at the Main Library.

SERVICES THAT SUPPORT RESEARCH

UTK Faculty Keep Informed with SDI Service by Sandra Leach

Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI), a service offered by the UTK Library, provides a means for scholars and researchers to be automatically informed of developments in the current literature of a field. SDI is based upon the familiar database search service, which produces a bibliography by using a computer to search a database of citations for a combination of terms defining a precise subject interest.

Once this profile is developed, the SDI service provides for it to be run against the database after each update. Update frequency varies by database, the most common being weekly or monthly. Each time the database is updated, the profile is run against only the new items. Search results are mailed to the researcher immediately upon receipt in the library.

The SDI service offers its users a convenient and economical way to keep up with developments in a field. It provides many advantages, including the following:

- once an SDI profile has been developed, it can be used to generate a complete retrospective search of the subject area;
- a stored SDI profile guarantees that the most current information in your field arrives in your mail after each database update;
- SDI profiles can be entered, modified, stored and cancelled at any time;
- the same profile, properly designed, can be entered as an SDI in more than one database;
- the number of citations identified can



Dr. John R. Ray of the College of Education and Sandra Leach, Database Searching Coordinator, fill out an SDI profile.

be monitored to avoid a too narrow or too broad definition of the subject area;

—SDIs can be cancelled when no longer needed.

SDI services are used to meet the needs of researchers, marketing personnel, teachers, students and editorial staffs. At UTK, SDIs are used by faculty members to keep up with current publications in areas of research interest, by grant recipients to monitor the literature for publications on certain subjects and by particular authors, and by individuals who wish to watch the progress of certain companies. Common uses of SDI are to:

- keep up-to-date on activities in a particular subject area;
- monitor items about specific companies, people or associations;
- check for information and/or patents on specific products;
- monitor publications by specific authors or publications which cite the works of specified authors;

—reveal trends in particular subject fields;

—save time on routine literature searching.

SDIs are available in nearly 100 databases covering a wide range of subjects in science, business, agriculture, medicine, education, computers, psychology, other social sciences, and many more. Types of publications searched include journal articles, books, research reports, patents, newspapers, dissertations, trademarks, and conference papers. The cost of SDI varies by database with a range of \$5 to \$15 per update. The assistance of a librarian is available to aid you in selecting terms and appropriate databases to meet your needs. For more information on the cost of specific files or the suitability of your research topic to SDI, contact Sandra Leach, Database Searching Coordinator, 974-7922 or 974-4171.



Logopandectesion!?!

Dr. Robert Stillman, Assistant Professor of English, and Flossie Wise of Interlibrary Services search for a loan source for Sir Thomas Urquhart's *Logopandectesion*. Dr. Stillman has made extensive use of Interlibrary Services in support of his research on the 17th century movement, centered in England, to create a perfect language. Interlibrary Services provides him with access to scholarly journals in historical linguistics not available at UTK, as well as some unusual monographic titles. (Sir Thomas Urquhart, by the way, wrote his proposal to create a universal language in an unsuccessful attempt to win release from prison.)

SERVICES THAT SUPPORT CLASSROOM INSTRUCTION

The Library's Non-Print Department has been providing faculty with a variety of media for a decade. Its collections are extensive and diverse. To get a copy of the 1986/87 video catalog, or to request purchase of a title, call 974-4473. The following interview with Dr. Michael Fitzgerald examines the use of feature and documentary films to explore contemporary political themes. Some of the videos were used in Political Science 2520: U.S. Government and Politics. All are available in the Non-Print Department.

Interview with Michael R. Fitzgerald
Associate Professor,
Department of Political Science
by Angie LeClercq
August 12, 1986

AL: What political issue does a film like *Being There* pick up on in your course?

MF: One of the major themes that I hit upon is the importance of images. I hammer on the theme that the primary conveyor of images in American society today is television. What *Being There* dramatically demonstrates, using the extreme case of Chauncey Gardner, is a completely isolated man who only knows about life from what he sees on television. I find that that's a dramatic statement of the central importance of television. Also the hilarious situations he gets into give the students some insight into the limitations of: if all you

know about life is what comes over the television, this does not make you a well-rounded individual. I also use *Being There* because it demonstrates the gullibility of people who, in reacting to televised images, can mistake foolishness, simplicity, even ignorance for wisdom. At the end of this film the notion that this completely illiterate and ignorant gardener can be mistaken—thanks to the images conveyed on television—as a potential Presidential candidate, because he has a certain image that would be of use to the parties, is a very dramatic, satirical statement about the dangers of an image-laden society when it's coming over the electronic media.

AL: Your theme is the promise and performance of American democracy. How do you show both sides—our successes, our failures?

MF: My personal as well as professional judgment is that in the real world, as systems go, ours is a good one, and it works very well for most of the people. But I expose students to the other side through satire. I find that one of the films that gets across a satirical look at American society, particularly the Department of Defense and the dangers of excessive emphasis on military powers, is *Dr. Strangelove*. *Dr. Strangelove* is the one where a crazy Air Force general takes over a SAC base and, through a series of miscalculations and misfortunes, we launch a nuclear strike. And they go through the details of trying

to recall the planes. And it's an absolutely hilarious satire on the military establishment. It pokes real fun at the military; it pokes real fun at politicians.

AL: With the films that are thrillers—*All The President's Men* or *Fail Safe*—how do they fit?

MF: *All The President's Men* brings graphically to the students that there were people involved in Watergate. All they know about Watergate now are phrases in a few texts. And I, in my lectures, often make reference to the Watergate scandal and how it came about, and the implications of it. What *All The President's Men* does is very graphically show human beings caught up in this thing and how the affair unraveled in human terms.

AL: I notice that you have been using *Taking Back Detroit*. That's a traditional kind of documentary. How does that come over with your class?

MF: Again, my perspective on American politics and government tends to be very traditional and, in the end, very approving. *Taking Back Detroit* is a radical perspective on local government. And the idea there is for the students to be exposed to a different way of thinking about American society. I might not agree with it, but I want them exposed to it. I make clear that I'm coming from a perspective in which I view American democracy in the same terms that James Madison and the founding fathers saw it—that is, as an extended republic that has to have a balance between democracy and competence.

AL: How do you fit *Vietnam Requiem* into a political science course?

MF: I used *Vietnam Requiem*. I used *The Making of the President, 1960* and *The Making of the President, 1968*. My argument was that in 1960 you can see why we got into Vietnam in many ways because of the strident nationalism and the new style imperialistic attitude of the Kennedy administration. And then in 1968 you can see the fruits of that intervention: the urban violence, the anti-war demonstrations. So, you can really see the juxtaposition. What I do with Vietnam is to emphasize that what Vietnam did was break off our cultural heritage. It broke off our traditional means of communication between generations, because the younger generation became so distrustful and disillusioned with the older generation which had gotten us into that war, then prosecuted that war, and was reluctant to then disengage. And so I use Vietnam as an example of what
(continued on page 7)



Michael Fitzgerald and Judy Solberg, Reference Librarian, search the County and City Data Book for the population of Knox County.

RESOURCES

The UTK Library has a wonderfully rich and diverse collection. Statistics on the size of our holdings indicate the sheer volume of materials held by the Library. The following RESOURCES article on gardening portrays a collection of unusual scope, breadth and variety. For those who like enumeration, the Library holds as of June 10, 1986: 790,431 titles, 1,552,605 volumes, 15,441 music audio cassettes, 70,863 reels of microfilm, 1,318,249 microfiche, 2,281 video cassettes, 8,289 periodicals, 65 newspapers, and 8,671 subscriptions to serials.

Grow a Beautiful Garden by Ann Mitchell

If you think that the Agriculture-Veterinary Medicine Library is for plant pathologists, soil scientists, food technologists, and veterinarians, you are, of course, correct. However, the Library is not restricted to research-oriented treatises. "How to" books are abundantly present, and these are for the rose grower, the pet owner, the vegetable gardener, and the amateur landscaper trying to establish a beautiful lawn and shrubbery. Many of these books are lavishly illustrated in color and are as enticing as a garden catalog that arrives in midwinter. (The Library has some of these seed and garden catalogs, too.)

Government Publications

Any discussion of information sources about agriculture must mention the United States Department of Agriculture, which is a prolific publisher of statistical and technical information. Some of the USDA's publications, however, are directed towards the general public. Probably the best known is the *Yearbook of Agriculture*,

which every year considers a different topic. The 1977 *Yearbook* is entitled *Gardening for Food and Fun*. Another popular publication by USDA is the *Home and Garden Bulletin*, a series of small pamphlets packed with practical advice. A similar series, designed particularly for Tennessee residents, is published by the Agricultural Extension Service here at the University of Tennessee. Representative titles include *Growing Vegetables in Home Gardens*, *Selection of Lawngrasses for Tennessee*, and *Preserving Food: Freezing, Drying*. Personal copies of these and similar pamphlets may be secured from the county offices of the Agricultural Extension Service or may be obtained on the UT Agriculture Campus. There is a catalog of the Extension publications that are available. (Phone 974-7145 for information.)

Books

A good example of the numerous books which the Agriculture-Veterinary Medicine Library has to offer to amateur gardeners is *The American Horticultural Society Illustrated Encyclopedia of Gardening*. Each volume (which may be checked out) deals with one aspect of the subject, e.g., *Fruits and Berries*, *Pruning*, *Gardening in Small Spaces*.

The holdings of this library branch are listed in the Main Library's card catalog and will be in the online catalog when it is implemented.

Magazines

Perhaps a reader would like to browse in the current periodicals section, where there are such titles as *American Horticulturist*, *Flower and Garden*, *Horticulture*, *Rodale's Organic Gardening*, and *Garden Design*. There are also periodicals catering to a special interest, such as *The African Violet Magazine*.

Reference Collection and Services

On the reference shelves will be found such sources as the ten-volume *New York Botanical Garden Illustrated Encyclopedia of Horticulture*. A person searching for periodical articles on "tomatoes" or "squash" or "shrubs" might find just the right ones listed in the *Farm and Garden Index*.

If the answer to your gardening problem is not readily available in a printed form, the staff of the Agriculture-Veterinary Medicine Library can refer you to an appropriate specialist in the Agricultural Extension Service on campus.



Ann Mitchell, Reference Librarian, and Dr. Byoung Choo, UTK Horticulturist, enjoy the Massey Hall flowers.

Fitzgerald, cont.

happens to a political community when it breaks off communication between generations. Because consequently we have now in our eighteen- to twenty-two-year-olds here at UT young men and women whose parents have not spoken of Vietnam. They haven't seen much except the Rambo-style thing that's coming out about Vietnam. And with films—documentaries and some feature films about Vietnam—you can really bring them up to speed fast about the passions and the terrible dimensions of that war.

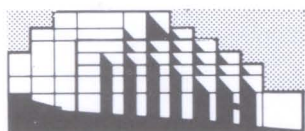
AL: Where do you go from here?

MF: I'm adding a course to the curriculum on popular culture in American politics. And one of the themes that I'm going to have is that if we were to take a critical look at some of the most popular films of recent years—*E.T.*, *The Breakfast Club*, *Habits of the Heart*—each reveals that we are in real danger in American society of having completely lost the language of community, and that we are becoming so individualistic and selfish that a real democratic society, a real sense of community (which is necessary in a democratic society) may become impossi-

ble. Following out of that is a theme, then, that I try to emphasize: the critical importance in a democratic society of our having these intermediary institutions which teach us to be good people—churches, schools, family, neighborhood—so that we as individuals have a commitment to something more than just our own egoistic drive and greed. In Western civilization we have been tearing, in the name of democracy and individualism, at the very institutions which make freedom possible and which make it possible for human beings to take care of each other.



A library in the making—the east face of the new John C. Hodges Central Library, October 1986.



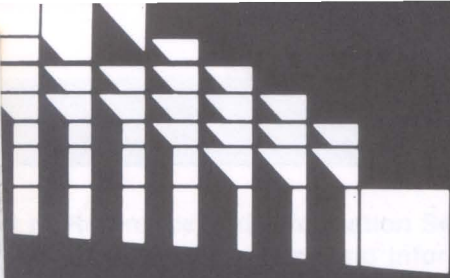
UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

The University of Tennessee/Knoxville
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Knoxville, TN 37996-4010
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AM PERIODICALS



The UTK Librarian

Volume 2, Number 2

Newsletter of the University of Tennessee-Knoxville Library

Winter 1987

FACILITIES

Moving Into the New Hodges Central Library—Plans as of January 1987
by Pauline Bayne, Assistant to the Director for Relocation

DEC 10 1987
UNIV OF TENN
KNOXVILLE

What's involved. This is the year of the big upheaval, when one of the major moves in the history of the University of Tennessee, Knoxville occurs. The staff of the UTK Library and Physical Plant will join to move more than 1.1 million books—plus 1.5 million microforms, and .5 million other items, such as maps, pamphlets, and government documents—in a giant transfer to the new library building. Materials now in the Hoskins Library, the storage facility on Volunteer Boulevard, and in Dunford and the Humanities and Social Sciences Building will be moved into the new Hodges Central Library, a 352,394 square foot transformation of the former Undergraduate Library.

Getting the book you need during the move. Continuation of library services and

access to collections during the move period are major goals. There will be some stack areas that must be closed to access from the beginning of the move until books are fully arranged on each floor in the new building. When areas are closed to patrons, paging stations will be provided so that library staff can retrieve books for users. Library users will receive assistance in determining the location of a book and then be directed to the location, where the item will be retrieved and checked out. Of course, there will be no disruption of services in the Music and Agriculture-Veterinary Medicine Libraries.

Timetable. Carpeting, shelving, and wiring (for telephones, computers, and audiovisual equipment) must be installed before the move can begin. Although a

move date is unknown at this time, the relocation can be accomplished in less than three months. The physical move of books should take five to six weeks, using two shifts per day. But interfiling of the books from three locations will require as many as five weeks beyond the physical move.

Shuffling the deck. To keep track of the location of books, we will move one Library of Congress classification at a time; therefore, no single building will be completely empty before any other. Books will be moved close to their final shelf location, and then library staff will interfile them into one sequence. Library departments will be relocated throughout the move period with public service units, such as Reference and Current Periodicals, moving just prior to opening day. Reserve and Non-Print, presently located in Dunford Hall, will move last to minimize disruption of these services during the quarter. The Hodges Central Library will open when approximately sixty percent of the collections have been moved to that building.



"The Moving Team"—Pauline Bayne, Sugg Carter, and Paul Trentham of the Library, and Mike Sherrell of the Physical Plant—inspect floor plans for the Hodges Central Library.

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LETTERS TO THE LIBRARY

Selection Criteria for the Preservation Collection

[To Aubrey Mitchell, Associate Director for Public Services]

As one of the many interested users of the library facilities, I have been closely following the construction of the new library and am anxiously awaiting its opening. Since I make frequent use of books now located in storage, I have been eagerly looking forward to the time when all those temporarily dislocated items would return home. I understand that most of them will be placed in the general collection and will be directly accessible to library users, as they were in the past. I have also heard, however, that this will not be the case for all "storage" books and that plans are being made to house some of them in Special Collections. If this is indeed true, I wonder how many items will be kept out of general circulation and what criteria will be used to determine their fate.

An admirer and appreciator of the many efforts made by my colleagues working in the UT libraries,

I remain yours cordially,
Paul Barrette

Dear Professor Barrette:

Aubrey Mitchell has asked me to respond to your letter since Special Collections will be administering the Preservation Collection.

I understand your concern and hope that what follows will allay at least some of your fears concerning the volumes currently in storage. You are correct in your assumption that some of these will go into a Preservation Collection, which will be in part of the ground floor of Hoskins, but they will not do so because they are in storage. They will do so because, regardless of where they are now, they fit the following guidelines: (1) periodicals that are at risk (brittle, worn) and for which other formats either do not exist or are unacceptable (i.e., because of color prints or maps in the original); (2) brittle and fragile books that are at risk and about which it is necessary to gather more information before making a decision on a title-by-title basis whether to withdraw, rebind, reorder, purchase O.P., or keep in the Preservation Collection; (3) volumes which may not be rare but

which are deemed worthy of preservation in their present form by reason of intellectual content, historical value, or physical appearance; (4) volumes which may not be rare but which require more secure storage to ensure their preservation.

This collection, as you may know, was recommended by the Library's preservation study which has just been completed (with the help of an ARL grant). It establishes a sort of middle ground between rare books and the circulating collection. The volumes which go into it will not circulate, but they will be accessible to library users either directly, through the use of a stack permit, or indirectly, through paging. Ease of identifying location is assured through the online catalog. The Preservation Collection will, in effect, be a closed stack library with its own public service area, staff, etc.

You are probably wondering at this point about the guidelines for obtaining stack permits and the projected size of the collection. We have not worked out the details concerning the permits, but I can assure you that obtaining one will not be difficult. I am not so sanguine, however, about predicting the eventual size of the collection. We expect to place something like 150,000 volumes in it initially, and it will obviously grow since 15.5% of the Library's holdings are considered to be at risk, but the rate of growth will depend on the resources we are able to allocate for preservation. Having been identified as a problem, a volume will have to be examined and a decision made as to its disposition, the Preservation Collection being only one option among several (i.e., reorder, buy microfilm, withdraw, etc.). This will take time and a certain level of expertise, and we have not yet worked out how best to accomplish it.

This is, I'm afraid, all the clarification I can offer at the present time. As we work out the details, we will be sure to keep the faculty informed, and we would be happy to hear any comments you might have.

Sincerely yours,
James B. Lloyd
Special Collection Librarian



Dr. Paul Barrette of the Romance Languages Department and James Lloyd discuss French language texts that are candidates for the Preservation Collection.

FACILITIES

A Walking Tour of Reference and Information Services in the New Hodges Central Library by Robert J. Bassett, Head, Reference and Information Services

The first floor of the new Hodges Central Library will resound with the hum of scholars thinking, for here the Library has grouped all of the services that traditionally support research activity. For a foretaste, enjoy the walking tour of the first floor. Use the accompanying floor plan to find your way.

When the newly expanded Hodges Central Library opens later this year, Reference and Information Services will occupy most of the first floor. If you enter either entrance on Volunteer Boulevard, you will have a choice of two grand marble stairways leading up to these public services areas. If you enter the west entrance on Melrose Avenue, you may walk down or take an elevator to the first floor.

A spacious gallery provides a central axis running the length of the floor. A 150-seat auditorium anchors the west axis. It will be superbly equipped with video, film, and slide projectors. The reference area runs the entire length of the south quadrant; while Documents and Microforms encompasses the entire north quadrant.

One of the service points as you enter the reference area is collection access. A desk here will be staffed at all times the Library is open to assist users in interpreting the online catalog. The wooden cabinets of the familiar card catalog also will be in the department for the next few years while the electronic catalog is completed.

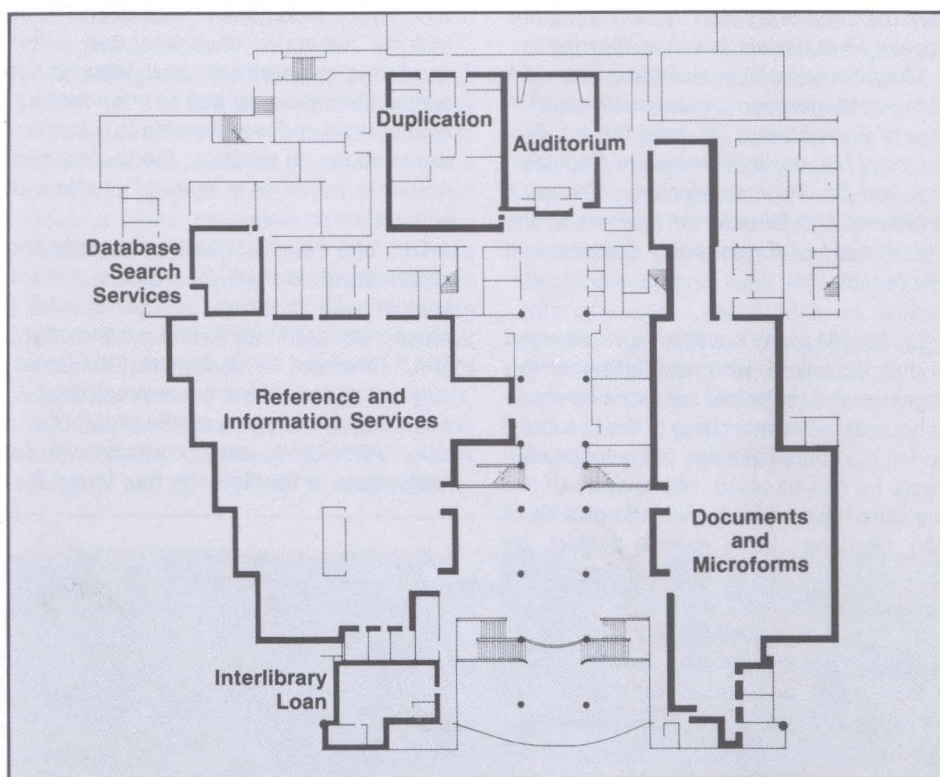
Reference Assistance. With the postponement of a separate Science and Technology Library, reference librarians with science subject specialties will continue their important role in the department. Reference librarians currently in the Main and Undergraduate libraries with subject specialties in humanities and social sciences will round out the reference assistance team. Using the past as a gauge, the new Reference and Information Services Department can expect to answer about 92,000 reference queries next year.

Bibliographic Instruction. Bibliographic Instruction (BI—or teaching information search skills) will be provided as in the past. However, the carefully designed and comfortably furnished BI rooms on the first floor will make the experience a more pleasurable one. More than half the students

taught in any year (8,500 in 1985/86) are in upper division or graduate classes. Reference librarians expect to teach more than 350 BI classes next year.

Database Search Services. Last year over 2,500 database searches were completed. In our new facilities a comfortable database search room with IBM PCs equipped for searching 15 different systems will make it possible to expand and enhance

the floor, Documents and Microforms, has a name which only partly reveals its contents. The Library has been a depository for federal documents since 1907 and for Tennessee documents since 1917. Many of our resources pre-date these years. Not all publications will be actually housed in this department, but it will include important indexes and location records. The collection will include closely allied legislative



The first floor of the new Hodges Central Library. The spacious new quarters for Reference and Information Services open onto the four-story interior gallery.

this service. The room will also have a self-service database search area.

Interlibrary Loan. Interlibrary Loan is on the same southern half of the floor with Reference, and toward the front of the first floor. Although the bulk of activity here is lending our own materials, we share with other academic libraries a dependence on collections throughout the world for meeting the research needs of our students and faculty. Last year, over 3,900 items were borrowed for users.

Documents and Microforms. Crossing north through the gallery, you will pass a lounge area, study tables, and a new book display. The service on the north side of

reference guides and codes of laws and regulations. There will be a specially trained documents staff to assist users unfamiliar with finding elusive citations.

Periodicals and newspapers in microfilm, and nearly 100 major research collections in all microformats will be in Documents and Microforms. Statistical publications from federal, state, and private sectors in microfiche will be housed here. Indexes to these and other research collections will be shelved on counters just inside the entrances to Documents and Microforms. Generously proportioned carrels and state-of-the-art readers and printers are part of the new equipment planned for this area.

SERVICES THAT SUPPORT RESEARCH

The Search Goes On

by Theresa Pepin, Systems Librarian

The Reference Department provides several services that have been of particular help to researchers in the technological disciplines. These include comprehensive searches of bibliographic databases such as Chemical Abstracts, Engineering Index, Mathematical Reviews, and Metallurgical Abstracts. Another important service is a regular updating and alerting report on the most recent literature for a specific topic. For books, journals and documents not available in our own collection, the interlibrary loan system facilitates access to materials in other libraries.

The following article focuses on the work of two distinguished professors in the College of Engineering: Dr. John Fellers, Professor of Materials Science and Engineering, and Dr. Thomas Moriarty, Research Professor and Director of Projects in the Department of Engineering Science and Mechanics.

Dr. Tom Moriarty is well-known to several of the librarians who specialize in the physical and technical sciences because of his extensive searching of the literature during the course of many of the major contracts he has directed. His reviews of the literature have typically yielded upwards of 200 citations. In a recent project he distributed the results of several searches to an interdisciplinary team of 20 researchers: "It was an excellent way to share information among people, each of whom has their own perspective on the utility of a particular paper or article. In addition, it was good not to be the *only* one to go through all those references."

Finding out about a relevant article or document and actually obtaining it are, however, two different things. As Dr. Moriarty states, "It takes me many times longer to find out where I go to obtain a copy of the item cited than I ever spent in finding out about it in the first place. Our retrieval systems for documents haven't yet caught up with our search systems, particularly in the case of some of the more elusive documents such as foreign language publications, technical reports and standards. So it's a time-consuming process to obtain materials as they are needed. A good example of a problem I recently had was in obtaining copies of several military and international standards. Since we couldn't get them fast enough, we had to design a project pro-

posal to specifications that we thought might be close enough. Well, they weren't adequate. Luckily, competition for that grant was opened for a second round, and we were finally able to come up with accurate figures after an incredibly involved procedure for obtaining the standards we needed . . . It isn't just a question of getting 'hard copy.' I just need the details, and I could care less about the format, whether it be online or in microform, or whatever."

Researchers in Engineering use many other avenues to obtain information. These include networks of colleagues within academic departments and laboratories across the nation, as well as attendance at conferences and membership in numerous associations. In addition, the journal continues to serve as a favored medium of scholarly exchange.

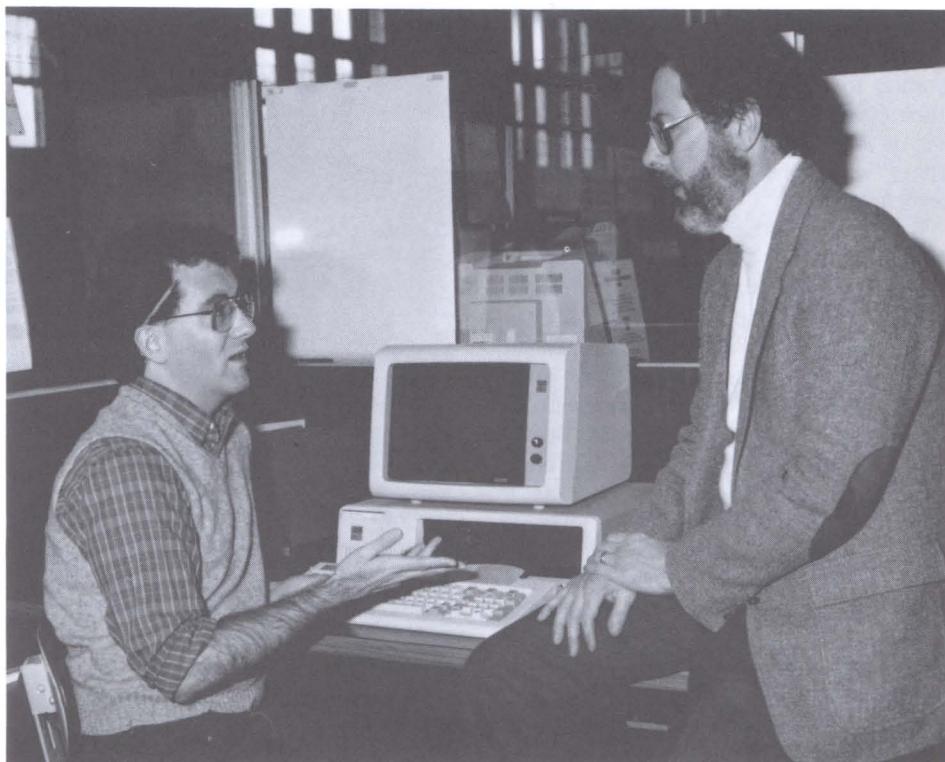
Dr. John Fellers calls the scholarly and professional journal "a vehicle for the scientific short story . . . but it's still a reasonably good way to find out something fast." However, for Dr. Fellers, "the fastest way to find something out is to call the person up who is working on the problem and ask." After these initial contacts with investigators in the field, he has found that

"the computer-assisted literature search services in the library have been very important in my work, saving a lot of time in arriving at a pool of resources to support a project."

"Our retrieval systems for documents haven't yet caught up with our search systems . . ."

Like many other scholars, Dr. Fellers looks forward to the day when developments in technology for microcomputers really will make all means of obtaining information possible from his own workstation: "My ideal system would have me able to search our library resources and beyond, to call up a listing of the contents pages of journals I'd like to browse, to check abstracts to see whether I want a title, and, finally, to order the article right away."

And so, despite numerous advances in recent years, we're a ways away from an optimal system for obtaining and managing our means of access to information.



Dr. John Fellers and Reference Librarian David Gillikin discuss a database search.

SERVICES THAT SUPPORT CLASSROOM INSTRUCTION

An Entrepreneur's Dream Come True

by Karmen Crowther, Business Reference Librarian

Librarians are often teammates with faculty when it comes to instructing students on the information sources in a particular discipline. One example of this cooperative endeavor is the combined efforts of Dr. Robert Woodruff, Professor of Marketing and Transportation, and Karmen Crowther, for the students of Marketing 4610. Ms. Crowther has produced four bibliographies for this class. They are: "Indexes for Business and Economics," "U.S. Company and Industry Information," "U.S. Financial and Economic Statistics," and "Marketing and Advertising Sources." Copies of these and other Guides to Research are available from the Library, or call 974-4273.

Marketing Opportunity Analysis or MOA—those words are familiar not only to marketing students, but also to librarians. Students with dreams of developing and promoting a concept—be it Whittle Communications, Pilot Oil Corporation, Federal Express, Holiday Inn, or even the 1982 Knoxville World's Fair—learn design skills essential to making those dreams come true. Several classes at both the undergraduate and graduate level involve students in identifying and analyzing sales opportunity in markets, and one—Marketing 4610—is devoted entirely to learning the concepts, framework, and procedures of an MOA.

Information—the key to solving the MOA riddle. According to Dr. Robert Woodruff, who teaches Marketing 4610, one of the objectives of the class is "to help students improve their skills in finding and using existing information sources. Analyzing a market is something like putting together a complicated jigsaw puzzle," he says. From a variety of information sources a marketing professional must be able to locate the right pieces of information and use them to form a complete picture of opportunity in markets.

Developing a marketing strategy. Students choose a consumer product or service, and their term project will simulate as closely as possible the real world of investigating and planning a product marketing strategy. Inevitably this project brings them to the Library where their hunt for information begins. Dr. Woodruff points out that three major categories of information are sought by the students. First is broad information on population trends, life

styles, income, and the economy found in the U.S. Census and documents from federal, state or local government agencies. The second category of information centers on consumer behavior and is usually produced by companies, trade associations, or research organizations. Simmon's *Study of Markets and Media* is a prime example. Information on "the competition" is the third element, and this comes from a variety of sources, including periodicals. Observation and interviews provide primary research material on the competition's plans.

Working with the Library. Dr. Woodruff relies on the Library and the Business Reference Librarian, Karmen Crowther, to help students become familiar with the published sources of information. "Karmen does a class session to introduce the resources, and afterward she and the other reference librarians are extremely helpful in showing the students how to locate materials and how to relate them to their information needs." Librarians help students learn to use *Moody's Manuals*, *Standard and Poor's Corporation Records* and *Industry Surveys*, the SEC's 10K Reports and corporation annual reports,

and Predicast's *Basebook and Forecasts*.

The final product. Throughout the quarter as students submit the various segments of their MOA project, the information sources they have used are an integral part of their reports. The final evaluation of their project depends on three criteria: (1) the quality of application of MOA procedures; (2) the logic of the interpretations and conclusions derived from the data; and (3) the thoroughness of the search for available information sources, including the number and variety of sources used. What really distinguishes a first rate MOA project report begins, Dr. Woodruff states, with information. He looks for "perseverance, a willingness to dig to find information that others just don't have the diligence to go after." Finally, emphasis is placed on the students' judgment and creativity in using that information. When the students begin work with a corporation after graduation, the experience gained in the MOA project will be replicated again and again. The mix of information sources may change, but the information-gathering techniques learned in the classroom and the library will remain.



Karmen Crowther and Dr. Robert Woodruff examine stock reports for the American Stock Exchange.

RESOURCES

Interview with Senator Thomas F. Eagleton by Angie LeClercq, November 20, 1986

The memory of our seventeen-year-olds is a short one. They cannot recall the timbre, rhythm, and inflections of FDR as he intoned: "I pledge you, I pledge myself, to a new deal for the American people." Or: "The truth is found when men are free to pursue it." Or: "This generation of Americans has a rendezvous with destiny." They cannot remember the stark image of two old men—FDR and Churchill—seated in deck chairs on the U.S.S. Augusta off the coast of Newfoundland as they drew up the Atlantic Charter. The Library's collection of audio and video tapes helps fill those voids of memory and vision. Recently, on a referral from the Library of Congress, Angie LeClercq assisted Senator Tom Eagleton in identifying existing documentary film footage on Franklin D. Roosevelt. Films will be used to support a course that the Senator will be teaching at Washington University at St. Louis in the Fall of 1987. Following is part of an interview with the Senator on his lifelong hobby and hero, FDR.

AL: Roosevelt has been called a man of action, result-oriented, accomplishing his ends through charm, politics and leadership. Did he conceptualize any of the New Deal programs?

TE: Well, frankly I doubt if he did much of the initial conceptualization. There's a dispute as to the brilliance of Roosevelt's mind. Roosevelt and John Maynard Keynes met for the first and only time in the White House in the mid-1930s, during the depths of the Great Depression. Each left the meeting not very impressed about the other. Roosevelt thought Keynes talked a lot of unintelligible gobbledygook, and Keynes thought Roosevelt didn't have an adequate economic background to understand what he (Keynes) was talking about. In terms of theory, Roosevelt relied heavily on the brilliant young people around him that were in the Brain Trust—Tommy G. Corcoran, Ben Cohen, and Justice Louis Brandeis.

AL: How did Roosevelt work with his Brain Trusters? Tugwell and Moley, and then Corcoran and Cohen. Did they get together for thought sessions?

TE: Moley had sort of a roving jurisdiction. He had fantastic intellectual input on the whole scope of the New Deal, including both foreign and domestic policy. There was an appointed meeting every day where

these brilliant minds sat down and thrashed things out. A lot of it was done on an ad hoc basis. Remember—it's the famous first one hundred days. A prodigious amount of legislation was drafted, introduced, and passed by the Congress in a hundred-day time frame, which, looking at current days in the Senate, I find almost incredible. We have trouble doing some things in a hundred weeks, much less a hundred days.

AL: Roosevelt is pictured with a huge smile so often. It is said that he had a sense of humor. In a CBS film he was speaking to a 1939 graduating class at Chapel Hill, and he said, in that wonderful voice, "People have called me a Communist. They've called me this and that. They've even said that I dined on broiled millionaire every morning." And then a wonderful laugh. Was he a humorous . . . ?

TE: Oh, he had a marvelous sense of humor. Everyone who ever worked with Franklin Roosevelt—even if they came away with a negative impression as to his brilliance—came away with a positive impression as to his charm, grace, style, and wit.

AL: How did Roosevelt's wit and charm help him in the political process?

TE: I think Roosevelt's ability to survive . . . He was faced with two of the greatest burdens that this country had ever known, the Great Depression and World War II, and to survive with those kinds of pressures on him he had to have a sense of humor. It was his relief from the combustion of these issues. I think it's the death knell for any politician to take himself too seriously. I think in part it was Carter's undoing.

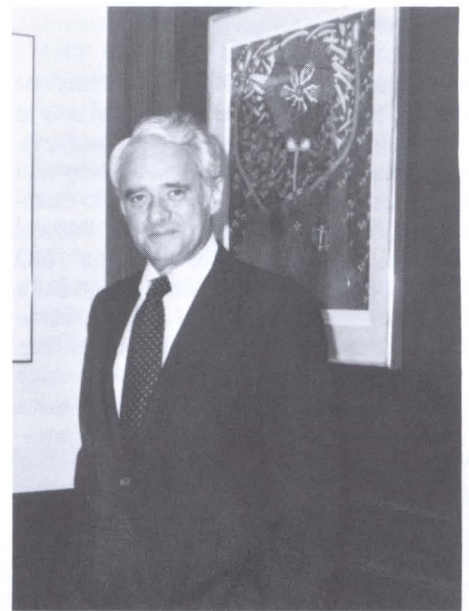
AL: Roosevelt's press conferences and his incredible use of radio through the Fireside Chats were masterful. What role did they play?

TE: He used them as the one and only way at that time that a President could communicate with the whole country. You know, we are not necessarily a country of newspaper readers. Back then, it was the local radio news. If you wanted to reach millions of Americans, you used the radio. Also, remember that back in the 1930s we had a fairly high illiteracy rate. And so, the only way to reach the totality of America was radio. And, God, did he reach them!

AL: Roosevelt had 998 press conferences during his presidency. He must

have been accessible.

TE: Back then a press conference might be thirty reporters hovered around his desk, with felt hats with the brim turned up, sort of right out of *Front Page* (that great play by MacArthur and Hecht). And it was casual, it was informal, it was personal. It was like a bunch of your buddies coming in to shoot the bull. And Roosevelt was a master of that give-and-take repartee. He viewed it as a great exercise in combat. It was his mind and his talent in combat with these thirty or forty reporters who were go-



Senator Thomas F. Eagleton in his Washington office.

ing to try to trip him up. And he felt he was just as clever with giving his answers as they were clever with proposing their questions.

AL: With the Second World War, did Roosevelt switch from being "Dr. New Deal" to "Dr. Win The War"?

TE: His focus of attention changed completely. It really changed before Pearl Harbor. Roosevelt knew we were going to get into the war. The only question is how, when, why, and where. He knew it was going to be necessary to assist Britain in doing Hitler in. Now, he wasn't able to put us in the war on his own because the United States was a very isolationist nation.

AL: Was he an internationalist?

TE: Absolutely. When he ran for Vice President with James Cox of Ohio, they ran on a platform supporting the Versailles Treaty. And they got clobbered, you know, by Warren G. Harding and Calvin Coolidge. But Roosevelt was the tried-and-true internationalist from beginning to end.

AL: I didn't ask you about Roosevelt's being crippled because it becomes almost irrelevant—or it seemed to have been irrelevant—to the way he functioned.

TE: You see, it wouldn't be irrelevant today. The press handled things differently in the old days. I don't think you'll ever find a picture of Roosevelt in a compromised position. Today the press views their role much differently, and they would put on the front page every day, I guess, some picture of FDR in an awkward kind of pose. And that would disturb the public. It certainly had no impact on his ability to function. After all, being the President of the United States is a matter of the mind, not of the legs. And he certainly had a good enough mind and certainly a great style to be the President.

AL: I want to ask you about Roosevelt's personal life. So much has been written about the fact that he was a great ladies' man. Were women important to FDR?

TE: Yes, I think they were. Bear in mind

"The New Deal—nurtured, developed by Franklin Roosevelt—is the basic fabric of the American federal process. It's ingrained in our federal system. It is our federal system."

that the relationship between Franklin and Eleanor became a somewhat strained relationship. And, when he became President, they each sort of had their separate worlds, their separate endeavors, their separate pursuits, their separate obligations. You know it's been said of Eleanor that she was the President's eyes, arms and legs, because she was able (more readily than he) to get about the country and to see conditions as they really were. That famous picture of Eleanor Roosevelt coming out of the coal mine. It was Eleanor who saw conditions in that mine and saw the poverty in the families that were around that mining area and could then go back and report to Franklin how things really were. I think that the President longed for just some amicable companionship. In order to break the tension he liked some lighthearted conversation. He liked to make martinis. He had a little martini shaker, and he thought

he made the best martini in the world. And so he liked to have around him at six o'clock at night, or whenever the day was coming to a close, people that could be light and charming and have a little drink. And Eleanor was just not of that type. So, other individuals, male and female, had to fill that void.

AL: If you were to look at any lasting significance in terms of legislation that was passed and where we are going in the future, is FDR still with us?

TE: Oh, absolutely. One of the most sensitive fights we have around here about every year or at least every other year is social security—how to fund it, how to improve it, how to expand it. And so that one thing alone is a permanent legacy of Franklin Roosevelt. All of this business on Wall Street now, Mr. Boesky and insider trading, and hostile takeovers—that's going to be one of the biggest issues of the opening days of the One Hundredth Congress, starting in January and February of 1987. The basic act that they'll be dealing with is an act put on the books by Franklin Roosevelt. The New Deal—nurtured, developed by Franklin Roosevelt—is the basic fabric of the American federal process. It's ingrained in our federal system. It is our federal system.



Dr. Mary Richards, Associate Dean of Liberal Arts and Associate Professor of English, and Judy Webster, Head of the Library's Monographs Order Department, review approval plan books.

Acquiring University Press Books

Publications of university presses are often considered to be invaluable to research and teaching. The UTK Library acquires these books by using an acquisition tool known as an "approval plan." This plan offers the advantages of receiving current imprints soon after publication while extending the privilege of return to the library if any titles are of regional interest or popular nature.

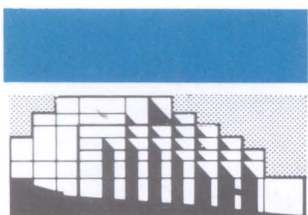
Our university press approval plan supplies us with current imprints from all major presses in the U.S. and from Oxford and Cambridge in the U.K. We have communicated our collecting interests and our academic programs to the bookdealer. The bookdealer orders books on our behalf and forwards them to us soon after publication. The dealer buys in volume and then passes along a discount to us. In addition to these services, the dealer supplies us with notification slips for all of the titles that have been excluded on our approval plan. These slips allow us to consider each title carefully before ordering.

RESOURCES

Composer David Van Vector Gives Musical Gems to the Library

David Van Vector is revered by music lovers for his tremendous years of leadership as the conductor of the Knoxville Symphony Orchestra. He was also a professor of Music at the University and one of the century's outstanding composers. He has immeasurably enriched the Library's collections by his generous gift of his original scores and sketches from many of his compositions. Amongst the gift are over 300 original scores of twentieth century composers and many rare books on music and musicians. When asked about the source of his inspiration, Van Vector replied: "You have to allow the so-called inspiration to form itself. You can't force it; it comes. You nurture it once it starts."

Professor George F. DeVine of the Music Department and Tinsley Silcox, Acting Head of the Music Library, enjoy a Van Vector score.



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MAIN PERIODICALS

The UTK Librarian

Volume 2, Number 3

Newsletter of the University of Tennessee-Knoxville Library

Spring 1987

AN INTEGRATED LIBRARY SYSTEM

by Tamara Miller, Head, Library Systems

The online catalog is perhaps the best known feature of the Library's Integrated Library System, but it is only one part of a much broader use of automated library information. It makes good sense to use the Library's massive database in as many ways as possible.

Since 1983, *circulation* and *reserve room* activity has been automated. Each checkout and return is logged against a central database describing 780,000 titles of 1.2 million physical items. In May 1986, the Library began testing the *online catalog*. The catalog software provides easy access to the Library database. The catalog displays both the description of Library materials and the circulation availability of each item.

In January 1987, the Library began testing procedures to maintain records of Library book purchases in the same database. Once completed, the *acquisitions* module will provide access to information on books ordered, books that are newly arrived, and internal accounting. The central database will be expanded to include not only those items owned by the Library, but those that are being ordered.

Planning is underway to expand the database further to include information on the issues of journals and periodicals available in the Library. Once the database includes a listing of the exact volumes owned, it will then be possible to use the online catalog to determine, for example, the location of Volume 14 of the *Journal of Industrial Relations* and whether it is available at the moment.

The Library system is truly integrated, with a central database serving both the information needs of the academic community at UTK and management function within the Library. The online catalog is the key to using this large and growing database.

Library information is available via the online catalog in ways that were inconceivable when the Library relied on the 3" x 5" card. In the past, visitors to the

Music Library, for example, had been limited to a card catalog that contained information about the Music collection alone. It was not possible to reproduce the entire card catalog in each Library location on campus. The online catalog, however, makes the entire catalog available at every Library location.

It is a great advantage for each library to have full access to the catalog. It is even more exciting to make the full catalog available to the faculty and students *before* they visit the Library. The online catalog can be used from any UTCC remote station as well as from personal computers using the campus computing network (DCA). By making use of the online catalog from dorms, offices, and even home, users should be able to determine which Library location has the materials needed and whether they are available.

It will not be surprising to discover that the UTK community will quickly become efficient and sophisticated users of the online catalog.

Also in this issue:

More than 800 UTK faculty, staff, and students took guided tours through the Hodges Central Library on April 2, 3, and 9. Those of you who missed the tours can glimpse some of the grandeur of our new library in this issue's photos. Also, don't miss:

A Walking Tour of the Second Floor.
Page 3.

The Magic of Sports Research.
Page 4.

Field Techniques in Public Health.
Page 5.

The Elusive Journal Article. Page 6.

An Interview with Coach John Majors.
Page 7.

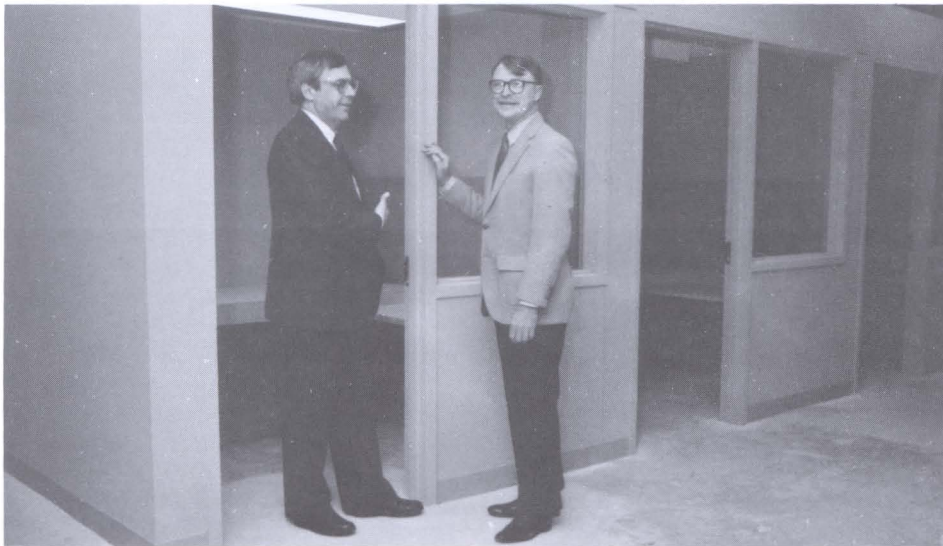
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Tamara Miller and Roger Simmons (GEAC Coordinator for Public Services) discuss a problem in the Library's machine room while data controller Jeff Groah mounts tapes on the GEAC 9000.

LETTERS TO THE LIBRARY

Open More Hours: The New Hodges Central Library



Mike Pemberton and Joe Rader have a look at a faculty study.

As the time draws near for moving to the new central library, I would like to know what the hours of opening will be during the regular part of the term and the alternative period. Will part of the library be open 24 hours? Knowing the hours for the new facility will be very helpful to both faculty and students.

Mike Pemberton
Graduate School of Library
and Information Science

Beginning in the fall, the entire Hodges Central Library will open at 7:30 a.m., Monday through Friday. This will accommodate 7:50 classes that are scheduled for library instruction or group viewings, and it will be convenient for those who need to pick up or return materials before going to a 7:50 class.

Another feature of the Hodges schedule for fall will be the operation of an extended-hours study hall when the rest of the library

is closed. As a minimum, there will be a spacious area for study, a smoking lounge, a vending area, rest rooms, and a UTCC remote station available on a 24-hour basis when classes are in session. Other sections of the second floor may be opened if use warrants and funding for staffing can be found.

In addition to the regular schedule when classes are in session, Hodges Library will stay open extra hours during alternative periods.

To open a large, complex building like the Hodges Library and to provide security and at least minimal levels of service is an expensive undertaking. There is, however, a near-universal notion about libraries: "The library should be open when I want to go there." It is inevitable that library administrations must deal somewhat unsatisfactorily with this unrealistic demand to be open all the time when they set hours which only accommodate *most* users *most* of the time. The users of Hodges should be assured, nonetheless, that the schedule when final will have the building open more hours than the library has been open in many years, if ever. When there is a definitive schedule, it will be widely publicized.

Joe C. Rader
Head, Circulation Services



Bobbie Painter of the Library's Circulation Department and Michael Harris, assistant professor of Religious Studies, a frequent user of the "recall" function, check out the first floor circulation area of the new library.

That Book You Wanted Is Checked Out

One of the advantages of the online circulation system is that it allows us to place a "hold" on material that is currently checked out. Once a book has a "hold," it cannot be renewed and will be held for the patron placing the "hold." In addition to being able to place a "hold," we also have the ability to "recall" checked-out material. This is especially helpful when a book is on loan for an extended period of time. By placing a "recall" in conjunction with a "hold," the borrower of the material is notified that another patron needs a particular item and that they have ten days to return the book. Failure to return a recalled item will suspend the borrowing privileges of the patron who has the book.

The "recall" function is often used by faculty as well as students and is particularly useful to those doing research or to those trying to obtain newer, popular materials.

FACILITIES

Hodges Central Library: A Walking Tour of the Second Floor

by Joe Rader, Head, Circulation Services

One of the many distinctions of the expanded Hodges Central Library is that one can enter on the *second* floor. This second floor entrance is from the west side, from Melrose Place. Entering here, one has circulation service points immediately on the left. The most obvious is a bank of check-out stations along the north side of the east-west galleria that runs through the entire second floor. Here one can not only check out materials but also renew them, check on the status of items not located, and place "holds" and "recalls" on materials that are checked out to others.

Nearby, on the left, is the service window of the Library Collections Office where circulation financial obligations are handled regardless of where the obligation originated. The staff in this office are also responsible for routine matters involving faculty studies and graduate student carrels. They issue keys, for instance, after assignments have been approved.

The head of Circulation is Paul Trentham (974-4351) who is eager to assist with any matter involving the location and circulation of books, circulation financial obligations, and routine studies and carrels questions.

Across from Circulation are one of two faculty lounges in the building, a night study hall (which includes UTCC remote station and a vending machine area), and a smoking lounge.

Adjacent to these rooms is the corridor that leads from the galleria to Audiovisual Services (formerly Non-Print Department). Nine group viewing rooms (six on the second floor) all equipped with large-screen video projectors, 72 individual video carrels, 68 individual audio carrels, and slide viewing carrels constitute Audiovisual's enhanced capability in the new building. Film bookings may also be made here.

Also located in Audiovisual Services are some study cubicles for the use of the visually-impaired; available is equipment such as a Kurzweil Reading Machine and Visual Tek.

Bill Ward, head of Audiovisual Services (974-4473), is happy to assist faculty with planning for class or individual viewing/listening of materials in the Library's collection.

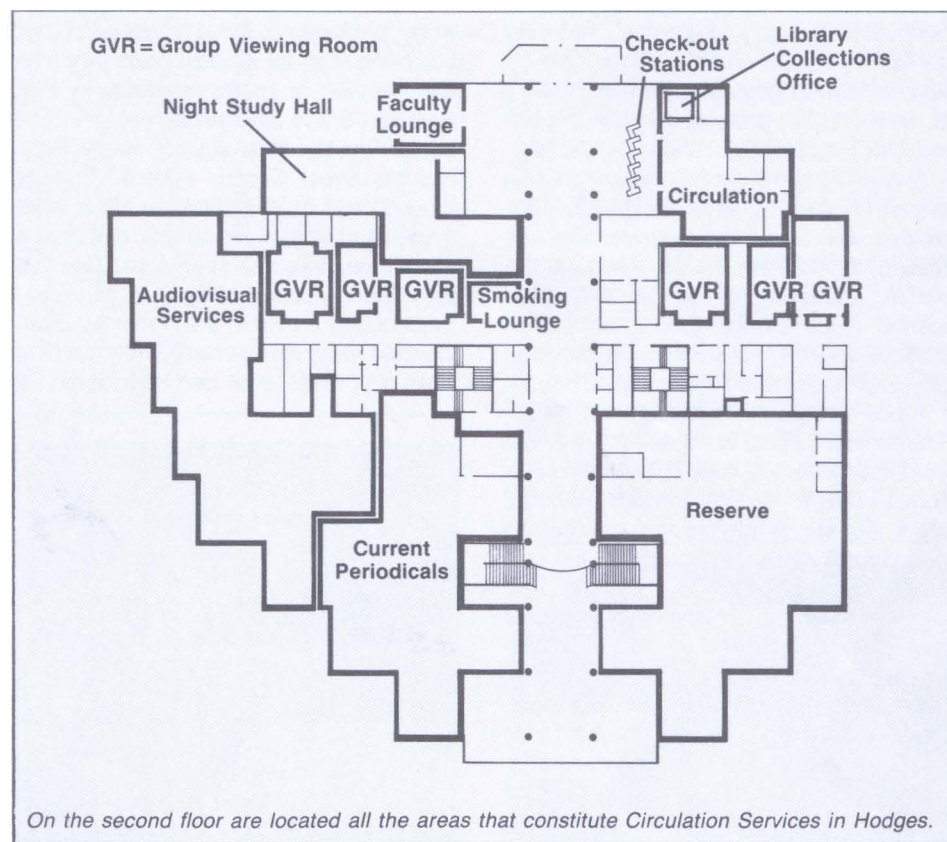
Along the midsection of the galleria are three elevators that run from the first through the sixth floors. These do not go to the ground floor of the building, but there

is a separate elevator, located in the east end of the building and connecting the first and ground floors, that is intended for use by the handicapped.

At the east end of the second floor are two other important areas of Circulation Services: Reserve and Current Periodicals, one across the galleria from the other. The current issues of over 8,000 periodical titles are housed in the Periodicals area, with information on receipt and status of issues available online. Current issues of local, national, and foreign newspapers are also located here.

will greatly assist users. Information clerks are stationed on each of the stacks floors, three through six, to assist people with questions about materials and to coach in the use of Library catalog terminals when needed.

On the ground floor, the Volunteer Boulevard level, there will be a satellite check-out station for the convenience of users who exit there. That station, as well as all public services points, will have public access terminals for finding information about the Library's holdings. Similarly, telephones and intercoms throughout



Reserve materials will include the Library's juvenile collection as well as the photocopies, personal books, and library books placed on reserve by faculty for use with their courses. Ample seating and photocopiers are available in Reserve and Periodicals sections.

Sugg Carter, head of Reserve and Current Periodicals (974-4121), will gladly advise faculty about reserve services as well as respond to policy questions about periodicals.

Although not located on the second floor, some other Circulation Services functions

the building allow staff and users to get information from the Catalog Assistance Desk or other offices readily and conveniently.

The Hodges Central Library is a large, complex building, but every effort has been made to make its use by students and scholars simple, convenient, and rewarding.

Joe Rader, head of Circulation Services in Hodges (974-4690), is eager to hear any comments, questions, or suggestions you might have about the provision of circulation services in the new facility.

SERVICES THAT SUPPORT RESEARCH

The Magic of Sports Research

by Linda Sammataro, Psychology Reference Librarian

Sports is a visceral pastime. We are consumed by the passion of spectator sports. We are enslaved by the routines of jogging, swimming, or handball. That sports "high" is a "will-o'-the-wisp"—hard to explain rationally. Three distinguished UT professors are closely focusing their research efforts on sports in an effort to unravel its puzzling magnetism. Linda Sammataro has provided able assistance to several of these researchers.

Franks and Sports Psychology. "The most fun thing about the library is to sit down with the current periodicals just after they've come out, just after you've found something in *Current Contents*, and be able to browse through right there," says B. Don Franks, professor in the Department of Physical Education and Dance.

Franks is currently investigating three areas: (1) the effects of the psychosociological environment on exercise tolerance testing, such as the treadmill test; (2) the varying impact of the internal or external mental focus of the subject on performance; and (3) the connection between physical fitness and psychological health.

Since these are interdisciplinary areas, Franks notes there is no one journal that adequately covers them. The *Journal of Human Stress* (RB152.J67) is helpful, but other journals in physiology, psychology and medicine are also important. For current awareness Franks uses *Current Contents*, which reproduces the contents pages of the most current issues of journals each week and has subject and author indexes. *Completed Research in Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance* (Main Ref. Z6121.A62) is another key title. Franks likes its specificity: "It would be hard to go to *Index Medicus* and find specifically the research studies that have been done on isokinetic strength training, but that would be one of the items that would be listed in the index of *Completed Research*."

DeSensi and Sports Philosophy. Joy DeSensi, assistant professor in the Department of Physical Education and Dance, has focused on the sociological and philosophical foundations of sport. She has used the results of her computer searches on the Library's SPORT database (based on the *Sport Bibliography*, Main Ref. GV704.S6) to help establish an "International Bibliography of Sport Philosophy" for

the Philosophic Society for the Study of Sport.

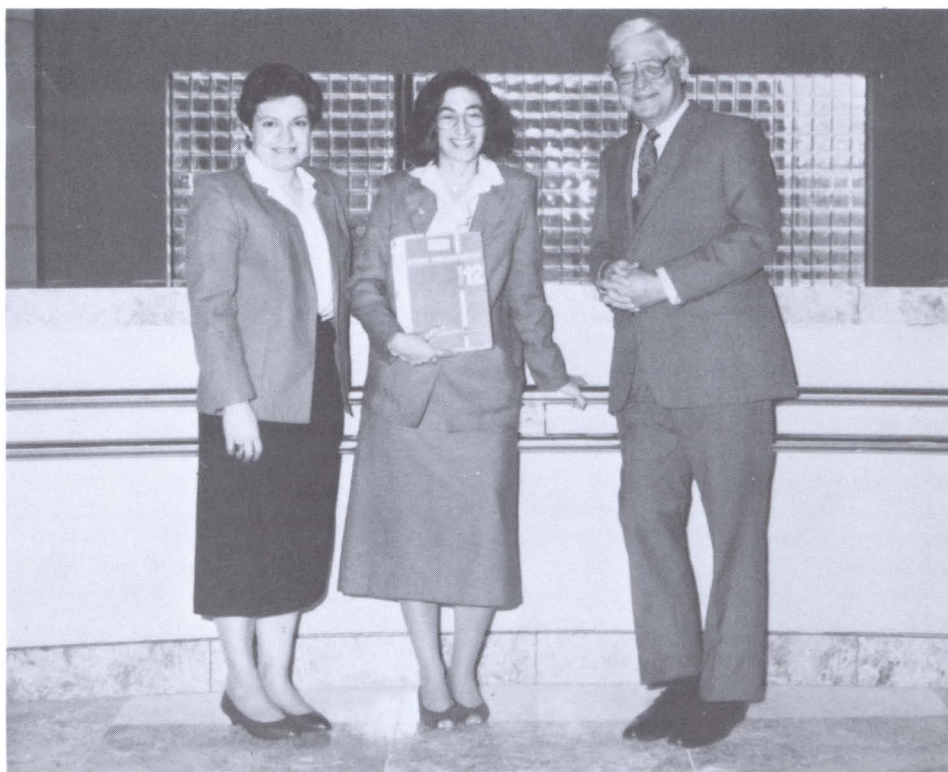
DeSensi has also used the Library to do research in the area of sport management and is currently funded along with three other professors by the College of Education to explore a university curriculum in sport management programs. The program would train athletic directors, general managers of sports facilities, and others to administer sports programs. She was one of the founding members of the organization that established the new *Journal of Sport Management*.

Kirby and Sports Muckraking. James Kirby, professor at the UT College of Law, has been busy for several years doing yet another kind of sports research. In 1986 Harcourt Brace Jovanovich published his book, *Fumble: Bear Bryant, Wally Butts, and the Great College Football Scandal* (Law GV958.A4K57 1986). In 1962, when Bryant and Butts were athletic directors at the Universities of Alabama and Georgia, they were accused of fixing a game in a muckraking article in the *Saturday Evening Post*. Both men subsequently sued the *Post*, and Butts, who had been forced to

resign his position, won over \$3 million in damages—due, Kirby says, to the ineptness of the Curtis Publishing Company's lawyers.

"A huge part of the research for *Fumble* had already been done in the form of my attending the [Butts] trial and filing a report with the Southeastern Conference. I went to Philadelphia and spent a day and a half with the Curtis Publishing Company lawyers, and they gave me all the material they would have used in Bryant's [libel] case, if it had gone to trial. And it would have been a very, very different trial. They would have devastated Bear Bryant on the stand in cross-examination."

Kirby is now working on a book about the great baseball scandal of 1919: the Chicago White Sox were dubbed the Black Sox after being accused of throwing the 1919 World Series through a conspiracy of players and gamblers. "One thing I did both for the Black Sox book and *Fumble* was to go to both libraries here, UGL and Main, and just scan the shelves. I just wanted to see what was on those shelves that I might have missed using the card catalog."



Joy DeSensi, Linda Sammataro, and Jim Kirby (l. to r.), above the east-facing grand stairway of the gallery.

SERVICES THAT SUPPORT CLASSROOM INSTRUCTION

A Toxic Brew—Love Canal

by Rita Smith, Health Sciences Reference Librarian

At the University of Tennessee, graduate study in the field of public health leads to the Masters in Public Health (M.P.H.) with a choice of professional concentration in community health education, health planning and administration, or occupational/environmental health and safety. As part of the requirement for the degree, students complete ten weeks of full-time field practice with an accredited health agency or organization. Rita Smith has provided library assistance to students enrolled in this program. She has worked with Tim Aldrich, assistant professor in the Department of Health, Leisure, and Safety.

Public health is the science dealing with the protection and improvement of community health by organized community effort. Immunizations, sanitation, preventative medicine, disease control activities, occupational health and safety, assurance of the healthfulness of air, water, and food are among recognized public health activities.

Tim Aldrich wants M.P.H. students to be prepared to deal with the pressures and challenges of practice in the field. That was the impetus behind the development of his three-hour elective course, Field Techniques in Public Health or P.H. 5210. The course was offered to advanced graduate students for the first time during Winter Quarter, 1987. According to Aldrich, a necessary skill for the public health practitioner is the ability to interact with *real situations* and *real people* in a public health context. Through classroom discussions, simulations, field visits, guest lectures, assigned readings, and written assignments, Aldrich expects his students to learn how to gather and analyze information, to deal with the public in an educational role and in a political/legal role.

Focusing On Love Canal. A mid-term project required that each student analyze some aspect of public health problems associated with Love Canal. Final paper topics included decommissioning a nuclear reactor, atomic bomb fall-out in southwest Utah, hazard communication on ionizing radiation, hazard communication on chemical substances, and health risk appraisal analysis. Weekly assignments covered such topics as data gathering, developing questionnaires and interviews, meeting the public, disaster preparedness, environmental law, and developing profes-

sional relationships and identities. Students also worked as teams to make oral presentations before a simulated blue-ribbon panel.

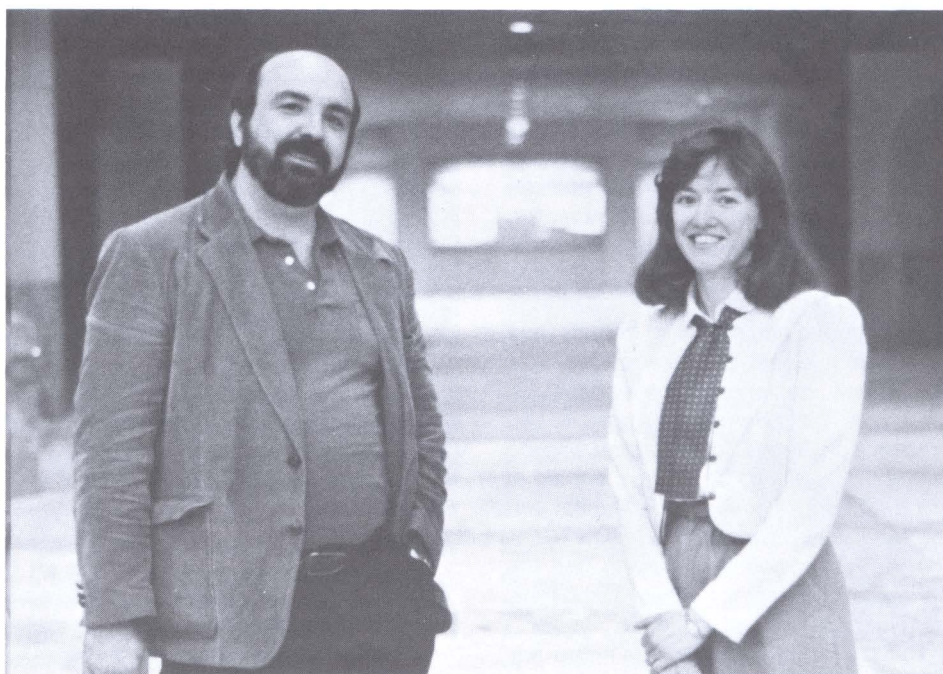
The Library "Field Visit." The students' formal visit to the library had a two-fold purpose: to answer the immediate need of gathering information for the Love Canal assignment and to provide a basic familiarity with library reference materials that could prove valuable in future public health practice. The "field visit" consisted of a class session in which the health sciences reference librarian reviewed print indexes to statistics and journal literature, a brief tour of the reference room, and a demonstration of online database searching. Students also received a copy of the Library Resources guide on the health sciences, "Nursing and Health."

Searching the NLM. A model search of a National Library of Medicine (NLM) database introduced students to online database searching. For a relatively low fee a search of NLM's MEDLINE provides a computer-printed bibliography of citations tailored to a specific topic. MEDLINE is the online version of *Index Medicus*, the most comprehensive index to journal literature in the health care field. Other NLM databases important to the public health practitioner are HEALTHLINE, TOXLINE, TOXNET, and RTECS (from the Registry

of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances). Students were introduced to American Statistics Index (ASI) which provides excellent access to demographic and health statistics published by such U.S. government agencies as the Census Bureau and the National Center for Health Statistics.

Evaluating Student Work. In terms of each student's library research, Aldrich evaluated their success by looking at whether they had gathered a mix of journal literature and books to support their written work. He expected his students to have identified credible sources from authorities in the field. No less was expected from their oral presentations. Students had to be knowledgeable and to demonstrate poise and professionalism under fire from the blue-ribbon panel. The expectation is that all of this will contribute to an individual who is better prepared for field practice and, ultimately, professional practice.

Information is an important commodity. The person who has an idea of what is available, knows how to access it, and, of course, is able to effectively use it, will probably get ahead in any endeavor. Credit goes to Tim Aldrich for recognizing that an introduction to the information sources in the Library is an important ingredient in the preparation of future professionals.



Tim Aldrich and Rita Smith in the first floor Galleria of the Hodges Central Library.

RESOURCES

The Elusive Journal Article

by Linda Phillips, Head, Science and Technology Services

Recent studies have consistently shown that users in search of journal articles locate 50% or fewer of the citations they are seeking. Some "unfound" items are being used by others; some titles are simply not held by the library; and some are elusive due to library error. User mistakes, however, cause the majority of "not found" citations—the journals are right where they belong, but the users don't find them. Linda Phillips has researched the types of problems researchers encounter.

The Editor asked for a lighthearted piece on the elusive qualities of finding journal issues. Honestly, I've never been particularly amused by a search for a periodical. Who among us would guffaw about trying to find the call number for *Science 85* or *USA Today* (the journal); chuckle over a search for the titles *J Russ Phys Chem*, *AAG* or *Ann.*; cackle aloud while discovering whether the *EMBO Journal* is shelved with current or bound issues—or at the bindery?

The topic is darkly humorous, perhaps. One might be amused by observing the incipient stress of a researcher on the odyssey from a periodical index to the *Serials Holdings List*, on to the shelf, back to the shelflist and in desperation, to a reference librarian.

Why should periodicals, these regular (sometimes irregular), indispensable channels of current and, often, highly specific information be so elusive? For one reason, changes in title abound. Take *Health* for example. Before 1981 it was called *Family Health*. In 1976 *Family Health* absorbed *Today's Health*, which, in 1950 had absorbed *Hygeia*. Periodical indexes frequently give abbreviated titles in citations, which then must be deciphered. Format is yet another factor—our Library has titles in current, bound and microfilm formats, and each format is shelved in a separate location. Finally, deciphering the alphabetical filing rules of our *Serials Holdings List* can present a challenge. In what order will one find *NYLA Bulletin*; *New York*; *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences*; and the *New York Times Book Review*?

The most expeditious way to find the periodical you want is to check the *Serials Holdings List*. For example:

- You are looking for an article in the July *Science 85*. To get the call number, you look in the *Serials Holdings List*. (See

citations, Figure 1.) Which *Science* is the one you want? Look at the 1979 beginning date for volume 1 in Example B. You know that *Science 85* has not been around since 1883, the starting date given in Example A. You quickly conclude that Example B refers to *Science 85*.

peruse, not a whole month of issues as in the case of the newspaper, Example B. Also, consider the subject matter, the source and the hint that your daughter is expecting an article with some substance. If you are now convinced to select A, will the issue be found on microfilm or still shelved with the current

A	SCIENCE, V.1-V.23, 1883-1894; NEW SER., V. 1-	1895-
	Q1.S28	*US0036-8075*
	MAIN	1-14,17-18(19-20); N.S.7-
	MAIN/PER	CURRENT ISSUES
	UGL/PER	CURRENT ISSUES
B	UGL/MICRO	171-
	AG-VET MED	1-7;N.S.:21-
	SCIENCE, V. 1-	NOV./DEC. 1979-
	Q1.S354	*0193-4511*
	UGL/PER	CURRENT ISSUES
	UGL/MICRO	1-

Figure 1.

- Your daughter asks you to photocopy an excellent article on feminism in the July, 1986 issue of *USA Today*. You begin in Current Periodicals by asking the desk attendant for the location of the title. He tells you that back issues of newspapers are on microfilm. You stop by the reference desk on your way, where a librarian helps you find the entry in the *Serials Holdings List* shown in Figure 2.

issues? The definitive answer might be found in the shelflist. If "1986" has been entered on the card, the issue will either be bound or on microfilm. Unfortunately, the date has not yet been listed. You deduce that the issue must be either in Current Periodicals or at the bindery. You return to Current Periodicals, and your heart skips a beat: July, 1986 is right there on the shelf! Elusive, but real.

A	USA TODAY, V. 107-	JULY 1978-
	CONTINUES INTELLECT.	
	L11.S36	
	MAIN	107-
	MAIN/PER	CURRENT ISSUES ONLY
B	UGL/PER	CURRENT ISSUES ONLY
	UGL/MICRO	107-
	USA TODAY (ARLINGTON,VA.) SEPT.15,1982-	
	XXAN52.A7U8	*0734-7456*
	MAIN/MICRO	1982-
	MAIN/NEWSP	CURRENT ISSUES ONLY
	UGL/NEWSP	CURRENT ISSUES ONLY

Figure 2.

Again, two similar titles. How shall you select between them? One clue is that your daughter gave you only a month, not a day. If your answer lies in Example A, you will only have one issue to

A practical solution to the above problems is to ask a librarian. You may, in fact, see a librarian smiling about serials. It gives us a thrill when we find the issue you need.

Sports in the Life of the University—An Interview with Coach John Majors, April 3, 1987

by Angie LeClerc, Head, Library User Education

Librarians are impressed with the revitalized academic program for football players. Tutors frequently bring players to the library. As Coach Majors said recently, "The new NCAA academic standards have made my life much easier." The following interview covers various aspects of a game that is a "rallying" point for many.

AL: Your past at Huntland High—a Saturday listening to an Army game on radio or going to the drug store for soda pop—it seems innocent and uncomplicated when compared to a young person's choices today.

JM: Life was much simpler where I grew up. The only thing you'd ever hear about drugs was you might read about somebody like Robert Mitchum, who had been picked up for smoking a reefer. Today, young people grow up in city areas where there's more access to money and where there's a drug situation. Many of our youth are able to cope with it. The ones with strong character, and good basic intelligence, and good upbringing have a better chance to survive and thrive, as they had many years ago.

AL: Are you both a disciplinarian and a friend to your players?

JM: I would like to think that I *am* a friend and a person they could come talk with about a problem. Many of them do. But I also believe in discipline. The people that I admire the most are the two great coaches I played for—my dad and Bowden Wyatt. They were strong disciplinarians. They were strongly against individualism—the star system. Football's a team game and—eleven men on every play, as we say. I don't think you can have a semblance of a good football team or a basketball team without discipline.

AL: You're asked to do the impossible—provide a winning team, a graduating team, and a drug-free team. Where do you stand on the NCAA's random urine testing program?

JM: Well, I can see that this does challenge individual freedom. Athletics and people involved in athletics are a mirror of our society. This is a national problem. And, until it's stopped, we'll have problems in athletics. I think anything we can do to make our young men more conscious of it is worth it—an ounce of prevention is better than all the cure you can think of. I am

for the NCAA rule a hundred percent.

AL: Have the NCAA's new academic requirements for entering players affected you?

JM: One reason I wasn't for the NCAA rule initially and wasn't really an advocate of the University of Tennessee changing their policies was that I sense that many young men who come from small towns, small schools, the inner city areas survive the first year because of their love of athletics, then start thriving, and end up as productive people in our society rather than being on the rolls of welfare. But it's had a positive effect—the first year that the NCAA rules were in effect we signed 21 freshmen, and they all qualified under NCAA rules.

AL: How do you as a coach help create a winning psychology?

JM: Well, I'm certain that our attitude starts in my office. I'm basically an upbeat, positive individual. Yes, I use criticism at times. The one thing I remember my father saying very strongly: "If you're going to play, I want to see you play with a lot of enthusiasm and with *effort*. I don't want you out here loafing or lollygagging around." And I believe in that strongly. There's no replacement for ability. To have real good football teams you must have speed, you must have strength, you must be able to throw the ball, catch it. But, regardless of how good you are, there's nothing that can replace attitude.

AL: Let me ask you about fear and sports. How do you deal with personal fears of your players of getting hurt? Or the fear of losing? Or the fear of crowd displeasure?

JM: Before a football game or before a new experience, I think, it's healthy to have what we call "butterflies." I think that keeps your senses alert. I talk to our players about this: try to live in our hopes, not our fears. Fear is constricting. Anxiety and fear hold back your natural reactions, your natural inclinations. If I'm fearful of losing every ball game we play, I think that my fear will come through and be projected to the staff and to the team.

AL: Do you call the plays in a crunch?

JM: Some head football coaches spend all their time on offense, and maybe some of them a little more on defense than offense. I try to divide my time as equally as I possibly can. And I'll spend more time where the problem areas are. But the better a group is doing and a coach is doing

with a group, the less they'll hear from me. Why mess it up or try to fix it, if it doesn't need fixing? And I don't think I'm doing justice to the football team, if I pick up the phones on Saturday and call all the defensive plays or all the offensive plays. But I do make all the decisions—whether to go for a field goal, or kick on fourth down. So, if the fans don't like it, I'm the one to blame.

AL: Athletics is an integral part of campus life. What do you say to detractors?



John Majors and Don Hunt, Library Director, on the balustrade of the new library. The new press boxes can be seen behind them.

JM: I can imagine that as long as there is intercollegiate athletics—which I hope there always will be—there will never be the exact happy median between certain elements of the faculty and certain elements of the athletic world. A football game, whether we like it or not, attracts many people back. It gives them an excuse, a reason, to come back and see friends. And it is a rallying point. Athletics has not been a rich man's game. Many people came to school on athletic scholarships and then became productive citizens. And they want to give back to other young men from the ghetto. Scholarship programs, which we have at the University of Tennessee, are underwritten by alumni giving.



*A view into the galleria and beyond.
Note grid pattern created by
Italian and Spanish marble.*

*The completed John C. Hodges Central Library.
A dedication weekend is planned
for September 25-27, 1987.*



**UNIVERSITY
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