From the Editor:

The main feature of this issue of *Tennessee Libraries* is our annual Tennessee Bibliography, listing materials published in the year 2005. Ed and Lucinda did a great job with this bibliography and accomplished its compilation in record time. I really appreciate the work that went into it. Also in this issue is an article by UT SIS student LouAnn Blocker, providing a general overview of electronic resource management software (ERMS). We encourage student contributions, and hope that we make these first publication efforts a supportive experience for our authors. You'll find that there's no dedicated webliography in this issue; I decided that LouAnn did such a fine job with providing references and readings related to ERMS that I could dispense with the webliography I'd begun on the topic.

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Complete issue in PDF format
2005 Tennessee Bibliography

Compiled by

Lucinda Scanlon, Middle Tennessee State University
Edward T. Sullivan, Hardin Valley Elementary School

A


Alexander, Denise. Unlocking the Mystery: Antebellum Door Hardware in Middle Tennessee. Chicago: School of the Art Institute of Chicago, 2005.


*Bon Air Hustler: Community News from Bon Air, Ravenscroft, Eastland, and Clifty [in] White County Tennessee ; Wrigley, Lyles, Goodrich, and Aetna [in] Hickman County, Tennessee ; Allen's Creek and


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Keehn, Sally M. *Gnat Stokes and the Foggy Bottom Swamp Queen.* New York: Philomel, 2005. Juvenile. In Mary's Cove, Tennessee, in 1869, twelve-year-old Gnat Stokes decides to prove she's not just a trouble maker by rescuing a boy who was spirited away seven years earlier by the evil Swamp Queen of Foggy Bottom.


R


S


———. *Gleanings from the Molly Grizzard Scrapbook of Articles from the Tennessee*
With the rapid increase of electronic resources in the contemporary library environment, technical services departments are forced to look at their workflows and policies to manage this great change. Staff are spending more time than ever managing electronic resources, and the need to manage subscriptions in a different way has many libraries opening new positions titled “Electronic Resource Librarian,” or re-allocating staff to cover the need. Public services staff members have new challenges, too—from honoring license agreements through the course of their work to ascertaining whether or not their libraries have current subscriptions to some titles.

For the acquisitions and serials unit staff members and faculty, there is much more pre-order work for electronic subscriptions than there is for print versions. Journals bought as part of a package may have to be ordered as individual subscriptions if the package changes; vendors may change when the library negotiates for a better package deal. Issues related to implementing the subscription have also changed. Libraries no longer wait for an invoice and print copies to arrive at their library. Instead, the electronic access is activated from a remote location. Therefore, determining whether the library has access and maintaining that access is different in the new environment. Check-in records no longer prompt the staff that something has gone awry; often a missing issue is not noticed until there is a patron complaint.

Decisions must be made about how to catalog and present these records for public view. Does the library make the decision to catalog each electronic subscription, knowing that the title may be cancelled in the next round of negotiating ejournal packages? Should there be two records for the journal, one for the print and one for the electronic version, or just one?

Public services is also affected by the change. Interlibrary Loan staff members need quick access to licensing agreements in the course of filling requests. Reference staff members need information to help patrons troubleshoot access problems. These questions are increasing, as users call about why they can’t access journals vital to their research. Those users expect knowledgeable answers from reference librarians.

Electronic Resource Management programs (ERMS) are software packages that hold great promise in the management of electronic resources, from subscriptions to licenses to troubleshooting. Some companies are developing products that work with existing integrated library systems (ILS), while others are standalone products. For example, SIRSI and Dynix/Horizon market their product’s strength in working with their ILS products, while ExLibris and Endeavor’s software can be both integrated into the ILS or standalone. Serials Solutions, a management service, offers a product with a great deal of report creation capabilities and easy importing of data, but it cannot integrate with an existing ILS. Even vendors like EBSCO and Harrassowitz offer Electronic Resource Management products (1, 2). A list of vendors currently offering ERMs appears at the end of this article.
All of these products have different features. Libraries will find each system’s advantages and disadvantages will vary, depending on the library’s ILS, size, and needs. Some only work with the library’s ILS. Some standalone products don’t allow for customized fields that certain libraries will find useful. Others have restrictive password systems that would not allow many of the library staff to see the data, while others are not restrictive enough with their password management.

One major consideration is whether or not the product will work with your data as it is. If large amounts of data will have to be re-keyed, or transferred to an intermediary format such as Excel spreadsheets, a library may consider waiting to purchase an ERM until they have their data in a transferable form. Alternately, the library may decide that an ERM is not the best choice for them, considering the amount of manual transfer that will have to take place.

Some of the features of different ERMs are: subscription alerts; a single point of maintenance for library staff; the ability to manage URIs (Universal Resource Indicators); password management; access to ordering and licensing information, by both technical and public services staff, while only authorized staff can make changes; report generation in various formats such as MARC, Excel or XML; the ability to work with consortial models or local data; and management of print subscriptions that accompany electronic subscriptions.

The Digital Library Federation (DLF) has written a report outlining guidelines for these products (the DLF ERMI, Electronic Resource Management Initiative) that examines standards, orders, implementation, maintenance, and evaluation of ERMS. Almost all the products on the market or in development use these guidelines in developing their products. The main areas of promise for ERMS, and which are addressed in the DLF ERMI, are selection, ordering, implementation, maintenance, and evaluation.

Each library must decide whether or not such a product will meet its needs and would be worth spending more time training staff to use it. Some libraries may simply decide to reorganize workflows, hire more staff, and/or use a home-grown relational database to meet their needs. For example, Middle Tennessee State University uses an Access-based in-house ERM designed by Melvin Davis.

Other solutions do not provide all the functions that an ERM would, but solve some problems. The state of Georgia designed and implemented their own product, GALILEO Local Resource Integration (GLRI) that allows libraries across their system to determine access to resources from one location. Smaller libraries get support and training from the librarians at the University of Georgia, where the system is managed. For more information, see http://smartech.gatech.edu/bitstream/1853/10290/3/YoursMineErms.pdf

Some questions to ponder when considering purchasing an ERM are:

1. Is your data in a format that will allow for easy export to an ERM?
2. What features are available now and which are promised?
3. Do you have specialized local data to consider?
4. Will you receive alerts when subscriptions are coming due?
5. Can you pick and choose which features and functions you need, or must you choose an all-or-nothing package?
6. How well does the product work with link resolvers?
7. Does the product meet consortial needs?
8. How much data can be automatically loaded, how much will need to be re-keyed or kept in an intermediary format?

These points will be important to each library as it decides what steps to take to manage the ever-increasing load of electronic resource subscriptions. A place to start might be to investigate the product offered by the company that is your ILS provider. If you are a small library, one of the products offered by a single vendor such as EBSCO might be suitable for your needs. Talking with other librarians in your state or consortium about their work processes and plans for the future would be useful. The Tennessee Library Association
sponsors an Electronic Resources Management Roundtable. For another regional perspective, see APSU librarian Michael Hooper's TLA Annual Conference presentation about ERMS. The presentation was published, along with other conference proceedings, in Tennessee Libraries 56:2.


For Further Reading


**Information about current or upcoming ERMs products**


ExLirbis [http://www.exlibrisgroup.com/verde.htm](http://www.exlibrisgroup.com/verde.htm)


Harrassowitz [http://www.harrassowitz.de/ottoserials.html](http://www.harrassowitz.de/ottoserials.html) and [http://www.harrassowitz.de/periodicals_e-journals.html](http://www.harrassowitz.de/periodicals_e-journals.html)


SIRSI [http://www.sirsi.com/Pdfs/Products/sirsi_products_and_sirsi_overview.pdf](http://www.sirsi.com/Pdfs/Products/sirsi_products_and_sirsi_overview.pdf)

Book Reviews

Edited by Rebecca Tolley-Stokes, East Tennessee State University


Bachelda, a freelance writer and researcher, applies her appreciation of nature to a detailed travel guide of the 444 miles which make up the road between Nashville and Natchez. Although activity can be traced as far back as the Paleo Indian Hunters, it is most famous for the time it served as a primary passageway between 1790 and 1820 for the southwest territory. Indian mounds, a mysterious death, wild turkeys, and plantation ruins represent a sample of the sights which await on this interstate alternative.

By arranging travel interests by milepost, this reference would be a useful companion to those driving, hiking, biking or horseback riding. The introduction offers a general history of the trace as well as prepares visitors for the rules, weather and direction of the trace. Page insets offer further information regarding the people, tribes, and activities that existed in the area. The exo and verso highlight mileposts based on subjects like “The Trace Top Twenty,” “The Old Trace,” “Natural Wonders,” and “Civil War and Other Military History.” One chapter is a chronology of events beginning with Hernando De Soto spending the night in Chickasaw Villages and ends with the opening of the final segment of the Trace near Jackson, Mississippi. Photographs include the Sunken Trace, Emerald Mound, Windsor Ruins, Elvis’ birthplace, Stanton Hall, and cypress swamp. Bachelda has also included a bibliography which composed of audio, books, pamphlets and internet sites.

Anyone with an interest in history will appreciate the plethora of resources available for further reading. Appendixes of nearby accommodations, visitor’s centers, state parks, and sub-district offices are also included. This would be a great purchase for academic and public libraries. The author’s research efforts are to be applauded. The inclusion of bike rentals, non-vehicular campgrounds, and restaurants means that the traveler’s every need has been anticipated.

Amy Arnold
Reference and Interlibrary Loan Librarian
Virginia Intermont College

*When Sherman Marched North from the Sea: Resistance on the Confederate Home Front* is probably a little mistitled. Rather than being a wholistic study of all Confederate actions to counter the Northern invaders, the book is a focused treatment of how Southern women responded to the invasion. The book is more about the “home” than the “home front” and certainly would be better described if it had the word “women” somewhere in the title. Author Jacqueline Glass Campbell claims her work “blends civil war, gender, and military history,” (7) and to some extent it does, but the preponderance of the mixture is unequivocally gender. To that end, Campbell does an excellent job.

Campbell makes a clear distinction between Sherman’s march to the sea and his march north from the sea. She further subdivides the latter to distinguish between Sherman’s operations in South Carolina and North Carolina. This is where Campbell is at her best. Her distinctions are clear and compelling. She wonderfully captures the Confederate patriotism in South Carolina as the birthplace of secession as well as the Federal quest for revenge there for the same reason. Campbell argues that women in South Carolina defended their homes with a pride that amounted to arrogance and evoked their Southern womanhood as a badge of honor that in many ways gave them a unique power against Sherman’s army that even a Confederate soldier would not have had.

Campbell explains a different dynamic in North Carolina where feelings concerning secession were more mixed and the society had felt more burdens throughout the war than the South Carolinians had. The arrival of Sherman’s army in North Carolina helped unite a somewhat fractured society against a common enemy. In many ways this served to revitalize a people that had previously grown war weary.

*When Sherman Marched North From the Sea: Resistance on the Confederate Home Front* is a revision of Campbell’s doctoral dissertation from Duke University. It retains much of the character of a dissertation with barely 100 pages of text and over 50 pages of endnotes and bibliography.

Campbell’s thesis is that Southern women did not respond passively to Sherman’s invasion but instead faced the enemy with a reinvigorated loyalty to the Confederate cause. It is gender history written in academic form. If the reader is looking for such a treatment he will be well-pleased. If, on the other hand, he expects something broader and less argumentative, he will be left only partially satisfied.

Kevin Dougherty, Instructor
Department of History
University of Southern Mississippi


*The Last Generation: Young Virginians in Peace, War, and Reunion* is a generational study of 121 Virginia men who endeavored to find their place in the political and social climate of mid-nineteenth century Virginia. The “last generation” sobriquet is applied because they were the last generation to grow up with slavery as
an institution. The author, Peter S. Carmichael, is an assistant professor of history at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro and has published other books on the Civil War and Virginians.

Through eight chapters the author sets forth a chronological narrative of the maturation of these young Virginians and their struggle to create an identity in a changing environment. As the last generation began the process of personal and political maturation they came to believe that the prior generation was a hindrance to both Virginia’s and their own individual progress. These young Virginians discovered themselves to be powerless against the “old fogies” while they struggled to fulfill their social and economic desires. These struggles led the last generation to embrace Christianity as the way to “revive and revise Virginia character.” By becoming Christian gentlemen the last generation would achieve the ‘proper’ manliness as exhibited by their grandfather’s generation when Virginia was a leader in the nation.

When war threatened their desired way of life the last generation was eager to fight in order to prove their manliness to their elders and secure a place for themselves in society. Furthermore, they desired to return the state of Virginia to what they believed to be its rightful place as a leader in the nation, as it had been after the Revolutionary War. Unfortunately, 28% of the 121 Virginians in Carmichael’s study did not survive the war.

Most of these young Virginians became second echelon officers in the Army of Northern Virginia where Carmichael found them to be paternalistic and “negotiators in the practical battle to earn nonslaveholder allegiance to the Confederate cause.” The last generation was steadfast in its loyalty to the Confederacy which “comes as no surprise, for members of the last generation with their strong ties to the South’s ruling class, had everything to lose – their material and ideological interest in slavery, their ambition for public recognition, their honor, and, most of all, their sense of national identity.”

The final chapter “From Conservative Unionism to Old Fogydom” relates how the idealistic last generation became, in one sense, the sort of men that they had railed against in their youth. Through their youthful struggle to find a place in the political and social landscape of antebellum Virginia and their war experiences was born “the foundation of which Southern ideologues would build their Lost Cause dogma … white Southerners were a truly Christian people who defended a noble way of life against an enemy who ruthlessly waged war on property and civilians.”

Illustrations and maps interspersing the text enrich Carmichael’s narrative. Researchers will gratefully acknowledge the inclusion of an appendix with twelve tables detailing the socio-economic characteristics of the last generation, notes encompassing sixty pages, and a twenty-page bibliography.

_The Last Generation_ is recommended for libraries with an extensive Civil War or Southern History collection.

Livy Simpson  
Cataloging/ILL Librarian  
Thigpen Library  
Volunteer State Community College

*Politics and Religion in the White South* is a collection of thirteen essays from prominent historians and political scientists that explores the connections between race, religion, gender, and politics in the South. The essays are organized chronologically with the first half concentrating on the period from post-Civil War to the Civil Rights Era, exploring the influence of religion on politics in the South. The second half of the book focuses on the period from the 1970s to the present with particular concentration on the rise and influence of the Christian Right's impact on politics in the South. Each essay is well-written, exploratory and dense with notes and references. Scholars and students of southern culture, southern politics, and/or religion will find this book engaging and worthwhile.

Glenn Feldman is associate professor at the Center for Labor Education and Research (CLEAR) at the University of Alabama, Birmingham. His publications and editorships include *From Demagogue to Dixiecrat: Horace Wilkinson and the Politics of Race* (1995, University Press of America), *Politics, Society and the Klan in Alabama, 1915-1949* (1999, University of Alabama Press) and *Before Brown: Civil Rights and White Backlash in the Modern South* (2004, University of Alabama Press). The introduction, written by Feldman, provides both a general overview of the books purpose and detailed information about the scope and content of each essay. Additionally, the book includes a 19 page index and each essay contains an extensive bibliography.

*Politics and Religion in the White South* is an excellent, necessary addition to any university or college library. Public libraries too would find this book to be a fine supplement, especially useful to patrons of southern cultural and southern religious development.

Tiffani R. Conner
Reference Librarian & Data Services Coordinator
University of Connecticut


*Ohio Volunteer: The Childhood and Civil War Memoirs of Captain John Calvin Hartzell, OVI* began as the memoirs of an Ohio farmer who volunteered for the Union Army during the Civil War. Fifty members of Hartzell's family signed a circular letter to encourage him to write down the story of his life before he died. The amount of detail included in this monograph is remarkable, because while this was a first hand account, it was tempered by the layers of experience and hindsight of nearly four decades. What might have been simply a wealth of primary resource material has become a scholarly document because of Switzer's research; the editor backed up Hartzell's statements with supporting primary source documentation.

The first half of the book dealt with Hartzell's childhood. He discussed how clothes, religion, money, farming, discipline, elder care, and education were managed in mid-nineteenth century rural Ohio. After Hartzell joined the Union Army, the book transitioned into details about training, battles, soldier transportation, foodstuffs, and wartime discipline. Hartzell spent much of his enlistment engaged in the campaigns of the Cumberland Gap region where he participated in the battles of Perryville and Missionary Ridge and the siege of Chattanooga. Hartzell discussed his understanding of why the war began and the reasons middle class men remained in the Union Army even after their enlistment was up. The accounts of major battles
from an volunteer soldier's standpoint rather than a general or commander's perspective was a fresh view of the Civil War.

Hartzell gives a lively, often humorous, account of his life. This book is an excellent combination of primary sources and scholarly research. Switzer polishes a wonderful gem with his well-researched explanation of Hartzell's life and how it related to the larger picture of the Civil War. However, considering Switzer only contributed to the monograph through annotated citations, they should have been formatted as footnotes rather than endnotes, allowing the reader to take in both the story and the research at the same time without having to dig for the scholar's work. This would be an excellent book for libraries collecting in this area of history. Those interested in the day to day minutiae of a soldier's life during the Civil War, be they researcher or enthusiast, will find this a satisfying resource.

Crystal Goldman, MLS
Information Literacy Librarian
Lincoln Memorial University
Carnegie-Vincent Library


Ever wonder what to do in Tennessee when football season is over? Johnny Molloy has a few suggestions...50 as a matter of fact. From the mountains of East Tennessee to the Mississippi delta area of West Tennessee, the author describes the campgrounds that he would recommend for tent campers who are looking for scenic and quiet settings.

Most of the campgrounds are in state parks, but there are several that are operated by the U.S. Forest Service or the National Park Service.

Johnny Molloy is an outdoor writer based in Tennessee. He has written 25 books based on his extensive experience backpacking and canoe camping throughout the United States. *Best in Tent Camping, Tennessee* joins other volumes written about Florida, Colorado, Georgia, Kentucky, Wisconsin, West Virginia, the Carolinas, and the Southern Appalachians and Smoky Mountains.

The book is divided by region (West, Middle, and East) with campgrounds arranged alphabetically within the region where they are located. For each campground, Molloy describes the points of interest in the park, the camp sites, and available activities (which can run the gamut from hiking, horseback riding, fishing, swimming, volleyball, and tennis). A box labeled “Key Information” includes the address of the campground, contact information, how sites are assigned, number of sites, amenities at the sites, facilities, fees, parking, elevation, and restrictions concerning pets and alcohol consumption. A second box gives directions to the campground. Each entry includes a map of the campground sites. Molloy also has a rating system that evaluates each campground according to beauty, privacy, spaciousness, quiet, security, and cleanliness. An introduction explains his rating system and encourages readers to call ahead, visit web sites, make reservations if available, and ask questions. The book concludes with two appendixes: “Camping Equipment Checklist” and “Sources of Information.”
*Best in Tent Camping, Tennessee* contains a wealth of useful information for the reader ready to experience an outdoor adventure. With a price tag of $14.95, it is also a bargain. This book is recommended for academic, public, and high school libraries.

Kathy Campbell  
Sherrod Library  
East Tennessee State University

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By surveying over 2000 handmade objects interspersed throughout Southwestern Virginia and Northeast Tennessee, Betsy White showcases the skill of the artisans operating near the Great Wagon Road prior to the 1940's. Originating from the Great Warrior's Path, an Indian trail which originated in the Great Lakes and ran through Pennsylvania, Maryland and into Virginia, the Great Road would become a primary route for migration westward. As a result of this expansion, settlers provided a market for furniture, pottery, textiles, baskets, guns and metalwork.

Through a grant from the National Endowment for the Arts Advancement Grant, a team of curators and a field researcher designed a survey known as the Cultural Heritage Project. They consulted the Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts for methodology. Using the minute amount of previously published articles, Roddy Moore of the Blue Ridge Institute at Ferrum College; Wallace B. Gusler and Richard Miller of Colonial Williamsburg; Vaughan Webb of the Blue Ridge Institute; Collen Callahan, Curator Emeritus of Costumes and Textiles at the Valentine Richmond History Center; and Marcus King, embarked on the fieldwork that would cover 30,000 miles and 2800 hours. From this original research, the team created a database which housed photographs, slides and data sheets.

Chapters cover furniture, chairs, textiles, pottery, painting and decoration, metalwork, baskets, and musical instruments. Photographs dominate the pages followed by explication of the trade, time period and materials used in the object's creation. Discussion of the artisan's heritage and location allow the reader to follow a potter's development and migration. For example, Charles Decker, a German Immigrant, settled in Pennsylvania and gained employment at the Remmey Pottery Factory in 1857. He would later migrate to Southwest Virginia where he set up a pottery operation. By 1873, the Great Road would grant him further passage into Washington County, Tennessee where he would establish a new business called the Keystone Pottery near the banks of the Nolichucky River. This type of narrative continues with other artisans throughout each chapter. A list of the known workers in each occupation from the 1850 and 1860 census records concludes each chapter. A bibliography and index offer further research and ease of use.

A definite purchase for an academic library and an optional purchase for the public libraries in the areas surveyed. Due to this publication containing original research, it makes an enormous contribution about the history, tradesmen and artists of the area. The only criticism being that Tennessee isn't as equally represented in representation of works.

Amy Arnold  
Sherrod Library  
East Tennessee State University

**Book Review Editor:** Rebecca Tolley-Stokes,  
East Tennessee State University, Box 70665, Johnson City, TN 37601  
tolleyyst@etsu.edu  (423)439-4365
Interview: Tricia Bengel

Scott Cohen, Interviews Editor

For the last two years, Tricia Racke Bengel has been with the Tennessee State Library and Archives working as Special Projects Coordinator. She began her library career at the age of 15 working as a page in her local public library. After finishing her MLS at the University of KY she moved to Syracuse NY to work for Gaylord Information systems installing and implementing their GALAXY and then Polaris library automation systems. At GIS she became the first librarian to ever work in their Research and Development department. But, her favorite job there was teaching the new programmers (many of whom barely spoke English and had never been in a public library) how American libraries work. After her husband threatened to leave her if she wouldn’t move out of the Snow Belt, Tricia went to work for the Kentucky Department for Library and Archives as a Regional Librarian.

You can contact Tricia at tricia.bengel@state.tn.us.

Kim Hicks, Director, Madisonville Public Library

My question concerns the difficulty of convincing local funding bodies to give us enough money to do what we have to. I was wondering if the State Library and Archives is working with the Secretary of State to change any of the “recommendations” into laws. I am thinking specifically about the Minimum Standards and the suggestion that libraries become a line item of the funding body’s budget rather than a “donation.” Many of us share the experience that our funding bodies, be it county or city or both, will not do anything they are not required to do when it comes to libraries. Suggestions are great and I am grateful to have the minimum standards to compare our standing and progress, but when I brought them before our aldermen and commissioners their comment was that since they were not law they were not obligated to follow them and were not willing to spend the money to do so.

This is a great question and a problem many libraries across the state, as well as the country, face. Enacting library legislation that would require minimum standards would be one way to achieve some baseline of adequate library funding, but getting a high level of local library support can never be achieved through library legislation alone. You say that you took the minimum standards to the alderman and commissioners. If your library board and a group of concerned citizens took that information to those same officials and requested that adequate library resources were provided, things would probably change much faster. Your alderman and commissioners expect you to always request additional funding but if a group of citizens insist on it, they would be more likely to respond favorably.
Mary Ellen Pozzebon, Web Services Librarian, Middle Tennessee State University

State-wide collaborations and consortial arrangements are playing a key role in the acquisitions and electronic resources goals in all types of libraries. How do you think Tennessee can be looked as a model for cooperation among libraries?

I am extremely proud of the work that Tenn-Share has accomplished through its initiative to pool money for the purchase of statewide access to Literature Resource Center. When Tenn-Share representatives approached Secretary Darnell to expand TEL, he challenged them to raise money which he would match with available federal dollars. Aubrey Mitchell, Associate Dean of Libraries, University of Tennessee, and Cathy Evans, Director of Libraries, Saint Mary's Episcopal School in Memphis, co-chairs of Tenn-Share’s TEL Phase II steering committee, called on their colleagues around the state to meet the challenge. One by one, libraries across the state, ranging from small private high schools to large universities and everything in between, including Memphis Public Library, the University of Tennessee and Vanderbilt, pledged the needed funds. So, just like NPR, those who can afford to contribute do so but everyone in the state benefits because all gain access. I am already looking forward to the next initiative such as this.

TEL is widely known and used by students in secondary and higher education. How can TEL become known to the general public as a source of information that is an alternative to the Internet?

I don’t actually think we are going to be able to get people to stop using Google or Yahoo as their first method of searching for information in order to use TEL. I think we need to make it so that people can get to TEL from Google and Yahoo. Libraries and library systems are incredibly difficult to use - they incorporate too much jargon, are difficult to navigate and usually return results that require a lot of deciphering - no wonder people would rather go straight to the Internet where you usually get something on your subject even if it is bad information. Thomson Gale has a new product they are working on that I think all of the vendors will soon be copying as well. It is called AccessMyLibrary and allows patrons to query their favorite search engine and get journal and magazine articles from InfoTrac OneFile and Expanded Academic in their results. This should be the way we use TEL.

Scott Cohen, Library Director, Jackson State Community College, Jackson, TN

Do you feel that privatization of public libraries in Tennessee will have an impact in the future?

The privatization of library management has less impact on the community than the local level of support and funding of that library. If a library board wishes to privatize simply to save money and decrease taxes, the library will suffer. Public libraries should be supported with tax dollars. Additional fundraising is a worthwhile endeavor for all libraries but should not be used to raise operating funds - if the community does not wish to support the library with an adequate taxing structure, no amount of fundraising can compensate in the long-term.

James Staub, Government Documents Librarian, Tennessee State Library and Archives

How did your dog use the Tennessee Electronic Library?
My dog has actually benefited from TEL although I helped her with the typing and some of the bigger words. Emma, my doberman, has approximately 100 extra-hepatic shunts that cannot be fixed surgically - she basically has only 10% liver functions. To deal with this she can only eat a special kibble and has to take three medications twice a day. Well, she decided a couple of months ago that she was tired of her very expensive, very bland food and went on a hunger strike. After refusing to eat for days, I decided we had to do something. So, we turned to TEL and did some research on how to create a diet for humans with liver problems. Emma started getting people food and is much happier with her Mama. Turns out she loves cottage cheese and brown rice too!

Thomas Aud, Director, Jackson-Madison County Public Library

Is there any effort in Tennessee to allow public libraries to be taxing districts or other arrangements for local funding?

Having worked in KY, where the libraries are their own local taxing districts, I saw firsthand the benefits of this funding model. The library board was able to set its own tax rate and therefore could determine an adequate budget and the necessary tax rate to achieve that budget. However, establishing such tax districts in Tennessee would necessitate an interpretation of the current Tennessee code.

Dinah Harris, Library Director, Everett Horn Public Library, Lexington, TN

The Tennessee Electronic Library is one of the best things that has happened to Tennessee. More and more people are using the electronic databases, but small libraries are so limited in funding to purchase additional ones. In your opinion, which databases would be the most beneficial (provide the greatest bang for the buck) for small libraries to purchase?

If I were purchasing any additional databases for a small public library, I would first acquire a testing software package like "Learn-A-Test" or Testing and Education Resource Center. We all know that the ASVAB, GED, and ACT books rarely get checked out more than once because they rarely return after that first trip out the door.

If I had any additional money, I would get some newspapers. Newsbank just started a new deal where you can pick and choose specific newspapers and purchase them individually. So, I would try to at least get my local newspaper and the New York Times.