It is difficult to believe that the summer is over and the fall semester has begun. Summers are normally busy times for academic libraries and this past summer was no exception. Summer is when university libraries try to do things that are difficult to do during the normal academic year. One major summer activity is returning all of the materials checked out at the end of the academic year to the collections so that they are ready for the fall semester.

Of course we continue to serve the students, faculty and staff who are at the university during the summer. We had a number of Jamaican students here this summer and the Office of Continuing Education reported that they considered the library one of their favorite places. They certainly were frequent library users. Perhaps that is one of the reasons why the large majority of the Jamaican students graduated from Western Carolina University this summer with honors.

A major summer project was analyzing the recommendations for journals to be canceled. We had requested that each college recommend 20% of the journals assigned to the college for possible cancellation over a two-year period. We hope that we will not have to reduce the journal collection by this much, but with the inflation rate for journals at 8 – 9% a year and no increases in the library's collection budgets, the library had to take this step. This project was very labor intensive for the library, in part because of the interdisciplinary nature, and therefore, departmental overlap of many of the journals. Increasingly journals are published electronically and not in print. In addition, journals are becoming more expensive and there are fewer funds available to support the collections.

To a casual observer, it is not readily evident how extensive Hunter Library's holdings are concerning the Cherokee Indians. Research materials can be found in a variety of formats, including books in the reference section and general collections, journals, government documents, microform, and manuscript collections.

Hunter Library tries to foster a holistic approach in acquiring documentation on Cherokee history and culture. The library recognizes the need for both primary and secondary research materials in order to support a viable Cherokee program, both in terms of teaching and maintaining avenues for scholarly research. The wide range of collecting activity is necessary because the Cherokee people have a millennia-old, rich heritage and have been able to preserve it within the context of a larger American society. The library endeavors to assemble the resources necessary to understand the Cherokee perspective as well.

Continued on page 2
support more than one academic department. The library worked closely with the colleges and departments and the level of cooperation in this difficult undertaking was extremely high. While there were a few journals that will not be missed, a cut of this magnitude will have a serious impact on the library's ability to provide primary current research sources. As of this writing, the state and institutional budget situation remains unclear, so we are not sure what our target reduction figure for this year will be.

One unexpected potential journal cost increase has arisen in the State Legislature’s attempt to balance the budget. A “tax loophole” that the Legislature is considering closing is the tax exemption on some journals and newspapers. If this loophole is closed, the library will wind up paying $30,000 more a year for its existing journal and newspaper subscriptions. The UNC libraries have made the State Legislature aware of the impact of this proposal on library collections.

Another major summer project was revamping our library handouts and Web pages to reflect changes in the collections and our services. Among other things, we have to announce the new online databases that are available through NC LIVE. Yet another improvement implemented this summer is the inclusion of the online journals we have access to, either through direct subscription or through NC LIVE, in our online catalog.

Stephen Findlay and George Frizzell made great progress in getting the files of the 19th Century Cherokee newspaper, the Cherokee Phoenix, up on the Web. The Friends of Hunter Library funded the staff to input the English language articles that appeared in the Cherokee Phoenix into the computer as word-processed files. The library will be making those files available to everyone on the World Wide Web soon.

We conducted two successful librarian searches during the spring and summer (see related articles in this issue). However, we are still in the process of searching for a Director of Public Services. Finding librarians is becoming increasingly difficult for everyone. There are simply more job options available for librarians. Approximately 20% of library science graduates take positions in organizations other than libraries. Also, there is a growing number of open positions in libraries. According to a recent New York Times article, it is estimated that within the next 12 years half of the 125,000 fully qualified librarians in the country will retire. If you know of anyone who might be interested in a truly interesting career as a librarian, please invite them to talk to any of the librarians at Hunter Library.

The library staff continued to work on both short term and long term planning. We have been identifying the basic assumptions about the future that will be used as a basis for a strategic plan. A planning process is being finalized that will involve representatives from all parts of the university and from the Friends of Hunter Library. We are in the process of establishing ongoing student and faculty library advisory groups. With the rapid rate of change both in the library world and in higher education, the most important aspect of our planning efforts will be developing effective planning processes. With the highly dynamic information environment we find ourselves in, the library will need to do ongoing planning and implementations.

The library staff is excited about the start of another academic year when we will get to work with many new students and faculty as well as those we have enjoyed working with for years. The year promises to bring both exciting and, at times, difficult challenges. There are many tasks we hope to accomplish. We are looking forward to hosting Friends of Hunter Library events and celebrating, during National Library Week, the Library’s 20th anniversary of being in the building addition.
as Cherokee-white relations and to avoid relegating Cherokee contributions to a “supporting” role in United States history.

The goal is to reduce the balkanization of documentation on Cherokee history and also to recognize the Eastern Band of Cherokees as one of the principal communities in western North Carolina. In addition to the Cherokees’ own records of their society and tribal governments, they had extensive interactions with foreign nations, colonial and state governments, the United States government, as well as various religious and secular societies. The geographic location of the Cherokees accounts for the distribution of research materials. The Cherokees’ historic homelands were located within boundaries now claimed by Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and later also Arkansas and Oklahoma.

An important facet of the library’s Cherokee holdings is its chronological range. The library’s manuscript collections, book and serials holdings, and microform sets represent over three centuries of primary documentation on the Cherokee Nation and people.

The Special Collections unit houses the “Cherokee Documents in Foreign Archives” collection, an 800-reel set of microfilm featuring primary documents dating from the late 17th century through the 18th century from archives in Canada, France, Great Britain, Mexico and Spain. The existence of extensive documentation concerning the Cherokee in other countries is easy to explain. In the eighteenth-century, the Cherokees were in contact with the major European powers that sought to dominate eastern North America. Due to their strategic location in the Southern Appalachian highlands, the Cherokees had contact with the British (and Americans) along the Atlantic seaboard, the French along the Mississippi River basin and its tributaries, and the Spanish along the Gulf coast. A published guide to the collection is available which provides abstracts of individual documents and indexing (William L. Anderson and James A. Lewis, A Guide to Cherokee Documents in Foreign Archives).

By the late 1700s, the newly inaugurated United States began to supplant European hegemony in the Southeast and soon established itself as the première power in Cherokee affairs. Consequently, the requisite documentation for Cherokee studies often was to be found in federal and state archives. Microfilm sets acquired from the National Archives, North Carolina Archives & History, and other depositories cover the 19th and 20th centuries. Among the more extensive sets from the National Archives are files of the Office of Indian Affairs, such as Special Files (1807-1904), Letters Received and Letters Sent, Records of the Cherokee Indian Agency in Tennessee, 1801-1835, Selected Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs Relating to the Cherokees of North Carolina, 1851-1905, Report Books, and Registries of Letters Received, 1824-1880.

Additional state and federal microfilm sets provide enrollment records for the Eastern Cherokees dating from 1835 to the 1930s. In addition, Eastern Band council records of the early 20th century, in both the English and Cherokee languages, were obtained from the North Carolina Archives & History. Other sets of note include the Lyman Draper manuscripts from Wisconsin’s State Historical Society and Cherokee Mission records (1816-1859) in the Papers of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions from Harvard University.

For researchers interested in the history of Cherokee-United States relations, hundreds of government documents can be found in the U.S. Serial Set, a microfiche set of government publications. These publications include government reports, bills, hearings, and petitions from the 18th - 20th centuries. Other government documents holdings of interest include Smithsonian Institution publications, such as Chronicles...
News about the Library Facility

by Bil Stahl, University Librarian

If you haven’t been in the library for a while, we think you’ll be pleasantly surprised by the changes that have been made. First, the main floor and grand stairwell of the library were re-carpeted during the summer. We used carpet tile that will enable us to more easily accommodate changes in the layout of bookshelves, etc. The carpeting gives the library a fresh look.

The green books (National Union Catalog, etc.) that lined the walls around the public computers have been moved to the ground floor. The walls have been patched and painted. We hope to begin using these walls to display art and other exhibits that can readily be seen as one enters the library.

We are continuing to explore the idea of placing a café on the main floor of the library. This is looking like a good possibility. Having a café in the library would prevent students from having to choose between getting something to eat or doing their library research project. Now they will be able to do both in the same place. Several academic libraries have already installed cafés within their facilities and are reporting good success and few problems with them.

An Interior Design class is looking at how the monumental stairwell by the entrance on the main floor can be used more effectively as a design element in the building. This is an interesting, real-world challenge for the class and a project the library is eager to have done. The stairwell is such a large presence by the main entrance that it should be more of a design element. We have also been considering creating an informal seating arrangement and a small gallery area on the ground floor of the stairwell.

The library has begun to investigate the feasibility of moving the Maps and the Curriculum and Instructional Materials Center off of the mezzanines and locating them on the ground floor. This would make both services more visible and accessible and also would add some “life” to the ground floor. We are still in the early stages of considering this possibility.

The quality of the library environment directly affects library use. While the Hunter Library facility is better than many, it can always be improved. Your comments and suggestions on how we can do this are always welcome.
Janisse Ray, activist author, visits Hunter Library

Ms. Ray pictured center

by Nan Watkins, Reference Librarian

Fall Semester got off to a running start in Hunter Library with a reception for Janisse Ray, environmental activist and author of *Ecology of a Cracker Childhood*. Ray was on campus to deliver this year’s Freshman Convocation address and to take part in a panel discussion on issues of environmental concern. The reception, held Tuesday morning, August 21, in the newly designed Browsing Area near the library entrance, attracted area residents as well as students and faculty who will be using *Ecology of a Cracker Childhood* in their classes during the semester.

The current exhibits on the first floor of the library are based on themes from Janisse Ray’s book. Growing up in a junkyard in south Georgia, Ray gradually became conscious of her lost heritage of the longleaf pine. The fire forest, which once covered some 85 million acres along the Southeast coastal plains, has been decimated, thus ruining the habitat for many other plant and animal species. Today less than 10,000 acres of virgin growth remain. The exhibits include photographs and information on recovery efforts of the fire forest, as well as longleaf pine cones and a branch of that noble tree from the WCU Herbarium.

by Dana Edge, Reference Librarian

In the last five years, the World Wide Web has become a hugely important method for delivering information to the public. The dot-com revolution may be undergoing a financial slump, but the Web is here to stay. Twenty years ago, the library was the only place on campus to find materials for research. Today there is competition: many students will tell you that the Web is more important to their educational success than the library.

How is Hunter Library addressing this competition? By providing the highest quality Web-based resources and services to students and faculty, our Web site becomes an extension of the physical library and offers research materials that can be accessed by residential, off-campus, and distance education students anywhere in the world. Through our site, we provide 100 subscription databases as well as research guides and services such as interlibrary loan. In the last academic year, Hunter librarians taught over 200 classes to more than 4000 students using the library’s Web site as a prominent feature in each of those classes.

So does this mean that “everything is on the Web?” Absolutely not! But if you want to find a good, old-fashioned book in the library you can now look it up in the Library Catalog which is located in cyberspace.

Regular users have probably noticed a new look to our Web site. Actually, it’s more like a “face lift” than a major revision as the links and organization are the same as before. With the help of English major James Hogan, we updated the home page to make it easier and quicker to use. Over the next year we will be completely renovating the site and evaluating everything from the content we offer to graphic design and the ability of people with differing abilities to use it.
Continued from page 3

Cherokee Indian History and Culture

by George Frizzell, Special Collections Archivist

of Wolftown: Social Documents of the North Carolina Cherokees, 1850-1862.

The library's holdings of books feature both general and specific works on the Cherokees. Also included are booklets on a variety of topics, such as the Cherokee Little People and Nikwasi Mound in Franklin. In addition, the library is fortunate to have dozens of doctoral dissertations on Cherokee studies, including health and language studies as well as historical or anthropological research.

There is a number of current subscriptions and retrospective holdings of journals and newspapers that frequently feature articles on the Cherokees. Among the titles are American Indian Culture & Research Journal, American Indian Quarterly, Ethnohistory, Journal of Cherokee Studies, and Southern Indian Studies. Newspapers of note include the Cherokee Phoenix (1828 – 1834), Cherokee Advocate (Tahlequah, Oklahoma; 1844 - 1846, 1870 – 1906), and Cherokee One Feather (1966 – 2000).

Scattered through a wealth of materials are “gems” for the researcher. Special Collections alone houses dozens of postcards dating from the early to the mid-1900s that feature the Eastern Band Cherokees, such as craft shops, artisans, and the town of Cherokee. Also in the unit's holdings are a Bible printed in the Cherokee language prior to the Civil War, a list of the Civil War veterans featuring twenty Cherokee soldiers, and an 1892 report on the Eastern Band with dozens of pictures.

Cherokee Phoenix Project

In the coming months, the library plans to make articles from the Cherokee Phoenix available on a Web site. The Cherokee Phoenix was the national newspaper of the Cherokee Nation published from 1828 to 1834, a period of dramatic political, social and economic changes for the Cherokees and prior to the forced removal to Indian Territory in 1838. During the years the Cherokees' published the Phoenix they had managed to retain homelands in parts of western North Carolina, northern Georgia, southeastern Tennessee and northeast Alabama.

Hunter's Clarion will feature another article on the Phoenix Project when files become available online.

Hunter Library welcomes . . .

. . . its newest librarian, Heidi Buchanan. Ms. Buchanan graduated from UNC's School of Information and Library Science last December, with a specialization in academic librarianship. She began her career in Davis Library at UNC-CH, helping students and faculty with research in the social sciences, humanities, and business. In January she came as a part-time librarian to Hunter where she took on special projects and continued to gain experience in reference. With the many positive changes she saw taking place at Hunter Library, Ms. Buchanan wanted to be part of the new feel and look. Hunter welcomes Ms. Buchanan and expects to benefit from her research interest in the behavioral sciences as we address the information needs of the WCU community.

New Appointment

What do the WCU student in the Netherlands, the faculty member working on an article at home, and the baseball player in an out-of-town game have in common? They all need to do research and they can't come to the library. For these people, and many others, the Hunter Library Web site serves as their gateway to research materials.

Because of the visibility of our home page (it is the most visited site at WCU) and the importance of the information it contains, we decided it was necessary to have someone dedicated full-time to development of this facet of customer service. Dana Edge, who has been a Reference Librarian at Hunter since 1995, is the new Web Services Librarian. Dana is now working with a team to maintain the current site and, in addition, she will coordinate a complete revision of the entire site. This will involve testing the site to be sure users can easily find what they need, working with graphic designers for a professional look, and organizing over 4000 separate pages and images in a logical manner. “Developing a Web site is a huge effort. Everyone in the library will be involved at some level,” Dana says.
Help me if you can. . .

Dr. Prozac has asked her PSYCH 101 students to write a paper on romantic relationships. She tells the students that they can find the information anywhere, but to make sure that the information is “scholarly.” John Student returns to his dorm room, orders a pizza, and starts to do his research on the Internet. “This is easy,” he says, typing “romantic relationships” into his favorite search engine – AltaVista, “I got over 3 million hits!” Four hours later, John is still plowing through pages of personal ads, dating guides, and other information that he is pretty sure isn’t “scholarly.” “I guess I should probably go and see what they have at the library,” John decides, “I think I need some help.”

“HELP!” is the theme song for Freshman Orientation this year.

Research overload has set in due to the combination of the information explosion and new technologies enabling us to find all of this information. The challenge of doing “library” research is no longer “HELP me find something (anything) on this topic,” but “HELP me find the best information on this topic.” The difficulty is that students (and Jane and John Doe) don’t know about this new challenge. The false impression is that it’s all on the Web and that something (anything) is still good enough. They need a librarian’s HELP and don’t know it!

This is one of the challenges librarians face when meeting with 50+ sections of freshman English students in the Fall term. Each year we try something a little different to introduce them to the library and information resources.

In the classroom portion this year, we plan to roll up our sleeves and dive into two of Hunter Library’s online databases— the Library Catalog and Academic Search Elite. The quality of information found here is much more certain than that of the majority of Web pages found on the Internet.

(The masterstroke is that the techniques used in searching these two databases well are the same as those needed to search the World Wide Web very well. Techniques librarians demonstrate cross over to many databases and Web search engines).

Using the Library Catalog to find books, videos, Government Documents, etc. is very easy, and therefore, it is easy to demonstrate. (We show off advanced search methods later). The catalog is part of a group effort of the Western North Carolina Library Network, consisting of libraries at UNC-Asheville, Appalachian State and WCU. Materials owned by the other two libraries are also in the catalog and our students, faculty and staff can borrow most of them using a delivery service called ABC (Asheville, Boone, Cullowhee) Express.

Academic Search Elite is one of the 90 or so bibliographic databases provided on the library’s home page at http://www.wcu.edu/library/. It is a multidisciplinary database that indexes articles from thousands of magazines, newspapers and journals. What delights its users is that ASE provides not only article citations, but entire articles as well. Students, faculty and staff of WCU can even access this and other databases at home, with the appropriate computer set-up.

With over a thousand freshman English students to meet, Reference Librarians sometimes feel that we need all the HELP we can get! It is our largest instruction initiative of the year and one that the librarians are absolutely dedicated to providing. We see this as our first step in helping develop information competencies in WCU students. Some say these competencies are the literacy of the 21st century. Finding, evaluating and using appropriate information are skills necessary for employment, life-long-learning, and empowered consumerism and citizenship.
**HUNTER LIBRARY HOURS**

*Fall Semester 2001*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fall Holiday</th>
<th>Monday-Thursday</th>
<th>Friday</th>
<th>Saturday</th>
<th>Sunday</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sunday, September 16 – Thursday, October 4</td>
<td>8:00AM–6:00PM</td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday, October 5</td>
<td>8:00AM–6:00PM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday, October 6 &amp; Sunday, October 7</td>
<td>Extended Hours</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday, October 8</td>
<td>8:00AM–6:00PM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday, October 9 – Monday, November 19</td>
<td>Extended Hours</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday, November 20</td>
<td>8:00AM–10:00PM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thanksgiving</th>
<th>Monday-Thursday</th>
<th>Friday</th>
<th>Saturday</th>
<th>Sunday</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday, November 21</td>
<td>8:00AM–5:00PM</td>
<td>9:00AM–9:00PM</td>
<td></td>
<td>Closed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday, November 22–Saturday, November 24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday, November 25 – Monday, December 10</td>
<td>Extended Hours</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday, December 11</td>
<td>Open 8:00AM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open 'Round the Clock' (24 hours) til Friday, December 14</td>
<td>Close 9:00PM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday, December 15</td>
<td>9:00AM–9:00PM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday, December 16</td>
<td>Open Noon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday, December 19–Friday, December 21</td>
<td>Open 'Round the Clock' (24 hours) til Tuesday, December 18</td>
<td>Close 6:00PM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday, December 22–Tuesday, January 1, 2002</td>
<td>8:00AM–5:00PM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday, January 2–Tuesday, January 8</td>
<td>8AM–5PM; Monday–Friday</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Closed Weekends</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Extended Hours**

- Monday–Thursday: 8AM–2AM
- Friday: 8AM–9PM
- Saturday: 10AM–9PM
- Sunday: Noon–2AM

---

Hunter’s Clarion

http://www.wcu.edu/library/whatsnew/clarion/index.htm

Hunter Library
Western Carolina University
Cullowhee, N C  28723