EDITOR

May’s pastoral sights and sounds are upon us—bright sunshine, warmer days, beckoning golf courses and blooming vegetation. However, for many of us from Hoosier roots May’s breezes more often carry the distant murmur of roaring engines and the faint whiff of motor oil. I was ten years old when we moved to Indianapolis. It was about the same time when I first learned the meaning of the word, "rookie"—a word I still associate primarily with the drivers making their first appearance in the Indianapolis 500 Mile Race. Rookies walked a thin line. They were new to the track and, therefore, unknown quantities. Veteran drivers watched them carefully. Reporters kept close tabs on them too. Rookies’ mistakes often made sensational copy. Of course, since that time I have learned that the term applies equally to new recruits of various callings including, perhaps, newly-appointed journal editors.

Also making his first appearance in the masthead is Tom Whisman who is assuming the duties of Business Manager. Tom completed his M.L.S. at UT in 1985 and has worked in the Lawson McGhee Reference Department for the last nine years. His reputation as a crackajack reference librarian and a model of well-organized efficiency is exceeded only by his ability to create sinfully delicious gourmet cheesecakes which he sometimes brings to our staff’s social events.

Just before interviewing with the Executive Committee for this position I read an article by a past editor on the staff of Cornell University Press. She insisted that all good editors must be “lawyers.” I hadn’t thought of myself in quite that way before but I had to admit that the word struck a chord of recognition. Pseudospot editors, by definition, are pucky people. They care about the details. Misspelled words, incorrect punctuation, split infinitives, dangling participles and a myriad of other authors’ transgressions keep them awake at night.

Immediately after accepting the position of editor I ordered a copy of the new 10th edition of Herbrace. My old, well-thumbed copy suddenly seemed suspiciously inadequate.

Neophyte editors share at least one major concern with their more seasoned colleagues—the everlasting need for printable copy. In looking back over Barbara Dyer’s first issue I noticed her plea for statewide participation in contributing to this journal. Three years have passed but her message is worth echoing. TL can be only as good as its contributors. Regular columns, book reviews, membership lists, bibliographies and other similar information may add variety and interest. However, the articles that you take the time to write and send to us form the backbone of the publication. TL is your forum. It provides you with the opportunity to share your ideas, your plans and even your mistakes. If you need guidance or advice before you feel comfortable enough to publish, the editorial staff and the Advisory Board are willing to work with you.

Strange thoughts can run through the coffee-laden minds of editors who mull in the midnight sun for their own particular kind of gold. As I was reading Wills Reister’s submission on defining the service areas of public libraries I began to hear a refrain running between the lines (to the rhythm of a steam locomotive)—"But he doesn’t know the territory!!" Perhaps Professor Harold Hill could film-flam the citizens of River City, Iowa without knowing his territory but it should be a safe bet that Marian, the Librarian, knows hers. The article reminds us that if we don’t know who is out there how do we know we are serving them? We have to know our territories—that’s territory with a capital ‘T’ and that rhymes with ‘D’ and that stands for ‘Definingtheservicearea.’

Without the slightest remorse for such a convivial theoretical lead-in I would call out all seventy-six trombones to lead a parade in honor of Emily Nunn who has agreed to continue working for TL as Associate Editor. In the face of increased job responsibilities as Head of Acquisitions at Martin Marietta Energy Systems, Emily was dedicated enough to the interests of this organization to step in as interim editor and insure that the winter issue was edited and published on time. I feel fortunate, indeed, that she is choosing to remain on the staff.

Maintaining the quality of publishing standards set by Barbara and her staff will be a challenge. The new TLA Editorial Advisory Board which will serve in an advisory capacity to both the Newsletter and TL includes three former TL editors—Joan Worley, William Robinson and Barbara Dyer. The other three members are Annette Pitcher, Edith Craddock and William Prince. With the assistance of Emily, Tom, the regular contributors and the Advisory Board I look forward to presenting the members of TLA with the journal that will be timely, relevant and interesting. No new editor could ask for better help.

Sometimes, even a rookie wins one...
fore Easter, and TLA members who observed these holy days were unable to attend.

I am asking members of the Long Range Planning Committee and members of the By Laws Committee to take this matter under consideration so that we may avoid such conflicts in the future. I recommend that the dates of future conventions be scheduled so that they will not conflict with major religious festivals or holy days. If the Association follows this policy our conventions will be better attended and, more importantly, we will show respect for the feelings of TLA members who observe these holy days.

The subject of conservation of library materials is a growing concern for many librarians and certainly one of mine after attending a recent meeting of the College Library Committee on Preservation. This committee was appointed by Pat Battin, President of the Commission of Preservation and Access, to consider the role of small libraries in the national preservation program.

After an eighteen-month study sponsored by the Council on Library Resources, the Commission on Preservation and Access was established in 1986, to work through existing organizations in order to facilitate and encourage the institutionalization of preservation as a vital component of library and archive operations on a continuing basis.

How can we lend support to the Commission’s efforts to have literature of lasting importance published on alkaline paper instead of the acid paper now used? What steps can we take to preserve the significant body of literature printed on acid paper that is self-destructing between the covers of books in our libraries? These are some of the questions I hope the Association will confront in the months ahead.

David Kuehler

P-slips

With this issue, we are beginning a new feature in P-slips. Each quarter a library in the state, or a library’s special collection, will be highlighted. The first collection in the series will be Tusculum College in Greeneville. It was a newspaper article about Tusculum that brought this idea to the forefront. If you know of a library or special collection you’d like to see featured, let me know (Emily Nunn, Acquisitions Services, Martin Marietta Energy Systems, P.O. Box 2008, Oak Ridge, TN 37831-6280). I’m looking forward to hearing from you.

TLA is now a tax-exempt organization. Thanks to Linda Gill for her work on the project. She succeeded when many others had given up.

The White House Conference on Libraries and Information Science is tentatively scheduled for the spring of 1991. Our State Librarian and Archivist, Dr. Ed Gieves, is very active in planning the program. A Governor’s Conference will be held in Tennessee prior to the national conference. The House and Senate have given their approval to the WHCLS, but so far no money has been allotted. Please contact your senator and representatives to gain their support. (While you’re talking to them, “put in a plug” for LSCA funds.)

Spring 1989

Thanks to Carol Hewlett (chair), Judy Greeson, and Janice McDonnell who served as a TLA committee to promote National Library Week in Tennessee. The NLIW handbook they prepared was superior!

Lynda Hunt, Librarian at Northeast High School in Clarksville, recently won the Distinguished Classroom Teacher Award given annually by the Clarksville-Montgomery County Education Association.

A Distinguished Classroom Teacher was selected by the faculty at each school. The teacher association’s instruction and professional development committee narrowed the list of 21 teachers to three. Three out-of-town educators selected the overall winner, judging the candidates in six categories: personal teaching characteristics and outstanding qualities; professional leadership; united teaching professional involvement; participation in civic, community and political activities; letters of recommendation; and each nominee’s statement concerning “Teaching as a Way of Life.”

Lynda has been teaching in Clarksville for 15 years. She served as chair of Tennessee’s National Library Week in 1987.

Plans for a new library building at Memphis State University are “on the drawing board.”
Cartoon lovers, comic book enthusiasts, and Saturday morning cartoon fans have learned to create their own cartoons at Memphis public libraries this spring thanks to a grant from the Memphis Arts Council’s Target Stores Fanvision program. Professional cartoonists taught the free sessions which were offered at the Main Library and eight branch libraries during March and April.

Plans are already underway for the SELA/TLA Joint Conference to be held at the Opryland Hotel in Nashville, December 4-8, 1989. President-elect of SELA, Jim Ward, is serving as the conference manager. Others serving with Jim on the planning committee are Ernest Heard, Carolyn Wilson, Dianne Baird, Beverly Youree, Mary Glenn Hearne, Nancy Weatherman, Don Craig, Charles May, and Marion Kimbrough. The theme for the convention will be Southern Harmony: Libraries in Tune for the Future. What a terrific theme for the combination of SELA and the city of Nashville!

Recent programs at the Memphis/Shelby County libraries have been about the achievements of women, the availability of college loans and grants, creating a science project, resume writing, and Black History Month.

Public Relations Idea to Remember: Presenting awards and certificates is a good method for recognizing valuable library supporters and for bringing the library publicity.

Groundbreaking is slated this spring for the new Fairview Library building that will double book volume and expand by more than 10 times the current facility. The $204,000 building is scheduled for completion in the fall. The new library is in Wilson County where Janice Keck is the library director.

The Dickson County Public Library is offering a new service for all county residents who are age 60 and over. With the library’s new Sixty-Plus Library Card these patrons will be able to return their overdue books at no charge. The card does not take the place of the regular library card, but when presented with the overdue books, it does eliminate overdue fines. Librarian Suzanne Robinson says, “We are implementing this program because we feel that our older patrons should not have to worry about overdue library books and fines during times of illness, family crisis or poor weather conditions.”

A January article by Washington columnist Jack Anderson was about theft problems in libraries. He says, ‘Some library patrons, and maybe even some librarians, have taken freedom of information literally. In recent years, university and city libraries have had to step up their security with book markings that set off buzzers at the door and other devices that protect the lastest best sellers from being heisted by people who bypass the checkout counter. Now, the thievery has spread to the rare book collections, where a manuscript may be worth thousands of dollars and even first editions of well-known contemporary works are valued in the hundreds.

Recently, editions of books printed during the Civil War, rare religious manuscripts and the letters of notables have been stolen from libraries’ special collections.’

The American Library Association has appointed a security committee that will look into solutions for the problem.

Tennessee Librarian

Spring 1989

Lake City will provide $93,216 in funds to match federal and state grants for a new public library. The library will cost an estimated $282,216. Lake City has already spent $50,000 of the allotted money to purchase more than an acre of land on which the library will be built.

PEOPLE:

Mildred Batchelor, 13-year member of the Cleveland-Bradley County Library Board of Directors, has resigned. She served the last eight years of her tenure as chairman and has spearheaded many projects—the most significant of which was the construction of the new Cleveland Public Library. She will be succeeded as chairman of the library board by Evelyn Clowers.

Unicoi County Public Library has a new librarian, Lauren Byrd, who assumed her new duties January 10. She replaced Maxine Jones who resigned after serving 14 years.

Eleanor Johnson, Head of Business Services at the Knox County Public Library, has been appointed manager of the library systems automation circulation system project.

Judith Ricks, Vanderbilt University Medical Center Library, has been asked to chair a committee to prepare a directory for the North American Serials Interest Group.

Martha Ann Ross has been appointed head of Circulation at the Lawson McGhee Library in Knoxville.

The Campbell County Public Library Board has appointed Margaret Soreland to be the new library director of the Jacksboro Library. She has worked at the University of Kentucky library in serials and research.

For the 17th year, Miami University in Oxford, Ohio is presenting two management courses for librarians. Both courses are offered July 16-21, 1989. The Middle Management Program for Library Administrators includes the following topics: Roles and Responsibilities of Library Administrators; Interpersonal Skills; Interpersonal and Organizational Communication; Motivation; Results-Oriented Management; Diagnosing and Measuring Performance; and Managerial Challenges Ahead. The Advanced Management Program for Library Administrators includes: Your Interpersonal Style; Maximizing Your Interpersonal Effectiveness; Managerial Decision-Making and Problem Solving; Organizing Resources; Building Trust Within a Library Team; and Introducing and Implementing Change and Conflict Resolution. The fee for the AMP is $825 and for the AMP is $900. For more information contact Ms. Lori J. Beier, Center for Management Development, School of Business Administration, Miami University, 103-D Laws Hall, Oxford, OH 45056-1618. Telephone (513) 529-2312.

TENNESSEE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES SECTION

November 4, 1988

The Fall Conference of the TLA College and University Libraries Section was held November 4, 1988 on the campus of the Austin Peay State University. About 120 librarians attended. Randy Whitson, Chair of TLA CULS introduced John Butler, Austin Peay Vice-President for Academic Affairs, who welcomed attendees to the campus. David Parsley, CULS Vice-Chair and Program Chair, gave an introduction to the topic and speakers for "Academic Library Education in Tennessee: Current Status, Current Needs, Current Opportunities."
Dr. R. Wilburn Clouse, Vanderbilt University Library School, spoke about the current status of library education, noting that library schools need to find ways of increasing their visibility. Twelve library schools have closed in the past ten years. Among the reasons for closing are financial constraints, misunderstandings, restructuring of university research, LIS seen as "weak sister," LIS too service-oriented, mission not well defined, tuition/overall cost too high, and LIS leadership who could not survive politically. More librarians will be needed in the future, however, with several retirements expected in the next five years. Dr. Clouse suggested that library educators regroup by offering more courses oriented toward information science, online searching, technology, and preparation for school librarians. Librarians need to build a power image.

Dr. Gary Purcell, University of Tennessee, Knoxville GSLIS, discussed continuing education (CE) for librarians. Librarians must constantly learn in order to be prepared for change, particularly in the areas of technology and management. While the primary responsibility for CE rests with the individual, other providers include institutions where librarians work, the private sector, associations, and library schools. Programs will vary in terms of delivery format, length, and nature. Dr. Purcell favors a CE coordinating council in each state; Michigan has established such an office. Assessment of CE programs is important.

Jill Keally, University of Tennessee, Knoxville Library, focused on opportunities for staff training in an academic library. As distinguished from the more general staff development and the more individual-oriented continuing education, staff training refers to the imparting of job-specific skills. Ms. Keally cited the increased portfolio of paraprofessional duties as one reason for implementing systematic management training programs within the library. Her handouts included a staff training bibliography, an outline of training principles, and descriptions of staff development clearhouse materials.

Three reactors to the panel commented. Paula Kaufman, Dean of Libraries at UTK, described characteristics that she seeks in a librarian: flexibility, ability to analyze vision, ability to take risks and a desire to continue life-long learning; continuing education and staff development alone will not produce these qualities. Libraries will continue to rely on paraprofessionals as librarians acquire more specialized and managerial responsibilities. Ramona Maughon, Memphis State University, cited the positive impact of UTK's GSLIS courses being offered at MSU. Beverly Youree, Middle Tennessee State University, supported the distribution of GSLIS programs throughout the state. Discussion from the audience followed, including comments on the lack of qualified library science faculty, the advisability of reducing service hours rather than hiring non-MLS personnel, and the potential for expanded GSLIS course offerings.

Conference adjourned to lunch at Hartland Hills, followed by a business meeting. Randy Whitehead presided at the business meeting. He thanked all of the individuals who were involved with the program and local arrangements. Two CILS committees need members, Nominating and Membership. Interested volunteers should contact Randy.

Tamara Miller presented a resolution honoring Donald R. Hunt. The motion was accepted by acclamation as noted by a long applause.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

Linda L. Phillips
Secretary, CULS

TUSCULUM COLLEGE
GREENEVILLE

Not long after Samuel Adams was plotting revolution in Colonial America and helping to found a new nation, he contributed a book to a frontier college.

That little college, founded as Greeneville College in 1794, was the first college in the Southwest Territory. The school was renovated in the early 19th century for its library.

The book Adams donated is still there. It is among some 1,500 of the first 2,000 contributed volumes that have survived the years, including the ravages of the Civil War when soldiers tossed them all out the window.

The books are part of the Charles Coffin Collection in Tuscumal College's Marion C. Ewing Special Collections Library.

When the school was established, the first college presidents solicited not only donations for the operations but books for the library. Some books have doodles made by students in the 18th and early 19th centuries.

Cheo Treadway, director of library services at Tuscumal, said the presidents traveled on horseback and acquired the books in the settled areas of the United States, primarily New England and South Carolina. The oldest books are in Latin or Greek.


Many of the books bear the names of the original owners, the ones who donated the books.

Natural History by Pliny the Younger was printed in Venice. It was finished June 14, 1487. The book is called an incunabulum, a book printed in the first 50 years after Johannes Gutenberg invented the printing press around 1455.

The special collections also contain the Andrew Johnson Library and Museum, established in 1980 when Johnson's great-granddaughter donated his personal library. The books had been preserved at the family home through four generations.

Many of the books were inscribed by Johnson and members of his immediate family. The collection includes an 1812 family Bible and Johnson's personal, marked copy of the Constitution... and Articles of Confederation.

Greeneville is Johnson's hometown, and he served as a trustee of the college.

The special collections are open to the public by appointment.
Delivering E-Mail at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville

By William A. Britten and Marcia J. Myers

Electronic mail (E-mail) is quickly becoming an integral part of modern communications systems. At The University of Tennessee, Knoxville (UTK) E-mail technically began in 1986 when the OnTyme network started being used for interlibrary loan purposes. When the new central library was built, it incorporated a local area network which formed the basis for the E-mail system placed into use in February 1988 which now serves 75 staff in three locations using 45 microcomputers. The purpose of this report is to describe briefly the E-mail system at UTK, its advantages, disadvantages, the perceptions of typical users, and the future of electronic mail.

The Equipment and Communications

The Hodges Library electronic messaging system utilizes an array of Digital Equipment Corporation hardware which was installed during construction in 1986-1987. The building was wired with both Ethernet and twisted pair cables. There are over 800 connection boxes which enable network access from every Library faculty and staff desk, as well as 200 faculty studies and numerous graduate student carrels. The file server for the Library LAN is a DEC MicroVAX II with 456 Mb of hard drive storage space and 16 Mb of internal memory (RAM). Network users connect to the system from both Macintosh and IBM microcomputers, as well as DEC terminals.

Dial-in access is provided to enable remote users at campus branch libraries or home microcomputers to communicate with colleagues in the main Library. Also, the Library LAN is bridged to the greater campus network, allowing mail to be forwarded to and from other campus E-mail systems as well as over national networks such as BITNET and ALANET. The system is performing well with nearly 100 E-mail accounts and close to 20 concurrent users during peak periods. It is estimated that at least 25 people could be using the system concurrently without an unacceptable decline in response time.

The important characteristics of E-mail are the high speed transfer of textual information and a non-simultaneous mode in which both the sender and receiver of the information do not have to be present at the same time. Additional characteristics which affect E-mail communications are the non-hierarchical and non-regulated nature of the network and the sense of pseudo-community that networking in a large organization foster.

The Software

The UTK Library electronic messaging system is part of DEC's office automation software, ALL-IN-1. Access to the system is through password-protected accounts. Each user is assigned a "file cabinet" which automatically includes five "folders" which contain the messages. These folders are: INBOX for incoming, unread messages, READ where all messages go (at least temporarily) when they are read, CREATED which holds any written but unseen messages, OUTBOX where all sent messages go (again at least temporarily), and the WASTEBASKET for deleted messages. Users have the option of creating additional folders in order to categorize messages for longer term storage and future retrieval.

Messages can be easily transferred from folder to folder.

The system allows for many useful message-related activities:

* messages can be created, sent, read, printed, deleted
* users can reply directly to a read message
* received messages can be forwarded to additional users
* entire messages or the text only (without memorandum header) can be filed in other folders
* documents can be attached and sent with a cover memorandum, or detached from a read memorandum and filed separately
* users can reply automatically to incoming messages (if they are on vacation for example)
* distribution lists can be created which allow for broadcasting memos to specific groups of users
* the "file cabinet" can be indexed in a way that allows for sophisticated retrieval of documents by keyword
* messages can be marked for delivery at a later date
* incoming mail can be received from other campus E-mail systems
* a shared information area allows for "bulletin board" type messages to all users

Every message sent must have an identifiable sender and receiver. The identification provided by ALL-IN-1 is the first and last name and the title of the individual. The system maintains the integrity of messages by not allowing messages that have been sent (or received) to be edited by either the sender or receiver. Additionally, documents created on a microcomputer word processor can be ported to the MicroVAX (in ASCII format) and imported into the E-mail system for distribution.

Disadvantages and Advantages

E-mail at UTK is currently used to exchange routine memorandums among individuals or groups, to distribute minutes and agendas of committee meetings, to delegate tasks and maintain a record of assignments, as a means of night staff communicating with day staff, and as a way of brainstorming ideas electronically among individuals or groups ("idea mail").

While E-mail is fairly easy to learn, it does require some training and staff who have computer anxiety might have some difficulties in learning E-mail. The system does not handle graphics. Another difficulty is that users must sign on to the system to see if mail is waiting. If users do not use E-mail in a timely way, many of the benefits of E-mail's speed in communication will be lost. Probably, the biggest disadvantage of the system is the set up cost.

Bobbie Painter, UTK's Supervisor of Circulation Collections recently taught herself to use E-mail. She now checks E-mail at least once a day to see if there are any messages. Bobbie finds the "bulletin board" featuring messages of general information "very helpful." She believes E-mail is an easy way to communicate, especially with people who are difficult to get in touch with by telephone. "E-mail is one aspect of microcomputer usage at UTK. I enjoy the use of microcomputers and they have made my life easier in many ways."

One of the most important advantages of E-mail is the speed of communication. E-mail has the capability of providing immediate access to communications regardless of distance. The speed with which communications can take place can improve productivity. Incomplete telephone calls are eliminated. The turn around time between a message and an answer is greatly reduced. E-mail permits a receiver to respond to messages as soon as they are received.

Joe Rader, Head of UTK's Circulation Services, finds E-mail the perfect vehicle for sending short, timely messages. It is also an effective tool for keeping in touch with what has been happening when you are not at UTK. After a recent week's vacation, Joe returned to find 29 E-mail messages awaiting his attention.

The circulation day and even-
Bobbie Paine finds the bulletin board very helpful.

ing/weekend staff regularly use E-mail to communicate with each other so Joe and his supervisors are well informed on all significant events in Circulation Services. In a large library like UTK, regular paper mail takes at least a day to deliver and reaching people by telephone is somewhat difficult. Joe finds it convenient that E-mail messages can be sent or read at anytime. Joe thinks that E-mail is "wonderful and has improved my productivity. It is the best tool for expeditious communication in a large organization that we have available to us."

Another advantage of E-mail is the fact that the same message can be sent to many individuals, eliminating a considerable amount of clerical work. Messages no longer have to be typed, duplicated, folded, put in envelopes, and addressed. E-mail also provides flexibility in management of files. The receiver has immediate control over all messages and whether they are to be printed in hard copy, destroyed, or filed.

Paula Kaufman became Dean of Libraries at UTK on August 22, 1988. By the end of October Paula had sent or received 800 E-mail messages. She uses E-mail several times a day to send to or receive messages from staff members and colleagues in other institutions. Paula and a colleague at a distant institution recently used E-mail to write a joint grant proposal. She finds E-mail a convenient secretary while she is out of town. When she returned from a recent three-day trip, 18 messages were waiting for her attention. She was able to answer all these messages on a Saturday so the receivers would have the information first thing on Monday morning. Paula likes to use E-mail to get a quick response to items before they get buried on her desk. She believes that "E-mail has really made a difference in the way we do our work, and I can't imagine working without E-mail."

The Future of E-mail at the UTK Libraries

It is reported that there are now more than five million users of E-mail in North America. In the future E-mail is likely to become a standard method of communication at home and at work. It has been little more than 9 months since the start-up of the UTK library E-mail system. As more workstations and user accounts are added, and as E-mail campus-wide becomes more commonplace, we envision several future applications for the system. For example, the UTK teaching faculty have already expressed a desire to incorporate E-mail into the book selection process. Also, the system may prove useful for some type of reference service to faculty. Finally, E-mail has already begun to cause changes in Library procedures and work habits of staff. For example, the process of requesting, authorizing, and ordering equipment or supply items has been greatly speeded up, with the added benefit that each person in the process can automatically store an electronic record of what was requested and ordered (or not authorized). Additionally, E-mail has greatly facilitated cooperation among branch libraries.

In conclusion, E-mail is almost always characterized by those who use it as being extremely useful and quite addictive. The ways in which E-mail is changing, and will change, the communication habits and patterns in UTK libraries are not completely known at this time; but a change is inevitable. E-mail has arrived at UTK and is delivering!

"I can’t imagine working without E-mail."—Paula Kaufman

REFERENCES


Photographs credit: The University of Tennessee, Center for Educational Video and Photography.
The Definition of service area:
or, if you don’t know who they are how do you know what they need?

Willa Reister

The concept of the service area is used constantly in public library work. Most of us have a working definition that serves our purposes. If asked we would probably define the service area as the community dependent on a specific library. Twice in the last year I have worked on projects where this vague definition was not enough. We needed boundaries for the area and precise numbers for the population. Establishing these boundaries and numbers was an interesting process in both cases.

The first time that the need for a precise definition arose was when a committee at Knox County Public Library was asked to do a study of the branches. Helen Grant, Head of Branch Services, chaired the committee. Ann Prentice, then Director of the Graduate School of Library and Information Science at the University of Tennessee/Knoxville, served as consultant. The committee devised a plan for defining service areas for the sixteen branches in terms of the seventy-nine census tracts in the county. Making the connection between the service areas and the census tracts would accomplish two tasks. First, we would have the population numbers necessary for the traditional measure of performance such as circulation per capita and percent of population registered. Second, we could learn a great deal about the characteristics of the population in the service area of each branch. The Metropolitan Planning Commission had descriptions of the populations of each tract updated to 1986. They were able to give us population projections, age distributions, household income averages, and education levels.

Willa Reister is the Coordinator for the Area Resource Center-Knoxville located at the Lawson McGhee Library, 505 West Church Street, Knoxville 37902.

The committee decided that borrowers registration cards would provide the most accurate source of information about where patrons live. Grant and Prentice calculated what portion of each branch’s registration file would have to be tallied to provide a statistically significant sample. In the smallest branches it was necessary to count all the registrations while the larger branches needed samples of 400-500. The chosen number of registrations in each branch were examined. Their addresses were translated into census tract numbers. This was difficult because there were many streets on registration cards that did not exist in 1980 when the last street index to the census tracts was published. Also, in the fastest growing area, 80% of the streets were not on the index. Workers had to consult a current map of the county marked with the census tract number. Many census tracts were served by more than one branch. The population of the shared tracts was prorated among the branches serving it. If, for example, the total sample of registrations included one hundred for tract 1, and thirty of these were registered in branch A and seventy in branch B, 30% of the population of the tract was assigned to branch A and 70% to branch B. It took one hundred seventy-six person-hours to calculate which branches serve which tracts.

This tremendous effort provided some useful information. For example, average median years of education ranged from 10.2 at one branch to 14.2 at another. The percent of college graduates ranged from 4.2% to 38.9%. The smallest service area had only 4,076 people and the largest had 38,743. Two service areas were projected to exceed 41,000 by 1991. We learned that some census tracts were well represented in the registrations while others were seldom seen. The second time that a need for a precise definition of service areas came was when the Tennessee State Library and Archives appointed a task force to develop standards for the public libraries in the state. No one could justify putting a library adequate for Cookeville in Sunbright, or vice versa. Defining optimum collection size, number of hours, building size (almost every criteria we could think of) depended on the size of the population served, but, how to define service areas and populations? It was easy in the forty-five counties with single libraries supported by the counties. The population of the county was the service population of the library. The rest of the counties presented problems of varying complexity. After a long and interesting discussion of how to cope with these anomalies the committee members adjourned to think about solutions.

Sandra Nelson, Assistant State Librarian and head of the task force, attended a meeting on collecting statewide public library statistics. She found that the determination of library service areas was a prime area of concern for many participants. She came back with the following formulas:

A. COUNTRIES WITH ONE COUNTY LIBRARY

The entire county will be considered the service area. This category includes county libraries with branches. Branches are defined as libraries that report to the central library, not directly to the library board

B. COUNTRIES WITH MORE THAN ONE INDEPENDENT LIBRARY

In these counties there is more than one library reporting to the county library board. The service areas are determined by assigning a proportionate share of the population not directly served by a library to each library. An area is “directly served” if it is in a city with a library.

Populations are apportioned by:

1. Calculating the total population “directly served” in the county.
2. Calculating the percentage of the “directly served” population which is served by each library.
3. Calculating the total population not included in the “directly served” population.
4. Assigning to each library a percent of the not “directly served” population equal to the percent it has of the “directly served” total.
5. Adding the results of step 4 to the population served by each library.

Sandra Nelson illustrated her calculations with Dyer County. (See Example 1, p. 16)

C. COUNTIES IN WHICH THERE ARE ONE OR MORE INDEPENDENT LIBRARIES AND ONE OR MORE LIBRARY SYSTEMS

The library service area will be calculated as in B above. However, the population served by all libraries within the library system will be considered as single population figure. (See Example 2, p. 16)

D. CITIES WITH LIBRARIES/ LIBRARY SYSTEMS FUNDED WHOLLY WITH CITY MONEY

The population of the city will be considered to be the library service area. The population of the city will also be included in the service area of the county library in such an instance.

EXAMPLE

COUNTY: GREENE
TOTAL POPULATION: 56,500
EXAMPLE 1

COUNTY: DYER
A. TOTAL POPULATION: 34,600
B. TOTAL POPULATION IN INCORPORATED CITIES 19,080
C. TOTAL POPULATION IN UNINCORPORATED AREAS (A - B = C) 15,520

<table>
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<th>Cities</th>
<th>D. Population</th>
<th>E. % of Incorporated Population (D = B = E)</th>
<th>F. Portion of Unincorporated Population (E x C = F)</th>
<th>G. Service Area Population (D + F = G)</th>
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<td>Dyerberg</td>
<td>15,670</td>
<td>82.1</td>
<td>12,742</td>
<td>28,412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newbern</td>
<td>2,750</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>2,250</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trimble</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>528</td>
<td>1,198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTALS</td>
<td>19,080</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>15,520</td>
<td>34,600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXAMPLE 2

COUNTY: WILLIAMSON
A. TOTAL POPULATION: 72,100
B. TOTAL POPULATION IN INCORPORATED CITIES 35,730
C. TOTAL POPULATION IN UNINCORPORATED AREAS (A - B = C) 36,370

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cities</th>
<th>D. Population</th>
<th>E. % of Incorporated Population (D = B = E)</th>
<th>F. Portion of Unincorporated Population (E x C = F)</th>
<th>G. Service Area Population (D + F = G)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Franklin (main)</td>
<td>18,500</td>
<td>64.7</td>
<td>23,531</td>
<td>46,451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairview (branch)</td>
<td>6,620</td>
<td>23,120</td>
<td>23,531</td>
<td>46,451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brentwood</td>
<td>12,610</td>
<td>35.3</td>
<td>12,839</td>
<td>25,449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTALS</td>
<td>35,730</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>36,370</td>
<td>72,100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Spring 1989

There are two libraries in Greene County: The Mosheim Public Library receives no county funds. Therefore, the service for the Mosheim Public Library is 1,950, the population of the city of Mosheim.

The second library in the county is the Greeneville-Greene County Library. It receives both city and county funds. Because the residents of Mosheim are county residents and pay county taxes, they are eligible to use the Greeneville-Greene County Public Library. Therefore, the entire population of 56,500 is considered to be the Greeneville-Greene County Public Library service area.

At the present time these formulas are in a draft stage. Librarians and library board members across the state are field testing the formulas. They are plugging in the numbers for their communities and checking the results against reality.

Having gone through the process of defining service areas and populations twice, with two sets of skilful colleagues, we can make a few generalizations. If a population is served by two libraries, we should be aware that we might be providing an expensive duplication of services. Historically there may have been a need for two libraries where now one would do. At one time county library service may have been inadequate. A community may have believed that it needed its own library to provide adequate service for its citizens. Since then county library service may have improved. It may be time to combine city and county libraries. Both Community A and Community B may once have been thriving shopping centers. Now there is a new road, a new Kmart, and everyone shops in community B. It may be time to close the library in community A. Closing a library is never easy but using service population numbers to calculate cost per circulation can help everyone involved understand when it is time. Monitoring service areas and populations can alert us to a need for a change in the way we deliver library service.

The more precise the definition of the service area the more useful it is. For example, in the calculation of service areas in a county with more than one independent library (B above) specific areas outside the cities are not assigned to any library. For the standards task force the apportionment by percentage was enough. For those responsible for providing service to the county such a no man's land can be a hazard. Knowing which schools, businesses, or community centers fall into each library's purview can avoid duplication of services and, more importantly, eliminate the chance that an area will slip between two libraries and be ignored.

An increased awareness of service areas and populations should have an influence on funding. Expenditure per capita is a useful measure of funding levels if the population of the service area is calculated accurately. Perhaps it should be used instead of a specific number of dollars in measuring maintenance of effort. Decisions about local investments should be influenced by an awareness of service area and population. Deciding on the size of a new library building is a difficult decision for members of a community. Frequently they take the funds available, divide by the cost per square foot, and live with the quotient. Instead they could see that the size of their population justifies developing a collection of a given size, offering programs of a specific range, and constructing a building of specific dimensions tailored to their community's needs.

Some of us shy away from a definition of the service area because we fear that identifying some citizens as part of our service population suggests that others are not included. Establishing service areas does not limit the freedom of patrons; rather, it helps define the job for those providing library service. Imagine the whole state divided into service areas with a public library in the center of each. The library staff moves its eye constantly over the area. Are the children at the Edithetra School receiving...
information on the summer reading program? Are the members of the Business and Professional Women getting their yearly tour of the Business and Industry collection? Is the service area getting service?

Editor's note: the author and committee members who are working on refining the forum to use in defining service areas wish to emphasize that this is a preliminary report requiring further evaluation and a followup report to be published at a later date.

Tennessee Librarian

ALA Convention - LIRT

The Library Instruction Round Table needs materials for their booth at this year's ALA convention in Dallas. If you would like to contribute please get in touch with Len Kung, Social Science Reference Dept., The Library, California State University, Sacramento, 2000 Jед Smith Drive, Sacramento, CA 95819. Copies are due before June 12th.

Photocopy Delivery Service: A Pilot Study Conducted at UTK Library

by Earl T. Bush

Public service librarians have built a reputation on providing substantial bibliographic assistance in the identification of library materials. Often, however, the user is left alone to find the document in the library. For researchers, even those familiar with library procedures and policies, the steps involved in identifying an appropriate source, locating it, finding the information, and using that information can be time-consuming and frustrating. Academic libraries have been slow to respond to the needs of users for retrieval of known items and, over the past twenty years, a variety of document delivery systems have been developed. The term document delivery has been used to refer to interlibrary loan services in general and, more specifically, to the electronic transmission of documents.

In Fall 1987, The University of Tennessee, Knoxville (UTK) Library conducted a pilot study for the first phase of document delivery service, the Photocopy Delivery Service (PDS). This service is designed to place materials in the user's hand without requiring him or her to visit the library. Offered to UTK faculty and graduate students, the purpose of the PDS is to retrieve copies of documents held by the UTK libraries in an efficient and timely manner. Specific details on time required to process and deliver materials are not available in library literature, however, they are useful for planning a delivery service.

Librarians at other institutions have reported on the nature and impact of their document delivery operations. In an analysis of the University of Colorado document delivery service, Dougherty pointed out that the service saved one of the university's most valuable resources—the time of its faculty.1 The Georgia Institute of Technology Library reported that in its fee-based service, LENDS, the document delivery component accounts for the largest portion of business.2 At Auraria Library in Denver, an Information Retrieval Service is based in the Telephone Reference Unit. Its customers are almost evenly divided among faculty, general public/businesses, and students.3 Baldwin and Dickey at The University of Wyoming see their document delivery service as an effective way to meet faculty research needs and to use indirect cost funds to affect individual research projects visibly and directly.4

Centered in the Interlibrary Loan (ILL) unit of Reference and Information Service Department, the PDS depends upon trained student library assistant to retrieve and copy requested materials. Photocopied materials are normally ready for pickup or delivery on weekdays within 24 hours of request. Copied materials are held for pick up in ILL and delivered to an individual's department or sent though campus mail, depending upon requester's directions.

In order to test proposed PDS procedures, a pilot project was designed. For the pilot study the service was marketed to faculty and graduate students in selected departments, representing disciplines in the humanities, sciences, and social sciences. Users were charged a $2.00 service charge plus $.10 per page for each citation. Careful records were kept of the number of requests received and filled along with staff time required to provide various portions of the service.

Charges were billed to a departmental account or the user paid upon picking up the articles. The service charge was not intended to cover total costs; it was calculated to cover the cost of the student library
Spring 1989


STATISTICS ON PHOTOCOPY DELIVERY SERVICE
FALL QUARTER, 1987

TOTAL ITEMS REQUESTED
TOTAL ITEMS RETRIEVED AND COPIED
FILLED WITHIN 24 HOURS
FILLED IN MORE THAN 24 HOURS
NOT ON SHELF WHEN CHECKED OUT
TOTAL ITEMS NOT FOUND
ORDERS CANCELLED
NOT HELD BY UTK (Referral to ILL)

AVERAGE TIME REQUIRED PER ITEM (Before Delivery)
Pick up request; attach to form; locate call number 2.84 minutes
Retrieve from shelf 5.83 minutes
Make photocopy 4.14 minutes
Prepare bill and package 2.84 minutes

DELIVERY
TOTAL TIME REQUIRED PER WEEK
SLA (3 hrs/week)
COORDINATOR (2 hrs/week)
(Trainging and Consultation for items not on shelf)

DELIVERY METHODS
ORDERS DELIVERED
CAMPUS MAIL
HAND DELIVERED
PICKED UP

Orders may represent one or more citations.
LAPST AT CHATTANOOGA PL.

LAPST, the infant/toddler storytime sponsored by Chattanooga-Hamilton County Public Library has been highly successful. The weekly sessions meet for six consecutive weeks. Parents must register their children in advance and bring their "laps" for their children to sit on. This program is based on parent/child interaction in twenty-to-thirty-minute sessions. The programs feature songs, music, fingerplays and, of course, stories. Parents are given "homework" sheets containing a bibliography based on each day's program with fingerplays and a craft to do at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Santa Visit Libraries in Chattanooga

Mr. and Mrs. Santa visited storytimes in Chattanooga this past December. An international flair could also be found at the Japanese, English, German and French Christmas programs. Afternoon Adventure Club kids enjoyed the "Cajun Night Before Christmas" told by Kathy Wood.

All of the following ideas were submitted by L. Jeanne P. Powers, Children's Librarian at Bristol Public Library. Thank you Jeanne. Keep those ideas coming!

Summer Reading for Time

Last year, we decided to change our Summer Reading Club a bit and allow the children to earn rewards based on the time spent reading instead of using the number of books or pages read. Each child was given six cards with "I read for ___ minutes this week," printed on one side. The child could turn in one card per week or turn them all in at the end of the program. This way children who were on vacation or were not able to get to the library for the weekly meetings could participate. We found this to be more satisfactory for several reasons: children stopped picking only thin books or books with few words per page to read and were willing to try longer books; slower readers (especially beginning readers) were able to take part; and the children seemed to enjoy reading more, instead of rushing through books. Pre-readers had books read to them and did go by the number of books.

Orphan Prizes Used Up

We also decided to do our prizes differently. We had a lot of odds and ends left over that were nice prizes but hadn't been used because we weren't sure which child would most enjoy it and we didn't have 45 of one item to give to every child. So we put all the prizes in the display case and numbered each one. (Smaller prizes, such as multi-colored balloons, were put in clear plastic bags along with other small treats.) Each child then listed, in order, the three prizes s/he liked best. At the end of the program, the child who chose Prize #10 and had read the most that received the prize; the other children wanting that prize would get their second or third choice. In case a child read very little and picked popular prizes, we had a pick-a-prize box from which another prize could be chosen.

Win "Prizes" for reading mystery books

We had used "Prize Books" to good advantage. We hide "Prize Books:" stickers or cards in some books in the library (often Caldecott or Newbery winners) and if a child finds that books and reads it, a small prize is awarded. (Most Famous Costume," "Most Pe- line Costume," "Spookiest Costume," "Most Famous Costume," etc.) We have had apple bobbing to great success: we buy apples with stems and attach strings to the stems. When it comes time to "bob," the other end of the string is tied to a stick held by an adult. The child has 60 seconds to try to take a bite out of the apple (no hands). Win or lose, the child is given the apple to take home. If he/she succeeds in biting it, a small additional prize is awarded. We also use a "Feed the Werewolf" game. We have a large (3" x 2") piece of cardboard decorated with a drawing of a large, friendly-looking wolfman. The mouth has been cut open, and the children try to toss a dog chew bone into the mouth.

TIDBITS

Collected by Shelley Worman

Getting Out the Children's Vote!

Washington County Library took advantage of pre-election interest and let the children vote on a portable voting machine for their favorite books. Nellie Harnsab, Children's Librarian, took the machine from school to school to record the votes.

Linda Hommend Biglitz City Public Library Children's Librarian, invited the newly elected public officials to her November and December storytimes for preschoolers and school age children to talk about their roles in government. Each politician read a favorite children's book.

Christine Gavin asked that the County Election Commission bring their voting machine for the children to "vote" for President at the Cleveland Public Library.

Memphis P.LS Recruiting

Connie Pottle, Youth Service Coordinator at Memphis-Shelby County Public Library is actively recruiting children's librarians. She has already visited Illinois and Dallas, Texas in her search.

YA Services - It's never too late!

Approximately 75 librarians attended a special workshop at Memphis-Shelby County Public Library on young adult services. Susan Madden, current President of YASD, presented the well received program.

Spring 1989
This seventh annual Tennessee Bibliography lists books for 1988 published about Tennessee or by Tennessee authors, including some previously omitted. Government publications and pamphlets are generally omitted. Children’s books are designated by an asterisk. Annotations are used to identify, in case the title does not, why the work was included. Nashville Room staffer Laura Reinhert assisted.

Mary Glenn Hearne, Chair
Public Library of Nashville/Davidson County
Genevieve Gebhart
Metro Nashville Public Schools (Retired)
John David Marshall
Middle Tennessee State University
Beth E. Sanderbeck
Knox County Public Library
Heather Tankersley
Memphis/Shelby County Public Library and Information Center

TENNESSEE BIBLIOGRAPHY

1988


Blevins, Jerry. Union Primitive Baptist Church Book, 1821-1888. Hixson, AL: Blevins (P.O. Box 4417 35815-4417), 1987. 126 pp. $27.00. Church is located in Marion County, TN.


Meredith was in practice as a teaches/researcher at the University of Tennessee, Memphis.


Tennessee author and Vanderbilt graduate lives in Knoxville.


Dykes is a columnist for The Knoxville Journal.


Eberly is a writer of his famous father, Merle Travis.


Faxon, Folktales and Favorites of the Cumberland County, Tennessee, Crossville: Cumberland County Historical Society (PO Box 1001 38557), 1988. 59 p. $25.00.


Includes discussion of the SCLC's role in Memphis.


Surveys churches in Sullivan County, Tennessee.


Gamble is a former teacher and principal in both Robertson County and Nashville tells of hard times growing up during the Depression in Robertson County, Tennessee.


The author is a former resident of Nashville.


Highlander School was located in Grundy County, TN.


The author resides in Nashville.


Spring 1989


Sei in an East Tennessee town is this Hagan's fourth novel.


A biography of the founder of Louisiana Manufacturing Company and Worth Co. of Tulisahoma, Tennessee.


Hammer is a Professor at The University of Tennessee Center for the Health Sciences.


The authors reside in Nashville.


The author resides in Soddy-Daisy, Tennessee.


There is as much on the arms covered.


Includes stories of the First Ladies from Tennessee.


Nashville author Hillion writes a profile of Al Gore, Jr.


Howe's Haze Place: Notes on Literature and History.

Amer. is a Memphis State University professor.


Yest served in the Tennessee legislature and the Grand Lodge of Tennessee and was closely silled with Andrew Jackson.


The story is set in Nashville and East Tennessee where the author was born.


The author resides in Nashville.


Tennessee Librarian

Spring 1989


Available through Yoknapatawpha Press in Oxford, Mississippi. This work is on a Memphis artist.


Strobing, native of Clayton, Tennessee, became a Pulitzer-novelist.

Picking, Samuel F. Continuing Education. Hanover, CT: University Press of New England, 1986. 160 pp. $8.95. Former Nashvillian includes chapter about razing his mother's Nashville attic for the "generations who have disappeared to the upstate."


The authors all practice at Vanderbilt University Medical Center in Nashville.

Puzes, C.J. Tennessean County Maps. Puzes Place, Lynden Station 01. County Maps, 1988, 144 pp. $17.90.


Chattanooga Native.


The Life of Andrew Jackson. New York: Harper & Row, 1988. 412 pp. $27.95. This work is a condensation of his 3-volume biography of Andrew Jackson.


Tennessee Librarian

Spring 1989


Texas Librarian


Taylor has numerous Tennessee ties.


The author is Germaine Conaway Vanderbilt, Professor of English emeritus, Vanderbilt University.


Analysis of medical ethics by a Vanderbilt professor.


Guide to library placement availability

The 1989 "Guide to Library Placement Sources" is now available from the American Library Association Office for Library Personnel Resources (OLPR). OLPR compiled the listing for the 1989 "Brower Annual of Library and Book Trade Information" and issues the guide as a handout for job seekers who wish to know where to find library and information-related position vacancies and openings.

Included in the publication are telephone joblines, national and state job referral services, library school placement bulletins and services, and special sections on overseas employment contacts and using information skills in nonlibrary settings. Employers will also find the information useful for advertising job vacancies.

When requesting copies, please enclose 75¢ (per copy). Send orders to: "GUIDE," ALA/OLPR, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611. Organizations wanting to order multiple copies should request discount information from above address.
GENEALOGY


Boyce, Reba Byars. Monroe County, Tennessee Chancery Court Records 1812-1887. Athens, TN: Boyce (P.O. Box 418 75065), 1986. 515 pp. $32.00. Paper.


Cemeteries Records of Fentress County, Tennessee. Jamestown, TN: Mable R. Wheeler (P.O. Box 268 38356) 1988. 450 pp. $35.00.


Durrett, Jean M. and Yolanda G. Reid. Robertson County Tennessee Abstracts of Chancery Court Loan Papers, 1844-1872. White House, TN: The authors (R. 1, Box 293 37188), 1988. 166 pp. $17.50.

Spring 1989


1850 Hickman County, Tennessee Census, Lyles, TN: Lyle & Son Publishing Company (Rt. 1, Box 182 37098), 1988. $28.75.

Ferguson, Herman. Descendants of James and Elizabeth Fleming Ferguson, Bedford (New Marshall County) Tennessee, Rocky Mount, NC. The author (600 Chad Drive, 27703), 1988. 135 pp. $16.00.


Haul, Dennis Dohler and James E. Garrett, Jr. Tombstones Inscriptions of Chesterman County, Tennessee. Oxford: Heritage Committee (Route 4, Box 244 37015), 1988. 231 pp. $18.00.


The Civil War Tax Assessment Lists, 1862. Murfreesboro: The author (1014 N. Tennessee Blvd. B-1 37130), 1988. $60.00 (the set). Also available in individual county booklets for $3.50 each.


Descendants live primarily in Tennessee, Texas and California.


This is a Tennessee-based family.


Spring 1989

Smith, Blanche Elise and Diana Smith Chooser. An Elizabethton Family History. Johnson City, TN. The authors (Diana S. Chooser, Re: J. 12, Box 37607), 1981. 223 pp. $25.00. Paper.

The Ellumen family settled in Greene County, Tennessee.


Temple, David H. Stories in Stone, Jefferson County, Tennessee Cemeteries. 2 vols. Maryville, TN. The author (PO Box 736750), 1988. $15.00 each.

Upshaw, Eugene, The Upshaw Family of Knox County, Virginia and Ohio. Virginia: The Jefferson Line (The First 350 Years), Farragut, TN. The author (1221 S. Fox Dr., Box 3979), 1988. $15.00. Paper.


Gibson County, Tennessee Vital Statistics, South Fulton, TN: Walker (P.O. Box 159, 38257), 1988, 100 pp. $9.00. Marriage from May 12, 1821 - March 3, 1883 & births in 1881.


Wadeley, Cloudsedge and Diana Smith Chooser. An Elizabethton Family History, Johnson City, TN. The author (Diana S. Chooser, Re: J. 12, Box 37607), 1981. 223 pp. $25.00. Paper.

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Gibson County, Tennessee Vital Statistics, South Fulton, TN: Walker (P.O. Box 159, 38257), 1988, 100 pp. $9.00. Marriage from May 12, 1821 - March 3, 1883 & births in 1881.


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Gibson County, Tennessee Vital Statistics, South Fulton, TN: Walker (P.O. Box 159, 38257), 1988, 100 pp. $9.00. Marriage from May 12, 1821 - March 3, 1883 & births in 1881.


TENNESSEE REVIEWS

In this book, Paul Binding, a native of England, encounters the South as it is and the South as it was not only literally but also as both worlds are transformed in the imagination by the writer. A landscape transformed by literature is fascinating to the outsider.

Separate Country: A Literary Journey through the American South, by Paul Binding, 1989, 195p. $25.00 (cloth); $14.95 (paper)

This book, Paul Binding's account of a six month encounter with the South in 1978 and his conversations with important writers (Peter Taylor, Anne Tyler, Reynolds Price, James Dickey, Madison Jones, Rudadora Welfy, Allen Tate, David Madden and Walker Percy) and the people he meets on his tour from city to city and in the towns where he stops to encounter the South directly. Separate Country is clearly not just a literary journey; it is also about a world observed in the midst of an immense change. While the past remains recognizable in the present, the strength of the tradition has begun to fade as the Sun Belt swallows up the South.

Southern literature is riven with currents and counter-currents and so sooner is a statement made than a contradiction finds its voice. The South as a literary entity has found strength in a love for the land. "From the dawn of man's imagination, place has enshrined the spirit," Eudora Welty has written. Southerners also love to tell and hear stories about people, and the people, not the actual events, have become the central object of their interest. This spiritual sense coupled with the oral tradition has led some to see Southern culture as a remedy for the problems of the 20th Century America. However, this devotion to an aboriginal tradition, to agrarian values in a world increasingly driven by industrial and commercial values, to a world alive in the imagination while the world in fact taken different turns, has kept a conflict alive in the work of Southern writers. For the observer of writers and ideas and traditions, like Mr. Binding, the fascination lies in the struggle of the writer to find his own voice. The literary tradition that inspires the reader may be an inescapable force that crushes the writer. "For the Southern writer Faulkner may have been a blessing but he was also a curse," Walker Percy says. The rest of us find a way to turn both the blessings and curses into enjoyment through reading.

Mr. Binding believes "the South can come honourably out of a cool examination of its fiction in the past forty years. In fact its record as a country can stand with the simultaneous record of any country—with France, Britain, Germany, the rest of America...")

Separate Country was first published in 1979 and has been reissued in a 2nd edition by the University Press of Mississippi. Libraries not owning the first edition will find the volume a valuable addition to their collections.

James Walker
The University of Tennessee, Knoxville


Joe Dodd's World Class Politics: Knoxville's 1982 World's Fair, Redevelopment and the Political Process is not a completely new book. It is, instead, an expanded version of a book entitled, Expose, that was privately published by the author in 1982.

University of Tennessee political science professor Joe Dodd was both the most vocal critic
of the 1982 World's Fair and one of the active leaders of an opposition group that fought hard to stop "the movers and shakers" of the community from organizing a world's fair for the city of Knoxville.

Much of what has been written about the Fair is positive and frequently was generated by the organizers themselves. Dodd's book is different. Rather than criticizing the event, he attempts to explain a political process which required a great deal of public money to be spent on a project that, in his mind, did not live up to its goals.

He sees a political process that involved the manipulation of people. The first five chapters, which is a reprint of the privately published Expose, deals with the years 1977-1982. Here he veers his frustration with local leaders who were able to defeat a referendum movement, a local media who failed to live up to its standards of objectivity and fairness, and individuals whose dreams of huge profits influenced their motivations. Dodd may be right in what he claims, but the lack of footnotes throughout the book make his assertions weaker than what they might have been with documented evidence.

The author claims that his book is "on narrow 'downhome' study". However, in some ways it is. It concerns the city of Knoxville as well as policy. The players are the majority of the local politicians. To the extent that Knoxville is representative of the type of American city politics that use the power structure of the federal government to its own advantage, Dodd's study takes on some significance. The 'downhome' politicians of the White House, to both the Democrats and Republicans.

Book II, approximately the last sixty pages of the book, deals with the aftermath of the Fair and covers from 1982 to the present. Here he writes a more personal and rather more objective as he concludes that there were positive elements about the Fair. He attempts to cover the problems of Jack Butcher, Chairman of The World's Fair, and the failure of post-fair development activity. He argues that what was promised has not come to pass in the redevelopment process. However, it may be years before the latter can be truly analyzed.

The book is well written. The first section emphasizes the frustration and cynicism that was truly felt by many citizens in the community. The second section, however, which was written five years after the first, is more mellow in tone and leaves the reader with a more optimistic perspective on the workings of a city government. Recommended for public and academic libraries.

Jane S. Renne
Knoxville-Knox County Metropolitan Planning Commission


We have all heard it—on the radio, the holy-roller Appalachian preacher telling a mile a minute, grunting and shouting, and telling us about sin and God and heaven and damnation and all the other things. We have all seen it—the starchy, simply, immediately preserved white wood-framed structure perched on a small rise overlooking a beautiful valley, surrounded by a long-establised graveyard. Clearly these are two of the more prevalent stereotypes of Appalachian mountain culture. However, as many of us have dared to venture into one of these places of worship to see just what transpires when the preacher "gets the spirit".

Drawing on thirteen years of "noisy but respectful probing," Professor Howard Dorogan of Appalachian State University has compiled a personal journal that details his observations of the worship customs of six Baptist subadministrations in the region, an unevenly fascinating journey into the world of footstomping, creek baptisms, flower services, revivals, homecoming, dinners-on-the-ground, and all other unique marks of the Appalachian church.

The author briefly sketches the history, beliefs, and worship practices of the Primitive, Old Regular, Union, Free Will and Missionary Baptist churches showing how their distinct doctrinal differences and the personalities of their religious leaders are reflected in the customs of these various religious groups. How do the people in these churches think of each other?

Professor Dorogan is adept at illustrating the images and cultural richness pervading the customs of these churches. Whether he is observing the particulars of a footstomping and communion service, describing the action within the room of a locally produced radio broadcast or portraying the peculiarities associated with a funeral, his reflections never lose touch with the religious convictions and the genuine humanism of the mountain people who worship in these churches. The endearing quality of any color of writing. Professor Dorogan's familiarity with his subjects, his identification of strong personalities and his ability to empathize with religious emotions evokes a certain assurance that the reader is dealing with an honest treatment of this topic.

Although this book is a descriptive account, a record of what one man saw and heard, it does represent a reliable source to a unique slice of America's religious heritage in danger of being lost to the gradual change in socio-economic climate of rural Appalachia and, thus, is a valuable contribution to the broader understanding of the mountain cultures of the Appalachian region. This book should be a welcome addition to any library needing a general compendium on religious life and customs in Appalachia.

Kenneth Wise
University of Tennessee Library


The story of the opening of the newly reorganized Vanderbilt University Medical School in 1925 is a story of capitalist philanthropy, strong-minded intellectuals with a vision of excellence, and equally strong-minded pragmatists who put theory into practice. Timothy Jacobson, editor of the Chicago Times magazine, has researched an impressive array of original source materials to fashion an institutional history that goes far beyond the usual chronological recital of fact.

Beginning with the report on medical education commissioned by Carnegie Foundation in 1910 and ending with the present day, Making Medical Decisions traces the evolution of medical education in the U.S. in general and at Vanderbilt in particular. Abraham Flexner's report for the Carnegie Foundation took a hard look at the nation's 155 medical schools and found little to praise in all but a handful. Most of the schools were not affiliated with universities. Required courses ranged from school to school. Examinations by part-time faculty and a reliance on quack remedies were standard fare. Clinical training and the scientific method were found only in a few Eastern schools. Administration standards were lax, leading Flexner to conclude that the "untenured standards seemed to booming on basic research." Taking as his example the rigorous scholarly tradition of the great German universities and schools such as John Hopkins which embodied these traditions, Flexner proposed a system of reform that would integrate the scientific method with the practice of medicine. Clinical instruction, a four-year course divided into pre-clinical and clinical subjects, teaching hospitals of sufficient size, laboratories, and a full-time dean were but a few of the recommendations that staff formed the basis of his recommendations.

Above all, medical schools should be attached to institutions of higher education.

Flexner mentioned Vanderbilt Medical School nine times in his report, citing it (the school for its vitality, though unsuccessful, attempts to provide quality medical education under adverse conditions. Vanderbilt's Chancellor James H. Kirkland, like Flexner, had sought to infuse the medical school with the spirit of research by attracting it to a university, but Kirkland's goal was larger. He wanted to build a great medical school as a means of building a great university. Beginning with a Carnegie Foundation grant in 1912, Kirkland began a long and lengthy relationship with large foundations that provided the financial support to fulfill his vision of a great university.

Dr. Candy Robinson, Dean of Washington University Medical School in St. Louis, was hired to implement the reforms dictated by the conditions of the various gifts. Although Robinson would stay at Vanderbilt for only three years, his tenure saw the building of the teaching hospital and medical school, the coordination of the departments of pharmacology, bacteriology, and biochemistry with the departures of clinical medicine, and the creation of a strong, separate nursing school. By 1928 when Robinson left to direct the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical College Association, the status of science and medicine at Vanderbilt had been accomplished.

Making Medical Decisions is strongest in the description of the personalities and reforming principles which guided the medical school's cre-

A comprehensive guide to fishing the Tennessee Valley Authority's lakes and reservoirs. The book includes detailed descriptions of the waters, fishing techniques, and species found in each lake. It is a valuable resource for anglers looking to explore the waters of the South. The book is well-organized and easy to read, making it a great guide for both novice and experienced anglers.

Spring 1989


This is a wonderful book. Resplendent with exquisitely photographed photographs, this is a unique approach to a coffee table picture book of the Smoky Mountains. Netherton's skill with his camera is excellent; his work has appeared in such publications as Audubon, Modern Photography, Yikes World, and various Sierra Club publications. He worked with the late Ansel Adams, America's foremost famous photographer, and founded the Cumberland Valley Photographic Workshop. Duhl, joint author of the text, is also a nature photographer with excellent credentials, with both photos and a column on nature photography appearing in Tennessee Wildlife. The uniqueness of this volume is that it is not only an extendable art book, but an excellent photographic instruction book as well. Indeed, as its title indicates, it is a guide to photography. Both men have experience in teaching photography and use this knowledge, combined with their photographic talents, to provide an exceptionally interesting work. The authors' familiarity with the Smoky Mountains combined with their photographic talents provides the reader with an exceptionally enjoyable book.

The book is divided into three parts. The first two deal with equipment (cameras, lenses, filters, film, etc.) and the general techniques of pho-
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a. Major articles of approximately 2500 words: Scholarly papers relevant to Tennessee libraries; papers with quantitative or qualitative evaluation of library practice; state of the art reviews designed to bring Tennessee librarians up to date; reports of studies or surveys of Tennessee libraries, emphasizing findings, conclusions, and implications.

b. Communications of approximately 1000 words: Papers reporting unique ideas or approaches, discussions of policies and procedures, novel use of traditional methods, etc.

c. Reader comments, guest editorials, letters: Brief cogent statements or points of view.

Upon receipt, a manuscript will be acknowledged by the Editor. Following review of a manuscript by three referees, a decision to accept or reject will be communicated to the writer. Accepted papers will be published as soon as space permits.

2. All manuscripts should be typed, double-spaced, on one side of the sheet only. Two copies of a manuscript should be submitted.

3. Name, position, professional address, and telephone number of the author should appear on a title page. The number of words rounded to the nearest hundred should appear in the upper right-hand corner of the page.

4. Footnotes should appear at the end of the manuscript double-spaced. Footnote style should follow A Manual of Style (Chicago), 12th ed.

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