

— UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA LIBRARIES —

BEYOND the pages



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University Libraries
UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

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examine a postcard during a class led by one of
the Special Collections Faculty Fellows

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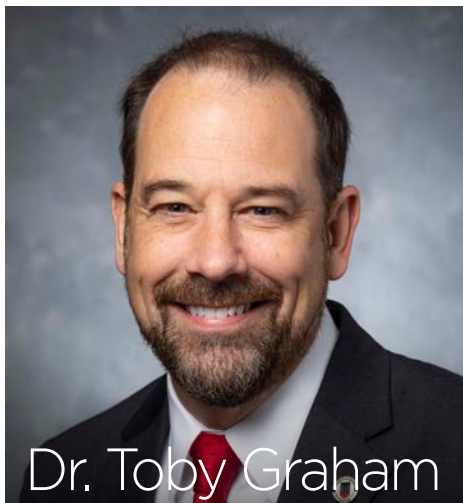
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The **LIBRARIES** have been energized by the success of the Student Scholar Internship program. Thanks to private support, we are able to offer, on a limited basis, collection-based internships that provide students with practical research and work experiences with collections that are directly related to their area of study. These internships may include guided research projects, oral history work, exhibition design, digital scholarship, or other activities that support research by students using UGA's distinguished special collections. The internships are designed to satisfy the student's experiential learning requirement.

You can sponsor an internship for \$2,000 per semester or \$3,000 for a summer semester. Contact **Chantel Dunham** at (706) 542-0628 or cdunham@uga.edu for more information.





Dr. Toby Graham

**University Librarian
and Associate Provost**

How Our Libraries Help to Make College More Affordable

A stated goal of the University's Commit to Georgia campaign has been to help make a UGA education more affordable and accessible — to “chip away at the financial burden faced by so many students” and “break down barriers to growth, open doors to incredible possibilities, and blaze paths to futures that otherwise might be unattainable.”

The UGA Libraries contribute to this effort in several ways.

High textbook costs create a significant barrier for many students. Commercial textbook prices increase at about three times the average rate of inflation or about 1,000% since 1977. List prices can top \$200 per book, and a typical undergraduate will spend on average \$1,250 each year on course materials. These costs may be difficult to budget for, as students often do not know the true extent of their

textbook bill until the semester already has begun. Research shows that students who cannot afford a given textbook often simply attempt to take the course without it, negatively affecting their understanding, performance, and, potentially, ability to continue in their major.

academic units to transition from costly textbooks to affordable alternatives. One example is Dr. Djorn Stillion Southard's project to create an online text for the University's public-speaking course, which enrolls 2,700 students each year. Chemistry professor Geoffrey Smith will



In response, scholars increasingly are developing their own open texts called “Open Educational Resources” or OER, which they share freely with others through such university-sponsored platforms as OpenStax and LibreTexts. Students perform as well and often better academically when they use OER, in part because all students have access to the course text on the first day of class. Most faculty (74% according to one study) are open to the idea of adopting open texts, but they need time and assistance to transition to an open text or even to create one.

I had the opportunity, last year, to serve on an ad hoc committee on textbooks charged by our provost. Among its recommendations was that the Libraries and UGA's Center for Teaching and Learning (CTL) take a lead role in advancing affordable learning on campus.

In response, our partnership launched the Provost's Affordable Course Materials program. This spring we awarded “mini-grants” to 14 faculty members in 10

replace a \$150 text and \$40 workbook for his thermodynamics course with an existing OER from the LibreTexts site. Smith also will develop his own workbook, which he will share openly with other instructors across Georgia's university system and worldwide. Melissa Hallow (engineering and public health) will save her students \$100 each by redesigning one of her courses to replace subscription-based analytics and data visualization software with an open source alternative.

This new Affordable Course Materials program, with an initial investment of \$50,000, is expected to save 7,400 students a total of \$770,000 in textbook costs each year.

It is exciting to imagine the impact that this program could have for our students if we are able to sustain it and even increase our investment. The initial results suggest that every \$5,000 invested in the program has the potential to yield \$385,000 in savings for students over five years.

With the provost and CTL, we have an Affordable Learning study underway

(conducted by PhD student Hyeri Park). The study's purpose is to identify the most promising areas for further investment where both enrollment and textbook costs are highest.

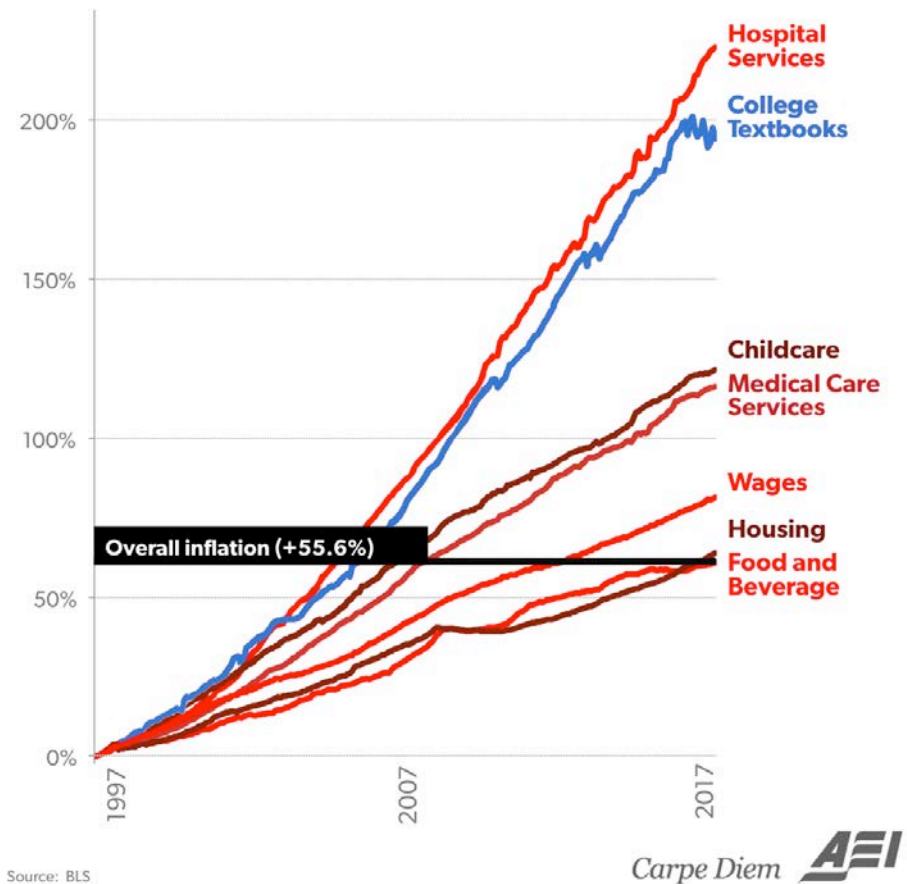
The Libraries also contribute to affordability by encouraging the use of our library electronic and print resources as alternatives to assigning textbooks. During a meeting with our student government leadership about two years ago, one of the students shared a packet of course readings for which she had paid \$200. As it turned out, all but one of the readings were available from our library collection or on the web. This experience and others led us to create a new service for faculty: They submit a list of course readings to us, and we create an electronic reading list that our library staff load directly into the online syllabus for the course. We do this as a part of our "course reserves" program, which students used almost 165,000 times last year. Each of these uses represents a reading that a student may have otherwise had to pay for had the instructor assigned it as a separate text or as part of an anthology.

Our Special Collections Faculty Fellows program has resulted in the creation of 36 new archives-centered courses in 22 areas of study. In addition to being a top-notch form of innovative teaching that inspires student and faculty alike, archives-centered instruction also is affordable learning. It uses unique historical documents, films, oral histories, photographs, rare books, textiles, and other library holdings as supplementary "texts." Students attended classes at the Russell Building more than 6,000 times last year.

The Libraries also contribute to affordability by providing access to technology and software that would be expensive for students to acquire on their own. A prime example is the Tech Lending program at the Miller Learning Center. In partnership with UGA's IT unit, we lend students laptops, tablets, cameras,

Price changes (Jan. 1997–Dec. 2017)

Selected US Consumer Goods and Services, and Wages



“ The initial results suggest that **Every \$5,000 Invested in the program has the potential to yield \$385,000 in Savings for students over five years.** ”

and other equipment 8,000 times per year without charge. We fully subsidize 3D printing services for our students at Science Library Makerspace so that their creativity and spirit of innovation is not limited by their ability to pay.

The Libraries also offer an increasing number of paid experiential learning opportunities, made possible by the establishment of endowments, as well as individual gifts to our Library Teaching and Learning Fund. Our University is a national leader in experiential learning,

requiring every student to have at least one approved out-of-class, hands-on research project or internship before graduating. The Libraries have embraced this vision, incorporating students into every aspect of our work in Special Collections, publishing, digital scholarship, and other areas. With private funding, we pay these students an hourly wage so that they are able to support themselves while engaging in distinctive, research-based work.

I welcome you to join us in making sure that a degree from the University of Georgia continues to be among the best educational experiences and best values nationally. Please let me know if you would like to invest in open text adoption, experiential learning, or any other of the programs that we offer to support our students.

EXHIBIT SCHEDULE

SIDNEY SAMUEL THOMAS ROTUNDA

Praying Out Loud in Public: The Papers of Coleman Barks

- May 24 through August 23, 2019

Beautiful and Brutal: Georgia Bulldogs Football, 2017

- August 30 through February 2020

Cocurated with the UGA Athletic Department, this exhibit looks at the experience of Georgia's 2017 season, which included the program's 2nd ever trip to the Rose Bowl, the program's 13th SEC Championship, and a heartbreaking loss to Alabama in the CFB National Championship game.



HARGRETT RARE BOOK AND MANUSCRIPT LIBRARY

Under the Big Top: The American Circus and Traveling Tent Shows

- Through July 5, 2019

Wondrous Strange: The Seven Natural Wonders of Georgia

- May 24 through September 20, 2019

This exhibit invites visitors to explore seven prominent natural sites in Georgia through objects, photographs, and ephemera on display. Curated by undergraduate student Anna Milukas, the exhibit will be complemented by a digital display at the UGA Science Library.

The New South and New Slavery: Convict Labor in Georgia

- July 26 through December 13, 2019

This exhibit explores the forced labor of prisoners in Georgia from the start of the convict lease system in 1868 until the abolition of the chain gang in 1945. Penitentiary reports, lease contracts, correspondence, newspaper articles, and more expose the motivations of the businessmen and politicians who created these systems and illuminate the lives of prisoners who toiled within them.

Annual Exhibition: Stephen Elliott Draper Center and Archives for the Study of Water Law and Policy

- August 2 through December 20, 2019

UGA at Cortona: 50 Years

- September 27 through December 13, 2019



Image courtesy of Gary Doster

RICHARD B. RUSSELL LIBRARY FOR POLITICAL RESEARCH AND STUDIES

Kids' Eye View of Politics

– Through June 10, 2019

The objects on display in this gallery explore politics and public policy through the eyes of children.

Moon Rocks!

– June 24 through December 24, 2019

In honor of the 50th anniversary of the moon landing, the objects on display in this gallery examine space exploration.

Now and Then: 1979

– June 3 through December 24, 2019

There are some moments in history that become powerful touchstones, that can be revisited to reflect and inform a better understanding of the present day. *Now and Then: 1979* looks back at a pivotal year in modern American history and considers the impact of events that filled the public mind for a moment in time through the interactions of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government.



WALTER J. BROWN MEDIA ARCHIVE AND PEABODY AWARDS COLLECTION

Sunny Days: Celebrating Sesame Street at 50

– Through December 20, 2019

Peabody Spotlight: Celebrating Excellence in Children's Programming

– Through December 20, 2019

Georgia Music Spotlight: Capricorn Records

– Through June 28, 2019

Georgia Music Spotlight: Widespread Panic

– July 5 through December 20, 2019



[RECENT ACQUISITIONS]

HARGRETT RARE BOOK AND MANUSCRIPT LIBRARY

Bailey-Grantland Family Papers

The Grantland and Bailey families are from Baldwin, Butts, and Spalding Counties, Georgia. Seaton Grantland was a U.S. Congressman (1835–1839); attorney in Milledgeville, Georgia; presidential elector (1840); and planter. David Jackson Bailey was a U.S. Congressman (1851–55); state senator; attorney in Jackson, Georgia; president of state senate (1861); colonel of the 30th regiment, Georgia; volunteer infantry; and planter. Seaton Grantland II was a businessman in Griffin, Georgia; a member of the state legislature; and owner of the Griffin Manufacturing Company.

The collection consists of papers pertaining to the Grantland and Bailey families, ranging from around 1818 to 1966. Notable items include extensive genealogy research and biographical information, Georgia land grants, and political correspondence of Joseph E. Brown, Howell Cobb, Herchel V. Johnson, Alexander H. Stephens, and P. M. Compton. Other letters relate to the Second Seminole War and early settlers in Florida, letters from Dr. James S. Gilliam, surgeon, US Navy, aboard the USS *Macedonian* on one of Commodore Perry's trips to Japan and the USS *Levant* exploring the South Pacific and South America, 1849-1850.



Second Seminole War, Okefenokee Region Manuscript Map

This is a handwritten manuscript map of the seat of the Second Seminole War in the Okefenokee region. The map is believed to be created by Major Greenleaf Dearborn, a commanding officer who participated in General Charles Rinaldo Floyd's campaign through the region in November 1838. The map's primary feature is the location of a number of named and unnamed forts surrounding the Okefenokee Swamp and the location of the route of Captain Benjamin Lloyd Beall and his detachment of soldiers in September 1838.

Eleanor Ringel Collection

Eleanor Ringel is an award-winning movie critic and teacher from Atlanta, Georgia. Ms. Ringel is a movie and theater critic for the *Atlanta Journal-Constitution* as well as a columnist for several movie journals and websites, and has been featured on multiple national TV outlets. She has also taught criticism at Oglethorpe and Emory Universities.

This collection contains press kits, stills, posters, promotional items, and clippings regarding motion pictures from the late 1970s through 2017.

St. Catherines Island Archive

The American Museum of Natural History (AMNH) has explored the archaeology of St. Catherines Island since 1974 under the direction of Dr. David Hurst Thomas.

In 2005, AMNH staff began a program to conserve the most endangered archaeology and history of St. Catherines Island, including compiling this archival collection.

The St. Catherines Island Archaeology Collection consists of documents, media, and electronic files related to the research, education, and conservation efforts on St. Catherines Island, specifically the field notes, photographs, illustrations, maps, analyses, publications, reports, and digital files associated with the archaeological work conducted on the island by the American Museum of Natural History.

WALTER J. BROWN MEDIA ARCHIVE AND PEABODY AWARDS COLLECTION

WRDW Videotape Collection

This Augusta television station has donated approximately 2,000 videotapes to the Brown Media Archives. This collection is a nice addition to the WRDW newsfilm already in the collection that was purchased from eBay in 2009. The collection is composed of story packages that were aired on the nightly news.

WCTV Newsfilm Collection

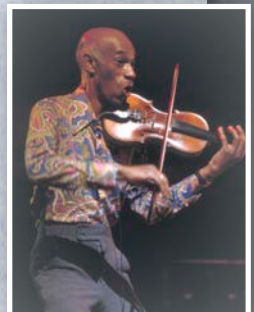
A collection of five reels of 16mm content from 1978 to 1979 from this station in Thomasville, Georgia, that covers Southwest Georgia and the Big Bend of Florida.

Hugh Hodgson School of Music Tape Archives

The collection from this UGA department features 854 audio, VHS, and Betamax tapes as well as digital files of performances by the school of music.

Stevenson J. Palfi Documentary Elements Collection

This collection consists of approximately 330 video and audio tapes from this New Orleans-based filmmaker and relates primarily to his production on *Papa John Creach: Setting the Record Straight*, a documentary on the onetime fiddler with Jefferson Airplane and Jefferson Starship. In addition, there are some Professor Longhair tapes and other content from his movie *Piano Players Rarely Ever Play Together*. Mr. Palfi lost years of personal files, photographs, and other possessions in Hurricane Katrina. He died in December 2005.



The David Adelman Papers

The Russell Library is pleased to announce the opening of the papers of David Adelman, who represented the 42nd district in the Georgia state senate before being appointed ambassador to Singapore in 2010.

Originally hailing from New York, Adelman earned his ABJ from the University of Georgia in 1986, JD from Emory University in 1989, and MPA from Georgia State University in 1995. In 2002, he defeated retired educator Kenneth Quarterman in the general election to win the seat for the 42nd state senate district, which he held until resigning in 2010.

In the state senate, Adelman was a pro business Democrat with a reputation as a dealmaker. He enjoyed a few legislative successes, including the Family Violence Shelter Confidentiality Act of 2004. This bill, SB 147, aimed to protect the victims of domestic violence by establishing a civil penalty of \$25,000 for any person or organization who knowingly or through negligence disclosed the location of domestic violence shelters. The bill garnered wide bipartisan support—cosponsors included Mac Collins, Connie Stokes, and Renee Unterman.

Some of Adelman's other bipartisan efforts included a 2003 amendment to Georgia's version of Megan's Law that would prevent registered sex offenders from living near schools. He was also instrumental in the fight for SB 596, the Delivering the Cure Act. This bill would have encouraged and provided ethical guidelines for stem cell research in Georgia. Though it failed to achieve final passage, Governor Sonny Perdue signed an executive order in 2006 that achieved the bill's aims by creating the Governor's Commission on Umbilical Cord Blood Research and Medical Treatment.

Adelman resigned from the Georgia senate in 2010 when President Barack Obama nominated him to be the 17th US Ambassador to Singapore. Ambassador Adelman spent the next three years putting his negotiating skills to work to advance US business interests in Southeast Asia, including trade missions to Indonesia and Vietnam sponsored by the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation. In August 2012, he cohosted the first US business delegation to Myanmar, which included representatives from Caterpillar, Citibank, GE, and Bell Helicopter.

In 2013, Ambassador Adelman stepped down from his post to become the managing director of Goldman-Sachs Hong Kong. He currently serves as a member of the Council on Foreign Relations and the Advisory Council of the Israel-Asia Center.

The Adelman Papers compliment the Russell Library's holdings in both public policy and US foreign relations. Adelman's policy work in the Georgia senate occurred amid nationwide debates over stem cell research, abortion access, and reproductive rights. These records also provide a window into diplomatic relations with the developing economies of Southeast Asia.



Tom Crawford was born in Atlanta in 1950 and graduated from Clarkston High School in DeKalb County in 1968. As a journalism student at the University of Georgia, Crawford worked as a sports editor at the student newspaper, *The Red & Black*. He graduated with honors in 1972 and began his professional career as a reporter at the Alabama state capitol for the *Montgomery Advertiser*. Between 1972 and 1983, Crawford worked as a copy editor for the *Atlanta Constitution*; a beat reporter covering local, county, and state government for the *Marietta Daily Journal*; and as a reporter for the *Atlanta Journal* covering the county courthouse, Atlanta city hall, and the Georgia state capitol and general assembly. Crawford's political reporting during this period included the 1978 and 1982 gubernatorial races, 1980 US Senate race, 1981 Atlanta mayoral election, and numerous other congressional, state, and local elections.



Tom Crawford interviewing Johnny Isakson circa 1974.

Crawford stepped away from journalism in 1983 to assume an executive position at the public relations agency Pringle Dixon Pringle and even worked as a campaign speechwriter during the 1980s and 1990s. In 2000, Crawford launched the online news website *Capitol Impact*—later rebranded as *The Georgia Report*—which provided news coverage of political events at the state capitol and across Georgia until 2018. Tom Crawford died on July 18, 2018, after a decades-long battle against cancer.

In addition to acquiring his papers, the Russell Library also conducted an hour-long interview with Crawford in August 2017 as part of the ongoing *Two-Party Georgia* oral history project. This video can be viewed online through the Russell Library website.

Alton H. Hopkins Collection of St. Simons Island Beach Case Records

The Alton H. Hopkins Collection of St. Simons Island Beach Case Records contains materials documenting six interrelated court cases spanning from the late 1960s through the early 2000s and includes legal briefs, contracts, transcripts, correspondence, and news clippings, as well as numerous maps, plats, drawings, and photographs.

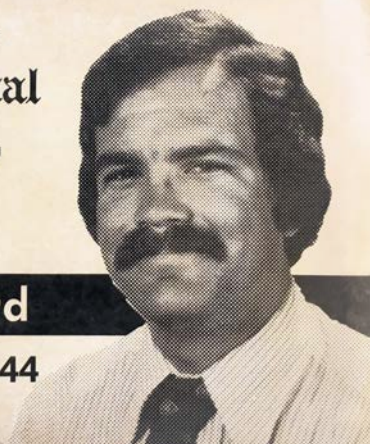
The records in this collection were created during a series of litigations disputing land ownership of beachfront property on St. Simons Island. The litigation was extensive and included civil actions, a jury trial, and even appeals to the Georgia Supreme Court. The Hopkins family, represented by attorney Rhett Tanner, ultimately prevailed. Morton Rolleston Jr. of Atlanta represented the other parties, including the Cherry family of Atlanta and the Moblely family of Brunswick, Georgia. Additional litigation over the beachfront property would follow as members of the Hopkins family filed suit against various land developers over disagreements with the partitioning of the property. Attorney Alton H. Hopkins, the main representative for the Hopkins family, was the person responsible for acquiring and maintaining the case files that make up this collection.

Researchers interested in civil litigation, property ownership, and private development along the Georgia coast will find this collection particularly valuable.

**Meet Your
Atlanta Journal
Reporter
in Cobb**

Tom Crawford

**424-0711 or 572-5344
MARIETTA**



The Tom Crawford Papers

The Tom Crawford Papers consist of news clippings, field notebooks, photographs, video recordings, artifacts, and other materials documenting Crawford's nearly 50-year career as a newspaper journalist covering state, county, and local politics in Georgia between 1969 and 2018. The collection also includes articles, blog posts, event photographs, and other digital files that were harvested from Crawford's news website, *The Georgia Report*, and preserved by the Russell Library just before the website went offline.



A Tangible Past Makes a Tangible Gift

(Above)
Kat Stein, director of the Hargrett Library; Steven Brown, university archivist emeritus; Charlotte Marshall; and Ken Storey, graphic designer for *The Tangible Past*, look at a map of Clarke County (Italicize book title *The Tangible Past*)

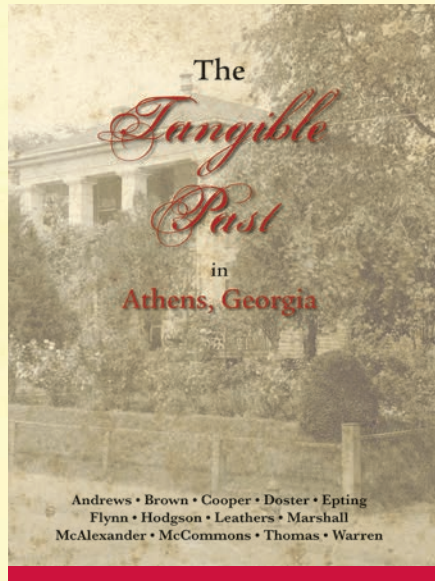
Anyone who has ever picked up a book written or cowritten by Charlotte Thomas Marshall can tell within a few pages how heavily researched it is. Not content to merely document Athens's history, Marshall strives to tell as complete a story as she and her cowriters can discover. The two most recent books with which she has been involved have each contained more than 600 pages of exhaustively researched personal and architectural history.

The Tangible Past in Athens, Georgia initially sought to document the location of houses that were moved from one location to another in Athens; however, as each of the authors began their research, the focus ultimately shifted to Athens's 19th century neighborhoods, the people who built them, and the economic growth of the city of Athens. As a testament to the research that went into the publication of this book, it received both the Athens-Clarke Heritage Foundation's 2015 Preservation Award for Outstanding Publication and the Georgia Historical Records Advisory Council's 2015 Award for Excellence in Documenting Georgia's History.

Having used the Hargrett Rare Book and Manuscript Library many times before, it was to there that Marshall turned again when she and the other authors needed to do research for *The Tangible Past*.

Marshall acknowledges how important the help of Hargrett staff was to the entire research and production process. "*The Tangible Past in Athens, Georgia* could never have become the informative, visually delightful tome it is without the resources of the Hargrett Library. The concept of the book excited the library's staff, who cheerfully produced manuscripts and images previously unknown to many of us writers. Once we agreed we were writing a book, I had vowed to show the reading public images long out of the public memory and the Hargrett was our gold mine. The knowledgeable staff allowed me to keep my vow in more ways than one."

In the foreword to the book, Marshall acknowledged several library staff members by name, noting that "had they not



embraced our undertaking in such an enthusiastic, thoughtful, and generous spirit, this book would be far less enlightening in text and exuberant in images."

Marshall had never intended to make money from the sale of the book, desiring only to cover the costs of publication; but thanks to local media coverage in the *Flagpole* and the *Athens-Banner Herald* and a widespread social media presence, the initial run of 2,000 books quickly sold out.

"As an expression of our appreciation for the assistance we

The Tangible Past in Athens, Georgia

THE WRITERS

Amelia Monroe Andrews
 Steven A. Brown
 Patricia I. Cooper
 Gary L. Doster
 Lee Epting
 Theresa M. Flynn
 Mary Anne Martin Hodgson
 Milton Leathers
 Charlotte Thomas Marshall
 Hubert H. McAlexander
 Pete McCommons
 Samuel N. Thomas Jr.
 Mary Bondurant Warren

GRAPHIC DESIGN

Kenneth Irvin Storey

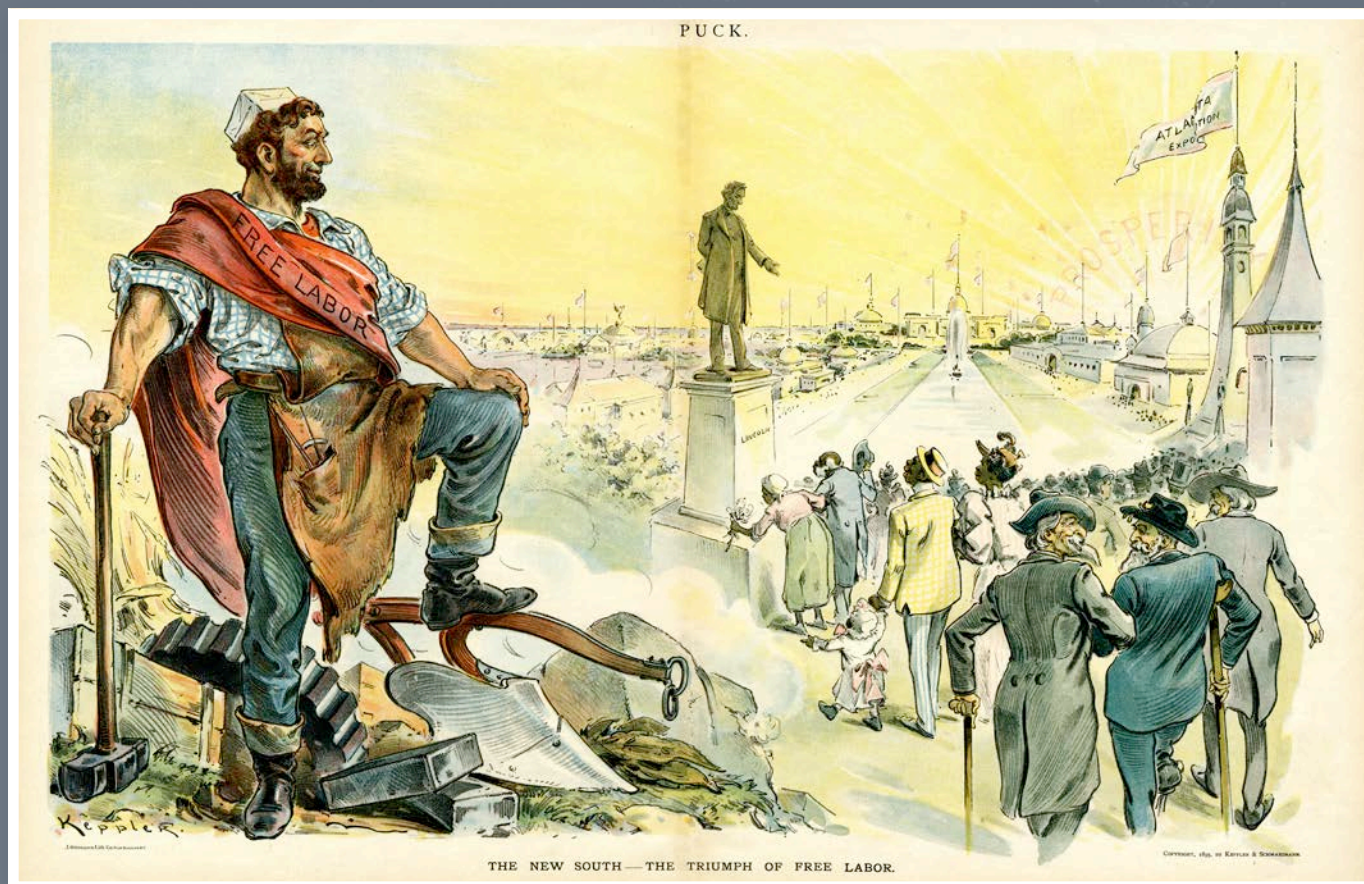
received, the net proceeds from the sale of the book were given with deep appreciation to the two libraries, the Hargrett Rare Book and Manuscript Library and the Athens-Clarke County Public Library, that undergirded the book."

The UGA Libraries is grateful to Charlotte for her generous support. Her gift will be used to support the Hargrett Library's mission to preserve and provide access to our shared history.



Pictured L to R: Kenneth Storey, graphic designer for *The Tangible Past*; Charlotte Marshall, author and donor; Steven Brown, university archivist emeritus; Chantel Dunham, director of development; Mary Linneman, digital imaging coordinator; and Kat Stein, director of the Hargrett Library

"The New South — The Triumph of Free Labor," *Harper's Weekly*, 1882. Collection of Georgia images



The NEW SOUTH and NEW SLAVERY

Convict Labor in Georgia

On display July 26–December 13, 2019

This summer the Hargrett Rare Book and Manuscript Library will take a closer look at Georgia's carceral history in the new exhibit *The New South and New Slavery: Convict Labor in Georgia*. The display examines the forced labor of prisoners in the state from the start of the convict lease system in 1868 until the abolition of the chain gang in 1945.

In the aftermath of the American Civil War a massive shortage of unskilled labor plagued an already crippled southern economy. The 13th Amendment had freed thousands of enslaved people and outlawed forced labor except for use as punishment for a crime. Georgia, along with other southern states, exploited this loophole. In 1866 the General Assembly legalized the leasing of prisoners for profit to private individuals and companies. Under mounting pressure for reform, Georgia abolished the convict lease system in 1908. But soon after state-run chain gangs became standard fixtures along the roadsides of Georgia through the 1930s.

The exhibit uses penitentiary reports, lease contracts, correspondence, and newspaper articles to expose the motivations of the businessmen and politicians who created these systems and to illuminate the lives of prisoners who toiled within them. Cultural productions, including autobiography, literature, film, and songs, reveal the many ways prison labor has come to be represented in American memory.

Sidonia Serafini, a doctoral student in the University of Georgia's Department of English, curated the exhibit during an internship in the summer of 2018. "The best part of the experience was having autonomy to tell the story of convict labor in the way that I envisioned it," said Serafini.



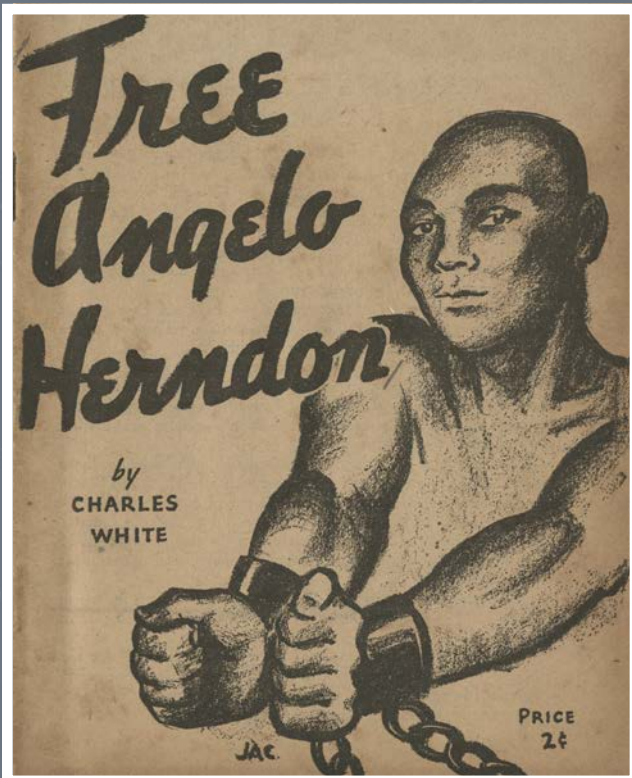
Sidonia Serafini

is a doctoral student in the Department of English

at the University of Georgia. Her research centers on post-Reconstruction and early twentieth-century African American literature and the periodical press and multicultural women's writing. Sidonia was part of our Student Scholar Internship program, which funds summer internships for UGA students at the Special Collections Libraries. If you are interested in supporting more experiences like Serafini's, contact Chantel Dunham at 706.542.0628.

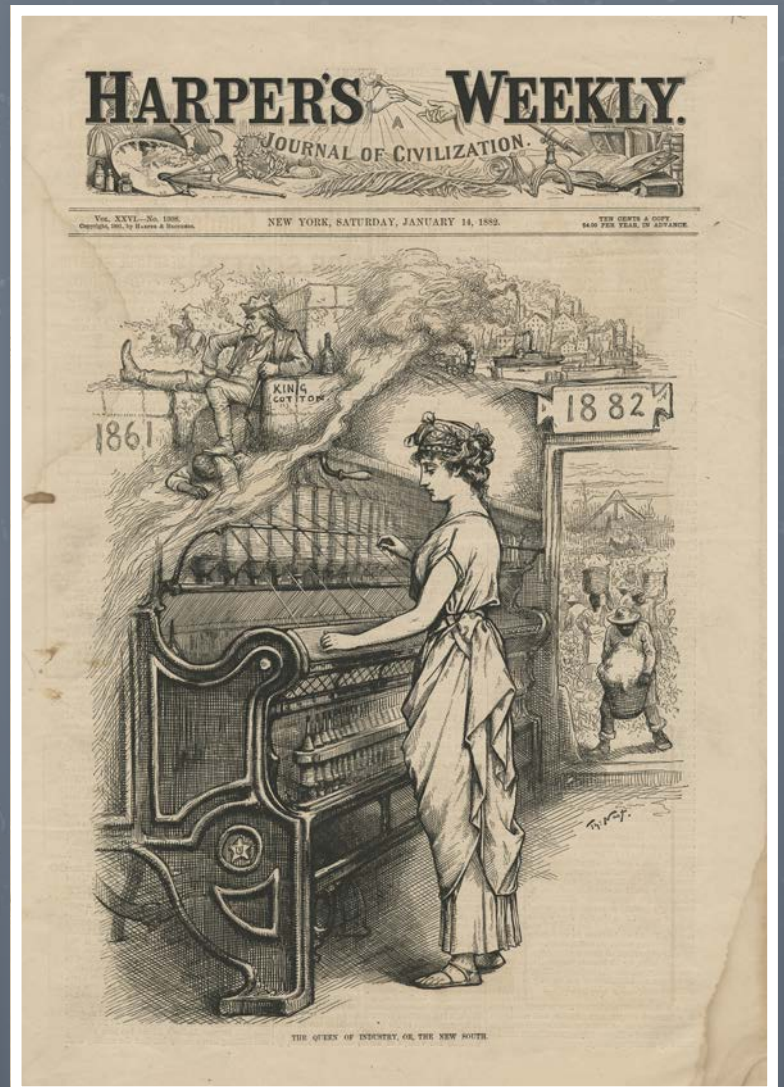
(Left)
Booklet, *Free Angelo Herndon*, by Charles White (New York: Youth Publishers, 1934). Rare Books Collection

(Below)
"The Queen of Industry, or, the New South," *Harper's Weekly*, 1882. Collection of Georgia images



Serafini says that she gained some valuable skills during her summer project. "I learned how to tell a story through objects first and foremost and words second and enhanced my research skills. I've done research at the Special Collections Libraries before, but my internship helped me to know more about the collections and how to search through them, something I can use in planning future classes that I teach."

The New South and New Slavery opens July 26. The Hargrett Library Gallery is free and open to the public Monday through Friday from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. and on Saturdays from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.



ART from the ARCHIVES

By Eileen Wallace, Senior Lecturer,
Lamar Dodd School of Art



How can the holdings of the Special Collections Libraries inspire visual art? This was a constant line of inquiry in the Research and Creative Practice course aimed at putting primary source material at the core of an artistic creative practice. Because this class was held as a thematic inquiry course and therefore not discipline specific, students were expected to draw upon their own expertise and media interests when developing their work. The diversity of focus areas included book arts, ceramics, fabric design, painting, papermaking, photography, printmaking, music, and sculpture. The myriad research interests and source material yielded a diversity of approaches and resulted in work with a depth of content and quality craftsmanship.

We started the class by looking at examples of contemporary fine press artist books that use primary source material as a point of inspiration or departure. By looking at the example of Ken Botnick's 2015 *Diderot Project*

side-by-side with the plate volumes from Denis Diderot's original and ambitious 18th-century *Encyclopédie*, students engaged

directly with the old and the new. Through a series of prompts and exercises, students identified their own research interests and



(Above) *Diderot Project*, by Ken Botnick, 2015

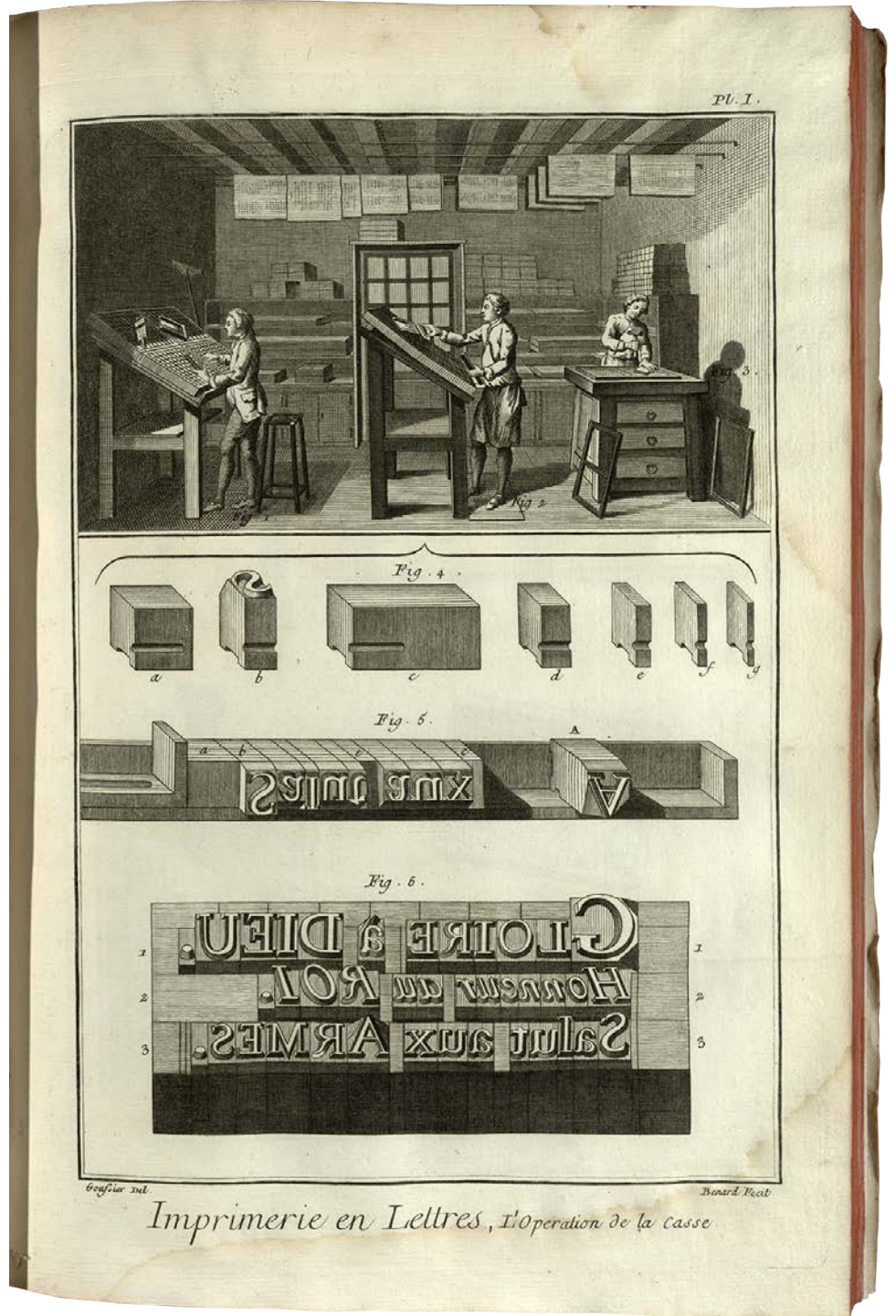
(Left)

Encyclopédie, ou, Dictionnaire raisonné des sciences, des arts et des métiers, by Denis Diderot; Jean Le Rond d' Alembert; Pierre Mouchon, 1751–1765

went deep and wide into the holdings of the libraries to find materials that reflected their interests or led them to a new path of inquiry. The connections and “archival constellations” that they arrived at were inspiring and led to sustained attention to any given subject. Students created sketches and artworks throughout the semester in response to prompts aimed at guiding them toward a research topic.

The many new artworks created by students displayed insightful and nuanced interpretations of the original primary source material. For the final project, students presented their work alongside a selection of the primary source material and discussed the development of the work from research to idea to finished work. Among the many projects were an installation of 888 wood columns based on the historical records of the first 888 patients that were admitted into Central State Hospital in Milledgeville from 1842 to 1861; a quilt based on the dream journals of sculptor Frances Bryant Godwin; a musical composition inspired by the archives of Georgia artist Howard Finster; an artist book that took inspiration from the papers and photographs of Donald Windham and Sandy Campbell; an artist book inspired by the techniques and writings of Walter Hamady; altered photographs and redacted texts from the collection of Georgia folklore and mythology; and a watercolor grid inspired by Moina Michael.

While it might not have been obvious before, it is clear that the potential for the libraries to inspire visual art is vast and varied and I



am grateful for this exciting and enriching teaching experience and the opportunity to present students with a new source for inspiration.

Eileen Wallace participated in the Special Collections Faculty Fellowship program during the 2017-2018 academic year.

(Above)

Encyclopédie, ou, Dictionnaire raisonné des sciences, des arts et des métiers, by Denis Diderot; Plate, Volume 7: Letterpress Printing, The Operation of the Case

RICHARD B. RUSSELL, JR.

ORAL HISTORY PROJECT

DIGITIZED

By Bart Lemahieu

Bart Lemahieu, a Serials Cataloguer at the Main Library, has worked over 2 years to digitize the audio recordings and enhance digital access to 175 interviews in the Richard B. Russell, Jr. Oral History Project. To visit the finding aid for the collection, go to

<https://t.uga.edu/4TW>

The finding aid will be updated with additional digital access links on a continuing basis.

The Richard B. Russell, Jr. Oral History Project of interviews, recorded from 1971 to 1979, is unique because of the way that technical limitations and absence of a studio setting cast a historical and cultural context that would have been otherwise lost. Behind the words, one hears the typewriters of the Washington offices, the street sounds, and the ambience of domestic settings with their clocks, pets, phones, and, on several occasions, the Winder train passing by at close range — all adding indispensable character to the rich array of witness voices to “the senator from Georgia” from nearly half a century ago.

Many narrators talk at length about their experiences with Richard B. Russell, opening up about themselves in the process. The interviewer, Hugh Cates, succeeds by patiently probing his company about Russell’s motivations, roots, and background, taking the listener behind the pages of history and revealing many aspects of Russell one would never learn about otherwise.

These interviews bear witness to a time when southern culture was still an indisputable influence juxtaposed with the new times that were to come in the 1960s and beyond. On more than one occasion, and once quite literally, the civil rights movement is called “the civil wrongs movement.” These interviews cast light on a force that was to fuel and eventually yield to more emancipated ideas. It is well worth exploring the recordings to begin to relive and contextualize an entire era in American politics through this rich archive of oral history

The oral histories in this collection can be divided broadly into four categories:

- 1 Political and Career Alliances**
These interviews are informative and factual. Interviewees are sometimes evasive when Cates asks questions that probe deeper but talk at length about Russell’s career and legacy, touching on topics such as his long-standing career as a senator, his personal dealings with LBJ, his reluctant participation in the Warren Commission, and his managing of political transitions such as with the Kennedy administration and the ramifications of the Cuban missile crisis.
- 2 Family Friends**
These include oral histories with Russell’s sisters, secretaries, student aides, and household helpers. Often, these interviewees are less informed about political strategies but illuminate Russell in other ways. Hearing close acquaintances give witness to Russell’s early life adds an invaluable depth and context to understanding his life and legacy.
- 3 Physicians and Medical Staff**
These oral histories tell the story of Russell’s failing health and reflect on his passing.
- 4 Outside Reporters and Fringe Acquaintances**
These interviews feature secretaries, business leaders, leaders of opposing political parties, casual passersby, and their insights into Senator Russell.

Below are selected excerpts from interviews in the Richard B. Russell, Jr. Oral History Project, which offer unique insights into aspects of Russell's life, career, and legacy.

LISTEN ON KALTURA AT:
KALTURA.UGA.EDU/CATEGORY//96937211

Oral History #12: Patricia Collins Andretta

The fact that Russell remained a bachelor is a recurring topic in this series, and many interviewees attribute at least part of his dedication as a senator to the absence of a spouse in his life. Beyond speculation, few knew the true story of his once engagement to Pat Collins Andretta. In this excerpt, she relates an anecdote in which Russell projects a future for her as "a senator's wife."



Oral History #81: Jimmy Carter

Jimmy Carter, interviewed as governor of Georgia — well before his presidential run — delivers a clear and concise assessment of Russell's view on the political, personal, and economic balance between the government and the people. From the rest of the interview you will learn about Russell's influence on Carter's early life in the military and its impact on his political career thereafter.

Oral History #86: Dean Rusk

The collection features two very informative Rusk interviews. This excerpt from interview #86 stood out for its eloquence in describing the state of mind



Russell Library Director Sheryl Vogt listens to an interview.

Russell was in during the turbulent times of the emergence of the civil rights movement. Dean Rusk succeeds both in describing the context in which Richard Russell became socially relevant as well as giving direction to what inspired his image on a national political level.

Oral History #105: Norman Underwood

Norman Underwood worked as an intern during Russell's collegiate program in Washington. As such, he experienced many of the more mundane and subtle aspects of Russell's character as projected in the senator's life — illustrated beautifully by this anecdote.

Oral History #165: Erle Cocke

Erle Cocke was a campaign manager during Russell's bid for the presidential race, and here he delivers two minutes of insight into the mechanics of speech building and the projection thereof on a political campaign. The question of Russell's southern inheritance hampering his bid for the presidency often comes up in this series; this fragment offers one of the more informed answers yet.



Hugh Cates interviews Gerald Ford with Phil Landrum in Vail, Colorado, July 10, 1978.

A History of Violence

Hatred, Justice, and Reconciliation in the Archives

By Robert Lay, *Head of Arrangement and Description*

In 2018, the Richard B. Russell Library received two large collections from recently disbanded grassroots organizations involved in combating racial violence—the Moore's Ford Memorial Committee, donated by the late Richard G. Rusk of Athens, Georgia; and the National Coalition of Burned Churches, donated by the Reverend Dr. Rose Mackey of Gainesville, Georgia. In addition to the records, the remaining members of the Moore's Ford Memorial Committee also donated more than \$28,000 to fund the collection. This donation will be used to hire student archivists at UGA to process the Memorial Committee's records, as well as the records of the National Coalition.

The Moore's Ford Memorial Committee (MFMC) was created in 1997 to commemorate the 1946 lynching of George Dorsey, Mae Murray Dorsey, Roger Malcom, and Dorothy Malcom near the

Moore's Ford bridge over the Apalachee River. The committee's membership, a biracial group drawn from both Walton and Oconee Counties, sought to make sure that the victims of the unsolved crime were not forgotten. Working with the Georgia Historical Society, the MFMC designated a historical marker on US Highway 78, near the site of the lynching. They also sponsored community programming to promote racial justice and offered scholarships to local students of Walton and Oconee Counties.

When the committee disbanded, its longtime secretary Richard Rusk, son of secretary of state Dean Rusk, donated about 40 boxes of the committee's official records to the Russell Library. The records include minutes from MFMC meetings; photographs of the committee's cemetery restoration efforts, public events, and scholarship

diners; and research on the lynching. Researchers will also find extensive documentation and correspondence covering the committee's efforts to convince state and federal officials to reopen the case.

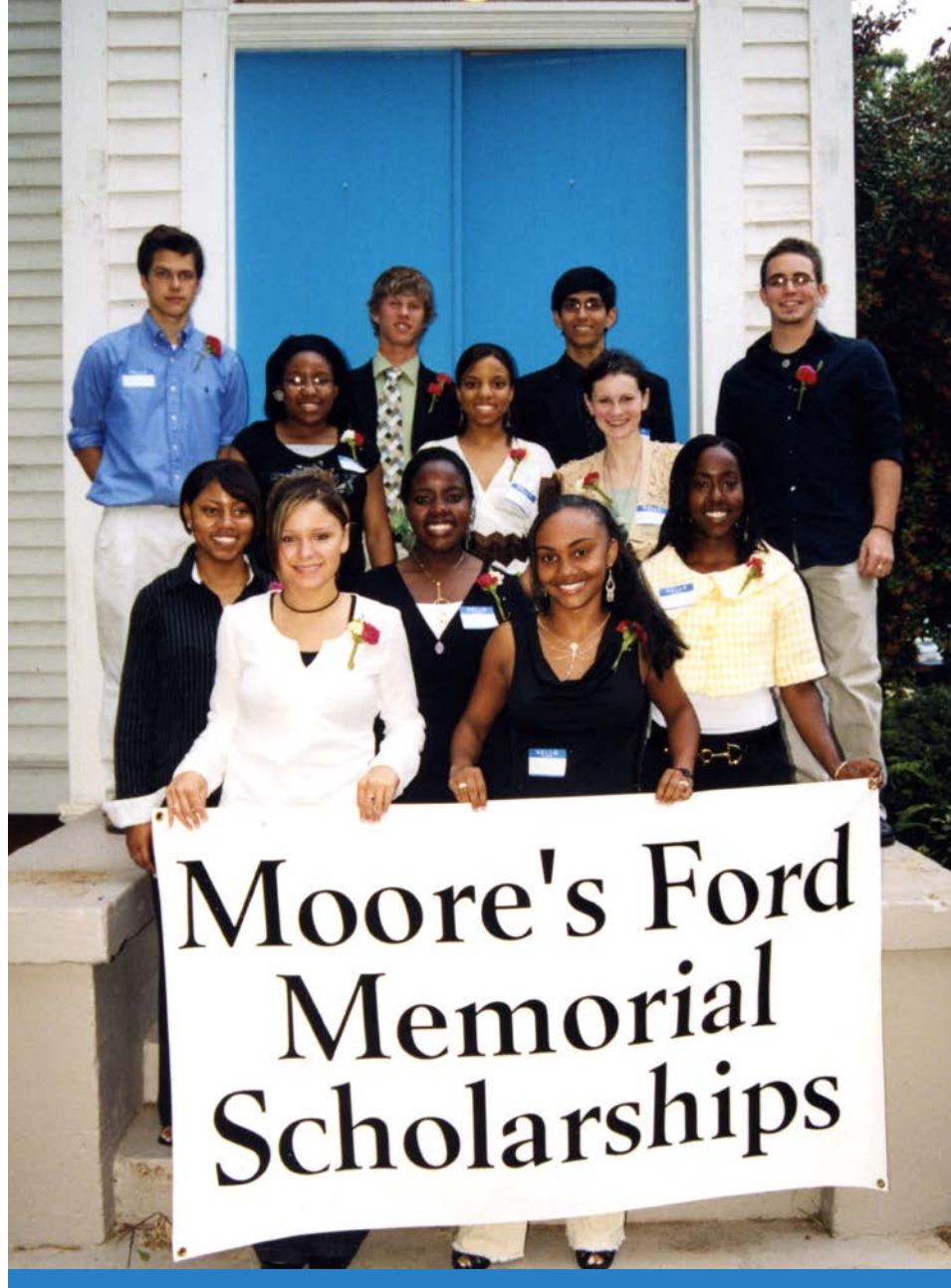
At the time of the MFMC's founding, the nation was experiencing a rash of racially motivated violence targeting houses of worship. Between 1996 and 1998, the Justice Department's National Church Arson Task Force (NCATF) investigated over 900 arsons, bombings, and attempted bombings of houses of worship but only obtained 305 convictions. Federal initiatives sought to address the issue from the angle of criminal justice, but this did little to help the recovery of those affected by the crimes. The National Coalition for Burned Churches (NCBC) was founded to address that problem.

(Left)
National Coalition for Burned Church rally at the National Church Burning Status Conference in Dallas, Texas, December 2–4, 1999. (RBRL 455, National Coalition for Burned Churches Records)

(Right)
Moore's Ford Memorial Scholarship recipients, no date. (RBRL 385, Moore's Ford Memorial Committee Records, Richard Rusk Files)

The NCBC was a multiracial, interdenominational coalition of clergy and laity across the states of South Carolina, Georgia, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Missouri with a common mission of helping targeted congregations recover and rebuild. They accomplished this goal through two parallel initiatives. The Church Burning Rebuilding Working Group connected church officials with business and government leaders to coordinate recovery resources and raise money for rebuilding. The Church Burning Research Center collected, documented, and analyzed data pertaining to these crimes, including date and time, location, recovery costs, incident details, and investigation status reports.

The NCBC records are a valuable source of data regarding hate crimes in the mid-to-late 1990s and compliments both the Moore's Ford Memorial Committee Records and other archival collections at the Russell Library that document public policy and grassroots responses to hate crimes. As the custodian of this collection, the Russell Library holds the entirety of the Church Burning Research Center records, with detailed information on over 1,200 church burnings nationwide between the years of 1996 and 2008. The collection also contains photographs of the NCBC's rebuilding trips, hate crime conferences, and worship services, along with the correspondence of NCBC president



and executive director the Reverend Terrance Mackey.

Processing these collections and providing the kind of detailed access that researchers desire will be a time-consuming and expensive project. The more than 100 boxes of records will require extensive sorting and organization. Fortunately, the generous monetary donation of the Moore's Ford Memorial Committee has permitted the Russell Library to launch an exciting new program called the Moore's Ford Community Scholars program. The library will be able to hire student

archivists dedicated to this project to provide enhanced description for the Memorial Committee records, the National Coalition's records, and other related collections—such as Samuel Hardman's research files on the FBI and GBI investigations in the Moore's Ford lynching—and to facilitate new research projects using these collections.

Though the Moore's Ford Memorial Committee and the National Coalition for Burned Churches are no longer active, their legacy and vital work will live on in the archives of the Richard B. Russell Library.

EVERYTHING IS A-OK ON THE WORLD'S MOST POPULAR STREET



(Right) A promotional memo provides information about an upcoming Sesame Street episode.

On November 10, 1969, public television launched an "experiment to determine whether the techniques proven successful in commercial television can be used effectively in teaching preschool children." Nearly 50 years later, it's safe to call the experiment a resounding success.

Today, *Sesame Street* is the world's most popular children's program. It's seen in more than 140 countries, with over 20 "coproductions," independently produced versions for different nations and cultures, including Israel, Egypt, Norway, Germany, South Africa, Pakistan, and Ireland. *Sesame Street* began as a collaboration between producers, researchers, and educators, with ongoing evaluation, assessment, and modification throughout its production history. Experts plan each segment with the intention of first gaining children's attention and then teaching them something

WASH YOUR HANDS. A lesson in good health practices will move from the SESAME STREET television screen into hospitals and day care centers this fall as part of CTW's Community Education Services outreach activities. SESAME STREET begins its 17th broadcast season Monday, November 18, on the nation's 302 public broadcasting stations.

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For more information, contact:

Corporate Communications
 Children's Television Workshop
 One Lincoln Plaza
 New York, NY 10023
 (212) 595-3456

9/85 38907-3a

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in that moment of focus. The impact of each episode is carefully examined, and adjustments are made accordingly.

A 1971 submission to the Peabody Awards illustrates key aspects about the Children's Television Workshop's (CTW) approach and philosophy. "This program operates with the concept that young children can and do learn much before they begin school. Because children in poverty situations often begin schooling at a level below their middle-class counterparts, a special effort is being made to reach and teach these so-called disadvantaged children through the program. The series is aimed at helping prepare children for formal education and its target audience is three, four, and five-year-olds. The curriculum emphasizes pre-reading skills, numbers, reason and problem-solving, and body parts and functions. It has been expanded to include ecology, Spanish bilingual and bicultural elements, and work in the areas of cooperation and conflict resolution."

In addition to its general curricular goals, *Sesame Street* has also taken on very specific educational missions.



In 1983, the NBC special *Big Bird in China* deployed *Sesame Street*'s big yellow Muppet as a cultural ambassador to "[help] children and grown-ups in America to gain a better understanding of China and its friendly people" — and, of course, to give the people of China a positive impression of the United States.

Some of *Sesame Street*'s international coproductions have taken on even weightier issues. *Takalani Sesame*, South Africa's local version of *Sesame Street*, introduced the character of Kami, an HIV-positive Muppet, in 2002 to help children understand HIV/AIDS and cope with death and dying; and

it received a Peabody Award for its treatment of these issues in 2004. In Kosovo, *Rruga Sesam* is broadcast in Albanian; *Ulica Sezam* is in Serbian. The shows focus on what children from both cultures have in common.

In the United States, Sesame Workshop (as CTW was renamed in 2006) has also created programming to help children face tough situations, such as the deployment of a parent in military service or the incarceration of a parent or guardian.

Sesame Street's domestic and international productions are well represented in the Peabody Awards Collection, with dozens of US episodes, international coproductions, special programs, and educational features, as well as special character guest appearances on prime time shows. The series website won a 2009 Peabody Award, recognized by the Peabody Board as "a beautifully realized extension of the celebrated PBS children's series into the Internet age."

An exhibit celebrating *Sesame Street*'s anniversary is on display in the Media Galleries, and Special Collections will host special *Sesame Street* screenings and events later in 2019.

Student SPOTLIGHT

Celia Clark is a junior at the University of Georgia majoring in history and working towards certificates in both museum studies and historic preservation. She currently serves as an exhibition assistant at UGA Special Collections and curated the children's programming exhibits now on display in the Brown Media Gallery.

What was it like to curate this new exhibit? I got to be involved in every stage of the curation process. I combed through the Peabody Awards collection and synthesized my findings for public display. As a history student intrigued by museum work, I enjoyed learning more



about curation and exhibitions.

As I researched, I found it rewarding to be reminded of the great impact that shows like *Sesame Street* and *Reading Rainbow* had on my own personal development and interests.

What skills did you learn or enhance during the project? My ability to write more concisely improved when drafting the captions for the exhibits. During this process, I learned how to best display

and mount objects. Since a curator has to consider the visibility of an object and the visual impact of a display, I found there to be artistry in museum installation.

What did you like best about the experience? My favorite part of the experience was installing the exhibits. It was so rewarding to have the culmination of my research organized and on display!

What material did you find the most interesting? I found the materials from the *Mister Rogers' Neighborhood* exhibit some of the most interesting. For instance, the booklet from the 1950s show *Children's Corner*, showcasing puppets like King Friday and Daniel Tiger, signifies how early Fred Rogers began developing what would eventually become the staples of his television show.

FROM Spools TO Spores

Mold on Film Donation Leads to Plant Pathology Partnership

By Margaret Compton and Dr. Marin Talbot Brewer



When the Brown Media Archives receives films, videotapes, and audiotapes, those items have often existed for long periods of time in less-than-optimal conditions. Although we much prefer to do a site visit to determine what we can take in and what we cannot, donations do not always happen that way. It is best not to bring deteriorated materials into the building, but they do get in, and then we have to determine whether the item should be kept and carefully handled or disposed of. Of course, our own health and safety is paramount.

While inventorying a film collection in October, a rusty film can (indicating water damage) turned out to have a particularly mold-covered reel of film inside it. The film was also hardened to the point that it was unsalvageable, so I was about to throw it away when I remembered Dr. Marin Talbot Brewer, mycologist in the Department of Plant Pathology and member of the Fungal Biology Group at UGA. Dr. Brewer had helped us examine some other films a

number of years ago, so I contacted her to see if she would have time to look at this film. She welcomed us to her lab, where she sampled the mold and let us see it under the microscope.



Original film as donated

Dr. Brewer viewed the mold under a stereomicroscope, also known as a dissecting microscope, allowing her to see the fuzzy growth at 50 times the magnification of what we can see with the naked eye. She was looking for fungal threads or filaments, known as hyphae,

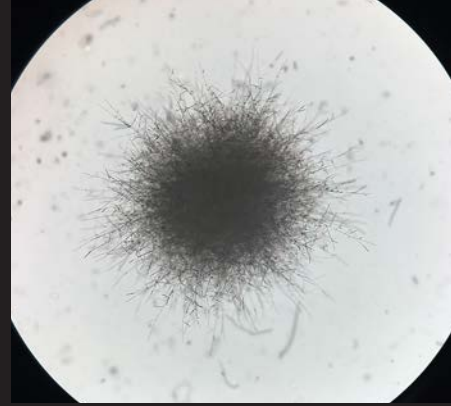
and also for fungal spores. After seeing the filaments and spores, she was confident this was a fungus. To see if she could identify which species of fungus was growing on the film she collected some of the fuzzy fungal material with a dissecting needle, put it on a microscope slide with some water, added a cover slip, and next viewed it with a light microscope that can magnify a sample up to 1,000 times what we are able to see with the naked eye. This is enough magnification to clearly see features of the hyphae and fungal spores. Although she could better view the fungus, it was not immediately clear which species it was.

It's not often we use these special resources on campus, but with more and more such deteriorated material cropping up, it is in our interest to know what we are dealing with, especially in terms of our staff's health and safety. We especially don't want to bring active mold into the Special Collections vault, where it could affect other collections. Damaged items affect how long it takes us to process a collection when a number of items need special handling.



Dr. Brewer and PhD student, Annakay Abrahams, reported back to us that there was thick fungal growth coming from the spores they sampled. Archivists often run across mold, some of it inactive, but in light of how many damaged audiovisual materials are turning up in donations, we feel it is best to know if it is active. Papers can be encapsulated or treated with fungicide, but audiovisual materials don't have the same luxury.

Thanks to Dr. Brewer's generosity, a DNA sample of the mold was extracted by students in her mycology course and a portion of its DNA was sequenced for a project they were working on that involved using a DNA "barcode" from various fungi for species identification. Dr. Brewer's students had all extracted DNA from different unknown molds and mushrooms they had found but could not easily identify, and this was where they, and we, received the DNA sequences of the samples. We plugged the sequences into the NIH's National Library of Medicine, National Center for Biotechnology Information's BLAST program to compare them with sequences of known fungi in the GenBank database to find the closest matches. Based on an excellent match with the database, we found ours to be clearly *Chrysosporium carmichaelii*, named for a prominent Canadian mycologist, Dr. J. William Carmichael (1927-2011), of the University of



Alberta. *Chrysosporium carmichaelii* is a known keratin-loving fungus that feeds on this very complex polymer that makes up hair, skin, fur, hooves, horns, cartilage, and bones. Many of these same animal products are used to make gelatin, which is a component

of film emulsion and which attracted this common fungus. Dr. Brewer told us that within the fungal order of Onygenales, where our film fungus belongs, are dermatophytes like the fungi that cause ringworm, athletes' foot, and toenail fungus, as well as some very nasty human pathogens, like the fungus *Coccidioides immitis*, which causes Valley Fever. Since the fungus will consume hair and fingernails, an undergraduate student, James Parker, who works in Dr. Brewer's lab, added the fungus to samples of my hair and fingernails to see how the fungus would break them down.

We hope that some of the mycology students will want to look closer at how far into the film the fungus has spread, whether it has drilled down beyond the emulsion, and what it may

have done to the film. In the future, our collections-processing workflow may include students sampling molds from audiovisual items, providing Dr. Brewer's students with something to examine that they may not have expected to be a part of their studies.

GRANTS HELP GROW DIGITAL NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

Funded by the
R. J. Taylor, Jr. Foundation

ACCORDING TO A 2014 SURVEY OF THE DIGITAL LIBRARY OF GEORGIA (DLG)'S PUBLIC LIBRARY PARTNERS, 92% REPORTED THAT THEIR PATRONS WANTED ACCESS TO DIGITIZED NEWSPAPERS. DURING THE 2017–2018 FISCAL YEAR, DLG NEWSPAPER SITES WERE VISITED BY 83,858 USERS WHO VIEWED ABOUT 5 MILLION PAGES.



Empire State (Griffin) - January 6, 1859. Circus ad with a woodcut.

We are grateful to the Atlanta-based R. J. Taylor, Jr. Foundation, whose mission it is to promote genealogical research, for funding several of our most recent newspaper projects.

“Historic newspapers are invaluable to scholars and the general public alike as they provide in-depth coverage of Georgia counties and cities, report on the activities of state and local government, and reflect the social and cultural values of the time that they were created. By far, they are DLG’s most popular resources,” says Sheila McAlister, director of the DLG. “We’re grateful for the assistance of partners like the R. J. Taylor, Jr. Foundation as we continue to add new content and improve how our users interact with these important historical documents.”

R. J. TAYLOR, JR. FOUNDATION FUNDING HIGHLIGHTS

2016–2017 HISTORIC AUGUSTA PAPERS

With funding of \$18,000, DLG digitized approximately 67,000 pages of 16 historic Augusta newspaper titles dating from 1786 to 1875.

2017–2018 ANTEBELLUM PAPERS

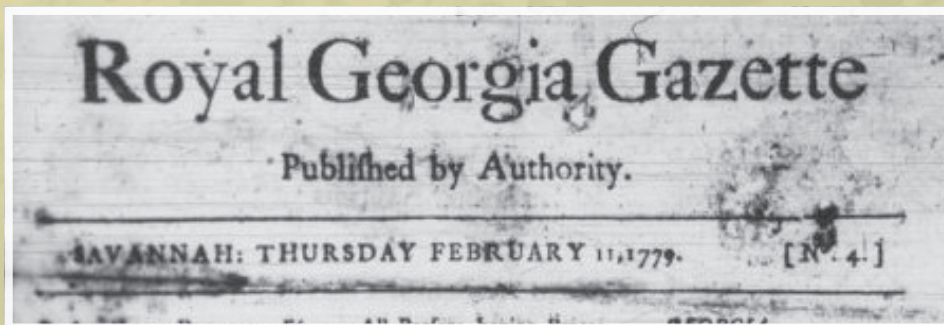
As part of a \$14,495 grant, the DLG digitized approximately 53,930 pages of 138 Georgia antebellum newspaper titles from 36 Georgia cities published prior to 1861.

2018–2019 CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION TITLES

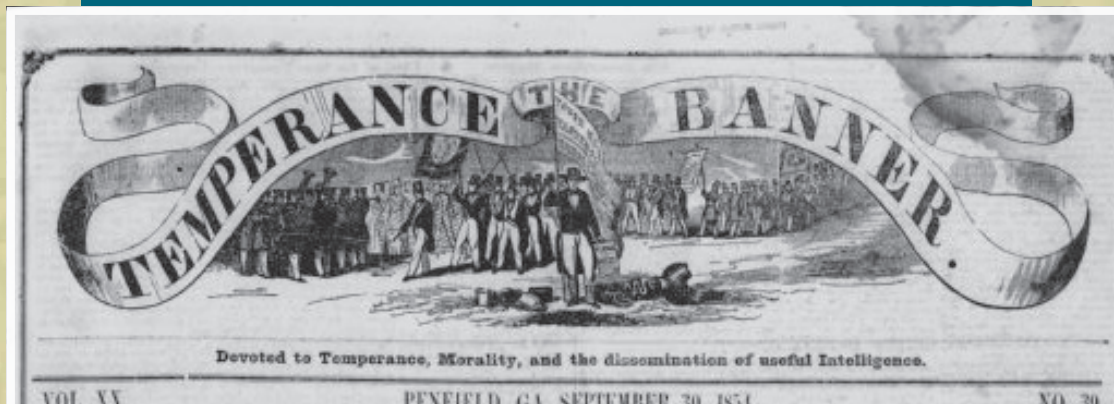
The DLG was awarded \$27,405 in funding to digitize approximately 101,500 pages of Georgia newspaper titles published during 1861–1877 representing more than 50 Georgia cities and counties.

PROJECT DETAILS

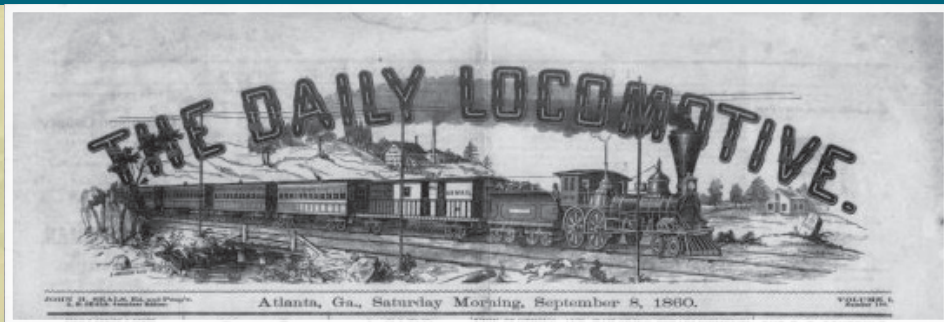
Each project digitizes copy master microfilm generated by the Georgia Newspaper Project and contracts with a vendor to create full-text searchable versions of the newspapers and present them online for free in its Georgia Historic Newspapers database (GHN) at <http://gahistoricnewspapers.galileo.usg.edu> in accordance with technical guidelines developed by the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Library of Congress for the National Digital Newspaper Program (see <https://www.loc.gov/ndnp/>). The GHN database will utilize the Library of Congress's open source tool, Chronicling America



Royal Georgia Gazette (Savannah) - February 11, 1779. Published during British control of Savannah.



Temperance Banner (Penfield) - September 30, 1854. Temperance newspaper.



Daily Locomotive (Atlanta) - September 8, 1860.

(<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/>), for the online delivery of the full-text newspapers. Users will be able to search the database for geographic, corporate, family, and personal names.

Vivian Price Saffold, chairman of the R. J. Taylor, Jr. Advisory Committee, states: "Since 1971 genealogy researchers have depended on publications funded by grants from the R. J. Taylor, Jr. Foundation. The Foundation has funded

the printing of thousands of books in traditional format. More recently the addition of digital projects, such as the DLG's newspaper project, have made possible free online access to tens of thousands of Georgia newspaper pages that previously were difficult to research. The DLG project is a great example of the kind of grant request the Foundation is proud to fund."

THE GEORGIA REVIEW

SPRING
2019

The Fall and Winter 2018 issues of *The Georgia Review* represent an editorial and design concept never before undertaken by the University of Georgia's internationally known quarterly journal of arts and letters—and almost certainly never before by any comparable publication.

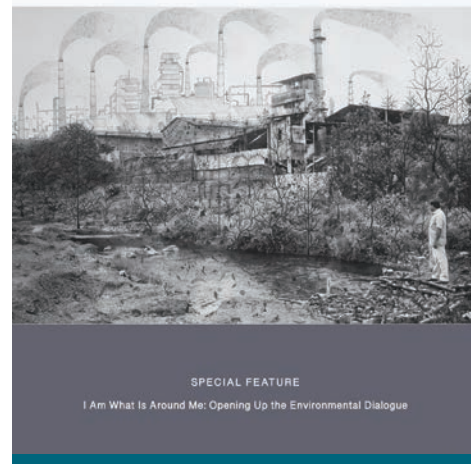
The “double issue” concept—an extra-long edition of a magazine undertaken to create enough space for a special feature—is uncommon but not unusual in the numerous worlds of periodicals. However, the concluding 2018 issues of *The Georgia*

Review are entirely separate in conception, contents, and focus—but they are not *physically* separate, having instead been flipped and then bound back-to-back. (See the accompanying images.) Each issue includes all of *GR*'s mainstays—short stories, essays, poems, reviews, and visual art—with Fall having a special section focusing on environmental essays, and with Winter highlighting fiction.

At nearly five hundred pages overall—Winter is about twenty pages longer than Fall—this wealth of writing is not for the weak-wristed; we could not keep you from slicing this creation down its spine to reveal the two regular back covers embedded nearly at the center point, but we hope you will want to keep it intact to best show off its uniqueness.

Among the more than fifty writers you will encounter are Camille T. Dungy and Lauret Savoy, nationally recognized as leading advocates for socially and culturally minded approaches to the world's numerous environmental crises; storytelling veterans David Huddle and George Singleton; and essayist Carol Ann Davis, whose earlier piece in our pages on the Sandy Hook massacre (Winter 2014) was a finalist for a National Magazine Award.

THE GEORGIA REVIEW
FALL 2018



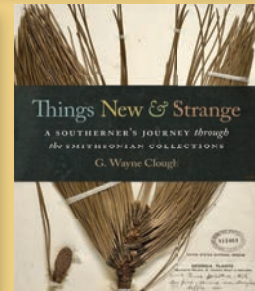
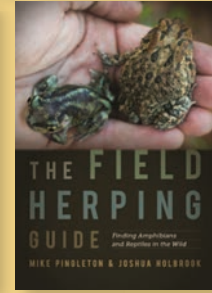
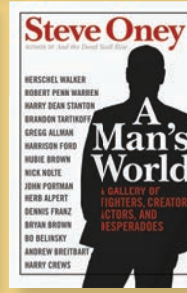
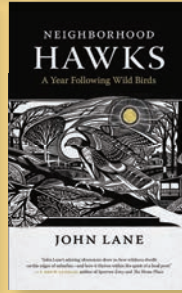
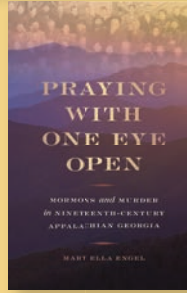
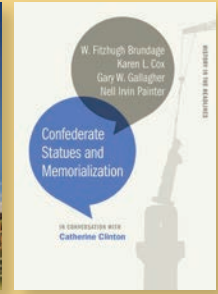
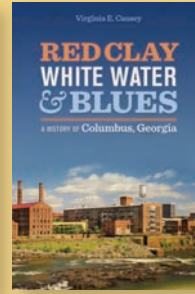
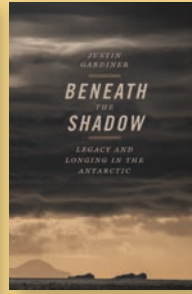
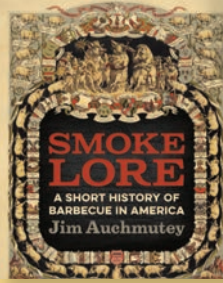
Spring 2019—the inaugural issue of *GR*'s 73rd year of continuous publication—is more regular construction-wise, but as always the contents are variously memorable, challenging, and beautiful. One highlight not to be missed is James M. Aton's interview with National Book Award-winning environmental writer Barry Lopez, whose new twenty-years-in-the-making book, *Horizon*, has just been released; Karen Swenson's review of more than a dozen books related to the Spanish Civil War of the 1930s includes some potent historical reminders that are entirely relevant these eight decades later; and UGA graduate L. S. Klatt's essay on America's “insurance executive poet” Wallace Stevens focuses on the long poem “The Man with the Blue Guitar”—written and originally published, ironically and appropriately enough, in the same time period as that war.

Stephen Corey, *Editor*



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PROFESSOR USES 3D PRINTING TO MOLD STUDENT INNOVATIVE SKILLS

Story by Anna Lee | Photos by Chloe Schonfeld and Tracy Coley, *University of Georgia Office of Instruction*

The 15 students in Suraj Sharma's First-Year Odyssey Seminar "3D Printing and Design" watched with anticipation as the sculptures developed layer by layer right before their eyes. For most of them, it was their first experience with a 3D printer. For all of them, it was an introduction to technology in a way they never before explored.

First-Year Odyssey Seminars are one-credit hour classes that allow a small class environment to learn about the unique academic culture the University offers.

As an associate professor in the Department of Textiles, Merchandising, and Interiors, Sharma's research combines science and technology fundamentals with textile design in his quest to develop more advanced, renewable biomaterials and textiles. Pulling from his years of research in sustainable materials and smart textiles, Sharma created a hands-on First-Year Odyssey Seminar that provided students with an opportunity to explore 3D-printing technology and introduced them to UGA's numerous resources.

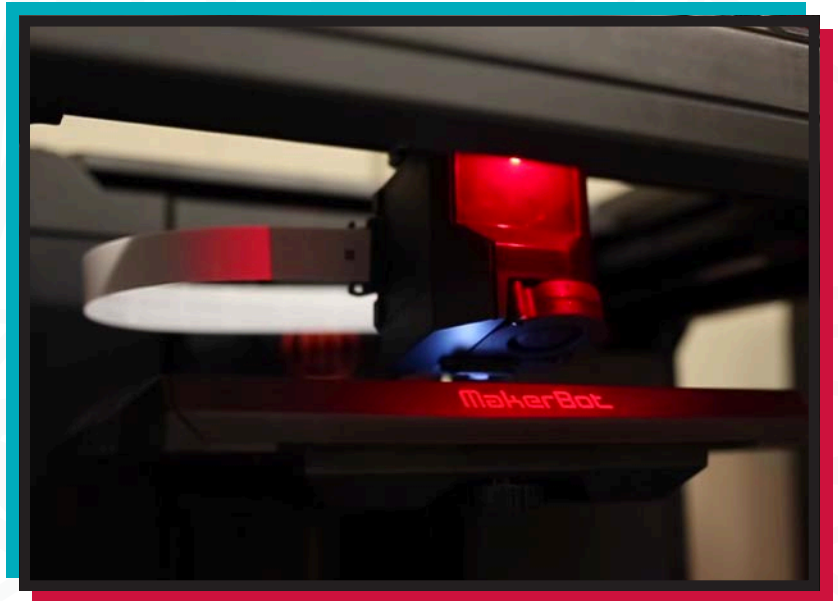
3D printing quickly became an essential part of Sharma's work, as many of the components used in his research were built using 3D printers—including the flexible material that he recently discovered produces electricity when combined with body movement. Realizing the potential of 3D printing, he began to include more 3D-printing instruction into his curriculum so that students could learn how to apply the skills to various types of research fields and career paths.

"You have tremendous potential to make anything out of 3D printing," he said. "It gives students a lot of opportunities to [use] their creativity, learn about those basic skills [and] how to develop those designs."

Students in Sharma's FYOS applied their new knowledge of 3D printing to scan and print miniature replicas of Richard Hunt sculptures in an exhibit at the Georgia Museum of Art, led by Callan Steinmann, curator of education. Andrew Johnson, UGA's emerging technologies librarian, showed the students how to scan detailed images of the sculptures on an iPad scanning app and then helped them edit the images in the

3D-printing software Tinkercad and MakerBot. The students then worked in teams in the Science Library Makerspace, where they watched their hard work come to life on the 3D printers.

"UGA definitely gives us a huge opportunity to delve into this technology . . . I'm very grateful for what it offers," said Brian Nelson. The intended computer systems engineering major was excited to see how technology has evolved and how 3D printer technologies can be applied to STEM disciplines to construct components for engineering, medical, and research projects.



"I [had] never been to the Museum of Art here . . . I didn't know that that was available for us and that it's free for us to use," said Nelson.

Sharma's successes in incorporating 3D printing into curriculum were enhanced by the inclusion of the Science Library Makerspace, where Johnson offers free training sessions for any UGA student or staff member in a variety of new technologies, including 3D scanners and printers, laser cutters, and virtual reality.



“The big thing with 3D printing is rapid prototyping,” Johnson explained to Sharma’s class as they worked to produce their replicated sculptures from the GMOA. He explained how different variables in 3D printing impact the final product. He showed them how to manipulate the weight of a printed object by adjusting the amount of filament (the biodegradable material fed from the 3D printer) and creating a hollow inside the shape, as well as how to print more quickly without losing resolution quality by adjusting layer height. Throughout the course, students developed innovative thinking and analytical skills that can be applied to just about any career in an ever-increasing variety of ways.

Working with these cutting-edge technologies as freshmen gave students the opportunity to think outside the box, enabling them to consider creative ways to enhance their majors and fields of interest with technological innovation.

“The process is much more creative than I expected it to be,” said computer science major Kelsey Henton. “When it comes to 3D printing, it’s graphics, it’s kind of creating your own thing,

using your imagination. You’re just more able to do whatever you want to do and follow your own path.”

Students also learned new technical skills to take their unique ideas to the next stages of development, regardless of background or level of expertise.

“[It’s] really rewarding,” Sharma said. “By yourself, designing and assembling things . . . you feel more fulfilled.”

By teaching his first-year students about emerging technologies, Sharma opened their minds to the limitless possibilities of innovation and research and showed them how to apply these concepts to their majors and career goals, whether in art, engineering, or medical research, or just for fun.

“ SHARMA’S SUCCESSES IN INCORPORATING 3D PRINTING INTO CURRICULUM WERE ENHANCED BY THE INCLUSION OF THE SCIENCE LIBRARY MAKERSPACE, WHERE JOHNSON OFFERS FREE TRAINING SESSIONS FOR ANY UGA STUDENT OR STAFF MEMBER IN A VARIETY OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES, INCLUDING 3D SCANNERS AND PRINTERS, LASER CUTTERS, AND VIRTUAL REALITY. ”

“In the next ten years something even greater than [3D printing] that we don’t even [know about] could be possible,” said Nelson. “That’s why I think what I’m doing right now at UGA, just the field of STEM and technology in general, is just really interesting, because it’s growing at such a fast rate.”

CAPTURING SCIENCE

By Chandler Christoffel,
Science Research and Instruction Librarian

The UGA Libraries recently awarded \$1,800 in prizes to the recipients of the 2018 Capturing Science Contest. The contest, a partnership with the Office of Research that is now in its second year, invites students to communicate a STEMs concept using any media of their choice.

Beyond STEM engagement, the contest honors the diversity of UGA students’ talents and interests. It also underscores UGA Libraries as an interdisciplinary campus hub where new forms of knowledge can be created and shared.

Tong Li, who won first place in the graduate category, created a video tutorial that uses magic to explain quantum teleportation. In the undergraduate category, Ben Burgh won first prize for *N3TWORK*, a game that uses playing cards to teach the basics of

computer networking. Other winning entries included animated videos, games, educational guides, and even a “music and video art piece” by Kathryn Koopman that fuses archival video and family audio recordings to bring awareness to recent Alzheimer’s research.



All 2017 and 2018 contest submissions can be viewed at the contest website: <https://t.uga.edu/4Kx>. Each winning entry includes commentary from our contest judges, explaining how the submission captures the spirit of the contest.

Investment Returns
A HISTORY OF SUCCESS

Each month I highlight how philanthropy has enhanced our Libraries, either by enriching our holdings from gifts of materials, establishing endowments that allow us to purchase books and collections, or seeding investments that help us create library spaces and fill them with the resources and technology that 21st-century students need.

The inclusion of classrooms was a key component in our design for the Special Collections Building, a goal made possible by the hundreds of donors who helped us raise the \$15 million in private funds that were required to make the building a reality. Since its opening in 2012 we have realized our vision for that facility as a vital and innovative teaching library through programs created by our forward-thinking librarians and archivists in partnership with donors who provide the funding that help bring these programs to life.

For many years our librarians and archivists have built partnerships with faculty across campus, but it wasn't until the completion of the Special Collections Building that we were able to take these partnerships to the next level with the creation of the Special Collections Faculty Fellows.

The Fellows program pairs faculty selected from a pool of applicants with our archivists and with course designers from UGA's Center for Teaching and Learning to develop new courses or to restructure existing courses that incorporate archival materials into the instruction process.

The first class of eleven Fellows graduated in 2016 and since then 32 faculty from all over campus have

participated, bringing the total number of Fellows to 43. As a result, thousands of students have been introduced to the world of archives and are now engaging with history in new and exciting ways. (See story on pp. 14-15).

Our Student Scholar Internships, another donor-funded initiative, are collection-based internships that allow the Libraries to provide students with practical research and work experiences with collections that are directly related to their area of study. Experiential learning opportunities may include guided research projects, oral history work, exhibition design, digital



scholarship, or other activities that support research by students using UGA's distinguished special collections. The internships are designed to satisfy an undergraduate student's experiential learning requirement.

You've read about some of their experiences in past issues of this magazine. In 2018 we were able to offer 11 graduate and undergraduate internships. Not only are these students having one-of-a-kind educational experiences that give them real-world experience, they are having an undeniable impact on our library.

All of the Fellows and the majority of the internships that we've offered to date have been privately funded. We are seeking visionary investors who understand how these fellowships

and internships are changing the way faculty and students think about archives, about history, and about how our history impacts our present and will impact our future. We are teaching our students to be critical thinkers and problem solvers and they will take these important skills out into the real world to change it for the better.



If you would like more information about how you can support these programs, please contact me at (706) 542-0628 or by email at cdunham@uga.edu.

Charitel Deuhan

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The Libraries' Board of Visitors includes alumni and friends from across the state and around the country. The board has been a tremendous help to us in securing the private funding for the Special Collections Libraries Building as well as various library projects including an endowment for the Miller Learning Center, enhancing our collection endowment, and acquiring special materials for our collections. We wish to acknowledge and thank this devoted group of volunteers whose efforts will have a lasting impact on the success of the University of Georgia Libraries.

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Can you help identify these law students from the 1980s?

This photo is from the University Archives, a division of the Hargrett Rare Book and Manuscript Library. Please contact Leandra Nessel at lnessel@uga.edu or (706) 54203879 if you can help!