The UTK Librarian, 1991-92

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The UT Libraries in Action—Fall Semester 1991
Services

Reference Librarians—Three Vignettes from the Front Lines
by Karen Otis, Student Intern, User Education

With an index, the assistance of an astute librarian and a major collection of materials such as ours, any eager scholar can proceed by serendipity and by design to cut cross sections through the history and current thinking of a chosen discipline. These planned forays through the literature of a discipline have the potential for unleashing a welter of creative activity. Random discoveries become the stimulus for new thinking. Our Reference and Information Services Department (RIS), led by Acting Head Rita Smith, is divided into three divisions—Science & Technology, Social Sciences, and Humanities—for the purpose of enhancing the delivery of information through subject specialization.

The UT Libraries' talented, highly professional team of reference specialists are experts in developing strategies for unlocking the secrets of a given discipline. Librarians taught over 401 classes reaching 9,944 students in FY 1990/91. Our vignette on the SOCIAL SCIENCES Division focuses on the unique interaction between a talented librarian, a superb teacher and a class of bright students.

Each reference librarian serves as a selector for our collections. Last year with the help of faculty selectors they purchased over $3.1 million worth of books, journals, audiovisual materials, microform sets, and electronic materials. Our vignette on the HUMANITIES Division focuses on a prolific novelist and historian who with the help of several librarians has made far-ranging use of the UT Libraries' superior collection in the humanities.

Finally, our vignette on the SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY Division of RIS is one example of scholars and librarians working together to solve a problem.

Social Sciences

One student said the lecture given by business reference librarian Karmen Crowther to Dr. Anne Mayhew's Economics 400 class was the "most informative lecture" he had had at the University.

Dr. Mayhew asked Crowther to lecture on the use of various reference sources relevant to the economics class. Crowther introduced the simple sources, such as the Reader's Guide, and then moved on to more specialized sources, such as abstracting services and statistical guides. Mayhew said that the statistical sources demonstrated to her students will be useful to them in their other classes, such as marketing and management courses. Dr. Mayhew said, "The class was time well spent, and Karmen did an absolutely superb job."

Emphasizing that use of the library is a two-step process, Crowther stressed that 'information sources are not something you can learn in an hour, but a process followed up by visiting the library for your specific need.' Crowther advised: when a class has an assignment, get them to the library! They can receive an overview of the research process, a review of specific resources relevant to their assignment, and can begin work on their own topics with the aid of a reference librarian.

By going to the classroom, Crowther encourages a one-on-one interchange between the student and the librarian. She enjoys doing this, and the students become acquainted with someone who is there to help them when they come to the library to begin their research.

One student in the Economics class was looking for statistics on agricultural production in the Soviet republics. Crowther was able to find a book containing the information, but the book was in Russian. So, Crowther, who took several Russian language courses during her own undergraduate career, translated the relevant text for the student.

Such esprit has made Dr. Mayhew an enthusiastic champion of reference services. "Most of the long-time faculty," she said, "appreciate the extent to which they can get help for their students." She encourages new faculty to arrange library instruction sessions for their classes.

As Dr. Mayhew points out, many students, both undergraduate and graduate, come from community colleges where the library resources are limited. They need to be exposed to the full range of resources available at a major research library, especially those sources specific to their own fields. Librarians can introduce students to the literature of their fields and give them a solid lead in their academic pursuits—just as Karmen Crowther did for students in Economics 400.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social Sciences Librarians and Areas of Specialization</th>
<th>Phone</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Karmen Crowther—Business; Economics</td>
<td>974-6797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thura Mack—Speech Communication; Women's Studies</td>
<td>974-6797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane Prescod—Government Documents; Social Work</td>
<td>974-6870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Hill—Communications, Political Science</td>
<td>974-4899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linda Sammarato—Anthropology; Psychology; Sociology</td>
<td>974-0015</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alan Wallace—Education</td>
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Humanities


The book required current information on his native Wales. White was pleased that the Libraries had such current material on such a small country.

In the section on poets and playwrights, the Welsh were well represented, White said. He also retrieved information from The London Times on microfilm, and used interlibrary loan.

Finding he had almost done too much research, he said, he had to stop and write. White has written nearly 30 books of fiction, history, travel and biography.

Jon White has been the beneficiary of the fact that the UT Libraries have a long tradition of collecting widely in history and literature. Marie Garrett has a keen appreciation for Welsh traditions, language and folklore. Likewise, Anne Bridges has wide ranging knowledge of the early Americas, and as a result our collections abound with vivid primary materials for scholarly use. As Jon White said, "You can't be a writer unless you are devoted to libraries."

Jon Manchip White pinpoints Cardiff, Wales, his home town, for Marie Garrett, reference specialist for English.

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<tr>
<th>Humanities Librarians and Areas of Specialization</th>
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<tr>
<td>Anne Bridges—History</td>
<td>974-0017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Felicia Folder-Hoehne—Afro-American Studies; Cultural Studies</td>
<td>974-0018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marie Garrett—English; Philosophy; Religious Studies</td>
<td>974-0013</td>
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Science & Technology

Dr. Terry Schultz, Associate Professor in the College of Veterinary Medicine, and his fellow researchers, Dr. Gary Davis, Senior Fellow in the Energy, Environment and Resources Center, and Dr. John Bartmess, Associate Professor of Chemistry, gained invaluable research assistance from reference librarians Gayle Baker and Biddanda Ponnappa during their efforts to identify safe substitutes for toxic chemicals, research sponsored by the EPA.

Gayle Baker, Reference Coordinator for Science & Technology, initially met with Jamie Dobbs, a student research assistant on the project team who was attempting to gather background information on toxic chemicals. Baker suggested a meeting with the project team to better determine their information needs. Baker and reference librarian Biddanda Ponnappa were able to recommend specific reference sources and databases to start the team in the right direction.

The librarians assisted in the retrieval of information from the National Library of Medicine, Hazardous Substances Data Bank, the Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances, Chemical Carcinogenesis Research Information System, and TOXNET—just to name a few. These sources helped the project team collect information on the total production and emission of major chemicals and their toxicity.

Starting with a long list of chemicals, Ponnappa used several databases to find characteristics of chemicals for Dr. Schultz to narrow down. Schultz commended the librarians' cooperative attitude: "Gayle and Ponnappa were willing to work with me as I changed my mind."

The collaboration between librarians and researchers led them to TOXNET, a database that had "good" information on "bad" chemicals. Schultz said, "The access to existing databases saved time and money."

Science & Technology Librarians and Areas of Specialization

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<tr>
<th>Science &amp; Technology Librarians and Areas of Specialization</th>
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<tr>
<td>Becky Birdwell—Life Sciences</td>
<td>974-0015</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gayle Baker—Computer Science; Engineering; Math; Physics</td>
<td>974-3519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Frances Crawford—Human Ecology</td>
<td>974-0014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lana Dixon—Audiology &amp; Speech Pathology; General Science;</td>
<td>974-6381</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nursing; Special Education</td>
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<tr>
<td>Biddanda Ponnappa—Chemistry; Life Sciences</td>
<td>974-4700</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flossie Wise—Engineering</td>
<td>974-0016</td>
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The University Libraries have implemented a staff training program using Apple Macintosh computers and HyperCard software. This project, originating in a 1989 Department of Education grant, consists of seven modules which orient staff to various library activities. Topics include the complexities of the Library of Congress classification system, the use of computers in libraries, an introduction to technical processing of library materials, locating information, and an overview of the methods libraries use to share resources.

Several sample screens from the resource sharing module have been organized into a short sequence illustrating a HyperCard presentation.

Sharing resources has become mandatory for libraries due to the sharp increase in the amount and cost of information. Libraries share their collections by participating in reciprocal borrowing agreements. Why Share?

Also, the very labor-intensive technical processing work (cataloging) that libraries must perform on each new acquisition is freely shared.

To participate in organized resource sharing, libraries join international organizations known as bibliographic utilities. The most familiar of these utilities is OCLC, which includes a membership of over 10,000 libraries and a database of over 22 million bibliographic records. Members of
OCLC connect to the database to share cataloging work and to send borrowing requests to other members.

In addition to utilities such as OCLC, libraries have a high interest in the emerging National Research and Education Network. The NREN will allow rapid and inexpensive transfer of journal articles from one library to another, as well as access to a multitude of databases and other information stored as computer files.

HyperCard is suited to presentations and training exercises. The sample screens below typify HyperCard’s superior graphics capabilities. In addition, built-in navigational tools, known as buttons, allow the creation of interactive, non-linear documents—commonly known as hypertext. Finally, HyperCard allows the incorporation of sound and animation, further expanding the possibilities for HyperCard “documents.”

The Libraries’ staff training stacks can be downloaded over the Internet via anonymous FTP from utklib.lib.utk.edu (get the README file first). The stacks are also available from the Apple Library Template Exchange (408-974-2552). UT, Knoxville faculty can arrange a demonstration or get further information on the program by contacting one of the project directors, Pauline Bayne (974-3474; bayne@utklib) or Joe Rader (974-0048; rader@utklib).
Find the Perfect Job
by Karmen Crowther, Business Reference Librarian

A promising career choice + an interesting job opportunity + a top salary = a perfect job.

Many job hunters see nothing wrong with that equation. But they are the same job hunters who cannot understand why the company in question never responded to their cover letter and resume, despite their experience and objectives. They are the employees who cannot understand why the job that seemed so great before they were hired is now revealed as a dead end position with a stagnant company.

As all of these unhappy job hunters demonstrate, something must be missing from that equation. The missing element may be a few hours spent researching a company—finding out exactly how the job hunter’s qualifications can fit its opening, what the company’s current performance and immediate prospects as well as its long-term outlook are, and how it compares to others as an employer.

Add the right company to the equation and the perfect job may well be the answer.

College campuses are filled every year with anxious soon-to-be graduates who devote many hours to preparing resumes, selecting job hunting wardrobes, practicing interview responses, and attending recruiting sessions. A few of them even come to the library to research prospective employers.

A new addition to those books next spring will be Researching Your Way to a Good Job, to be published by John Wiley & Sons. The book will concentrate on how to find and evaluate a company as a perfect employer. Although such a book will be useful to first-time job hunters, its advice will be equally valuable to experienced professionals seeking a change, second career and re-entry job hunters, and the newly unemployed who want to make a better second choice of employers.

The new book’s primary focus in researching an employer will be on the information one can find in materials generally available in a large public or an academic library. Business directories make a good starting point for basic facts, and they can be supplemented by financial reports, investment services, periodical and newspaper articles, company histories, biographical directories, and industry surveys.

Large nationally known firms are the easiest to research through library materials, but even small local firms can be investigated by a determined job hunter who is willing to venture outside the library. State and local government offices, Chambers of Commerce, a variety of civic and trade associations, and a network of personal contacts can add a further dimension to the company profile a job hunter seeks.

The information gathered can be applied to writing an eye catching cover letter and a resume tailored to a company’s specific needs. It can assist in preparing more informed responses to interview questions. And it can pinpoint areas the job seeker will want to investigate with questions during an interview.

More importantly, the facts uncovered through the research will help make the important decision whether to accept a position, if one is offered.

No one can guarantee that researching a company will assure the job hunter of locating the perfect job. However, the chances of making the equation come out right are immeasurably improved.

Beware of Initialisms and Acronyms in the Online Catalog!

To the human eye and mind, “NATO” and “N.A.T.O.” may be interchangeable. However, in our online catalog, “NATO” would be considered a single word coming, alphabetically, between “nation” and “natural.” “N.A.T.O.” would be treated as four one-letter words (“N A T O”) and would be indexed quite differently. Retrieving records for items cataloged under initialisms or acronyms may not be as straightforward as the searcher assumes.

In the days before online catalogs, the difference between “NATO” and “N.A.T.O.” was not considered significant. In card catalogs the two forms were simply interfiled. But, for online catalog users, a word of caution is in order where such initialisms are concerned.

At this time our online catalog does not provide cross references from variant forms of titles, authors’ names, or subject headings to the established form of the heading. In online catalogs where these cross references (called “authority control”) are provided, someone looking for either the “NATO Scientific Affairs Division” or the “N.A.T.O. Scientific Affairs Division” would be directed to “North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Scientific Affairs Division.”

Occasionally, a search will be successful even though the user has not used the established form of the heading. For example, consider the monograph The AMA and U.S. Health Policy Since 1940, by Frank D. Campio. Anyone who might search for this item using “A.M.A.” instead of “AMA” will find it. This is because an additional title entry (“A.M.A. and US Health Policy Since 1940”) is present in the cataloging record. However, not all our records contain such additional entries. If you are not certain whether a significant word in your title, author, or subject heading is an initialism or acronym, check under all possible forms of the word. That is the only way to assure that your search has been comprehensive.
Compact Disc Technology
by Sandra Leach, Database Searching Coordinator

Optical disc technology first reached libraries as the video laserdisc in the mid-1980s. Optical discs now appear in libraries most frequently as a medium for storing bibliographic information. Compact disc (CD) databases have become the most popular resource in many university reference rooms.

Optical discs hold huge amounts of information at higher density than comparable magnetic media. They take up less space and offer an economic alternative for long-term storage of data. They are almost invulnerable to corruption.

Compact disc has emerged as an industry leader in optical disc technology, which also includes videodiscs and laserdiscs, as well as the popular audio compact discs.

Compact discs are created by using a laser to burn microscopic pits into a photosensitive laminate surface. Using one of several techniques, the write laser creates binary digital information on the disc. A lower intensity laser beam is then used to read the data. While the master is quite expensive to produce, subsequent copies are easily and inexpensively made by a stamping process.

Three primary products have evolved from the CD spectrum. Compact disc read only memory (CD-ROM) has capitalized upon its ability to store very large textual databases for use at microcomputer workstations equipped with a disc driver. CD-ROM is a popular distribution format for many publishers, ranging from the producers of familiar indexes such as Psychological Abstracts to the U.S. Government, which is distributing the results of the 1990 census on CD-ROM.

While compression techniques for more efficient storage of motion and graphics continue to be developed, CD-ROM is currently most efficient for data or text storage.

A second CD product is the write-once read-many (WORM) discs, which are recorded directly at the workstation but cannot be subsequently changed, although new data can be added. Use of WORM discs is centered around office automation and desktop publishing. They are ideal for archives and long-term backup, since they can hold thousands of pages and preserve unalterable data.

WORM technology remains relatively expensive due to a large number of competing Japanese, American and European companies; because so many share the market, none can sell the volume needed to cut prices.

A newer optical technology, long in development, has recently emerged into the marketplace. Erasable or multiple write discs have greatly increased optical storage densities, but are erasable like magnetic media such as tapes or diskettes. Erasables are most often used at present for online storage and temporary backup, but will see other uses as the multimedia market continues to expand.

Libraries—which face the increasingly difficult tasks of preserving the intellectual content of their collections and making an ever-expanding universe of knowledge accessible to their users—clearly will be beneficiaries of these developing optical technologies.

On Compact Disc at the UT Libraries:

Reference & Information Services, Hodges Library, 974-4171
ERIC (corresponds to Resources in Education and Current Index to Journals in Education)
PsycLIT (psychology and related disciplines in the behavioral sciences)
ABI/Inform (business management and administration)
Enviro/Energyline Abstracts (indexes energy and environment journals and technical reports)
InfoTrac (indexes general interest, business, humanities, and social science journals; the last 3 months of The New York Times; the last 6 months of The Wall Street Journal)
MLA Bibliography (modern languages, folklore, literature, linguistics)
OED (corresponds to the Oxford English Dictionary)

Documents & Microforms, Hodges Library, 974-6670
Marcive (corresponds to the Monthly Catalog of United States Government Publications)

U.S. Census Information (data from the agricultural and economic censuses and the County and City Data Book)
1990 Census of Population and Housing (covers national through local levels)
County Business Patterns (business information by SIC code for all U.S. counties)
CASSIS (indexes patents)

Agriculture-Veterinary Medicine Library, 974-7338
Medline (biomedicine; last 10 years + quarterly updates)
AGRICOLA (records of materials acquired by the National Agricultural Library, 1970-1984)
CAB Abstracts (international research database of agricultural information, 1984-1989)
National Agricultural Library (NAL) Text Digitizing Project (full text documents on: acid rain, food, agriculture, science, aquaculture, Agent Orange; 1987 Census of Agriculture State Data File and County Data File, National CD-ROM Sampler)

Sandra Leach eyeballs a compact disc.
Displays in the Hodges Library
by Barbara Bell, Senior Library Specialist, User Education

What do the “Nutcracker,” cantilevered barns, Bastille Day, jazz and blues, Tennessee Presidents, and James Agee have in common? They have all been subjects of exhibits in the first floor exhibit case in the John C. Hodges Library. Also, the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution has been recognized each September for the last four years with exhibits highlighting its various aspects.

Ideas for exhibits such as these are suggested by faculty, staff and students. Topics for displays are never a problem. Having the time to research, collect and prepare materials, and design the exhibit are the hindrances to using all the ideas that come to mind.

Once a subject has been chosen, research begins. We use the online catalog to determine which books are appropriate, and use indexes to locate pertinent articles. Many times we contact people in the University community to contribute posters, photographs, artifacts or text. When the visual elements have been chosen and prepared and a design has taken shape, the text and labels are prepared. Installation of the exhibit actually takes much less time than research and preparation.

One of the purposes of library exhibits is to inform patrons of the books, videotapes, and other resources available in our collection. We like to think something in the exhibits will spark an interest in the viewers and lead them down a new path of discovery.

We try to be a little light-hearted with exhibits we choose for summer and Christmas holidays. “Food for Thought,” “The Nutcracker,” and “Merry Christmas from the UT Libraries” are examples.

While we cannot possibly produce an exhibit for every topic suggested to us, your ideas would be considered and appreciated. Address your suggestions to User Education, John C. Hodges Library.
May we serve you? You may not be aware of all the services offered by the UT, Knoxville Libraries that might be useful to you as a faculty member. This special supplement to The UTK Librarian is intended to alert you to some of those services and to provide master copies of heavily-used library forms. Keep this supplement as a reminder of library services and photocopy forms as needed. A directory of phone numbers of library departments is also provided.

The UT, Knoxville Libraries consists of the main library (the John C. Hodges Library), five branches on the Knoxville campus (the Agriculture-Veterinary Medicine Library, the Map Library, the Music Library, Special Collections, and the University Archives), and the Social Work Library in Nashville.

The John C. Hodges Library
Reference and Information Services (135 Hodges Library). Assistance with use of the library, with information services, and with access to materials in the library is available at the reference desks. Reference librarians will also provide instruction and lectures on the use of the library and database search demonstrations for your classes.

User Education (120D Hodges Library) provides orientation to library services and facilities and arranges tours of the Hodges Library for University groups.

Documents and Microforms (120 Hodges Library) provides assistance with the Libraries' document collections, indexes to government documents, periodical backfiles and research collections in microformat.

Online Catalog. You can dial-in to the Libraries' online catalog from your home or office computer, or from any terminal connected to the campus DCA network. No password required! Once connected to the DCA network, simply enter LIBRARY at the HOST NAME prompt. Ask for a "Dial-In Fact Sheet" (Library Guide #95) at the reference desk.

CD-ROM Databases. The library subscribes to several indexes on compact disc that you may search free of charge. Some of these CD-ROM workstations are "first come, first served"; for others, you should make a reservation at the reference desk. CD-ROM databases provide citations to journal articles, research reports, government documents and monographs on a wide range of topics. Some of the CD-ROMs have online tutorials. Two printed guides, available at the reference desks, provide more detailed information about the databases: Library Guide #120, "CD-ROMs at the John C. Hodges Library" and Library Guide #130, "CD-ROMs at the AgVetMed Library."

Database Search Services (146 Hodges Library). The Libraries can access over 600 remote databases offered by commercial vendors. Online databases cover a wide variety of subjects in the areas of science, technology, health, the social sciences, business, education, and the humanities. Journal articles are cited most frequently in databases, but books, newspapers, conference proceedings, patents, statistics, dissertations, research in progress, and foundation grants may also be included. An online session can search multiple years of an index and can yield a printed list of citations or prints of entire articles. There is a charge for search time and for online or offline prints requested during the search.

Phone Database Search Services (974-4936) to make an appointment and to get suggestions on preparing effectively for your session.

Interlibrary Loan (130 Hodges Library). Materials that are not available in the UT, Knoxville Libraries can be requested through interlibrary loan. Both loans and photocopies are available from libraries worldwide. Submit an Interlibrary Loan Request (Library Form #50, see p. 5) at Interlibrary Loan or at any reference desk—or mail the form to the Interlibrary Loan office. Normally, a minimum of two weeks is needed to search, process, and receive each request, but rush service can be requested. If faster turnaround is needed, ask about commercial suppliers.

The UT, Knoxville Libraries, along with over 50 other universities across the country, participates in a Reciprocal Faculty Borrowing Program. UT faculty members may apply for an ID card that will allow on-site access to other university libraries' collections and, within guidelines set by the owning institution, to check out materials.
Circulation Services

Circulation. Your UT ID is needed to check out books. If you are checking out library materials for the first time, plan for a few extra minutes at the circulation desk to be registered in the circulation system.

If the book you want is checked out to another borrower, stop by the circulation desk to place a "hold" or "recall."

Faculty who need frequent access to research materials in the Hodges Library may apply for a study cubicle. Assignments are made in the spring for a one-year period beginning with the fall semester. Faculty studies are assigned to tenure track faculty according to criteria approved by the Provost. If you wish to apply for a faculty study, please clearly state your research needs on Library Form #244 (see p. 3). The deadline to apply for a faculty study for the 1992-93 academic year will be late in the spring semester.

Questions regarding faculty studies should be directed to Collections, 204 Hodges Library, 974-4499; questions regarding other circulation functions, to the circulation desk, 203 Hodges Library, 974-4351.

Reserve (220 Hodges Library). Faculty may place books or photocopies "on reserve" for class assignments. Materials are designated as 2-hour, overnight, 3-day, or 7-day loan—or for use in the reserve area only—thereby making them equally available to all class members. Both library materials and instructors' personal copies may be placed on reserve. Use Reserve Request Form (Library Form #203, see p. 4) for library materials; Personal Copy Release (Library Form #82) for personal copies.

Audiovisual Services. The library collects educational materials in many formats, including videocassette, audio-cassette, slide, disc, multimedia, etc. Audiovisual collections and playback equipment for individual viewing or listening are located in Audiovisual Services (245 Hodges Library), the Music Library, and the AgVetMed Library. Audiovisual Services in the Hodges Library also has a number of group viewing rooms. Faculty may reserve a group viewing room for a class screening by phoning Audiovisual Services, 974-4473. The AgVetMed Library has one group viewing facility (phone 974-7338).

Audiovisual Services, Hodges Library, will place faculty-owned video titles on reserve for class assignments.

The Hodges Library Auditorium, which has wide screen television and seating for 150, can be reserved for University-sponsored programs. Contact Audiovisual Services, 974-4473.

Collection Development

The library welcomes recommendations from faculty for the purchase of library materials. Collection Development (552 Hodges Library, 974-4306), with the assistance of many Selectors, coordinates the selection of materials to be added to the collection. Inquiries concerning the status of a specific order should be directed to Acquisitions (974-4431) or Serials (974-4236), where these records are kept.

Approval Plans. The library participates in several approval plans by which current scholarly and technical publications are automatically received. Every two weeks approval books are arranged by LC class in the approval review area of Acquisitions, 306 Hodges Library, where Departmental Library Representatives may review books and recommend those to be retained by the Library.

How to Order Books, Audiovisual and Electronic Materials. Book order cards (Library Form #7) are available from Library Representatives, the Collection Development office, or branch librarians and selectors—and may be submitted to the selectors. Please provide as much bibliographic information as possible, including author, title, publisher, price, and date of publication. Titles needed for reserve should be marked "Rush" and directed to the appropriate reserve department.

Requests for audiovisual materials (films, videos, audiocassettes and tapes, slides, and laser discs) may also be submitted on order cards (Library Form #7). Requests for electronic materials should be submitted on the Electronic Format Request Form (Library Form #2, see p. 6).

How to Request Serials. Requests for serial titles new to the collection should be submitted on the Serial Request Form (Library Form #173, see p. 7) to Library Representatives, the Collection Development office, or branch and reference librarians and selectors. Please justify the request based on the criteria outlined on the verso of the Serial Request Form. A publisher's announcement or sample copy of the title should be attached, if available.

Branch Libraries

The Agriculture-Veterinary Medicine Library (Room A-113, Veterinary Teaching Hospital) has a strong collection in agriculture, veterinary, comparative and human medicine; and related biological sciences. It has a wide-ranging audiovisual collection and an extensive reference collection.

The Map Library (lowest level of the Hoskins Library, Cumberland Ave. & 15th St.) contains over 350,000 sheet maps, including most U.S. Geological Survey and Defense Mapping Agency maps from the 1880s to the present.

The Music Library (301 Music Bldg.) has a comprehensive collection of music and music literature, including books, scores, audio and video recordings, current periodicals, and microfilm. All materials in the Library of Congress "M" classification are located here.

The Special Collections reading room (2nd floor, west wing, of the Hoskins Library) provides access to rare books, manuscripts, and unusual items of non-standard formats such as rare maps, prints, and sheet music.

The University Archives (Room 2, Hoskins Library) contains official records of the University and items published by units, departments, and agencies of the University.

The Social Work Library (1720 West End Avenue, Nashville) serves College of Social Work students in field practice across the state. The library has a working collection of materials in social work and related disciplines.
# Request for a Faculty Study

**University Libraries**  
**University of Tennessee/Knoxville**

You will be notified as to the status of your application.

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### Status:
- [ ] UTK faculty member (Tenured)
- [ ] Faculty member emeritus
- [ ] UTK faculty member (Untenured—Tenure Track)
- [ ] Other—Explain:
- [ ] UTK faculty member (Untenured—Not Tenure Track)
- [ ] Fall semester
- [ ] Spring semester

Please describe specifically the nature of your library research, explaining the importance of the assignment of a study in the Hodges Library to it. [E.g., Under contract to produce a monograph on ___; work on an article in progress to be submitted to ___; editing *The Journal of ___*; research for paper to be delivered at ___ conference; development of a new course, ___; etc.]

If there are any special or unusual circumstances, materials, or requirements associated with your library research, please list them.

Please indicate any grant or other support you have received in connection with the research indicated above (as well as general awards and distinctions).

If you have a faculty study assigned to you now, what is its number?  

Are you presently sharing this study? [ ] Yes [ ] No

If "yes," with whom?  

Would you be willing to share a study? [ ] Yes [ ] No

If "yes," please list the name of a colleague with whom you would prefer to share (if you have a preference):

Has this person applied for a study? [ ] Yes [ ] No

Return to Head, Circulation Services, 207 Hodges Library (phone: 974-4690 or 974-0022)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LIBRARY USE ONLY:</th>
<th>Campus address</th>
<th>Instructor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Received:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extension</td>
<td></td>
<td>Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anticipated enrollment</td>
<td></td>
<td>Course number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Please circle)</td>
<td>Semester(s):</td>
<td>FALL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SPRING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SUMMER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Please circle)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OFFICIAL USE ONLY</th>
<th>CALL NUMBER</th>
<th>AUTHOR (SURNAME FIRST)</th>
<th>TITLE (GIVE EXACT CITATION FOR PHOTOCOPIES)</th>
<th>NO. OF COPIES</th>
<th>LOAN PERIOD*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</tbody>
</table>

Return to Reserve, 220 Hodges Library (phone: 974-4121)
INTERLIBRARY LOAN REQUEST
University Libraries
University of Tennessee/Knoxville
USE ONE REQUEST FORM FOR EACH ITEM REQUESTED. PRINT CLEARLY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Last Name</th>
<th>First Name</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Home Address</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dept:</td>
<td>Bldg.</td>
<td>Rm.#</td>
<td>Deliver:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status: Faculty</td>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>Grad</td>
<td>Undergrad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax copy acceptable:</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEED BEFORE:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Journal</th>
<th>Newspaper</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Title of Journal, etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Book</th>
<th>Ph.D.</th>
<th>Master's</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Author</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vol.</th>
<th>Issue No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Author(s)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title of Article</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Library use only:</th>
<th>OCLC:</th>
<th>DATABASE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NST 1950-70 ULS</td>
<td>ser</td>
<td>REG 2 ULS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NST 1971-75 GRAI</td>
<td>mono</td>
<td>CASSI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NST 1976-80 SuDoc</td>
<td>film</td>
<td>DAI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NST 1981-85 NIM</td>
<td>fiche</td>
<td>CDI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NST 1986-89 Elec Ret</td>
<td></td>
<td>LINX</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please indicate the exact source of your reference (i.e., Name of computer search, bibliography or index):

WARNING CONCERNING COPYRIGHT RESTRICTIONS

The copyright law of the United States (Title 17, United States Code) governs the making of photocopies or other reproductions of copyrighted material.
Under certain conditions specified in the law, libraries and archives are authorized to furnish a photocopy or other reproduction. One of these specified conditions is that the photocopy or reproduction is not to be "used for any purpose other than private study, scholarship, or research." If a user makes a request for, or later uses, a photocopy or reproduction for purposes in excess of "fair use," that user may be liable for copyright infringement.
This institution reserves the right to refuse to accept a copying order, if, in its judgment, fulfillment of the order would involve violation of copyright law.

Library use only:

NST 1950-70 ULS
NST 1971-75 GRAI
NST 1976-80 SuDoc
NST 1981-85 NIM
NST 1986-89 Elec Ret

OCLC:
ser
mono
film
fiche

DATABASE
REG 2 ULS
CASSI
DAI
CDI
LINX

NUC 56-67
NUC 68-72
NUC 73-77
NUC
Pre-56

Return to Interlibrary Loan, 130 Hodges Library (phone: 974-4240)
Lib. 50 - Rev. 05/91
ELECTRONIC FORMAT REQUEST FORM
University Libraries
University of Tennessee/Knoxville

Please forward to the Associate Dean for Collection Development & Management, along with any supporting documentation. Requests will be reviewed by the Associate Dean for Collection Development & Management, the Associate Dean for Public Services, and the Head of Library Automation. Should equipment be required, the request will be reviewed by the Executive Committee.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requested by</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name of Product</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier</td>
<td>Price</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Justification**
Why is this product needed by the Libraries? Please be as specific as possible, stating how the title will support the curriculum and which groups of researchers it should serve. Attach any supporting documentation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Is this produced/sold on a subscription basis?</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Does the library already receive this title in a traditional format?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If yes, give title and call number of title currently received:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If yes, what value will be added by receiving the electronic format? Can the title in traditional format be cancelled?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How many diskettes?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Please indicate whether quoted price is a one-time price, annual subscription price, quarterly subscription price, etc.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Have you seen a demonstration of this product?</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If yes, please attach report on results of demonstration.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Equipment Requirements**

Does purchase price include hardware, or is price only for software?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Is hardware for this product already available in the Libraries?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

If not, state the hardware required, supplier, and price.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Have you investigated receiving hardware from appropriate department?</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Would you like to investigate receiving hardware from appropriate department?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Public Service Requirements**

What is the intended location of this product?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What staff resources will be needed to support user access?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Return to Assoc. Dean for Collection Development & Mgmt., 606 Hodges Library (974-6640)
# SERIAL REQUEST FORM

University Libraries
University of Tennessee/Knoxville

ATTACH SAMPLE COPY OR DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION IF AVAILABLE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author/Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Publisher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Request order for:</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subscription to begin with current volume</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backfile: Microform or Paper (PLEASE CIRCLE)</td>
<td>Desired location:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standing order of multi-volume set or continuation</td>
<td>Main</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Music</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Need for the title:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Serial titles suggested for addition will be reviewed on the basis of the Selection Criteria outlined on the verso of this form. The requestor should comment on the asterisked (*) criteria and may respond to other criteria as appropriate. Attach additional pages as necessary for your comments.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requested by</th>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Signature of Departmental Library Representative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FOR LIBRARY USE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Publ. date, v. 1:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backfile available:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>microform $</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paper $</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reviews:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current microform subscription:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subscription agent:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RECOMMENDED ACTION: __________________________

APPROVED ACTION: __________________________

Date: __________________________

Return to Collection Development, 552 Hodges Library (phone: 974-4306)
SERIAL SELECTION CRITERIA

The following criteria are listed, insofar as is practicable, in priority order. Not all criteria will apply to all titles; however, it should be noted that they do apply to gifts as well as to purchased materials. Duplication of serial titles already received on campus will be avoided.

1. SUPPORT OF INSTRUCTIONAL, RESEARCH, AND SERVICE PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES.
   Factors to consider are: quality and reputation of the program, enrollment, level and number of courses offered, number of faculty or graduate students actively engaged in research in the field, interdisciplinary nature of program and serial. Selection of serials of a general or popular nature may be made on other bases.

2. ENHANCEMENT OF TOTAL COLLECTION.
   Consider deficiencies in the library collection and whether the title makes a new contribution to its subject field.

3. DEMAND.
   Consider probable intensity of use; large user population or emphasis on periodical literature in the discipline.

4. ACCESSIBILITY.
   Consider whether the title is available on campus; in the city, state, region, or country; or through the Center for Research Libraries.

5. INDEXING.
   Consider whether the title is included in abstracts and indexes in the Library system.

6. QUALITY.
   Factors to consider are: reputation of editors, contributors, publishers or sponsors. Reviews and faculty opinion will be helpful.

7. LANGUAGE OF PUBLICATION.
   Where English is designated in the Descriptive Guide to Development of the Collections as the primary language of collection, only the most important serials in other languages may be acquired.

8. COST.
   Cost includes not only the purchase price of the serial but also the ongoing expenses involved in record keeping, binding, etc. Cost should be considered in relation to other selection criteria.

The UT Library is a publication for the faculty and staff of the University of Tennessee, Knoxville. It is published twice a year by the University of Tennessee, Knoxville Libraries, 1015 Volunteer Blvd., Knoxville, TN 37996-1000. Angie LeClercq is editor; Martha Rudolph is assistant editor. Photos are by Nick Myers, UT Photography Center. Questions or comments should be directed to the Libraries' User Education office, 974-4273.

The University of Tennessee, Knoxville does not discriminate on the basis of race, sex, color, religion, national origin, age, handicap, or veteran status in provision of educational opportunities or employment opportunities and benefits. UT, Knoxville does not discriminate on the basis of sex or handicap in its educational programs and activities, pursuant to requirements of Title IX of the Educational Amendments of 1972, Public Law 92-318, and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Public Law 93-112, and the Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990, Public Law 101-336, respectively. This policy extends to both employment by and admissions to the University. Inquiries concerning Title IX, Section 504, and the Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990 should be directed to the Office of Affirmative Action; 403-C Andy Holt Tower; The University of Tennessee, Knoxville; Knoxville, Tennessee 37996-0144; or telephone (615)974-2498. Charges of violation of the above policy should also be directed to the Office of Affirmative Action.
The Libraries' Branches—Centers for Specialized Learning

THE UT LIBRARIES' branches devote considerable energy to the development and service of extensive primary research collections. Faculty and students from a plethora of disciplines find creative ways to use those collections. Material in all formats from maps to globes, to scrolled paintings, to manuscripts and ledgers make superior source material for scholars with imagination. The research projects described in the ensuing articles give a glimpse of the range and depth of teaching and research made possible. The synergy that takes place when faculty and students explore the world—its history, its flora, its art and cultures—through primary documents provides one raison d'être for these valuable and historic collections of materials.

The Agriculture-Veterinary Medicine Library*

When students take Professor Stephen Nodvin's class, Environmental Impacts to Natural Ecosystems, they learn how to tackle current environmental problems, and with the assistance of librarian Ann Viera they learn how to find resources through the library to write and present scientific papers.

The course attacks scientific issues of concern to our national parks and forests, such as global climate change, acid deposition, ozone depletion, and water resources impairment. Scientists who are actively conducting research in these areas present seminars, and the students review, research and present reports on course topics.

When Professor Nodvin taught the first course in 1989, Viera guest-lectured to the class about library resources and finding information in forestry and ecology. "The first time she spoke, I wished that the information she shared had been formally presented to me when I was a graduate student. I never had any formal training in it before," Nodvin said.

"I wanted students to learn how to incorporate this into their knowledge, and we have learned much from Ann about resources that are available. She has helped in showing students current indexes and made distinctions for their theses," Nodvin commented.

Library faculty strive to integrate information skills instruction into classes like Environmental Impacts to Natural Ecosystems. Strong library-faculty partnerships are important to developing responsive collections and services and have other benefits. For example, after working with the first class, Viera was motivated to write "Global Environmental Change: United States Policy and Research in the 1990s," a roadmap to research materials, published in the journal *RQ*.

The Agriculture-Veterinary Medicine Library (Room A-113, Veterinary Teaching Hospital) has a strong collection in agriculture; veterinary, comparative and human medicine; and related biological sciences. It has a wide-ranging audiovisual collection and an extensive reference collection.

For further information call Don Jett, Head, Agriculture-Veterinary Medicine Library, 974-7338.

*Vignettes by Karen Otis, Student Intern, User Education
"Music began as a religious expression, because to sing words was more uplifting than just saying them," Professor Steve Young of the Music Department commented on the origins of music.

Professor Young teaches music from all around the globe. The Music Department offers courses in 20th century music, Afro-American music, Brazilian music and rock history, just to name a few.

With almost 50,000 items in every format, the Music Library serves music and non-music majors.

Every day faculty use materials from the Music Library to teach their classes, including compact discs, a useful format for instruction and study because of the ease of going directly to a song or replaying a section. "Pauline Bayne, Head of the Music Library, was one of the first librarians to realize how important CDs are. She started buying them about six years ago," Young said.

Bayne notes other aids available to the music scholar: "Several special tools have been developed as strategies for finding music information. The UTK Song Index, the LIMIT feature of the online catalog, and our online tutorials are time-savers that people haven't yet discovered." The UTK Song Index, on microfiche, identifies sources for the words or music of more than 40,000 song titles.

The Music Library (301 Music Building) has a comprehensive collection of music and music literature, including books, scores, audio and video recordings, current periodicals, and microfilm.

For further information call Pauline Bayne, Head, Music Library, 974-3474.

Integrating architectural design and economic development in the Caribbean is the focus of Dr. Joseph Kersavage's students as they develop projects based on materials from the Map Library. "Our class creates designs that enable the natives on various islands to work in coordination with the visitors. Rather than put in a big, posh hotel that separates the natives from the tourists and produces antagonism, we use native materials and construction to build a community that combines local culture and stimulates commerce," Dr. Kersavage explained.

UT's map collection provides invaluable information to accomplish these goals by showing data on elevation, degree of forestation, quarries of lime or pumice materials for construction, and weather patterns.

Maps give a "snapshot" of a place, and they are not only for geographers and geologists but for almost any discipline, advises Jim Minton, Head of the Map Library.

The Map Library (Room 15, basement of the Hoskins Library) contains a worldwide collection of over 300,000 maps covering all subjects. Maps are received from the U.S. Geological Survey, Defense Mapping Agency, and the National Ocean Survey. Maps, atlases, globes, and books may be borrowed for reference, research, and teaching.

For further information call Jim Minton, Head of the Map Library, 974-4315.
Ann Lester's Tennessee Architecture class spent part of last semester investigating the architectural development of the UT, Knoxville campus. The Special Collections Library and the University Archives provided many of the books and documents essential to the research.

The project was designed so that students would develop the skill of using and interpreting primary research material such as wills, deeds, tax records, contracts, journals, newspaper articles, photographs, and drawings, in an effort to produce an accurate, carefully documented, social and physical history of University buildings.

By using the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps in Special Collections, the architecture class was able to reconstruct the University's architectural history. "The Sanborn Maps are one of the primary sources for historic preservation," noted James Lloyd, Head of Special Collections. "Students were able to trace a building's history using the archives and combine it with information found at the City and County Building," said Joe Rader, Head of University Archives. "The Archives has records dating back to 1808. And during the Civil War, somebody kept the archives safe while the University was closed and returned them when it was reopened."

"Recorded in the Minutes from the Board of Trustees stored in Archives, students were able to find records of property around the time University expansion began," said Lester. This led the students to look at land surrounding the University and to understand the growth and change that took place. Many other sources were used to develop the projects. Some of interest included the Yale Avenue Urban Renewal Project, the Thompson Photo Collection and interviews with members of families that once lived on these sites. As Professor Lester said, "Architecture is a social art that sets the stage for the rituals of life."

The Special Collections Library (2nd floor, west wing, of the Hoskins Library) is a repository of regional and local materials, Tennesseana, and other specialties, such as the legislative papers and mementoes of many Tennessee political figures.

For further information, call James Lloyd, Head of Special Collections, 974-4480.

The University Archives (Room 2, Hoskins Library) contains official records of the University; items published officially and unofficially by its units, departments, and agencies; and other materials that document University of Tennessee life.

For further information, call Joe Rader, Head of University Archives, 974-0048.
Are you ready for it? Do you need it?—Comprehensive Searching in the OLIS Catalog

by Steve Thomas, Bibliographic Database Librarian, Library Automation

OLIS is the acronym for the UT Libraries’ online library information system. OLIS contains three integrated online databases—acquisitions, circulation, and the online catalog.

The OLIS online catalog includes over 980,000 bibliographic records representing the collections for the Hodges Library and the branches. Those records were created over many years, and under the aegis of many different cataloging rules. The resulting patchwork made comprehensive searches difficult. Thus:

When you search in OLIS for “München” do you also retrieve all the titles entered under “Munich”?

When you search in OLIS for the composer “Tchaikovsky,” do you find all of his works listed under “Chaikovsky”?

When you search in OLIS under the subject “Atomic power,” do you find all the books listed under “Nuclear Energy”?

Until recently the answer to all of those questions was no. In the online catalog there was no thesaurus of “correct” terms and no process for linking the many variant forms of authors’ names and subject headings.

If comprehensive searching is important for your research, the Libraries’ new authority control software will make a difference to your accuracy, to your level of confidence, to your success.

Authority control is like a thesaurus of approved language and provides:

- a single, official name (or in library language an “established heading”) for each person, place or subject concept;
- an effective cross-reference structure leading— from an unused form of a name to an established heading; and
- between an established heading and other valid, related headings.

Each of these features improves the usefulness of the catalog.

MARK TWAIN? SAMUEL CLEMENS?

One of the older rules about the form of an established heading said, in effect: always use a person’s true, full name regardless of how that person is commonly known. While that rule was in use, all books written by Samuel Clemens under his pen name “Mark Twain” were cataloged using the heading: “Clemens, Samuel Langhorne, 1835-1910.” Under the “new” rule (which U.S. libraries have been using for about ten years), the established heading should identify a person as he or she is most commonly known—in this case, “Twain, Mark, 1835-1910.”

Because our catalog contains records created under both of these rules, both headings have been used. So, prior to automating authority control, to find all the books by this author you would have had to search OLIS twice—once, under “Twain, Mark, 1835-1910,” and again, under “Clemens, Samuel Langhorne, 1835-1910”—to assure comprehensive results.

After all these headings have been fully authorized, an author search for “Twain, Mark, 1835-1910” will yield a complete listing of all Mark Twain titles held by the Libraries, regardless of the heading under which it was originally cataloged. And an author search for “Clemens, Samuel Langhorne, 1835-1910” would retrieve the same records (see Example 1). Note the message: “Known as: Twain, Mark, 1835-1910.” This indicates that the catalog has automatically referred you from the older form to the newer form of the author heading.

Example 1. Under automated authority control, bibliographic records originally cataloged under different headings—in this example, “Twain, Mark, 1835-1910” and “Clemens, Samuel Langhorne, 1835-1910”—are brought together under a single “established heading.” The catalog also recognizes the user’s entry, “Clemens, Samuel Langhorne,” as a variant form of the established heading ("Known as: Twain, Mark, 1835-1910").
CROSS REFERENCES: "ECONOMICS" TO "INCOME"

The provision of a cross-reference structure between related, valid headings is seen most often in subject searches. The cross-reference structure of the OUS catalog provides a new option if the subject selected is known (because of our authority control processing) to be related to other subjects. To illustrate this, consider Example 2, which shows the initial citation screen for the subject "Economics."

Notice, in particular, the line "REF - see related headings." If this line appears, either on a citation screen such as this or on the display for an individual item, then the subject heading you have selected is known to be related to one or more other subject headings.

Entering the REF command brings up a screen such as Example 3. From this screen you may select any of these related headings, scan a list of citations, and view any records that are of interest.

Notice that the screen in Example 3 contains a line with another new command: "RET - return to last search." The RET command will redisplay the citation screen for the subject heading originally searched ("Economics" in this case). Thus, when you do a subject search, the catalog will automatically identify related subject headings and give you the option to browse without entering a new search—then allow you to return to your original search.

One word of caution is in order. Although the REF command will display related records, you may still wish to conduct additional searches.

For instance, assume that following the search for "Economics" and the use of the REF command you find the citations under the heading "Income" are of particular use to you. If you do a search for the subject heading "Income" you will find additional citations under headings "Income—Tennessee" or "Income—United States."

In general, our authority control processing will provide cross-references only at an initial level, for example between "Economics" and "Income," and not between subdivisions of one subject heading and subdivisions of another.

Look for these enhancements to the catalog in spring or early summer. And take advantage of them for more comprehensive searches.

Example 2. Authority control also provides cross-references to related headings. Enter the command "REF - see related headings" for a list of other subjects related to "Economics" (see Example 3, below).

Example 3. Browse through citations under these related headings. Then return to your original search ("Economics") via the "RET - return to last search" command.
There is a new common ground between libraries and campus computing centers, and no topic in this area is riper than the campus-wide information system (CWIS). In recent years, UT, Knoxville has put much effort and resources into building an electronic infrastructure—a campus network. At the same time, libraries have been developing electronic information resources. For UT, Knoxville, as with most universities, these complementary efforts are bearing fruit. However, as electronic resources proliferate and network users increase, there is a need for organization. From this necessity was born the CWIS concept.

What exactly is a CWIS? A simple, but comprehensive definition is: a single access point for electronic information on campus. A CWIS is a menu of information resources, which might include: the library’s online catalog, bibliographic databases such as Medline or the Magazine Index, full-text documents or issues of electronic journals, the campus phone directory, a calendar of current events and class schedules, or job postings. The CWIS offers a single environment, so that consumers of network information are not forced to waste time locating information and learning multiple systems.

Several universities have mounted a CWIS on their campus network, and anyone interested in test-driving a remote CWIS can do so if they have access to the campus network. The telnet addresses of several systems are given below. For example, to view the University of North Carolina’s CWIS, log onto VAX3 and issue the command; TELNET INFO.ASC.UNC.EDU then enter INFO when asked for a username.
Most scholars have an abiding interest in the several subjects to which they devote their life’s endeavor of research, teaching and writing. Generally, they will have gathered and gleaned the most important literature associated with their topic, and maintain it in computer or paper files in their work place. The problem arises: how to systematically update that information to keep abreast of current trends and developments.

The UT, Knoxville Libraries have developed an ALERT service for just that purpose. The Libraries have subject specialists who can develop profiles in over 1500 databases, with the cost for some, such as ERIC, running as low as $6 per month.

Together, Sandra Leach, Database Searching Coordinator for the University Libraries, and Dr. Daniel Schaffer of the UT Environmental Center worked on an ALERT. Dr. Schaffer is editor of The Forum, a quarterly journal dealing with policy issues relating to the environment and energy co-published by the University and Oak Ridge National Laboratory. For the book review section of The Forum he needs timely information on new books.

As Schaffer said recently: “We try to find books that are about to be published in the fields of energy, environmental science, technology, and economic development so we can get our hands on them just as they are published and have the book reviews in print within a short time after publication.” What Schaffer needed was a process that was “fast and systematic”. Previously he had laboriously read the New York Review of Books, come across material in other journals, and looked for announcements of books in publishers’ press releases. All this took time—and might fail to identify the important new work.

Schaffer came to the Libraries to have an ALERT service developed. As Leach describes ALERT: “A librarian assists the researcher in choosing the appropriate database of information on a particular subject. Usually on a monthly basis, occasionally on a daily basis, that information is updated. We run a standard profile against the newly-added information, and it gives the researcher the opportunity to look, in as timely a way as possible, at what is being added to a database in a particular field of interest.”

Leach says that the ALERT service is available to any faculty or staff member, and she encourages interested individuals to give her a call at 974-4936 to set up an appointment. The profile and databases will be selected, and, as Leach noted, the librarian will “evaluate the results for the first few alerts, and adjust the profile to produce more citations or fewer citations, as experience dictates.”

Sample Monthly ALERT Costs for Popular Databases

- BIOSIS: $14.95
- Books In Print: $7.95
- Chemical Abstracts: $10
- Compendex: $10.95
- ERIC: $4.95
- INSPEC: $15.95
- Medline: $5.25
- PAIS: $8.95
- Philosopher’s Index: $7.50
- PsycINFO: $5.95

Ishmael Reed Will Speak to Library Friends

Thursday, April 9, 4:30 p.m.
McClung Museum Auditorium

Ishmael Reed, noted novelist, poet and publisher, has been called an “archer of satire.” His intense, humorous parodies of Anglo-American culture are intended to incite critical controversy, and to wake the reader to the realities of the multicultural ethos of American literature.

Reed excels at farce, and has created a parade of counter-culture heroes from Bukka Doopeyduk of The Free-Lance to Raven Quickskill, his runaway slave in Flight to Canada, and Papa LaBas of The Last Days of Louisiana Red. In each of these works Reed explores the aesthetic of “Neo-HooDoo,” a mythic wellspring of the Afro-American past.

An afternoon with Ishmael Reed should prove stimulating and provide an appreciation for the fine elements of satire, parody, and humor prevalent in his writing.
Almost every day the UT, Knoxville Libraries make difficult choices amongst funding and policy options—whether to stay open weekday evenings to 1:30 a.m.; whether or not to circulate current journals; which journals to eliminate as journal prices escalate. Those choices are never made in a vacuum. The Faculty Senate Library Committee and the Dean's Student Advisory Committee are two important constituent groups providing Dean of Libraries Paula Kaufman with regular advice and counsel. She listens, as do her Associate Deans.

The Faculty Senate Library Committee is a constituent body appointed by the Faculty Senate and consisting of 20 members representing many diverse disciplines and colleges. As Professor Marian Moffett, the current Chair, noted, they “try to be an advocate for things having to do with the Libraries...as well as getting more visibility for the Libraries.” As to the recent Committee decision to recommend that current journals cease circulating, she noted: “We looked at the issue, we asked for circulation data concerning the number of overdue current journals, and considered the number of individuals competing for a relatively limited number of journals and being discouraged because they were not available...and it was a unanimous decision that this was what should be....”

Dean Kaufman relies on these two Committees to provide sage advice. As she noted recently, the Faculty Senate Library Committee “provides advice on budget priorities—from their perspective, what kinds of trade-offs would be advisable—and brings to my attention problems and issues that they’d like to see raised.” As to the Dean's Student Advisory Committee, Dean Kaufman feels that they “provide a student's perspective on library services and collections and tell me how they think things could be made better.”