References in the Social Sciences
Question Set

Question 1: We hear a lot about how much more of a “sweet tooth” U.S. residents have now than they did in years past, but I heard recently that Americans consumed less sugar per capita in 2010 than they did in 1960. Which is correct? (4)

Answer: Since the question is about a historical comparison of American’s sugar consumption, and whether Americans consumed more sugar in 1960 or 2010, I started my search by looking for historical documents regarding U.S. sugar consumption. I chose to start my search in scholarly publications on history. These can include journals, books, dissertations, conference papers/proceedings, etc. I started by going to the University of Tennessee’s (UT) Libraries site and accessed articles and databases by subject. I then clicked on “complete list of databases.” I located the history resource: “America: History and Life with Full Text: 1964 and beyond in EBSCOhost. I searched for the subject “U.S. sugar consumption;” unfortunately, I couldn’t locate any articles that gave me the results I desired. I then conducted an advanced search and used “sugar” as the subject, and “united states” and “consumption” as the key words; there were no hits.

So then, I decided to change my approach; instead of searching for the answer via historical resources, I decided to search government documents. I went to the UT collections and searched the research guides. I entered “sugar consumption” in the search box and got 18 resources. I scrolled down to Agriculture and Resource Economics: “This guide is designed to help you find databases, web resources, books, journals, and data, as well as policy resources and professional organizations, related to Agricultural and Resource Economics” (libguides.utk.edu). After clicking on the Agriculture and Resource Economics link, I clicked on the Statistical and GIS Data link. From there, I clicked on “statistical information,” and scrolled down to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Economics, Statistics, and Market Information System. From the USDA system, I did a quick search for “sugar consumption.” There were three results: 1) “Sugar and Sweeteners
Outlook” (Economic Research Service (EAS)); 2) “Sugar: World Markets and Trades” (Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS)); and 3) U.S. Statistical Compendium: (EAS).

I started with the EAS Sugar and Sweeteners Outlook and retrieved the following information concerning U.S. sugar imports between 1958 and 2010 in a report titled: USDA Sets Sugar Program Parameters for Fiscal Year 2010: “Deliveries of sugar for human consumption in FY 2010 are projected at 10.140 million short ton, raw value (STRV) indicating a large decrease of almost 600,000 STRV from deliveries in FY 2009... Ending FY 2009 stocks are estimated at 1.307 million STRV, implying an ending year stocks-to-use ratio of 11.84 percent, the lowest level since 1975. Ending FY 2010 stocks are projected at 844,000 STRV, implying an ending-year stocks-to-use ratio of 7.98 percent, which would be the lowest stocks-to-use ratio since 1958”...

(usda.mannlib.cornell.edu). Thus, the statistics show that the 2010 projections of U.S. imports of sugar would be at their lowest levels since 1958.

**Question 2:** Please recommend a good, recent atlas that includes some information about the political situations in the areas of the world it covers. (2)

**Answer:** The information seeker not only needs an atlas (a collection of maps of the earth or a specific region of the earth); but a thematic atlas that provides information concerning the political dynamics of the geographic areas of the world.

I went to the UT Libraries collections, clicked the research support tab and searched the research guides. My initial search topic was for “atlas” and I got 16 results, but only one that referenced geography, travel, and politics. The resource: Medieval and Renaissance (Special Collections) pertains to Medieval and Renaissance history and does not contain information about current political situations around the world. I changed my query to “world political atlas” and got 215 hits. I perused
the results and clicked on a resource titled “Arab World,” which includes general and travel information and Arabic language.

On the next page, I clicked on “general and travel Information.” I reviewed the topics; under “political science” I clicked on “Europa World Plus.” First published in 1926, the year book is renowned as one of the world's leading reference works, covering political and economic information in more than 250 countries and territories” (europaworld.com). The resource includes maps, demographic information, and most important for this question information about political situations for each geographic location in the database (see screenshots below).
Question 3: I need an obituary for Frederick Douglass. (2)

Answer: I Googled “Death of Frederick Douglass” to determine his date of death. I then went to the UT Libraries collections, clicked the research support tab and searched the research guides. I clicked on “news and newspapers> “newspaper databases.” Under “historical newspapers” I clicked on “America’s Historical Newspapers” (1690-1993). At the Readex, American Historical Newspapers page I searched “Frederick Douglass’ Obituary.” I clicked the Dates and Eras tab and searched for the
date 2/20/1895, but didn’t get any results. I changed my range to search to just the year of his death, 1895, and got two results. However, neither was Frederick Douglass’ Obituary. I changed my search title to “Frederick Douglass Death,” and kept the same search date of 1895. I got numerous death notices from newspapers from across the country. I choose the death notice from the *Dallas Morning News* dated February 21, 1895 (see death notice below).
**Question 4:** Franklin Delano Roosevelt (FDR) was the only person elected President of the United States more than twice. How did public approval of his job performance change from the time prior to the bombing of Pearl Harbor until the time of his death? (2)

**Answer:** The question concerns FDR’s approval rating before and after the bombing of Pearl Harbor (December 7, 1941). Americans have a disdain for war (no matter the necessity); the public rarely approves of their sons and daughters being placed in harms way in some far off land. So, did FDR’s approval rating decline after Pearl Harbor (which plunged the U.S. into World War II (WWII))? 

I started my inquiry regarding this question by searching UT’s research collections. At the research collections page, I clicked on the research support, then the research guides link. I clicked on the government documents link, which displayed seven items. I clicked on the U.S. Presidents link, which took me to the presidential documents page. There were seven resources listed. I choose the University of Santa Barbara’s “The American Presidency Project.”

Once at The American Presidency Project website, I clicked the data index link. In the data archives section, there were seven categories that had numerous sub-categories. I selected the popularity category and the presidential approval (all data) sub-category. I was then able to customize my search of presidents. I searched for FDR>time>descending.

Thus, as the chart below indicates Pearl Harbor had a negative effect on FDR’s approval ratings. His approval numbers before Pearl Harbor (September 17, 1941) were 70 %; approved; 25% disapproved; and 5 % unsure. The data does not include presidents who died in office, and only runs through December 15, 1943 (sixteen months before FDR’s death); his numbers on December 15, 1943 were 65% approved; 23% disapproved; and 10% unsure.
Question 5: Find an article that cites a member of the SIS faculty. (2)

Answer: The question is looking for articles that have cited research done by School of Information Sciences (SIS) faculty of the University of Tennessee, Knoxville. So, I started my search by going to UT’s research collections. At the research collections page, I clicked on the research support, then the research guides link. I clicked on the information sciences link>information sciences resources>databases for articles (LISA-Library and Information Sciences abstract). At the ProQuest page, I searched “Dr. Rachel Fleming-May” and got nine articles. I selected the third article: “Concept analysis for library and information science: Exploring usage,” Fleming-May, Rachel A. Library & Information Science Research 36.3-4 (Oct 2014): 203-210. I then clicked

**Question 6:** I LOVE Trader Joe’s! I’ve seen a few products sold at ALDI that look suspiciously like certain things sold at Trader Joe’s, though. What’s the relationship between the two stores? (2)

**Answer:** Trader Joe’s and ALDI have very similar products, the information seeker wants to know if they are related in anyway: A subsidiary, a joint-venture partner in various products, a relationship via family stock holdings, etc.

I started my inquiry regarding this question by searching UT’s research collections. At the research collections page, I clicked on the research support, then the research guides link. I clicked on the general topics link. In the databases for finding articles section, with the subsection titled “subject databases for specific topics” I clicked on the link for “business source complete” and was taken to the EBSCOhost website. I conducted a basic search for “Trader Joe’s” and “ALDI supermarket”: I got four articles. The fourth article titled “In the Super Market Aisle” intrigued me. Once I started to read it, the relationship between Trader Joe’s and ALDI was clear: “Both supermarket chains are controlled by different factions of Germany’s billionaire Albrecht clan...” (Bloomberg Business Week, p. 23, 2015).

**Question 7:** In the late 20th Century, the actress Diahann Carroll was better known for her work on television than her political activism. Many years before appearing on Dynasty, however, Carroll testified before the U.S. Congress. Why did she testify, and to whom? (3)

**Answer:** During the Civil Rights Era, African Americans fought for rights in various arenas: from basic rights to use a toilet or water fountain, to disparities in education and housing. But what is often not highlighted in the historical narrative of this era is the inequalities experienced by those
who are not often associated with the struggle for rights: top professional athletes and gifted entertainers of stage and screen. The question deals with Diahann Carroll’s political activism (a side of her life many don’t know about) during the Civil Rights Era. When I started delving into searching for resources, her name popped up in several places. Many of the issues surrounding her life during this period seemed valid for answering this question; but upon further review proved only marginally associated with the question.

I started my search in the UT Libraries: research collections>research support>search and find>articles and databases. I went to the EBSCOhost sight and searched “Diahann Carroll” and “U.S. Congress testimony” with no results. So then, I changed my search approach: I looked in research guides, and clicked on general topics. I clicked on the Congressional Quarterly (CQ) and searched using “Diahann Carroll” and “U.S. Congress testimony.” In the CQ I discovered an article titled “Black Pride.” The article, written September 11, 1968 concerned testimony given by several African-American professional athletes and entertainers discussing their experience with discrimination. When I first saw Diahann Carroll’s name it seemed that I had found the resource needed to answer the question. However, upon further review, another person giving testimony mentioned Diahann Carroll’s name because of her role on the 1968 television show Julia. She never gave testimony at that hearing.

I continued my search in ProQuest’s Historical Newspapers. In ProQuest, I searched “Diahann Carroll” and “Congressional Testimony.” I got six results. One was a New York Times article titled: “Entertainment Unions Vow End to Discrimination in Industry: To Use All Legally Coercive Means.” The article highlights Diahann Carroll’s testimony before a Congressional Committee on November 2, 1962 and chaired by Representative Adam Clayton Powell concerning racial discrimination in the entertainment industry.
**Question 8:** Please recommend a source that will provide an overview of the content analysis research methodology from a variety of perspectives. (1.5)

**Answer:** The question concerns finding a resource that explains the research methodology of content analysis. However, the resource must look at content analysis from several different perspectives. So, I started my search by going to UT’s research collections. At the research collections page, I clicked on the research support, then the research guides link. I clicked on the information sciences link>information sciences resources>databases for articles (LISA-Library and Information Sciences abstract). At the ProQuest page, I searched “content analysis” and “different perspectives.” I got 126 results. The resource I uncovered is Reference Services Review: content analysis, 2012-2014 Clark, Katherine W. RSR: Reference Services Review 44.1 (2016): 61-75.

The author gives a very detailed explanation of the concept by exploring the methodology using various situations when it is employed: “The author manually reviewed the content of all journal issues from 2012 through 2014 using both print and online copies of the journal, accessed through the Emerald Group Publishing web site. Information reviewed included total number of articles per issue, author affiliations, article format and article content focus.”

**Question 9:** Although the structures at the Giza Necropolis in Egypt are arguably the most famous pyramids in the world, other cultures have employed this building style. Identify at least three specific cultures (by region and time period, at minimum) shown in archaeological records to have constructed pyramids. For what purposes (generally—name two or three) were pyramidal structures built? (4)

**Answer:** When we think of the pyramids of antiquity, Ancient Egypt immediately comes to mind. Many people believe that the Egyptians were the first and possibly the only culture in the Ancient Near East who used that building style.
The question requires the information specialist to probe this assertion, and if possible, identify other ancient cultures (before and after the Egyptians) that used this building style.

I started my search in the UT Libraries: research collections>research support>a-z database list. I didn’t see a database for archaeology, so I did a basic search for “archaeology.” I got two databases: eHRAF Archaeology and Anthropology Plus (1880s to present). I chose eHRAF Archaeology and clicked the link. I conducted a basic search using the term “pyramid.” The results returned were 181 documents and 45 cultures: 1) Early Mesopotamia (Region: Mesopotamia; time period: Early Dynastic Period: 2900 B.C. – 2334 B.C.). The ancient Sumerians, Babylonians, Elamites, and Assyrians built architectural structures like the pyramids called ziggurats. These were built in receding tiers upon a rectangular, oval, or square platform. They usually housed a temple and used for religious worship and burial (Postgate, J. N., 1992). 2) Halaf (Region: Mesopotamia; time period: 6500 B.C. – 3100 B.C.); and 3) Ubaid (Region: Mesopotamia; time period: 6500 B.C. – 3100 B.C.) Strata excavated point to a square and rectangular structure with a pyramidal shape with raised platforms (Tobler, A. J., Speiser, E. A, Excavations at Tepe Gawra). These structures were used for religious ceremonies, purification, and burial.

**Question 10:** Tobruk, Libya was one of the first centers of that country’s mass uprising in late winter/spring of 2011. Tobruk was also the site of important events during WWII, especially during the years 1941-1942. Can you find some photographs taken in Tobruk during the earlier time period? What events do they depict? (2.5)

**Answer:** While the question references the 2011 mass uprising in Tobruk, Libya in winter/spring 2011, the question is concerned with identifying and interpreting photographs from the events at Tobruk during WWII. At the UT libraries research collections page, I clicked on “by subjects.” I clicked on the digital humanities link and then the “using archival footage, photos, & audio” link. Then I clicked on the British Library Image Collection on Flickr: here I searched “Tobruk, Libya” and got numerous photos from the search request.
The two pictures below show the involvement and casualties sustained by British forces during several key battles in Tobruk, Libya during WWII. The first photo is of tombstones of three British soldiers who died in various battles: one soldier from the Royal Signals (10th June 1942) and two from the 10th Royal Hussars Royal Armored Corps (29th May 1942). The second picture is of a letter depicting a British victory over Axis Forces with a celebration atop a Fascist monument.
Question 11: Although he is very well-known in the academic field of Higher Education (not LIS), George Kuh co-authored an article that was published in an LIS journal in 2003. (3)

Please provide a citation for this article and identify (by name) the research tool used to collect the data Kuh analyzed for the article. How might I find more information about this instrument? Who are its authors? Have they created any other standardized instruments? (3)

Answer: Although the author is from the field of Higher Education, the focus of the question is concerned with information published in a library and information sciences journal. I started my search in the UT electronic libraries by subject. I clicked on the information sciences tab>information sciences>databases and articles> libraries and information sciences source. I was taken to EBSCOhost where I conducted a basic query “George Kuh.” I received five results. After perusing the results, I was tempted to use the second of the five results. Although Kuh’s study is presented in this issue, it’s not the original issue that published the study: it’s a 2015 75th anniversary commemoration issue of College and Research Libraries. The fifth article is the original issue (2003) of the scholarly publication where Kuh’s findings were first presented.
The citation is:

The research tool used was... “the College Student Experiences Questionnaire (CSEQ), [which] assesses the quality of effort students devote to educationally purposeful activities” (Kuh and Gonyea, 2003).

I determined from the article that the author of the instrument is UCLA Professor Emeritus Dr. Robert C. Pace. To find out more information about Dr. Pace and CESQ I went back to UT libraries>education>ERIC (1966-) EBSCOhost. At the ERIC website, I conducted a basic search for “Dr. Robert C. Pace.” I got one result “College Student Experiences Questionnaire: Norms for the Fourth Edition.” In the abstract I found out that Professor Pace developed the instrument in the 1970s while at UCLA, and first administered it in 1979. The CESQ Research Program moved to Indiana University’s Center for Postsecondary Research and Planning in 1994 under the direction of Professor George Kuh, where the College Students Expectation Questionnaire (CSXQ) was also developed. Although both CESQ and CSXQ operations ceased in 2014, researchers can apply for licenses for the assessment instruments. More details can be obtained via email: cseq@indiana.edu.

**Question 12:** Please find a citation for an article about libraries/librarianship in correctional facilities that was published in a non-LIS journal. (2)

**Answer:**

Although the question is looking for an article about libraries/librarianship in correctional facilities in a non-Lis journal, I had difficulty finding an article when I searched using the terms “libraries/librarianship” and “correctional facilities.” I started my search in the UT electronic libraries by subject. I clicked on the research support tab>general topics>databases and articles> academic search complete. I was taken to EBSCOhost where I conducted a basic query using the term “libraries/librarianship in correctional facilities.” I received 9584 hits, with only articles from information sciences journals in the first several pages. I refined my search to “libraries/librarianship”
and “correctional facilities.” This resulted in only 10 hits with all information sciences articles. I changed the terms to “corrections” and “libraries” which resulted in 1555 returns; but the first several pages were all information sciences articles. Finally, I changed the term “corrections” to “prisons” and queried: “prisons” and “libraries,” which resulted in 755 hits. I found a non-Lis article, which was the 76th item returned. The citation is as follows:

References


Entertainment Unions Vow End to Discrimination in Industry: To 'Use ... By DAVID ANDERSON New York Times (1923-Current file); Nov 2, 1962; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The New York Times pg. 23.


Reference Services Review: content analysis, 2012-2014
Clark, Katherine W. RSR: Reference Services Review 44.1 (2016): 61-75

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