

Books and Bytes

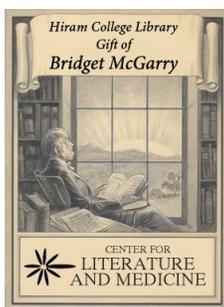
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A Newsletter of the Hiram College Library

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Bridget McGarry Medical Humanities Collection

Thanks to the efforts of Erin Lamb and Carol Donley, the library has received more than 700 books from Bridget McGarry related to biomedical humanities. The collection includes fiction and non-fiction. We are currently in the process of organizing, cataloging, and processing the collection.



The books will be integrated into the regular collection and be given the book plate pictured above. You can, however, see everything in the “collection” by searching the phrase “bridget mcgarry medical humanities collection” as a keyword search in the library’s catalog. Check out this great new addition to the library’s book collection.

Disappearing Databases

Recently, the library lost access to three databases. *Scopus* was a long-term trial through OhioLINK. The trial is now completed and while *Scopus* is gone from our collection, its competitor, *ISI Web of Science*, remains available to all.

At the same time, *Compendex (Engineering Village)* was also removed by OhioLINK as Compendex was part of a package with *Scopus*. Again, *ISI Web of Science* remains.

Finally, the publisher has discontinued *Insurance Periodicals*. Somehow, I do not think anyone will be missing that database. If you do, try *Business Source Complete* and/or *Regional Business News*.

The library continues to provide access to more than 100 databases, as well as full-text sources such as OhioLINK’s Electronic Journal Center (EJC) and *JSTOR*. To get a list of all of our databases, either alphabetical or by subject, just click on the articles tab and choose the appropriate option.

Coming to the Library in March

Spring Break Hours – The library will have special hours from Friday, March 7, through Sunday, March 16, due to Spring Break. Those hours are below.



Library Forum – Wednesday, March 19, at 4:15 p.m. in the Pritchard Room of the Library. Dr. Acacia Parks, Assistant Professor of Psychology, will be the speaker.

Humans vs. Zombies – Friday, March 21. Look for more information to come.

Library Hours for Spring Break

Friday, March 7	7:45 a.m. – 7:00 p.m.
Saturday, March 8	9:00 a.m. – 7:00 p.m.
Sunday, March 9	Noon – 5:00 p.m.
Monday, March 10	8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Tuesday, March 11	8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Wednesday, March 12	8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Thursday, March 13	8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Friday, March 14	8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Saturday, March 15	9:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m.
Sunday, March 16	Noon – 11:00 p.m.



Hidden Treasures

Primary Sources on World War I

With the anniversary of the beginning of World War I and the deluge of new books about the origins of the war, it seems important to point to the library's valuable primary sources about this major 20th century event. We have had important and useful sources sitting on our shelves since the war began, and we have added many others through the years. Here is a selection of some of the various types of primary sources available at our fingertips.

Official Documents & Compilations

We have several major sets of official documents related to the war, particularly from the British and American perspectives. *British Documents on the Origin of the War, 1898-1914*, is an 11-volume perspective on events leading up to the event. *Foreign Relations of the United States* is a sprawling series of hundreds of volumes (which we will take up some other time) that provides many official documents from the war years. The volumes for 1914-1919, each year growing in the number of supplements (30 volumes, including the Treaty of Paris), presents a deep mine of information on American diplomacy during the war. On the military side, The U.S. Army published its *Order of Battle of the United States Land Forces in the World War (1917-19): Zone of the Interior*, a very useful compilation of the organization and activities of the American military at the time. *Source Records of the Great War* (also called *Great Events of the Great War*) is a 7-volume set compiled in 1923, containing source documents from all perspectives including official documents, letters, and narratives from major figures. We also have quite a few one-volume compilations, including *July 1914: The Outbreak of the First World War*, edited by Imanuel Geiss. The library also houses sets of documents and letters associated with the Paris Peace Treaty.



German prisoners of war, British front, France.

Newspapers, or Writing While It Was Happening.

Day-by-day descriptions of political and military actions are available to us through microfilm back files of the *Times of London*, the *New York Times*, and more locally, the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*. In addition, the *Times of London* created a *History of the War* as it was going on. The 22 volumes compile the accounts of the *Times'* war correspondents. Frank H. Simonds, writer for the *New Republic* and other magazines, created a five-volume history of the war as it happened, *History of the World War*. It was enthusiastically endorsed by Theodore Roosevelt and many others at the time.

Leaders', Officers', & Diplomats' Accounts

Erich von Ludendorff, Quartermaster-General of the German Army, wrote a 2-volume set of his recollections from the Siege of Liege to the Armistice, 1914-1918, titled *Ludendorff's Own Story*. Not to be outdone, General John J. Pershing, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Expeditionary Forces, offered his own two-volume memoir, *My Experiences in the War*. He makes no friends with such statements as, "The French Army was filled with dead timber at the beginning of the war, and many French failures are due to this fact." (Vol. 1, p. 191). Of course, we have President Woodrow Wilson's extensive set of *Papers* (69 volumes), some of which was devoted to the war. While we don't have all of Prime Minister David Lloyd George's papers, we do have his *War Memoirs*, as well as his *Memoirs of the Peace Conference*, published in the 1930s. James W. Gerard, American Ambassador to the German Imperial Court, managed to find time to write about his experiences in his *My Four Years in Germany*, published in 1917, and Henry Morgenthau, U.S. Ambassador to the Ottoman Empire during the period, wrote *Ambassador Morgenthau's Story* (1918). For an interesting counterpoint, we have *Memories of a Turkish Statesman, 1913-1919*, by Djemal Pasha (or Cemal Pasa), published shortly after the war.

Journalists' & Others' Accounts

Over There: War Scenes on the Western Front, by novelist and journalist Arnold Bennett, gives us a close-up view of the devastation in 1915, before the U.S. entered the war. Patrick MacGill, Irish journalist and poet, wrote *The Great Push* (1916), about his experience with the London Irish Rifles as a soldier, and the Battle of Loos, where he was wounded. Foreign correspondent Herbert Adams Gibbons contributed *The New Map of Europe, 1911-1914* (1915), an examination of events leading up to the war. Henry Malherbe gives us a French perspective with his *The Flame that is France* (1918), while Frances Wilson Huard, an American living in France, provides an account of the German invasion with her memoir, *My Home in the Field of Mercy* (1917). Richard Harding Davis was perhaps the most prolific of the war writers of the time, having covered the Spanish-American War and the Second Boer War. He continued in this vein during World War I, completing *With the Allies* (1914) and *With the French: In France and Salonika* (1916) before his death from a heart attack at age 52.

We end this short survey on a Belgian note. The library owns a goodly number accounts of the events in Belgium, which shouldn't be surprising, as events in Flanders were an important part of the war's military campaigns and have weighed heavily in the imaginations of writers. These include *Belgium, Neutral and Loyal* (1915) by Emile Waxweiler, a sociologist, war correspondent L. Mokveld's *The German Fury in Belgium* (1917), and *Brave Belgians* (1918) by Baron Camille Buffin. While some of these latter works were part journalism, part nationalist propaganda, they form an important part of the literature at the time and tell us a great deal about how people thought about, reacted to, and rationalized the War to End All Wars.

By Jeff Wanser, Government Documents and
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